

D1.1

Repository of International Standards & Inventory of Lessons Learned of Disaster Management Preparedness

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Table of Abbreviations and Acronyms

Abbreviation	Meaning
СС	Climate change
СН	Cultural heritage
CIVMIL	Civilian-military
CORE	Community Resilience
CRED	Centre for Research on the Epidemiology of Disasters
cso	Civil Society Organization
DRM	Disaster Risk Management
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
EC	European Commission
EFFIS	European Forest Fire Information System
EM-DAT	Emergency Events Database
EU	European Union
FMA	Foreign Military Assets
ICCROM	International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property
ICOMOS	International Council on Monuments and Sites
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
IFLA	International Federation of Landscape Architects
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
OpenDRI	Open Data for Resilience Initiative
OSCE	Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe
OSM	Open Street Map

SD	Sustainable development
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SyRI	Systemic Resilience Information frameworks
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Developmental Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UN-OCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
WP	Work Package

1. Executive Summary

The deliverable D1.1, Repository of International Standards & Inventory of Lessons Learned of Disaster Management Preparedness, is the result of a six-month long task (T1.1, Identifying international standards in crisis preparedness and climate change policy), the results of which constitute one of the cornerstones of WP1, Building a Knowledge Baseline. WP1 aims at building a knowledge baseline of current international policies and standards (T1.1) as well as of the present state of research within scientific literature (T1.2), all pertaining to crisis preparedness planning, disaster risk management, climate change, and heritage.

D1.1 forms the sum of T1.1's variegated results. The task as a whole focussed in on the current state of the international policy field, identifying and presenting relevant policies and standards issued by various international organisations (UN, EU, ICRC, etc.) on the interrelated topics of disaster management, resilience, and heritage. This was in pursuit of establishing a knowledge baseline on these topics for the remainder of the RESILIAGE project. Another aim of T1.1 has been to understand the current international state of the art pertaining to best practices within this field. For this second aim, T1.1 research partners gathered information on all relevant former international EU-funded projects that dealt with problems and subjects that were deemed as approximating the research interests of RESILIAGE. Separately, information was gathered through RESILIAGE-affiliated international partners on recent or current best and innovative practices in various countries (including extra-EU contexts), pertaining especially to crisis and disaster management and heritage.

A final aspect of T1.1 was to present detailed descriptions of each CORE lab, including its human factors, meaning geographical, historical, social, and cultural context. These textual passages also detail the history and procedure of the CORE labs' chief and secondary crises, as well as the existing sets of tools and instruments available to fend off crises at the CORE sites. This was done through desk-research and in consultation with on-site CORE lab partners, and each crisis description includes also section on what the CORE lab partners may wish or expect from the ongoing and upcoming work and results of RESILIAGE.

It is hoped that these resultant repositories (international policies; past EU projects; selected innovative practices) – especially when read and treated in comparison and juxtaposition with the produced CORE lab crisis descriptions – will constitute a useful and useable baseline of knowledge for the remainder of the RESILIAGE project as well as a continual point of reference for the work of future WPs.

This document constitutes the reported portion of the deliverable D1.1. It aims to expound on the aims of RESILIAGE's WP1 and T1.1, its methodology, constituent parts,

and results, including contextual reporting on the various repositories. Throughout and where applicable, references to the results' usefulness for future WPs will be highlighted. The data accrued by T1.1, and presented here, will be collected and systematically organised in the data lake produced by T1.3/D1.3.

The report is divided into the following chapters:

- Section 1 Executive Summary: describes the main objectives of this deliverable.
- Section 2 Introduction: introduces the purposes and results of the task at greater length, including a contextualisation of the project-specific relevancies of the international policy field as well as providing working definitions of certain key concepts.
- Section 3 Methodology: offers a procedural description of how the task's assignments were delegated and executed, including especially the criteria that were employed to narrow down the results of the desk research.
- Section 4 Knowledge Base Repositories: presents each resultant knowledge repository, at length – including the results of the research on International policies and standards (4.1); of Past EU projects (4.2); and of innovative practices and initiatives (4.3).
- Section 5 CORE Crisis Scenarios: presents each CORE lab in detail (5.1. Belgium, 5.2. Norway, 5.3. Greece, 5.4. Portugal, 5.5. Türkiye), including historical and cultural context, descriptions of crises, stakeholders, existing tools, and future desiderata.
- Section 6 Conclusion: presents a summary of findings and hones in on how the results presented in this report may feed into future WPs and task-specific aims.
- Section 7 Appendix: includes the annexes of the deliverable.

2. Introduction

Assuming a systemic and holistic research approach, the RESILIAGE project seeks to establish and advance knowledge surrounding citizens' behaviours in moments before, during, and after crisis. By attaining such knowledge, it hopes to be able help co-create communities with high and levels of resilience and improved disaster risk management (DRM) plans, and to ensure more equitable and attainable future sustainable development (SD).

In pursuit of these aims, RESILIAGE aspires to create novel critical thinking around community resilience based on collected data – based in large part on knowledge gathered on-site – and to create and contribute to innovative digital tools, awareness campaigns, and policy trajectories. It is hoped that these contributions can all help activate cultural heritage (CH) as a powerful driver of community resilience.

In order to abet the project's successful pursuit of these research aims, it is necessary to, from the outset, have established a foundational and common baseline of knowledge involving project-pertinent themes and on-the-ground facts.

The purpose of **WP1**, **Building a Knowledge Baseline** speaks to this latter desideratum. It is assumed that a firm grasp of the current field of CC-, CH-, DRM-, and SD-related international policies and standards – as well as a firm grasp of the present state of academic and scientific research of the same issues – is vital for the success of the RESILIAGE project's further investigations and undertakings.

To this end, the task which constituted and preceded the present deliverable, **T1.1**, **Identifying international standards in crisis preparedness and climate change policy**, has set out to systemically and comprehensively collect up-to-date information and knowledge about international standards and BPs regarding CC, CH, DRM, and SD. It has sought to encapsulate and consider policies and standards for the whole disaster risk management cycle (DRM: preparedness, response, recovery, mitigation, and prevention). Furthermore, it has sought to encompass policies, standards, and BPs that may help advance knowledge about the five RESILIAGE-relevant Systemic Resilience Innovation frameworks (SyRI: Active Memory; Adaptive Governance; Health and Wellbeing; Social interaction and inclusiveness; Socio-economic resilience).¹

¹ The closely related and synchronous task **T1.2, Scoping review of crisis behaviour literature** and its adjoining deliverable **D1.2, Scoping review of socio-behavioural factors in crises and disasters**, has sought to establish a baseline of up-to-date academic and scientific publications surrounding project-relevant themes, including DRM, human behaviour during crises and disasters (including individual psychological aspects), and CH.

To help establish the desired knowledge baseline as presented above, the chief pursuits of the task can be summarised in the following three-pronged manner:

- to aggregate and delineate existing standards within international CC/CH/DRM/SD policies
- to generate an understanding of existing tools and practices generated by recent international projects
- to collect information on current international BPs, including innovative practices across Europe and beyond

To achieve the first aim, desk research was undertaken to identify any and all relevant standards within the current international policy landscape. The ensuing dataset was collected in a repository, the latter of which consisted of a template divvied up into categories that were deemed highly relevant to the future work of RESILIAGE. In a second step, close analyses were undertaken of a selection of those data points deemed most relevant to action-oriented knowledge-building.

To achieve the second aim, exhaustive desk research was undertaken in order to identify all past EU-sponsored projects that had clear topical affiliations to RESILIAGE. These projects were accumulated and, in a second step, were filtered through a data grid. This multi-stage filtering step was undertaken in order to better extract those data points that were deemed most relevant to RESILIAGE. This relevancy was determined through consultation with all WP1 research partners. The resultant repository includes past EU projects that are highly pertinent to the coming work of RESILIAGE, and it includes references to deliverables and other output produced by these projects that may be of value to RESILIAGE.

To achieve the third aim, T1.1 research leaders issued a call for contributions to all RESILIAGE-associated partners. This call asked addressees to consider and list any and all past projects or initiatives that they had been involved in, or were directly or tangentially aware of, that could be of interest to RESILIAGE – bearing in especial mind projects that may help shed light on the current international state of the art pertaining to innovative practices revolving around CC, CH, DRM, or SD.

Finally and crucially, because the above-mentioned task results – including collected policies and standards, past project results, and BPs – were deemed to contain immanent and especial relevance to RESILIAGE-affiliated CORE lab sites, another parallel aim of the task entailed studying and textually summarising the cultural, geographical, and socio-historical context of each CORE lab represented in the project, including a close description of the primary and secondary crises facing the site, the local stakeholders that are involved, the tools that are available when responding to crises, and the desired outcomes that local actors may wish to draw out from their participation

in the RESILIAGE project. All data presented here will be accessible through the data lake resulting from T1.3/D1.3.

This report presents and summarises the T1.1 results in the following ways:

- Section 3 Methodology: This methodological chapter details the procedural history
 of the diverse task assignments, including how certain analytical distinctions, deemed
 necessary for conducting the research, were arrived at. The methodological process
 for each of the task assignments is then touched upon in detail, including a step-bystep explanation of data gathering and processing.
- Section 4 Knowledge Base Repositories: This section consists of a presentation of research findings, in the form of textual descriptions and commented repositories for each part-assignment, namely:
- Sub-section 4.1 International policies and standards: This sub-section presents the
 repository of international policies and standards. It features a large dataset of a
 variety of policies and international frameworks that were deemed relevant to the
 doings of RESILIAGE (Sub-section 4.1.1. Database of the international policy
 framework). It also features the findings and conclusions of an investigation into a
 narrower set of international policies and standards deemed particularly practiceoriented and therefore especially useful for RESILIAGE (Sub-section 4.1.2. –
 Selection & in-depth analysis of key policy provisions).
- Subsection 4.2 Past EU projects: This sub-section presents the repository of past
 projects funded by the European Union and dealing with topics and problems
 adjudged highly adjacent to the research concerns of RESILIAGE. In a second step,
 Sub-section 4.2.2. presents the selection and identification of the most relevant
 resources filtered out of this repository.
- Section 5 CORE Crisis Scenarios: This chapter will closely describe the geographical, social, and historical setting of each CORE lab (Belgium: F-A UGGp; Greece: UoC-NHMC; Norway: TRC; Portugal: Naturtejo; Türkiye: KARBEL). Particular attention is subsequently paid to the history and possible sequence of the CORE-specific hazards, as well as the stakeholders involved, existing resources, and the potentialities imminent to RESILIAGE for each CORE lab.
- Section 6 Conclusion: This chapter offers a summary of the task's chief findings and focusses in particular on how the results presented in this report may feed into future WPs and task-specific aims.
- The report concludes with an appendix (Section 7 Appendix). This latter includes annexes of the deliverable, containing relevant aggregated data.

3. Methodology

This section delineates the work procedures employed in conducting and completing T1.1. It does so by describing in detail the methodology and discrete work steps undertaken by the various part-assignments (four in number).

Immediately with the commencement of T1.1, in M1, it was adjudged – through multiple multilateral exchanges with research partners – that separate methodological steps would be necessary to properly achieve each of the goals of T1.1. As a consequence, these goals were split up into different action items, here referred to as "part-assignments". That is, while the findings of T1.1 as a whole would be produced – in a general way – through desk research, the particular methods of such research were deemed as needing to vary based on the topical scope of each part-assignment. What follows in the below is a step-by-step rundown of how each part-assignment was treated in terms of its methodology.

The first segment charts how the knowledge-gathering work surrounding **international policies and standards** was conducted. The second segment describes the same for **past EU projects**. The third segment lays out how this was achieved with respect to **innovative practices**. Finally, the fourth segment presents the desk research methodology employed in producing the CORE lab **crisis descriptions**.

3.1. Methodological overview 1: International policies and standards

This first part-assignment of T1.1 aimed at attaining a knowledge baseline surrounding international standards of CC, CH, DRM, and SD. The end aspiration was to have produced a collection of current international standards pertaining to said issues and to feed this into a repository, enabling the processing of data points through RESILIAGE-relevant categories and filters. As a second step, the necessity of more closely engaging with and scrutinising a selection of these international standards was recognised.

Step 1: Wide Collection

To this end, the first operational step of establishing this knowledge baseline constituted in assigning research partners the work of surveying the current international policy field. This was done through:

 Consulting online resources and databases – e.g. the online presence of international institutions and organisations (e.g. UN, European Union, OSCE, Red Cross, etc.)

- Seeking information from journalistic and scholarly articles and surveys on the manifold topics
- Exploiting the pre-existing expertise of T1.1 research partners (especially regarding CC: DEM; CH: POLITO, UNESCO; DRM: POLITO, VIC; SD: DEM, POLITO)
- Continual multilateral calls and email exchanges, with joint progress updates from partner institutions

Having thus set out to scan the state of the international policy field, the results were fed into a repository template on MS Excel, in which each policy (or data point) was processed according to an agreed-upon categorisation system, deemed relevant to the upcoming work of RESILIAGE. For further information on this categorisation system, see Section 4.1.1.) That is, each data point was presented and categorised along the following lines:

- Name (the title by which it is referred), the Authority (the issuing body of the data point)
- Chief policy relevancy (the principal policy field which the data point contributes to)
- Chief DRM stage/s (the principal DRM stages covered by the data point)
- Level (the international-system level at which the data point operates)
- Type (the specific characteristics of the data point)
- Binding status (whether the data point is legally enforceable)
- Chief audience/s (to which groups the data point is directed)
- Link/s (URLs linking to the data point)

The search resulted in 104 data points, covering all targetted fields (CC, CH, DRM, SD). In all, the data points amounted to the current state of affairs in the international policy field. Excluded from the final repository were data points that were deemed to be two things:

- Out-of-date or dormant (e.g. the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015, which was superseded by the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction in 2015).
- Incomplete (i.e. any document in the drafting phase during T1.1 desk research, e.g. action statements issued by COP28).

Step 2: Analytical Selection

As a next step, research partners agreed that, to draw full advantage from the gathered data, RESILIAGE would profit from a closer and more specific understanding of the most actionable pieces of policy – *viz*. those policies that may be deemed to matter most on the ground level before and during disasters. Following joint consultations, it was agreed

that this knowledge would best be drawn through clustering analytical efforts around those data points that had been labelled as "Guidelines or Best Practices" within the repository's "Type" category. This is because those data points were assumed to carry the most instruction- and advice-based information.

Data points labelled as "Guidelines or Best Practices" were 30 in number, and were distributed for processing amongst research partners. Each research partner agreed to peruse each data point, and to feed the information contained in the data point into a customised analytical grid (see image reproduction of a blank template sheet below).

D1.1	Data	point	arid

Title: Here, name the title of the document	Type summary: Here, provide a brief note of what kind of document is being discussed	Content summary: Here, provide a very short breakdown of what the document covers	SyRI- relevancies: Here, list the document's most applicable SyRI relevancies	DMC references: Here, list any and all DMC stages the document mentions	Explicit crisis scenarios mentioned: Here, list any RESILIAGE- relevant crisis scenarios the document mentions	CORE/s mentioned: Here, list any COREs the document mentions			
	Societal Resilience	Community	Science and Policy	Population management	Vulnerable- group engagement	Crisis communicati on	Cultural resilience	Cooperation	Heritage as a driver
Sustainability and Climate Change									
Disaster and Risk Management									
Culture and Heritage									

Figure 1. Policy Analysis Grid

This analytical grid served the purpose of further filtering information about current international policies and standards into categories deemed useful and usable for the RESILIAGE project. Information contained within the data point were classified along the following three subjects:

- Sustainability and Climate Change
- Disaster and Risk Management
- Culture and Heritage

This information would then be placed in a specific location within the grid, in order for it to be back-checked with any information contained in the data point on the following nine RESILIAGE-related subjects:

- Societal resilience
- Community
- Science and policy
- Population management

- Vulnerable-group engagement
- Crisis communication
- Cultural resilience
- Cooperation
- Heritage as a driver

In sum, aside from providing the most essential data-point information (Title, Type summary, Content summary, SyRI relevancies,), this grid could allow for close textual scrutiny of each data point.

Step 3: Summaries

To further increase the usability of these findings, research partners were – in a final methodological step – tasked to briefly summarise the central RESILIAGE-specific significance of each data point, with the explicit instructions to make findings: "comprehensible for all partners, [with] each policy's potential usefulness for future WPs [...] explicated".

These steps were successfully undertaken by all partners, and each of the three major results of this desk research – namely, the repository of international policies and standards, the selection of 30 operative policies, fed through analytical grid, and the summaries of aforementioned 30 policies – are to be found in Section 4.1.

3.2. Methodological overview 2: Past EU projects

While both the Repository of EU projects and the Repository of literature reviewed are important resources framing the Knowledge Base of RESILIAGE's project, the two differ in their scope, and the methodological approach adopted to frame a selected list of key projects. The data collection methods of the two can overlap in some areas, but also retain significant differences based on their distinct purposes and focus.

Step 1: State-of-the-Art (SoA)

As a first step Deep Blue (DBL) applied a set of specific filters in the European Commission Database CORDIS (https://cordis.europa.eu/search) to refine the research and identify all the projects starting from 2010 onwards that had specific characteristics. In the following, we list the filters that were applied to the filtering mechanism in the database (see Figure 1.).

- **Collection**: Projects, project deliverables, project publications
- **Field of science:** social sciences, educational sciences, law, media communications, other social sciences, psychology, sociology
- Framework programme: Horizon Europe, Horizon 2020
- **Language:** English

Start date: 01/01/2010



Figure 2. Filter definition of extracted EU projects from CORDIS database

A further selection of key words defined by VICESSE, UNIMES and POLITO was used as a criterion to filter out the pertinence of the identified projects in the list, according to the topic and specificities of RESILIAGE's Project.

The key words selected by the partners were:

- Crisis management
- Disaster management
- Resilience
- Risk awareness
- Risk preparedness
- Cultural heritage

A wide number of projects emerged from the filtering procedure. However, the filtering process included all sorts of projects with related words or characteristics identified through the filtering. Hence, these projects were not all relevant to the specificities faced in RESILIAGE.

Step 2: Refinement of filtered projects

Having filtered out the projects in the CORDIS database according to the filters selected, an excel sheet was created to start creating RESILIAGE's database of related EU projects.

For each project selected from the filtered list, the team detailed some basic information as a reference, such as:

- Project Acronym
- Project's name
- CORDIS Link to the project
- Project's own website (if available)
- Keywords
- Short description
- Project's Duration
- Partners Involved (to identify whether any partner was previously involved in relevant projects).

Through a first read of the projects' title and description, DBL team arbitrarily selected a total number of 124 projects from the filtered list that were considered of actual interest and pertinent to RESILIAGE extent and topics. The pertinence of the selected projects to RESILIAGE was determined based on the project's goals, objectives, and the interests of key stakeholders in the different WPs. In addition, future sister projects were identified and marked for further networking purposes related to WP7.

Step 3: Consensus Exercise

To further analyse the deliverables and outcomes of past projects that could have been of interest in the different WPs and for the overall goals of the project, DBL organised a consensus-building exercise involving all RESILIAGE WP leaders. DBL added a few columns to the excel sheet with the selected list of 124 projects, asking the partners VICESSE, POLITO, UNIMES, to rate each project with how relevant they found the project to be for RESILIAGE purposes.

The scale provided the means to rate the projects being: Highly relevant / Relevant / Less relevant (see Figure 2.).

Moreover, while rating the projects, the partners were asked to choose 5 projects of high interest for them, and to detail in a column named "useful for WP", each project's connection to the specific WP they had in mind.

141					- 19	
	VNCESSE rated as: Highly relevant/failment/Less relevant	POLITO rated as: Highly retected/flaterant/Lace retected	LINUMES noted as: Highly relevant/Nelevant/Less relevant	ISSL rated as: Highly relevant/Relevant/Less relevant	Useful for WP	
HWISCO, POUTO	0		relevant	Retriant		
		Limi relevant	relevant	Relevant		
	Relevant	Retoyant	Relevant	Relevant	WP3,4	
	1.3.7.7.7.7.1.	Relevant	Less referant	Less relevant	10.000	
DBL, VIC	Highly referent	Referent	Relevant	Highly relevant	WP1, 3, 6	
VIC.	Highly relevant	Referent	mighty relevant	Highly relevant	WPL L6	
UNESCO, POLITO		Highly Robmant	Relatyant	Relevant		
	Sent referent	Less relevant	Estate rentariant	Less relevant		
	Line retrient	Less relevant	Less referent	Less relievant		
	Relevant	Scievard	Relevant	Relevant	WP6, T	
	Relevant	Belevent	Relevant	Sessivelevant	WF2	
UNIAMS	Relevant	Relevant	mightly relevant.	Highly relevant	WF2, 3, 4, 5	
	Parlierant	Relevant.	flebournt:	Forbroant	WF3, 4, 6, 7	

Figure 3. Ranking procedure of CORDIS projects for relevance to RESILIAGE

In summary, while dimensions extracted from the SoA might seem essential, their relative importance depends on the specific project and RESILIAGE's WP leaders' expectations and needs.

Step 4: Calculating the mean

By using the suggested scale, participants were asked to rate the projects as Highly relevant / Relevant / Less relevant corresponded to a certain rating number, namely:

- "3" for Highly relevant
- "2" for Relevant
- "1" for Less Relevant

After the consensus exercise, DBL created a mean value for each project rated by the project's partners. From these, 56 projects had a mean >=2. Hence, only these 56 projects were collectively considered from relevant to highly relevant to RESILIAGE and were considered interesting to analyse in more detail to provide a useful knowledge base of EU projects.

3.3. Methodological overview 3: Innovative practices

Rationale

Following consultation between task researchers, it was agreed that – in pursuit of T1.1's aims of achieving a comprehensive knowledge baseline of current international best practices – all consortium partners should be asked to contribute possible examples from their respective fields of expertise. This would avert any possible knowledge gaps established from time-constrained desk research, and would usefully rally partners' full and diverse skill-sets for the extraction of knowledge on the project's issues.

Methods

In pursuit of the objectives mentioned above, a survey document was circulated amongst consortium members, requesting the submission of any information on innovative and good examples of crisis management and of employing heritage as driver of community resilience that might be instructive and useful for the project.

In this request, it was emphasised that any example of a past or present policy, project, or initiative fulfilling these criteria should be considered and fed into the survey document – including instances from contexts outside CORE lab countries and outside the European Union. The ensuing collection is a starting point and will be continued beyond D1.1.

A fragment of the blank survey document is reproduced in the below:

SILIAGE T1.1
llection of innovative practices in your countries
st and innovative practices, projects, initiatives – you know of or have been part of - to hance community resilience and/or highlight the importance of heritage, and citizens' eparedness and awareness in moments of crisis and disasters
ructure:
le:
sponsible body:
untry:
ort Description:
k to source:

Figure 4. Template for collecting innovative practices

3.4. Methodological overview 4: Crisis descriptions

Rationale

In order to be able to offer the RESILIAGE project a knowledge baseline of the manifold circumstances surrounding and impacting the CORE labs, it was deemed imperative that T1.1 also conduct close research into the specific contexts and crises of the CORE sites facing study.

Methods

This was done in a four-step procedure: first, data and information was gathered through the textual and oral input of CORE lab representatives. This was complemented with a desk-research step, in which the case descriptions were corroborated with publicly-available information gathered through online resources (e.g. media reports, organisation websites, etc.,). As a third step, the knowledge accumulated from this gathering of information was fed into a generic textual template, consisting of four sections deemed relevant to the further study of RESILIAGE:

- Background (entailing geographical, historical, social, and cultural context regarding the CORE lab site)
- Crisis (entailing a close description of the crisis or crises facing the CORE lab site)

- Stakeholders (entailing information on the key actors involved in responding to a crisis event)
- Existing resources (entailing information on the on-site tools that already exist to respond to a crisis event)
- CORE interests (the outcomes a CORE lab may wish to see from the work of the RESILIAGE project)

In a final step, this textual representation of the site and crisis was circulated for commentary with CORE lab representatives, where facts were double-checked and further information was welcomed for addition.

4. Knowledge Base Repositories

This section showcases each repository that has been produced by T1.1. Each subsection includes descriptions of their respective contents.

4.1. International policies and standards

This section includes the repository of international policies and standards gathered through desk research in T1.1.² [**The full repository is included in the Appendix 7.1.**]

4.1.1. Database of the international policy framework

The following repository is the complete collection of current international policies and standards, and it includes a total of 104 data entries. They are categorised along the following lines – and the Excel document which the repository forms can be filtered according to these categories:

- Name (the title by which it is referred), the Authority (the issuing body of the data point)
- Chief policy relevancy (the principal policy field which the data point contributes to)
- Chief DRM stage/s (the principal DRM stages covered by the data point)
- Level (the international-system level at which the data point operates)
- Type (the specific characteristics of the data point)
- Binding status (whether the data point is legally enforceable)
- Chief audience/s (to which groups the data point is directed)
- Link/s (URLs linking to the data point)

These categories are defined in the repository legend as follows:

² For information on how the data points reproduced in the below were gathered, consult Section **3, Methodology**.

Legend

Level:

- Supra-supranational entails treaties or documents that are adjudged to guide or govern decisions or trajectories of supranational organisations (UN Sendai Framework, SDGs, Paris Agreement, etc.)
- Supranational entails policies, standards, or agencies that operate on the level above the national (UN, EU, IRCC, etc.)
- National entails policies, standards, or agencies that operate within nation-states
- Local entails policies, standards, or agencies within sub-national geographical-political entities (regions, provinces, counties, cities, etc.)
- Organisational entails policies, standards, or agencies operating on an organisational level, chiefly for internal reference
- n/a entails data points that do not fit neatly into the above classification scheme

Chief policy relevancy:

- CC designates a data point that chiefly relates to issues surrounding climate change legislation or mitigation
- DRM designates a data point that chiefly relates to issues surrounding disaster risk management, including
- Heritage designatess a data point that chiefly relates to issues surrounding heritage
- All designates a data point that is chiefly or potentially relevant to all above categories

Type

- Conference/summit designates a high-profile and regularly-occurring meeting between parties occurring as a result of, or with the aim of, policy negotiations
- Directive/outcome designates a discrete decree by a decision-making body, or a decree's outcome (law, agreement, institution, etc.)
- Guidelines/BP designates a document whose chief purpose is to instruct on best practices
- International agreement designates a document issued by a decision-making body intended to set or guide international policy
- Policy-support institution designates an institution tasked with drafting or implementing policy

Figure 5. Policy analysis grid (Legend)

4.1.2. Selection and analysis of key policy provisions

What follows below is a reproduction of all data points deemed especially operative and hands-on, and thus relevant for the work of RESILIAGE. They consist of the data points that were classified in the repository as "Guidelines/BP". In all, they are 30 in number.

Each entry below is briefly summarised. This summary includes references to the data point's relevance to future tasks and WPs. This is followed by an analysis of each data point through a grid-based template (see blank example below). Each of the latter will include a brief description of the policy in question, including its particular pertinence to the RESILIAGE project and future WPs.

D1.1 Data p	oint grid								
Title: Here, name the title of the document	Type summary: Here, provide a brief note of what kind of document is being discussed	Content summary: Here, provide a very short breakdown of what the document covers	SyRI- relevancies: Here, list the document's most applicable SyRI relevancies	DMC references: Here, list any and all DMC stages the document mentions	Explicit crisis scenarios mentioned: Here, list any RESILIAGE-relevant crisis scenarios the document mentions	CORE/s mentioned: Here, list any COREs the document mentions			
	Societal Resilience	Community	Science and Policy	Population management	Vulnerable- group engagement	Crisis communicati on	Cultural resilience	Cooperation	Heritage as a driver
Sustainability and Climate Change									
Disaster and Risk Management									
Culture and Heritage									

The policies and standards selected for closer scrutiny represent the current state of the international policy field, and together produce highly operative and instructional information about current best practices and recommendations pertaining to CC, CH, DRM, and SD. All but three were produced in the 2010s (one from 1998, two from 2007) and a large majority were produced after the 2015 launch of the Sendai Framework, the UN-issued worldwide guiding standard for DRM and resilience-strengthening. No data point has been superseded by a more current standard. Three data points were published in 2023, the year of the commencement of RESILIAGE and of T1.1's datagathering activities.

1. Decisions Adopted at the 31st Session of the World Heritage Committee: WHC-07/31.COM/7.1 and WHC-07/31.COM/7.2

"Decisions Adopted at the 31st Session of the World Heritage Committee: WHC-07/31.COM/7.1 and WHC-07/31.COM/7.2" focusses on the document that discusses the management and mitigation of these impacts. The document discusses strategies and policies to manage and mitigate these impacts, emphasising the need for heritage sites to adapt and protect in the face of changing environmental conditions. This includes considering legal, scientific and policy-based responses to the challenges posed by climate change to these important cultural and natural heritage sites linked to SyRI's "adaptive governance".

The document's focus on climate change adaptation standards, best practices, communication, and public awareness makes it relevant to WP2. The publication uses digital techniques to monitor and manage climate change impacts on heritage assets, making it relevant to WP3. Moreover, WP6 is relevant to policy formation, methodology, and heritage protection under changing climates.

Title: Decisions Adopted at the 31st Session of the World Heritage Committee: WHC- 07/31.COM/7.1	Type summary: BP-Consideration of issues and policy papers by the Conference	Climate Change Impacts on World Heritage	SyRI-relevancies: Adaptive Governance,	DMC references:	Explicit crisis scenarios mentioned: Fire; Flood	CORE/s mentioned: None	issue/launch: 2007		
	Societal Resilience	Community	Science and Policy	Population management	Vulnerable-group engagement	Crisis communication	Cultural resilience	Cooperation	Heritage as a driver
Sustainability and Climate Change	raise awareness among the public which, in turn, may help build public and political support6	To identify the most effective means to build connectivity between properties and surrounding landscapes (for example through habitat corridors and buffer zones) to promote resilience of species and communities-	Options for the creation of a clearing-house mechanism of best-practice case studies on climate change, either separately or linked to similar mechanisms, such as those under the UNFCCC, CBD, UNCCD, or CMS will be investigated-7 establish an informal list or index of those properties specifically identified by the States Parties as being threatened by climate change10			The World Heritage Committee will influence and nidom inform international research programmes of the information needs of World Heritage properties7		Actions by the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies related to climate change will seek to take advantage of synergies to better coordinate-4 States Parties will work with the climate change policy and decision-makers within their own countries at the primary response to the challenges that climate change poses for World Heritages. 5 to the utmost of its own resources and, where appropriate, with any international assistance and cooperation-8	
Disaster and Risk Management	To identify the most effective means to build connectivity between properties and surrounding landscapes (for example through habitat corridors and buffer zones) to promote resilience of species and communities-		Concem for heritage, both tangible and intangible, should be incorporated into disaster risk reduction strategies and plans, which are strengthened through attention to cultural attributes and traditional knowledge" 5. This constitutes the first reference, within a global policy document on disaster reduction, to the importance of the heritage in the context of disaster risk reduction-23			The Parties should take precautionary measures to anticipate, prevent or minimize the causes of climate change and mitigate its adverse effects11 The key to an effective reduction of risks from disasters is advance planning and the building of a culture of prevention; -20 Identify, assess and monitor disaster risks at World Heritage properties-		Support risk identification and assessment activities at World Heritage properties, including consideration of climate change impacts on heritage, consideration of underlying risk factors, all necessary expertise and the involvement of relevant stakeholders as appropriate-22 Develop a World Heritage Risk Map at the global level or at regional levels to assist States Parties and the Committee to develop better responses22	To identify Natural World Heritage properties most at risk-13
Culture and Heritage		It is useful to encourage the public to consider the value of cultural and natural properties at the same time, as integral to each other and to the quality of life15	To strengthen the protection of World Heritage and contribute to sustainable development by assisting States Parties to the Convention to integrate heritage concerns into national disaster reduction policies and to incorporate concern for disaster reduction within management plans and systems for World Heritage properties in their territories;-19		consideration of heritage as a resource to mitigate physical and psychological damage of vulnerable populations, particularly children, during and in the aftermath of disasters22	the inclusion of risk preparedness as an element in World Heritage properties management plans and training strategies10		the States Parties to this Convention recognize that such heritage constitutes a world heritage for	act as a catalyst in the international debate and obtain

Figure 6. Policy analysis: Decisions Adopted at the 31st Session of the World Heritage Committee: WHC-07/31.COM/7.1 and WHC-07/31.COM/7.2

"EC INFORM", a disaster risk management forum sponsored by the European Commission, produced a climate change report in 2023. The report highlights especially the reigning scientific consensus, that economic development must be aimed at reducing emissions and achieving sustainability, as well as warning that all of Europe will be increasingly impacted by climate change in coming years. Such scientific dissemination may prove a useful reference for future WPs and deliverables.

Its explicit mention of floods as a most perilous and costly crisis scenario in future lends it relevance to the investigation into SyRI aspect "Socio-economic resilience" and the CORE lab study of Belgium.

Title: EC INFORM	Type summary: Multi-stakeholder research forum	Content summary: Reports and factsheets summarise the forum's findings	SyRI-relevancies: Socioeconomic resilience	DMC references: All	Explicit crisis scenarios mentioned: Earthquakes; Floods; Heatwaves;	CORE/s mentioned: All (countries)	Date of issue/launch: 2022		Quotes derive from INFORM CLIMATE CHANGE report brochure, October 2022
	Societal Resilience	Community	Science and Policy	Population management		Crisis communication	Cultural resilience	Cooperation	Heritage as a driver
Sustainability and Climate Change Disaster and Risk Management			INFORM results confirm that policy must be directly emissions, adaptation and sustainable development." (p. 3) INFORM results stipulate that much of Europe (excepting Norway) will see continued or worsened CC- related risk in coming decades (p. 8 ff.)						
Culture and Heritage			Adaptation and mitigation should be the primary policy responses to the globally most damaging crises of future decades – droughts and floods (p. 13).						

Figure 7. Policy analysis: EC INFORM

3.
European Commission Action Plan on the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 – A Disaster Risk-Informed Approach for all EU Policies

This document outlines comprehensive strategies for disaster risk management, emphasizing anticipation, cross-sectoral collaboration, evidence-based approaches, inclusivity, and sustainability. It underscores the importance of civic engagement, risk awareness, and partnership-building to enhance resilience against disasters, particularly among vulnerable groups. The goals aim to foster a culture of risk prevention, build confidence in civil protection authorities, and ensure adaptation measures address the needs of all segments of society, including the preservation of cultural heritage.

This document is primarily relevant to SyRI's "Adaptive Governance" and "Social Interaction and Inclusiveness" aspects, as it advocates for collaborative governance, stakeholder engagement, and inclusive approaches to disaster risk management. It aligns with SyRI's objectives of fostering resilience behavior through cooperative processes and promoting social cohesion and inclusiveness in disaster preparedness and response efforts.

In terms of work packages, the document provides guidance for WP1 by emphasizing evidence-based decision-making and aligns with the objectives of WP6 by promoting policy frameworks that strengthen disaster resilience and cross-sectoral synergies.

Title: European Commission Action Plan on the	Type summary: EU Commission recommendations Societal Resilience	Content summary: EU regulation on security measures	SyRI-relevancies: Adaptive governance; Social Interaction and Science and Policy	DMC references: All Population management	Explicit crisis scenarios mentioned: Fire, flood Vulnerable-group engagement	CORE/s mentioned: None Crisis communication	Cultural resilience	Cooperation	Heritage as a driver
Sustainability and Climate Change									
Disaster and Risk Management	- Comprehensive and integrated approaches to disaster risk management are key to strengthening resilience - Strengthening resilience should encompass principles such as being anticipatory, cross-sectory, knowledge and evidence-based, inclusive, and sustainable.	Promote civic engagement and volunteer-based initiatives for disaster prevention and preparedness Increase the overall level of risk awareness among the population through risk awareness raising strategies and actions		- Increase the awareness and adoption of risk prevention and preparedness measures among the population, including vulnerable groups, to better prepare for disasters	measures	- Ensure that communication and information management systems and procedures support coherent risk, emergency, and crisis communication among relevant authorities and with relevant external partners.	- Enhance the culture of risk prevention amongst the population, promoting knowledge on risk prevention and confidence in competent civil protection authorities	- Foster partnerships with partners such as the private sector, civil society organizations, volunteers, and academia, as appropriate, in a cross-border context Enhance the interoperability of systems and procedures to support the civil protection response and the coordination of response measures across relevant authorities and partners	
Culture and Heritage		- Enhance the culture of risk prevention amongst the population, fostering trust and			- Ensure adaptation, prevention, and preparedness while considering the				

Figure 8. Policy analysis: European Commission Action Plan on the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 – A Disaster Risk-Informed Approach for all EU Policies

4. European Union Concept on Effective CIVMIL Coordination in Support of Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Relief

The "EU Concept on Effective CIVMIL Coordination" is of particular relevance to the SyRI aspect "Adaptive Governance", "Health and Wellbeing", and "Social interaction and inclusiveness". It therefore carries especial relevance for the investigation of the CORE labs in Türkiye, Norway, and Portugal. The reasons for this relevance include the policy's continuously outlining the importance of inter-agency collaboration, planning, and sensitivity to actors' diversity of needs.

Its emphasis on training and crisis preparedness makes the policy particularly relevant to work within WP2 (modelling behaviours). Moreover, as the policy represents current civilian-military standards within the EU setting, it will prove a good reference for WP6 (policy recommendations).

Title: European Union Concept on Effective CIVMIL Coordination	Type summary: Policy action plan	Content summary: Direct guidelines pertaining to EU's crisis response	SyRI-relevancies: Adaptive governance; Health and wellbeing; Social interaction and inclusiveness	DMC references: All	Explicit crisis scenarios mentioned: Fire; Flood;, Earthquake; Landslide; Heatwave ["extreme temperatures"]	CORE/s mentioned: None	issue/launch: 2019		
	Societal Resilience	Community	Science and Policy	Population management	Vulnerable-group engagement	Crisis communication	Cultural resilience	Cooperation	Heritage as a driver
Sustainability and Climate Change									
Disaster and Risk Management		Effective delivery of "aid is based on the acceptance of humanitarian actors by the affected population"; hence, a positive perception of aid workers must be fostered (p. 12) Civil-military cooperation can create a space in which local actors gain expertise in humanitarian operations or law (p. 32)			"The principle of humanity means that human suffering must be addressed wherever it is found, with particular attention to the most vulnerable" (p. 12) "Gender and age need to be considered in humanitarian responses to ensure that assistance addresses the specific needs of different groups" (cf. p. 23 ff.)	based training"	Civilian and military aid workers must bear in mind "cultural differences regarding communicating, deciding, managing time, trusting, disagreeing and providing feedback" (p. 40)	Effective disaster management must nettal alignment of "actor response frameworks and policies with key civilian-military coordination principles and concepts" Civil-military interaction should take place at planning stages (p. 30) Direct and real-time inter-agency communication essential for effective disaster response (p. 31)	
Culture and Heritage								Training and cooperation can facilitate improved inter-actor understanding of differences in professional cultures (p. 32)	

Figure 9. Policy analysis: European Union Concept on Effective CIVMIL Coordination in Support of Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Relief

5. European Union Disaster Resilience Goals 2023

The "EU Disaster Resilience Goals" represents the latest aims of the European Union in its strategy towards greater societal resilience. It is of particular relevance to the SyRI aspect "Adaptive Governance" and therefore carries especial relevance for the investigation of the CORE lab in Türkiye. The reasons for this relevance include the policy's outlining the importance of multi-actor cooperation within emergency situations, the significance of preparation training, as well as the priority of "building back better" following a disaster.

Its emphasis on resilience preparedness and cross-sector communication makes the policy particularly relevant to work within WP4 (protocols and communication strategies). Moreover, as the policy outlines EU-issued ideal-type preparedness practices, it will prove of relevance in WP6 (T6.2) and its pursuit of further policy development.

Title: European Union Disaster Resilience Goals 2023	Type summary: Outline of practical standards	Content summary: EU-wide plan for enhancing resilience	SyRI-relevancies: Adaptive governance	DMC references: Preparedness	Explicit crisis scenarios mentioned: Fire; Flood	CORE/s mentioned: None	Date of issue/launch: 2023		
	Societal Resilience	Community	Science and Policy	Population management	Vulnerable-group engagement	Crisis communication	Cultural resilience	Cooperation	Heritage as a driver
Sustainability and Climate Change	Resilience must be coupled with sustainability principles at its core	Building-back better, i.e. employing "greening and other sustainable development principles"	Disaster resilience goals must always incorporate "the effects of climate change on disaster risks, data on past events and cross-sectoral impact analysis", resilience is to support EU's green transition	should integrate climate change and environmental degradation considerations	Resilience policies must take into account the "specific needs and drivers" of group vulnerability, including impacts of climate change	"The timely release of data in an accessible, interoperable and reusable way will facilitate the cross- sectoral and cross- border cooperation"		Member states must ensure and increase knowledge sharing, including good practice, research, and evaluation results	
	Union and members should engage in stress test scenarios to test business continuity		Policy is to be followed by latest scholarship: comprehensive, anticipatory, cross-sectoral and transboundary, knowledge and evidence-based, inclusive, sustainable	is a crucial component of disaster resilience	"Particular attention was paid to the specific needs of vulnerable groups in the establishment of the Union disaster resilience goals. Their needs should be taken into account in the implementation and review of the Union disaster resilience goals."	Policies must be guided by 5 communicative actions: Anticipate, prepare, alert, respond, secure; "Member States should enhance their public warning systems to allow better risk, emergency and crisis communication"	"Public awareness of risks and sufficient knowledge of how to prevent, prepare for and respond to disasters greatly reduce the negative consequences of disasters"	Cooperation must encompass national, sub- national, cross- border, and cross- sectoral levels	Recommendation: Disaster risk planning should incorporate all potential "nature- based solutions"
Culture and Heritage							Disaster resilience policies must strive to "foster a culture of risk prevention"	Resilience- preparedness work must henceforth include "experts on cultural heritage"	

Figure 10. Policy analysis: European Union Disaster Resilience Goals 2023

6. European Union Peer Review Programme

The "European Union Peer Review Programme" is a framework for rigorously assessing current DRM practices and the state of crisis preparedness across the EU. The programme has produced relevant reports on Portugal and Türkiye (where two CORE labs are situated) as well as a report on the global state of wildfires. These reports are especially relevant to the SyRI frameworks "Active memory", "Adaptive governance", "Health and Wellbeing", and "Socioeconomic resilience" and to all CORE labs. The reports highlight, for instance, the importance of Portugal's rich cultural heritage, and the imperative of harnessing the potentialities of traditional practices in mitigating climate change and disasters.

The reports variously discuss and cover aspects of disaster planning, communication strategies, and research results, and as such will prove interesting to WPs 2, 3, 4, and 6.

Title: European Union Peer Review Programme	Type summary: Peer-Review Programme	Content summary: Documents review crisis plans of EU countries and assorted risk scenarios	SyRI-relevancies: Active memory; Adaptive governance; Health and wellbeing; Socioeconomic resilience	DMC references: All	Explicit crisis scenarios mentioned: Wildfires (specific report, 2023)	CORE/s mentioned: Portugal (country report, 2019); Turkey/Türkiye (country report, 2015)	Date of issue/launch: 2015		Quotes from: PT report 2019; TR report 2015; Wildfires report 2022
	Societal Resilience	Community	Science and Policy	Population management	Vulnerable-group engagement	Crisis communication	Cultural resilience	Cooperation	Heritage as a driver
Sustainability and Climate Change	"The community should understand the concept and the importance of fuel management and should be actively engaged in reducing fuel load." (Wildfires report, p. 45)	"Nature Based Solutions, such as traditional grazing, forestry practices and crop mosaic should be encouraged." (Wildfires report, p. 44)	National and sub- national policies should establish "holistic and cross- sectoral governance frameworks" and ensure a "whole- society approach" (Wildfires report, p. 26)		Crisis-pertinent policies and standards must be improved with future scenarios in mind, e.g. improved woodland-urban interface management, improved socioeconomic conditions, etc. (Wildfires report, p. 26)		"The 'train the trainer' principle helps to spread a culture of resilience", i.e. experts training community leaders (teachers, religious leaders, police, etc.). (TR report, p. 1.4)	"Public-private partnerships should be established in the field of wildfire risk management and reduction." (Wildfires report, p. 28)	In successful DRM, "[t]raditional and local knowledge complements scientific knowledge in the development and implementation of policies, plans and programs." (TR report, p. 64)
Disaster and Risk Management	A "holistic, multi- ria, cross-sectoral approach" is crucial to systemic resilience, e.g. one identifying linkages between key sectors and industries.	Rigorous research on local human-environmental linkages is requred to prevent wildfres; such research should entail "(cilose cooperation between scientists, policymakers, local authorities, first responders, and civil society." (Wildfires report, p. 26)	Fighting wildfires, must entail the "systematic alignment of [DRR], [CC] adaptation [SDGs] efforts." (Wildfires report, p.	"Special attention must be given to vulnerable groups" in DRM planning, especially focussing on "women, children, the elderly, the disabled, the low-income population, and tourists/migrants/non-local people unaware of risk and not linguistically proficient." (Wildfires report, pp. 32-33)	"Awareness campaigns should be tailored to different target audiences (e.g. citizens, tourists, the disabled." (Wildfires report, p. 46)	Wildfre risk scenarios and maps should be publicly accessible and reusable in new studies. Risk assessment outcomes and information should be comprehensive and preparational purposes (such as land use, urban planning and contingency planning). [] The results should be communicated in an understandable way to each target audience' (Wildfres report, p. 34)	knowledge with the population should be promoted. Action should be taken against misinformation." (Wildfires report, p. 47)	Successful DRM must entail "horizontal and vertical cooperation and coordination among stakeholders" and must consider "environmental, cultural, socio-economic, and political interactions." (Wildfires report, p. 26)	A new culture related to wildfires should be promoted in local communities, linked to such cultures of the past, aimed at heightening awareness of fire regimes." (Wildfires report, p. 47)
Culture and Heritage	Special attention should be paid, in Portugal, to the "rich cultural heritage of the country." (PT report, p. 68)		"The inclusion of traditional fire knowledge in prevention activities is highly recommended for effective risk reduction that protects landscapes and cultural values." (Wildfires report, p. 44)						"Local knowledge should be considered while drafting [DRM] plans." (Wildfires report, p. 39)

Figure 11. Policy analysis: European Union Peer Review Programme

7. European Union - Protecting the Cultural Heritage from Natural Disasters

The document "Protecting the Cultural Heritage from Natural Disasters" aligns with the SyRI aspects "Active Memory", "Social Interaction and Inclusiveness", and "Socio-Economic Resilience". It underscores community engagement, inclusivity, economic value of heritage assets, cooperation, education, and crisis communication, integral for cultural resilience. This is relevant for the investigation of CORE labs in Portugal, Greece, and Belgium. It also connects with Work Package 2 (Modelling behaviours), focusing on managing community behaviours in crises, especially Task 3.1 and 3.2 of WP3, emphasizing crisis communication. The importance of community-based approaches links it the WP4. The emphasis on building awareness and resilience also aligns it with WP6.

For enhanced readability, the policy analysis grid can be found in Annex 7.1.2.

8.
Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery Guide to Developing Disaster Recovery Frameworks

The "Guide to Developing Disaster Recovery Frameworks" offers important information to support policymakers and other stakeholders in developing a comprehensive framework for medium- to long-term post-disaster recovery. This framework serves as a valuable resource for shaping the recovery vision, outlining the recovery strategy, prioritising actions, refining planning, and offering guidance on financing, implementation, and monitoring throughout the recovery process.

The guide can be associated with CoreLabs in Türkiye (Izmir-Karsiyaka) and Greece (Crete) as it focusses on adaptive governance, particularly in the context of post-disaster recovery, specifically earthquakes and floods. Given its emphasis on socio-economic resilience for post-disaster processes, it is also linked to the SYRI framework within this concept.

In the scope of recommendations focussing on crisis preparedness and the development of the institutional framework for recovery, it is directly related to WP2. The suggestions it provides for managing the post-disaster process are also compatible with WP4. Additionally, the proposals for developing strengthening systems at the national and local levels for recovery processes, as well as recommendations for policymaking and strategy determination for recovery, will support WP6.

Title: Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery Guide to Developing Disaster Recovery	for post-disaster recovery	Content summary: Complements PDNAs or similar assessments as a tool to program and plan the recovery.	SyRI-relevancies: Adaptive Governance, Socio- economic Resilience	DMC references: Recovery	Explicit crisis scenarios mentioned: Flood; Earthquake	CORE/s mentioned: None	issue/launch: 2015		
	Societal Resilience	Community	Science and Policy	Population management	Vulnerable-group engagement	Crisis communication	Cultural resilience	Cooperation	Heritage as a driver
Sustainability and Climate Change	To inform the development of sectoral recovery programs and projects, the following survey/assessment may be carried out:Social Risks and Vulnerability Survey/Assessment. That assists in identifying vulnerable disasteraffected persons.(page 19)	Economic and Livelihood Survey can be carried out in order to Assists in the adequate resumption of economic activities and livelihoods for beneficiaries of the land use and physical plans. (page 19)	The recovery framework should be backed by the country's highest political and policy-making levels as well as by its planning and financial institutions. The framework requires high-level consensus building around the key cross-cutting operating principles and program-level performance benchmarks of multisectoral recovery.(page 18)		Recovery plans should include Potential for direct and widest humanitarian impact and Propoor, provulnerable, and gender-sensitive agendas. Many disaster recovery programs include the provision of direct livelihood support, income generation opportunities, improved access to finance and microcredit, and nicrocredit, and new skills training. Governments also subsidiz or facilitate the reconstruction of private assets, such as housing and local business enterprises governments cannot substitute for private insurance				
Disaster and Risk Management						For the internal partnes: Examples are a dedicated internal information-sharing website that includes access to the M& E database, peer dialogues among government agencies, focus group discussions with communities, or policy dialogues with domors. Such information-sharing can contribute to the transparency of recovery, build credibility and consensus on recovery goals, and identify coverage gaps and project overlaps. (page:55)		Recovery process's needs Assessment of Human Resource Capacity and Specialist Skills Required before disaster happens	
Culture and Heritage						, , , , , ,			Community defines as a " social group of any size whose members reside in a specific locality, share government, and often have a common cultural and historical heritage." in report. (page 80)

Figure 12. Policy analysis: Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery Guide to Developing Disaster Recovery Frameworks

9. ICCROM Handbook and Toolkit on First Aid to Cultural Heritage in Times of Crisis

The ICCROM-issued document "Handbook and Toolkit on First Aid to Cultural Heritage in Times of Crisis" highlights three SyRIs:

The first is Adaptive Governance, which is supported by the document's emphasis on integrating cultural heritage into emergency response systems and the creation of inclusive policy frameworks. This aligns with tasks from various work packages, including

WP1: Building a Knowledge Baseline, WP2: Modelling behaviours, WP4: Community-based approaches, and specifically WP4.1: Identification of citizens, first responders, local authorities' expectations and needs

The second is Active Memory, drawn from the document's focus on the role of cultural traditions in building resilience. Tasks related to this concept can be found in WP2: Modelling behaviours and WP4: Community-based approaches, particularly WP4.2: Engaging citizens in civic resilience commitment.

Finally, the third is Social Interaction and Inclusiveness, which is evident in the document's strong advocacy for inclusivity and community engagement in preserving cultural heritage. Tasks that most closely align with this SyRI are within WP4: Community-based approaches, specifically WP4.3, and WP5: Validation of RESILIAGE digital tools and soft-solutions, which includes tasks WP5.1, WP5.2, and WP5.3.

For enhanced readability, the policy analysis grid can be found in Annex 7.1.2.

10. ICCROM-UNESCO - Managing Disaster Risks for World Heritage

This guide is concerned not only with protecting the property from major hazards but also with reducing underlying vulnerability factors, such as lack of maintenance, inadequate management, progressive deterioration, or ecosystem buffering that may cause hazards eventually to become disasters. It aims to help the managers and management authorities of cultural and natural World Heritage properties to reduce the risks to these properties from natural and human-made disasters, illustrate the main principles of Disaster Risk Management (DRM) for heritage and a methodology to identify, assess and mitigate disaster risks. It offers a framework on how to prepare a DRM plan to protect World Heritages.

It covers all the phases of DRM (prevention, preparedness, response, recovery, mitigation) for heritage sites as well as all hazard types including human induced (armed conflict, etc.), biological, astrophysical besides climate change, meteorological or geological ones. The case studies in the document are also pretty diverse covering, earthquakes, volcano eruptions, oil spills, floods, etc.

Specific emphasis on heritage and a holistic plan from preparedness to mitigation makes the document an important source for Task 6.1 Preparedness planning and Task 6.2 policy recommendations on Heritage.

The case studies in the guideline can be searched and used for the preparedness plan or other tasks

Title: ICCROM-UNESCO - Managing Disaster Risks for World Heritage	Type summary: Building capacity for disaster preparation for heritage	Content summary: DRM plans, what are the risks of world heritage may face, identifying	SyRI-relevancies: Adaptive governance	DMC references: Preparedness; Response; Recovery; Mitigation	Explicit crisis scenarios mentioned: All climate related risks and	CORE/s mentioned: None	Date of issue/launch: 2010		
	Societal Resilience	Community	Science and Policy	Population management	Vulnerable-group engagement	Crisis communication	Cultural resilience	Cooperation	Heritage as a driver
Sustainability and Climate Change									
Disaster and Risk Management			Disaster Risk Management Cycle and characteristics of a DRM plan explained.					the DRM plan for the heritage properly should be integrated with the existing plan and procedures for site management. Local, national, international level stakeholders need to be involved	
Culture and Heritage		Local communities of the heriatege sites are important stakeholders within the DRM Plans	Important points are emphasized like; the plan for the heritage site would establish a system for coordinating the individual plans for each property, envisaging common activities and procedures for all the properties.			The prevention and mitigation measures require coordination among various staff members and departments responsible for managing the property as well as contact with outside agencies and experts in relevant fields.			

Figure 13. Policy analysis: ICCROM-UNESCO - Managing Disaster Risks for World Heritage

11. ICCROM-UNESCO - Risk Preparedness: A Management Manual for World Cultural Heritage

The manual is about the risk preparedness for Heritage Sites. There are specific sections for what can be done at site level and national level. There are also specific sections for fire, earthquakes, flooding, armed conflict and other hazards. In that sense the document is relevant for all the CORE labs except Karsiyaka.

Each hazard section has suggestions for preparedness strategies, response and recovery. The document offers indicative matrixes to preparedness, response and recovery faces for site, municipal, regional and national levels. Although the hazards covered does not match with Karsiyaka the document can feed the adaptive governance related with Karsiyaka case.

Title: ICCROM-UNESCO - Risk Preparedness: A Management Manual for World Cultural Heritage	Type summary: Guideline	Content summary: Document is intended for property managers to develop a property risk- preparedness plan for various hazards and for different	SyRI-relevancies: Adaptive governance	DMC references: Emphasis on preparedness but also mentions response and recovery	Explicit crisis scenarios mentioned: Floods, Earthquakes, Fire	CORE/s mentioned: Here, list any COREs the document mentions	Date of issue/launch: 1998	
	Societal Resilience	Community	Science and Policy	Population management	Vulnerable-group engagement	Crisis communication	Cultural resilience	Heritage as a driver
Sustainability and Climate Change								
Disaster and Risk Management								
Culture and Heritage						Communication with occupants, local officials (depending on the hazard) emphasized for each hazard.	Chapters starting from 5 has specific hazards starting with fire, earthquakes, flood, armed conflict and others. For each hazard guidelines given for prevention strategy, response plan,	

Figure 14. Policy analysis: ICCROM-UNESCO - Risk Preparedness: A Management Manual for World Cultural Heritage

12.
ICOMOS - Heritage and the Sustainable Development Goals: Policy Guidance for Heritage and Development Actors

The document "Heritage and the SDGs - Policy Guidance for Heritage and Development Actors" discusses how cultural, natural, tangible, and intangible heritage might help achieve the UN Sustainable Development Goals. This is particularly relevant with the SyRI labels of 'Adaptive Governance' and 'Social Inclusiveness and Interaction' because the documents emphasise that heritage contributes to social cohesion, socio-economic regeneration, poverty reduction, region attractiveness and creativity, and long-term tourism benefits.

Heritage advocacy and awareness in sustainable development align with WP4, emphasising using heritage to promote social cohesion and discourse, heritage education and training for sustainable development. As a thorough framework for heritage integration into sustainable development policies and best practices, the publication is pertinent to WP6's methodologies and best practices for policy creation and evaluation.

For enhanced readability, the policy analysis grid can be found in Annex 7.1.2.

13. ICOMOS-IFLA Principles Concerning Rural Landscapes as Heritage

The "ICOMOS-IFLA PRINCIPLES-CONCERNING RURAL LANDSCAPES AS HERITAGE" stresses rural landscapes as part of humanity's history. Landscapes are dynamic living systems that include agriculture, culture, and human-nature interaction. This publication is relevant to SyRI aspect "Adaptive Governance" since it stresses rural

landscapes' multi-functionality, which can benefit the economy, society, culture, and environment. It emphasises the role of heritage in recognising, maintaining, and promoting rural landscapes, supporting sustainable management and conservation measures that balance economic, social, and environmental factors.

The function of rural landscapes in safeguarding community identity and cultural heritage makes this document relevant to WP2's 'Social Support and Community Restoration' section. These principles recognise and preserve rural landscapes' uniqueness and cultural significance and encourage rural support. Moreover, the document's ideas for protecting and maintaining rural landscapes can be used to develop and evaluate applicable policies that meet WP6's best practices and policy assessment goals.

For enhanced readability, the policy analysis grid can be found in Annex 7.1.2.

14.
Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change Special Report: Managing the Risks of Extreme Events and Disasters to Advance Climate Change Adaptation

The "IPCC Special Report: Managing the Risks of Extreme Events and Disasters to Advance Climate Change Adaptation" is the IPCC's flagship report on the state of practice and state of research pertaining to disaster management. It is of particular relevance to the SyRI aspects "Adaptive Governance" and "Socio-economic resilience". It is therefore of particular relevance for the investigation of the CORE labs in Türkiye and Belgium. The reasons for this relevance include the document's consistent emphasis on the significance of learning from and adapting to crisis scenarios and disaster events, as well as the imperative of designing and planning DRM strategies with economic development, sustainability, and inclusivity in mind.

The report's recommendations on improving resilience strategies and integrating socioeconomic aspects into DRM planning makes the policy particularly relevant to work within WP4 (Community-based approaches).

Title: Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change Special Report: Managing the Risks of Extreme Events	Type summary: Report	Content summary: State of the art summary of DRM	SyRI-relevancies: Adaptive governance; Socio- economic resilience	DMC references: All	Explicit crisis scenarios mentioned:	CORE/s mentioned:	issue/launch: 2014		
	Societal Resilience	Community	Science and Policy	Population management	Vulnerable-group engagement	Crisis communication	Cultural resilience	Cooperation	Heritage as a driver
Sustainability and Climate Change		The "balance of argument calls for [] emphasis to be placed on the inclusion of local and lay voices and of diverse stakeholders in shaping agendas for resilience through adaptation and adaptive management." (p. 453)	"Learning processes are central in shaping the capacities and outcomes of resilience in disaster risk management, climate change adaptation, and sustainable development." Should include processes of "monitoring, research, evaluation, learning, and innovation." (p. 439)		and "development visions" must be integarated with plans to improve "livelihoods and well-being in poor and marginalized communities." (p. 439)	"A lesson identified by many case studies was that effective DRR education contributes to reduce risks and losses." (p. 529)	"Post-disaster recovery and reconstruction provide an opportunity for reducing weather- and climate-related disaster risk and for improving adaptive capacity. [] An emphasis on rapidly rebuilding houses, reconstructing infrastructure, and rehabilitating livelihoods often leads to recovering in ways that recreate or even increase existing vulnerabilities, and that preclude longer erm planning and policy changes for enhancing resilience and sustainable development." (p. 10)	long-term goals", cooperative "flexibility, innovation, and learning, locally and across sectors" and a "long-term commitment to managing risk and uncertainty and promoting risk-based thinking." (p. 469)	"Values and perceptions are important in influencing action on climate change" (p. 446); "value frameworks can significantly influence the types of responses to climate and weather extremes." (p. 447)
Disaster and Risk Management	"The most effective daptation and disaster risk reduction actions are those that offer development benefits in the relative near term, as well as reductions in vulnerability over the longer term." (p. 439)	LL: "Data on disasters and disaster risk reduction are lacking at the local level, which can constrain improvements in local vulnerability reduction" (p. 10)	"Closer integration of disaster risk management and climate change adaptation, along with the incorporation of both into local, subnational, national, and intemational development policies and practices, could provide benefits at all scales." (p. 11)	"Inequalities influence local coping and adaptive capacity, and pose disaster risk management and adaptation challenges from the local to national levels." (p. 10)	LL: Vulnerabilities are "generally the outcome of skewed development processes such as those associated with environmental degradation, rapid and unplanned urbanization in hazardous areas, failures of governance, and the scarcity of livelihood options for the poor. [] Countries more effectively manage disaster risk [] [by] targetting vulnerable areas and groups." (p. 10)	"Technologies only matter if they are both appropriate and accessible." (p. 448)	"Risk sharing and transfer mechanisms at local, national, regional, and global scales can increase resilience to climate extremes." (p. 10)	Good DRM requires "Innovative, reflexive, and transformative leadership" and "Adaptive, responsive, and accountable governance." (p. 469)	The "balance of argument calls for [] emphasis to be placed on the inclusion of local and lay voices and of diverse stakeholders in shaping agendas for resilience through adaptation and adaptive management." (p. 453)
Culture and Heritage			"Building a strong foundation for integrating disaster risk management and adaptation to climate change includes making transparent the values and interests that underpin development, including who wins and loses from current policies and practices, and the implications for human security." (p. 440)		"A prerequisite for sustainability is addressing the underlying causes of vulnerability, including the structural inequalities that create and sustain poverty and constrain access to resources." (p. 440)	General LL from IPCC case studies: importance of sharing "knowledge and information, including observational and monitoring systems." (p. 489)		LL: Risk information must be shared and analysed before disaster occurs – and early warnings must be developed (p. 489)	

Figure 15. Policy analysis: Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change Special Report: Managing the Risks of Extreme Events and Disasters to Advance Climate Change Adaptation

15. OpenDRI – Open Data for Resilience Initiative

This guide covers topics such as the data required for the transition to OSM (open street map), how to manage the process, data collection processes, digital mapping, and issues to be considered. Four case studies summarise what has been lessons learned. One of the case studies is related to an earthquake (Haiti), while the other focusses on

a flood (Sri Lanka), both have similar disaster risks with RESILIAGE CORE labs in Türkiye (Karsiyaka) and Greece (Crete).

This guide offers a comprehensive understanding of the design and implementation of an Open Cities mapping project – for both practitioners in the field and those interested in a higher-level understanding of the process.

It comprehensively addresses the establishment of mapping systems that could be beneficial for disaster risk reduction and post-disaster recovery processes, focussing on the detailed infrastructure for data collection and management. In this regard, it is associated with WP1 and WP2.

In the document, several platforms and projects are referenced that contribute to the strengthening of technical and scientific capacity, as well as the development or improvement of disaster preparedness policies. This section will provide support to WP6.

Improving data management, creating disaster risk models, and mitigating disaster risks are related to adaptive governance and health and well-being within the SyRI Framework.

Title: OpenDRI – Open Data for Resilience Initiative	Type summary: This guide covers topics such as the data required for the transition to OSM (open street map), how to	Content summary: This guide offers a comprehensive understanding of the design and implementation of an Open Cities	SyRI-relevancies: Adaptive governance	DMC references: Disaster Reduction and Recovery	Explicit crisis scenarios mentioned: None	CORE/s mentioned: None	Date of issue/launch: 2014		
	Societal Resilience	Community	Science and Policy	Population management	Vulnerable-group engagement	Crisis communication	Cultural resilience	Cooperation	Heritage as a driver
Sustainability and Climate Change	As urban populations and vulnerability grow, managing urban growth in a way that fosters cities' resilience to natural hazards and the impacts of climate change becomes an evergreater challenge that requires detailed, up-to-date geographic data of the built environment. To meet this challenge requires innovative, affordable, precise, open, and dynamic data collection and mapping processes that support management of urban growth and disaster risk. (page 12)	Anyone who actively contributes to OpenStreetMap in a given country or region is part of that community. In active communities, mappers communitate with each other often, plan mapping events, and collaborate on OSM development. In quieter communitates, mappers communitate less but contribute for their own personal reasons. Active, vibrant communities are the most productive and sustainable, but no matter what the local OSM user base looks like, there are always possibilities to engage.						Designing and executing of the executing Cities projects is a complex task that involves a great deal of coordination with partners, technical and scientific work, team and volunteer coordination and management, and logistical work.	
Culture and Heritage									The processing of cultural heritage items on digital maps is important for preparedness plans. Local NGO in DHAKA open street map project focused on heritage preservation. (page 27)

Figure 16. Policy analysis: OpenDRI – Open Data for Resilience Initiative

16. Red Cross Approach to Resilience

The "Red Cross Approach to Resilience" forms the institutional baseline around which the International Committee of the Red Cross – the world's premier humanitarian organisation – conceptualises resilience on local, national, and international level. The approach continuously underlines the importance of accounting for local context, of prioritising the needs of vulnerable persons and groups, and of cross-actor and cross-sector cooperation.

Despite its brevity, the document may prove an interesting reference point when considering the SyRI framework "Health and Wellbeing", and when considering the CORE lab of Norway (not least on account of the latter seeing local representation by the Trondheim Red Cross chapter).

Title: The Red Cross Approach to Resilience	Type summary: Guideline	Content summary: Summary of the institutional approach to resilience as adopted by the Red Cross	SyRI-relevancies: Health and Wellbeing	DMC references: All	Explicit crisis scenarios mentioned: None	CORE/s mentioned: None	issue/launch: 2014		
	Societal Resilience	Community	Science and Policy	Population management	Vulnerable-group engagement	Crisis communication	Cultural resilience	Cooperation	Heritage as a driver
Sustainability and Climate Change	Effective resilience plans must recognise "interconnectednes s between preparedness, relief, and recovery to build longer-term, sustainable outcomes. It is therefore a multi-sectoral process that involves multiple actors requiring strong coordination."	Resilience plans must "respect local ownership" and maintain ong-term planning perspectives.						Cross-sector cooperation must be encouraged in resilience planning. "Community safety and resilience cannot be achieved by a single actor".	
Disaster and Risk Management		Features of resilient communities include: 1. knowledgeable and healthy population; 2. organised groups; 3. connected populations; 4. working infrastructure and services; 5. sustainable livelihoods; 6. effective natural-		A primary credo of resilience planning should be: "Put people first".	The most vulnerable must always be prioritised in resilience planning.				
Culture and Heritage		The Red Cross pledges to organise resilience activities at community level, national level, and in fragile societal contexts.							

Figure 17. Policy analysis: Red Cross Approach to Resilience

17. Red Cross Minimum Standards for Local Climate-Smart Disaster Risk Reduction

The "Red Cross Minimum Standards for Local Climate-Smart Disaster Risk Reduction" is a guideline especially concerned with climate-related risks and resilience of communities. It is of particular relevance to the SyRI aspect "Adaptive Governance", "Active Memory" and "Social interaction and inclusiveness" with emphasis on local communities and recommended cooperation with civil society organisations/local governments. The document takes into account all different climate patterns that differ from previous years norm.

The Minimum Standards for local climate-smart disaster risk reduction were developed as a practical checklist to help local community leaders and DRR practitioners ensure their risk reduction efforts are climate-smart and contribute to climate change adaptation, meaning that these efforts consider the future risk patterns induced by a changing climate, often including rising uncertainties. The Minimum Standards are not idealised solutions but rather practical approaches to implement DRR activities in a way that is achievable by communities with relatively limited external support.

There are two tables; first, one emphasising climate smart DRR activities at community level while the other for national and provincial civil society organisations or relevant local government authorities. The reference document addressed in the paper is not valid but the report can be found at the link here: https://www.ifrc.org/sites/default/files/MinimumStandardsforlocalclimate-smart-drr.pdf.

For communities, it is emphasised to have a cooperation with a trustworthy knowledge institution to be informed about recent forecasts to be able to activate contingency plans on time. It is important for the community to develops a longer term risk reduction plan to address key risks, including potential long-term adaptation needs to gradual, certain changes.

Its emphasis on coordination between CSO's, knowledge institutions and communities makes the policy particularly relevant to work within WP2 (risk awareness, community risk assessment, co-mapping community resilience). Additionally the policy is related within WP4 (community resilience). Moreover, practices from different countries in are mentioned and referenced throughout the document, which means it will support WP6 preparedness plan tasks with recommendations and applications (T6.1).

Title: Red Cross Minimum Standards for Local Climate-Smart Disaster Risk	Type summary: Checklist for local community leaders and DRR practitioners	Content summary: Ensurance that DRR activities comply with adaptation efforts	SyRI-relevancies: Adaptive governance; social inclusion	DMC references: Preparedness; Response	Explicit crisis scenarios mentioned: None	CORE/s mentioned: Climate-related risks	issue/launch: 2013		
	Societal Resilience	Community	Science and Policy	Population management	Vulnerable-group engagement	Crisis communication	Cultural resilience	Cooperation	Heritage as a driver
Sustainability and Climate Change	Community needs to be aware of changes in weather patterns, and recognizes the risks in the future; understand locally available wheather info and knows appropriate actions, have connections with a relevant CSOs. Resilience must be coupled with sustainability principles at its core.	CSOs need to understand the information regarding projections and close relationship with the	Local community as a whole is in the centre of the guideline.	CSOs establish collaboration with knowledge institutions and organizations to ensure adaptation support to vulnerable groups	CSO's are active in realizing the communication with producers of forecasts and communities.		Active relation with CSOs and communities are essential for the community to understand the scientific background of the projection		
Disaster and Risk Management	Union and members should engage in stress test scenarios to test business continuity								
Culture and Heritage									

Figure 18. Policy analysis: Red Cross Minimum Standards for Local Climate-Smart Disaster Risk Reduction

18. UNDP Post-Disaster Needs Assessment

This guide, issued by the United Nations in collaboration with the European Union and the World Bank, offers a practical, action-oriented, and user-friendly approach specifically designed to enhance post-disaster processes, with a particular focus on

critical areas. It presents common minimum standards regarding quality, reliability and inclusiveness; facilitates quick decision-making and action by stakeholders; provides a predictable and coherent approach to assessment and planning; contributes towards producing an objective and comprehensive estimate of recovery needs; contributes towards an efficient professional response by the international community; contributes to a more cost-effective approach by working towards coordination, reducing overlaps; improves the credibility of assessments and recovery strategies; improves financing opportunities for recovery and reconstruction.

Within this context:

- It contributes to a more cost-effective approach by actively working on coordination to reduce overlaps (WP2-WP4);
- It facilitates swift decision-making and action by stakeholders (WP2-WP4);
- It ensures a predictable and consistent approach to assessment and planning, thereby increasing the reliability of improvement strategies (WP6).

In line with these objectives, the guide will support to WP2-WP4 and WP6, aligning it with adaptive governance in the SyRI Framework. The improvement strategies outlined for flood and earthquake disasters within it will contribute to the decision support systems developed for CORE labs in Türkiye (Karsiyaka) and Greece (Crete).

Title: UNDP Post- Disaster Needs Assessment	Type summary: Guidelines	Content summary: At its core, the PDNA consists of four main elements: 1) PRE- DISASTER CONTEXT	SyRI-relevancies: Adaptive governance	DMC references: Recovery	Explicit crisis scenarios mentioned: Flood, earthquake	CORE/s mentioned: None	Date of issue/launch: 2013		
	Societal Resilience	Community	Science and Policy	Population management	Vulnerable-group engagement	Crisis communication	Cultural resilience	Cooperation	Heritage as a driver
Sustainability and Climate Change Disaster and Risk Management	A people-centered approach to post-disaster assessment and recovery focuses on the following elements: - The human development impact of disasters. - The distinct needs and priorities of women, girls, boys and men of all ages and subgroups of the affected populations through stakeholder engagement. - The participation of affected stakeholders in their own recovery process. - The recognition and support to the spontaneous recovery efforts of the affected population. - The consideration of social-cultural aspects of disaster recovery in addition to economic imperatives. - The measures to build resilient communities and societies. (page 19)	The recommendation is "the improvement of societal capacities to mitigate and adaptice the effects of climate change, to reduce vulnerability that disasters pose to socioeconomic development" (page 37)	Governance and decision making processes: assessment of the disaster effects on social and decision making processes including people's ability to exercise their citizenship and priority development policy objectives. (page 20)		- Focus on the most vulnerable and most affected Restore capacities and capabilities Rebuilding people's livelihoods Supporting spontaneous recovery processes. (page 37)			The Guide will be accompanied by protocols of cooperation for effective coordination between the United Nations, the World Bank and the EU in support of nationally-owned recovery needs assessment and planning processes. (page 118)	
Culture and Heritage									

Figure 19. Policy analysis: UNDP Post-Disaster Needs Assessment

19.UN Habitat III Issue Paper 4 – Urban Culture and Heritage

The "Habitat III Issue Paper 4 - Urban Culture and Heritage" discusses the integration of culture into urban development, the impact of cultural and creative industries on urban economies, urban heritage conservation challenges and opportunities, and growing threats to urban cultural heritage. This document is relevant to SyRI's "Economic Resilience" and "Adaptive Governance" because it explores the impact of cultural and creative industries on the urban economy, urban heritage preservation difficulties and opportunities, and mounting threats to urban culture and heritage.

Title: UN Habitat III Issue Paper 4 – Urban Culture and Heritage	Type summary: BP-Research Documents	Content summary: Research of culture and heritage	SyRI-relevancies: Active memory; Adaptive givernance; Social inclusiveness and interaction	DMC references: All	Explicit crisis scenarios mentioned: None	CORE/s mentioned: None	Date of issue/launch: 2015		
	Societal Resilience	Community	Science and Policy	Population management	Vulnerable-group engagement	Crisis communication	Cultural resilience	Cooperation	Heritage as a driver
Sustainability and Climate Change	The development of sustainable cultural tourism can also be a catalyst for revenue generation to upgrade urban infrastructure, especially in developing countries.(P5)								Culture is now recognized as a key resource and asset for sustainable urban development.(P2)
Disaster and Risk Management									
Culture and Heritage	Protecting this heritage is therefore a key security issue and heritage recovery, in postconflict situations, becomes an essential source of resilience for local communities.(P4)	Heritage conservation processes can serve as vectors for dialogue and inclusion, for different urban communities or social groups to build a consensus on the value of their common heritage and create a sense of belonging in the respect of their diversity.(P5)	The conservation of urban heritage is promoted as a key strategy for cities. (P6)		Gentrification processes in historic areas can also lead to exclusion of the vulnerable communities who are the historic dwellers of these areas and the repositories of their memory. (P4) Social inclusion of disadvantaged groups, particularly in the disadvantaged groups, particularly in the areas and cultural spaces, can be facilitated through wider recognition of their cultural identity. Vocational training programmes for artists and cultural practitioners are developed for vulnerable populations, particularly wormen and youth working in the cultural and creative industries, in order to upgrade traditional skills and facilitate access to upgrade traditional skills and facilitate access to world markets. (P6)		Protecting this heritage is therefore a key security issue and heritage recovery, in postconflict situations, becomes an essential source of resilience for local communities. (P4)		Urban heritage comprises urban elements (urban morphology and built form, open and green spaces, urban infrastructural elements (monuments, buildings) and intangible elements (P1.5)

Figure 20. Policy analysis: UN Habitat III Issue Paper 4 – Urban Culture and Heritage

20. UN Habitat III Issue Paper 15 – On Urban Resilience

The issue paper published for Habitat III on urban resilience aims to contribute to the goals of the New Urban Agenda by improving understanding of the drivers of urban resilience, enable a city system to withstand and recover quickly from multiple and varied shocks and stresses, and improve its performance over time. The "Urban Resilience" is particularly relevant for "Adaptive Governance" framework that is very much related with CORE lab in Türkiye.

The paper emphasises the cooperation of different sectors/areas to have related policies, plans, programs, processes and investments in urban resilience. Disaster loss data, risk assessments and climate change projections are fundamental tools for guiding plans and investments and identifying opportunities for transformative action. The document has references to many platforms and projects that help strengthen technical and

scientific capacity as well as developing or improving policies which can be used within the context of WP6 capacity building, policy recommendations and preparedness planning guideline tasks.

It also emphasises the role of new technologies and digital tools in preserving urban heritage and promoting cultural industries, particularly the use of digital platforms for community participation and cultural expression in urban development, making it relevant to WP3. The publication also provides best practices and recommendations for culture-based urban regeneration, including mixed urban development and heritage preservation, making it relevant to WP6.

Title: UN Habitat III Issue Paper 15 – On Urban Resilience	Type summary: Checklist for local community leaders and DRR practitioners	Content summary: Trying to make sure DRR activities comply with adaptation efforts	SyRI-relevancies: Adaptive governance; Social inclusion	DMC references: Preparedness; Response	Explicit crisis scenarios mentioned: None	CORE/s mentioned: Climate related risks (all RESILIAGE risks except earthquakes)	Date of issue/launch: 2015		
	Societal Resilience	Community	Science and Policy	Population management	Vulnerable-group engagement	Crisis communication	Cultural resilience	Cooperation	Heritage as a driver
Sustainability and Climate Change		Leveraging city planning instruments to reduce existing risk and prevent creation of new risks and at the same time prepare for climate and disaster risk (increase technical, scientific capacity to increase knowledge as well as government officials							
Disaster and Risk Management	Urban resilience encourages attention to a wider range of shocks and stresses and seeks to understand how these affect urban systems. It also seeks to leverage knowledge of risk, exposure and vulnerability in order to identify opportunities for transformational development.		Resilience concept in the field of DRR effectively expanded focus from preparing for a disaster event to a wider perspective that considers how development decisions can affect exposure and vulnerability to multiple hazards over time through improved policies that are implemented and followed.		The impacts of disasters often exacerbate existing socioeconomic and environmental weaknesses in the urban system. The combination of shocks and recurrent or protracted stresses can push vulnerable populations into poverty keep them there	Disaster loss data, risk assessments and climate change projections, for instance, are fundamental tools for guiding plans and investments and identifying opportunities for transformative action.		promote coherence across systems, sectors and organizations Cooperation is crucial to have related policies, plans, programs, processes and investments in urban resilience is key for different sectors/areas	
Culture and Heritage									

Figure 21. Policy analysis: UN Habitat III Issue Paper 15 – On Urban Resilience

21. UNESCO "Policy for the Integration of a Sustainable Development Perspective into the Processes of the World Heritage Convention"

The "Policy for the Integration of a Sustainable Development Perspective into the Processes of the World Heritage Convention" aims to align World Heritage practices with sustainable development principles, intertwining conservation efforts with socioeconomic considerations for heritage sites. It underscores resilience to disasters and climate change through environmental sustainability and inclusive partnerships.

Strategies involve developing risk preparedness plans, integrating disaster risk management into reporting mechanisms, and offering capacity-building assistance. By prioritizing early warning systems and collaborating with stakeholders, the policy enhances disaster resilience. It highlights the potential of heritage sites, advocating for community-led initiatives and the preservation of cultural traditions. Education plays a crucial role in empowering communities, while partnerships between heritage institutions and disaster agencies leverage cultural resources to bolster resilience.

This policy is particularly relevant to the "Adaptive Governance" aspect of the SYRI framework. It emphasizes collaborative processes involving diverse stakeholders in disaster risk management, aligning with the framework's focus on inclusive decision-making. Through advocating for community involvement in all phases of disaster risk management and fostering dialogue among stakeholders and citizens, the policy empowers them as capable partners, promoting collective decision-making and inclusive planning processes. Ultimately, it strengthens community resilience by facilitating collaborative and innovative governance strategies, in line with the goals of the SYRI framework.

Within WP3, this policy provides valuable insights into leveraging cultural heritage for disaster resilience. It suggests incorporating heritage conservation efforts into disaster risk management plans, which aligns with the project's objective of integrating diverse sources of knowledge and solutions. In WP4, which aims to design community-centred solutions for disaster management and citizen engagement, this policy underscores the importance of community-led initiatives and the preservation of cultural traditions in enhancing resilience.

Title: UNESCO "Policy for the Integration of a Sustainable	Type summary: Policy guideline	Content summary: The policy aligns World Heritage processes with	SyRI-relevancies: Adaptive Governance	DMC references: Response; Preparedness	Explicit crisis scenarios mentioned: None	CORE/s mentioned: None	issue/launch: 2015		
	Societal Resilience	Community	Science and Policy	Population management	Vulnerable-group engagement	Crisis communication	Cultural resilience	Cooperation	Heritage as a driver
Sustainability and Climate Change	- Enhancing social and economic resilience of local communities to disasters and climate change Promote environmental sustainability and responsible interaction with the environment to strengthen resilience to disasters and climate change	-Sustainable development initiatives should involve communities to ensure local benefits and long-term support for conservation efforts	- Community participation should be encouraged in decision-making processes related to World Heritage properties					- Inclusive partnerships with communities ensure conservation aligns with sustainable development goals	- Recognize the potential of World Heritage properties for reducing disaster risks and adapting to climate change through ecosystem services and traditional knowledge
Disaster and Risk Management	Enhancing social and economic resilience of local communities to disasters and climate change	Develop and implement risk preparedness plans for World Heritage properties, integrating local communities and stakeholders.	- Include disaster risk management considerations in the periodic reporting process for World Heritage properties			- Provide capacity- building support to local communities and authorities for disaster risk reduction and response - Promote the use of early warning systems and emergency response mechanisms for World Heritage properties		- Establish partnerships with relevant stakeholders and organizations to enhance disaster resilience for World Heritage properties - Foster partnerships between cultural heritage institutions and disaster management agencies to enhance resilience	Recognize the potential of World Heritage properties for reducing disaster risks and adapting to climate change through ecosystem services and traditional knowledge -
Culture and Heritage	- Facilitate community-led initiatives to safeguard and revitalize cultural traditions, promoting social cohesion and resilience	- Community involvement is vital for effective conservation and management of heritage sites - Local communities contribute traditional knowledge and practices to conservation efforts - Education and awareness programs should empower communities to take an active role in preserving their cultural and natural heritage						- Foster partnerships between cultural heritage institutions and disaster management agencies to enhance resilience	- Encourage the use of cultural heritage resources for education and waveness-raising on disaster risk reduction - Support the documentation and preservation of intangible cultural heritage as a means to strengthen community resilience

Figure 22. Policy analysis: UNESCO "Policy for the Integration of a Sustainable Development Perspective into the Processes of the World Heritage Convention"

22. UNESCO Thematic Indicators for Culture in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

The "UNESCO Thematic Indicators for Culture in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development" is relevant to multiple SyRI aspects. For "Adaptive Governance", it emphasizes the importance of engaging diverse stakeholders, developing inclusive policies, and promoting cooperation in cultural heritage management, aligning with the objectives of WP4 and directly relevant to WP6. It also supports the "Health and Wellbeing" SyRI aspect by emphasizing how cultural heritage can foster social cohesion, community empowerment, and well-being, making it relevant to tasks in WP4 and WP6, and aligning with task 2.5 in WP2. For the SyRI aspect "Social interaction and inclusiveness", the document's emphasis on social inclusion and the involvement of vulnerable groups aligns closely, making it particularly relevant for work within WP4 and

WP6, which focuses on developing policy recommendations that prioritize the needs and rights of vulnerable groups.

For enhanced readability, the policy analysis grid can be found in Annex 7.1.2.

23.

United Nations Common Guidance on Helping Build Resilient Societies

The "UN Common Guidance on Helping Build Resilient Societies" represents the United Nations-issued guidelines for societal resilience-building. It is of particular relevance to the SyRI aspect "Adaptive Governance", "Health and Wellbeing", and "Social interaction and inclusiveness". It therefore carries especial relevance for the investigation of the CORE labs in Türkiye, Norway, and Portugal. The reasons for this relevance include the policy's continuously outlining the importance of harnessing existing local networks and solutions, engaging with and empowering vulnerable groups, and sensitivity to context-specific societal and cultural differences.

Its emphasis on planning and crisis preparedness makes the policy particularly relevant to work within WP2 (modelling behaviours). Because the policy represents current UN standards on resilience, it will prove a good reference for WP4 (improving training materials) and WP6 (policy recommendations).

Title: United Nations Common Guidance on Helping Build Resilient Societies	Type summary: Guidelines	The document seeks to synchronise resilience approaches across UN agencies and	SyRI-relevancies: Adaptive governance; Health and wellbeing; Social interaction and inclusiveness;	DMC references:	Explicit crisis scenarios mentioned: Floods; Earthquakes	CORE/s mentioned:	issue/launch: 2021	Canada	
	Societal Resilience	Community	Science and Policy	Population management	engagement	Crisis communication	Cultural resilience		Heritage as a driver
Sustainability and Climate Change	To ensure that climate- and risk data successfully supports societal resilience-building, said data "must be [analysed] in an inclusive and highly participatory, gender-sensitive manner that engages all key stakeholders [] to ensure that a full range of perspectives is considered and can inform the analysis." (p. 45)		"Resilience-building requires a multi-year approach that addresses immediate needs and at the same time the root causes of risk, poverty, vulnerability and human suffering. Resilience approaches must be flexible and sustained through well-calibrated and sequenced short, medium- and long-term actions so that measures can be adjusted as new risks and hazards emerge and their impacts occur." (p. 38)	Resilience plans should encourage 'resilient and sustainable livelihoods and 'climate-smart' practices, particularly for rural populations who largely depend on agriculture' (p. 27)	"Be accountable for pursing inclusive partnerships. [] It is crucial that all stakeholders be engaged to discharge their individual responsibility and jointly explore and reconcile a broad range of perspectives so that the resilience of the most vulnerable individuals and systems can be strengthened." (p. 37)			"Resilience must be built on active, free and meaningful participation form all stakeholders; comply with international and legal human rights norms and standards; be transparent; and promote equality and non-discrimination." (p. 37)	
Disaster and Risk Management		"Do no harm. [] Resilience-building is politically, socially, socially, socially, and culturally sand sulturally sensitive. Therefore, development, humanitarian and peace and security actors must minimize the harm that they may inadvertently do by being present and providing assistance. This includes ensuring that assistance and obes not increase risk, vulnerability and exposure and that building resilience in one community, system or country does not compromise resilience in another." (p. 37)		Societies should institute "build back better" plans to ensure future population protection; too, resilience strategies should include methods of "preventing, protecting against and controlling disease outbreaks, epidemics and pandemics through public health responses." (p. 27)	and at risk in a	Good resilience planning should include "strengthening risk monitoring, early warning and preparedness capacities to ensure that exposed populations are kept out of harm's way" (p. 27)	"Build on local and national capacities for ownership and leadership. [] Resilience is primarily about the capacity and agency of the people, communities, institutions and systems that are at risk. The success and sustainability of resilience-promoting support depends on the degree of ownership and leadership roles that the affected people, local and national governments and institutions, or systems assume." (p. 38)	*Act early to prevent. [] Emphasis on prevention includes sharing risk analyses and acting before events materialize as well as looking beyond quick-fix solutions to address the root causes of people's vulnerability and poverty and reducing their risks.* (p. 38)	
Culture and Heritage	"Pursue context-specific and tailor-made approaches. [] Resilience-building will need to start from a broad and contextualized analysis of whole-of-society capacities, vulnerabilities and risks to anticipate how a system will respond when it comes under pressure." (p. 38)	Organisations should account for should account for local context by establishing partnerships with local communities, including with "Government authorities", "People and communities", "Vecal and traditional leaders", "Women, girls and communities", "Physics esctor", "International financial institutions and donors", "Academia, research institutes and think tanks", "Multi-actor initiatives, "Multi-actor initiatives, and think tanks", "Multi-actor initiatives, and think tanks", "Multi-actor initiatives, and think tanks", "Multi-actor apartnerships and alliances"			An "understanding of the political economy and underlying power relations that determine who and why some groups are more at risk, vulnerable and exposed to threats than others, as well as an accurate assessment of the cost of hidden contingent liabilities related to disaster risk, [] require[s] [] attention.* (p. 46)		"Build on local and national capacities for ownership and leadership." (p. 13)		

Figure 23. Policy analysis: United Nations Common Guidance on Helping Build Resilient Societies

United Nations - Culture for the 2030 Agenda

"Culture for the 2030 Agenda" aligns with the "Health and Wellbeing" and "Active Memory" SyRIs.

The "Health and Wellbeing" SyRI emphasizes the importance of maintaining and promoting health in the face of cultural and societal challenges, making it highly relevant for the Trondheim CORE lab. The document's emphasis on the role of cultural heritage in promoting social cohesion, community resilience and peace-building aligns perfectly with this SyRI. This aspect is relevant to work within WP4, which focuses on community-based approaches for improving disaster management. Moreover, its emphasis on health as a key factor in resilience building makes it crucial for WP2 (Task 2.3) which investigates risk adaptation in pre-post crisis scenarios.

The "Active Memory" SyRI focuses on the preservation and revitalization of cultural heritage, making it highly relevant for the Naturtejo Geopark, Portugal CORE lab. The document's emphasis on the significance of cultural heritage as a source of identity, resilience, and social cohesion aligns perfectly with this SyRI. This aspect is particularly relevant to work within WP3. Moreover, as the preservation of cultural heritage is a key factor in sustaining the 'active memory' of a community, it is also relevant for WP5 (Task 5.3).

For enhanced readability, the policy analysis grid can be found in Annex 7.1.2.

25. United Nations Global Assessment Report on Disaster Risk Reduction

The "UN Global Assessment Report on Disaster Risk Reduction" presents the current state of the art pertaining to disaster risk reduction. It is especially relevant to the SyRI frameworks "Adaptive governance", "Health and Wellbeing", and "Socioeconomic resilience" and therefore to the CORE labs in Türkiye, Norway, and Belgium. It stresses the imperative of integrating adaptive-management approaches and an attitude of learning while designing DRM plans, as well as the importance of flexibility and cooperation throughout all planning stages.

Its discussion of digital tools and their potential utility in disaster communication may be of interest to WPs 3, 4, 5, and 6.

Title: United Nations Global Assessment Report on Disaster Risk Reduction	Type summary: Report Societal Resilience	Content summary: Document outlines of resilience- building, delineates global deficits	SyRI-relevancies: Adaptive governance; Health and wellbeing; Socioeconomic resilience Science and Policy	DMC references: All Population management	Explicit crisis scenarios mentioned: Earthquakes; Floods; Heatwaves; Wildfires Vulnerable-group engagement	CORE/s mentioned: Greece Crisis communication	Date of issue/launch: 2023 Cultural resilience	Cooperation	Heritage as a driver
Sustainability and Climate Change	resilience deficits [] helps policymakers move beyond using only economic growth as the primary indicator of progress." (p. 81)		SDG "indicators can [] be utilized as a tool to identify and quantify resilience deficits and the counterposed accelerator action that can build resilient sustainable development despite the complex future." (p. 81)		A key component of resilience includes the improvement of socioeconomic opportunities, to reduce underlying vulnerability. (p. 13)	Digital tools can be highly effective in communicating scale of social, economic, or ecological risk (p. 24).		"Improving the accessibility and quality of hazard and SDG-progress data can make a cost-effective contribution to improved risk management and climate change adaptation decision-making." (p. 81)	
Disaster and Risk Management	*Understanding risk is the bedrock priority of the Sendai Framework, from which other actions stem.* (p. 77)		"Investing earlier in resilience and adaptation can adaptation can avoid costs of hazard impacts, and save lives and money. Replacing destroyed crops, infrastructure and electricity transmission networks costs more than preventing disasters in the first place." (p. 81)	The capacity of people and systems to withstand and adapt to shocks can be improved if the following three methods are pursued in parallel: facilitating learning and experimentation, building diversity and redundancy so several actors can perform the same or similar functions, and ensuring all actors are working collaboratively to address a common set of challenges." (p. 78)		"Adaptive management and learning are vital to maintaining the versatility needed to navigate through volatile, uncertain and changing circumstances. Optimizing performance requires continual testing and adapting of approaches based on impact and experience." (p. 78)		Foster flexible and connected polyocentric governance: Polyocentric governance Polyocentric governance cocurs when several actors operate together to address a common set of problems." (p. 78) "Including multiple stakeholders at it allows more people to participate, thus mobilizing society to take collective action to protect itself from common risks. Broadening participation requires more time and resources, but the intervention that is decided upon will have greater buy-in and	
Culture and Heritage							Using climate data predictions, Greek policymakers included predictions in DRM planning; as such, investing in related infrastructure improvements has radically increased the resilience of Greek heritage sites.	the chances of it being sustainable will have improved." (p. 78)	Case study: a driver of Yemen's rising resilience include initiatives to restore traditional farming practices that do not exhaust the soil (p. 40).

Figure 24. Policy analysis: United Nations Global Assessment Report on Disaster Risk Reduction

26. United Nations Guidelines on Defining Rural Areas and Compiling Indicators for Development Policy

In support of rural development initiatives, the "Guidelines on Defining Rural Areas and Compiling Indicators for Development Policy" describe rural socio-economic and environmental indicators. It promotes sparse settlement, land cover and use, and distance from metropolitan areas to fulfil rural policy objectives and assist sustainable development, making it relevant to SyRI's "Health and well-being" and "Socio-economic resilience" aspects.

The guidelines also support the United Nations' reliance on geospatial and statistical information for policy, programme creation, and evaluation. Thus, they are pertinent to

WP4 (Agreements and Communication Strategies). Besides, the guidelines also help build rural area development and policy best practices. These correspond with WP6's focus on guidelines, evaluation, and methodological development by providing a structured way to evaluate rural circumstances, allowing policymakers to devise successful solutions for specific rural situations.

Title: United Nations Guidelines on Defining Rural Areas and Compiling Indicators for Development Policy	Type summary: BP-research and guideline	Content summary: Guidelines for the development of rural areas	SyRI-relevancies: Adaptive governance; Health and wellbeing; Social inclusiveness and interaction; Socio- economic resilience	DMC references: All	Explicit crisis scenarios mentioned: None	CORE/s mentioned: None	Date of issue/launch: 2018		
	Societal Resilience	Community	Science and Policy	Population management	Vulnerable-group engagement	Crisis communication	Cultural resilience	Cooperation	Heritage as a driver
Sustainability and Climate Change			The elements of national rural development policies are aligned with the SDG orientation to reradicating poverty and hunger as primary aims. (P31) The role of a sustainable agriculture, which still represents the main source of livelihoods and food security for most rural people, is largely the province of agricultural development policy. (P33) How the land is used determines its sustainability and productivity. (P44) Rural development policy with a territorial perspective would encompass initiatives to create employment in non-farm activities (such as food processing) and to invest in health and education services that augment an individual's ability to contribute to the household.(34)	Ending poverty and hunger, ensuring healthy lives, and providing education are among their principle aims.(p9) the harmonized urban and rural definition is to be proposed to the United Nations Statistical Commission (UNSC) for use in compiling population and other global statistics, including the SDGs. (P13) goo-referenced data collection is becoming more widespread and is expected to emerge as the global standard for survey design and census taking.(P30)	the centrality of agriculture in promoting development and alleviating rural poverty.(P16)	These data sets are each constructed with methods that are the same for every country, thus facilitating cross-country comparisons.(P29)		In developing the conceptual and empirical basis for the harmonized undan/ural definition, FAO and the GSARS joined and collaborated with the Voluntary Commitment Group (VCG), which includes EC, OECD, WB, UNHABITAT, and the Statistical Office of the European Union (EUROSTAT), (P26) resort can be made to the common, shared goals within and across countries, (38)	
Disaster and Risk Management	Within each "setting," more and less favored areas for agricultural development were identified with respect to access to markets and to agro-climatic potential.(P17) The social dimension covers the need to reduce risk and vulnerability, including food security and issues related to gender.(43)		With inclusive rural transformationlea ds to a marked improvement in the economic position and quality of life for small fammers, land poor and landless workers, women and youth, marginalized ethnic and racial groups, and victims of disaster and conflict.(P70)	The social dimension covers the need to reduce risk and vulnerability, including food security and issues related to gender.(P43) Percentage of households in which people evaluate whether they live under risk.(P50)					
Culture and Heritage									

Figure 25. Policy analysis: United Nations Guidelines on Defining Rural Areas and Compiling Indicators for Development Policy

The "UN OCHA Recommended Practices for Effective Humanitarian Civil-Military Coordination of Foreign Military Assets (FMA) in Natural and Man-Made Disasters" is of particular relevance to the SyRI aspect "Adaptive Governance", "Health and Wellbeing", and "Social interaction and inclusiveness". It therefore carries especial relevance for the investigation of the CORE labs in Türkiye, Norway, and Portugal. The reasons for this relevance include the policy's outlining how humanitarian crisis responses should be coordinated, including the taking-into-account of diversities of stakeholders, interests, and expectations. Too, it emphasises the imperative of remaining sensitive to vulnerable groups and of including site- and context-specific concerns.

Its emphasis on pre-disaster planning and crisis preparedness makes the policy particularly relevant to work within WP2 (modelling behaviours). It explicitly brings up the potentialities and dangers of (mis-)information, social media use, and rumours, which makes it pertinent to all CORE labs and to WPs 2, 3, 4, and 6.

Title: United Nations OCHA Recommended Practices for Effective Humanitarian Civil- Military Coordination of Foreign Military	Type summary: Policy action plan	Content summary: Guidelines pertaining to military-civilian crisis response	SyRI-relevancies: Adaptive governance; Health and wellbeing; Social interaction and inclusiveness	DMC references:	Explicit crisis scenarios mentioned: All	CORE/s mentioned: None	issue/launch: 2018		
	Societal Resilience	Community	Science and Policy	Population management	Vulnerable-group engagement	Crisis communication	Cultural resilience	Cooperation	Heritage as a driver
Sustainability and Climate Change									
Disaster and Risk Management		Social media use amongst affected groups means that militaries and humanitarian actors should consider local community and cutture when community and cutture when community and cutture when community and cutture you may raise suspicion in some local contexts (p. 20).	BP - Crisis response plans must be developed in "timety manner, through a consultative process" – ideally, before a crisis occurs (p. 9). This should be accompanied by "regular training" by all stakeholders. (p. 11)	As part of contingency planning, stakeholders should "identify known and existing vulnerabilities and hazards" and assign "roles and responsibilities of humanitarian, military [] and other governmental actors" (p. 13)	During crisis, stakeholders should share information about "differing humanitarian needs (such as the needs of women, men, children, the disabled and the elderly), location of affected people, material and logistical gaps, security, protection and access issues, and instances of actual or threatened sexual exploitation and abuse" – unless such information-sharing risks further threatening vulnerable groups. (p. 26)	During crisis, affected States "should widely communicate the known humanitarian gaps emerging from initial needs assessments." (p. 16) "[M]aintaining a clear and visible distinction between humanitarian actors and the military"is crucial to success of crisis response (p. 19).		BP - "humanitarian organizations, military organizations, donors, and other governmental actors' should 'understand, observe, and promote' local crisis guidelines, 'referencing them in national/organizational policy, emergency energency response frameworks, and military doctrine.' (p. 10) States should share information about potential military aid capacities (p. 11). In crisis, military actors must respect the 'humanity, neutrality, neutrality, neutrality, and independence of the humanitarian didependence	
Culture and Heritage			LL - Following crisis, stakeholders should conduct "after-action reviews" to account for successes, failures and lessons for future events – including local innovations. (p. 33)					relief operation." (p. 18)	

Figure 26. Policy analysis: United Nations OCHA Civil-Military Coordination Recommended Practices

United Nations Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention

"Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention" lays out a plan for how properties can be added to the World Heritage List, how they can be protected and conserved, how they can receive international aid through the World Heritage Fund, and how they can rally support for the Convention. Sustainable development, cultural and natural heritage, and the necessity of coordinated strategies to preserve and manage heritage are all highlighted in the document. The document is particularly relevant to SYRI's "Active Memory" and "Social interaction and inclusiveness", whereby, on the one hand, the preservation of heritage is a model for preserving memory. On the other hand, the document focusses on an inclusive and participatory approach to managing World Heritage properties, involving various stakeholders, as an expression of social inclusion.

The document's emphasis on adopting properties for UNESCO's World Heritage List through broad international cooperation is closely linked to WP4 (institutional and social trust). Moreover, it is also closely related to WP4 (communication, education, and awareness) in its emphasis on using educational and information programmes to raise awareness and appreciation of cultural and natural heritage.

Title: United Nations Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention	Type summary: BP- Implementation and guidance documents	Content summary: the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention* is a comprehensive guide	SyRI-relevancies: Adaptive Governance, Social Inclusiveness and Interaction, Socio Economic Resilience	DMC references: None	Explicit crisis scenarios mentioned: None	CORE/s mentioned: None	issue/launch: 2023		
	Societal Resilience	Community	Science and Policy	Population management	Vulnerable-group engagement	Crisis communication	Cultural resilience	Cooperation	Heritage as a driver
Sustainability and Climate Change									
Disaster and Risk Management									
Culture and Heritage		111. a)a thorough shared understanding of the property, its universal, national and local values and its socio-ecological context by all stakeholders, including local communities and indigenous peoples; -35 119. support the wider conservation of natural and cultural heritage, and promote and encourage the effective, inclusive and equitable participation of the communities, indigenous peoples and other stakeholders concerned with the property as necessary conditions to its sustainable protection, conservation, management and presentation36	97.All properties inscribed on the World Heritage List must have adequate long-term legislative, regulatory, institutional and/or traditional protection and management to ensure their safeguarding, -33 119. Legislation, policies and strategies affecting World Heritage properties should ensure the protection of the Utstanding Universal Value, -36		111. b)a respect for diversity, equify, equify, equify, gender equality and human rights and the use of inclusive and participatory planning and stakeholder consultation processes; 35	28.(f)coordination and conduct of Reactive Monitoring, including Reactive Monitoring including Reactive Monitoring missions, as well coordination of and participation in Advisory missions, as appropriate; 15 118. The Committee recommends that States Parties include disaster, climate change and other risk preparedness as an element in their World Heritage site management plans and trailning strategies. 35 169. Reactive Monitoring is the reporting by the Secretariat, other sectors of UNESCO and the Advisory Bodies to the Committee on the state of conservation of specific World Heritage properties that are under threat. To this end, the States Parties shall submit specific reports and impact studies each time exceptional circumstances occur or work is undertaken which may have an impact on the Outstanding Universal Value of the property or its state of conservation. 56 Periodic reporting: alto provide an assessment of the World Heritage Convention by the State Party; -63		36. IUCN s mission is to influence, encourage and assist societies throughout the world to conserve the integrity and diversity of nature and to ensure that any use of natural resources is equitable and ecologically sustainable-19 191.On the basis of these regular reviews, the Committee shall decide, in consultation with the State Party-62 236. International assistance69	

Figure 27. Policy analysis: United Nations Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention

29. United Nations Plan of Action on Disaster Risk Reduction for Resilience

The "United Nations Plan of Action on Disaster Risk Reduction for Resilience" summarises state-of-the-art DRM plans and forms the UN's general pledge to support global resilience building. As such, it may be an interesting reference point for several future WPs (e.g. WP2, 4, etc.) and for upcoming deliverables.

Title: United Nations Plan of Action on Disaster Risk Reduction for Resilience	Type summary: Action plan	Content summary: Action statement on UN's plans for aupporting global resilience efforts	SyRI-relevancies: All	DMC references: None	Explicit crisis scenarios mentioned: None	CORE/s mentioned: None	Date of issue/launch: 2016		
	Societal Resilience	Community	Science and Policy	Population management	Vulnerable-group engagement	Crisis communication	Cultural resilience	Cooperation	Heritage as a driver
Sustainability and Climate Change						To increase resilience, UN must issue progress reports on global resilience.		Through cooperation with national databases, the UN will develop and update information on disaster loss.	
Disaster and Risk Management								The UN vows to advocate for the adoption of the Sendai framework amongst member countries.	
Culture and Heritage									

Figure 28. Policy analysis: United Nations Plan of Action on Disaster Risk Reduction for Resilience

30. United Nations - Urban-Rural Linkages: Guiding Principles and Framework for Action to Advance Integrated Territorial Development

The document "Urban-Rural Linkages: Guiding Principles and Framework for Action to Advance Integrated Territorial Development" emphasises increasing rural-urban links. This document focusses on several themes: participatory engagement, integrated governance, environmentally sensitive approaches and financial inclusion strategies. It aims to provide guidance and practical recommendations for governments, civil society and other stakeholders to develop coherent urban-rural policies and actions. This model is particularly relevant to SyRl's "Adaptive Governance" as it focusses on participatory governance, involving stakeholders in the decision-making process, thus promoting a flexible, inclusive, collaborative governance model. In addition, the paper's reference to the interconnectedness and interdependence of the economies of urban and rural areas has some relevance to "socio-economic resilience".

The document aligns with WP4 (Communication, Education) in its emphasis on raising knowledge and teaching about the value of urban-rural links. It highlights the importance of educational initiatives and communication tactics to encourage integrated territorial development. Moreover, WP6 (Guidelines, Best practices) efforts are relevant to the policy direction and methods for urban-rural integration provided by the framework for action and guidelines for achieving the integrated development of the Territory.

United Nations -	Type summary: BP-policy and planning guide	Content summary: Emphasises inclusive approaches and enhanced synergies between urban and rural communities and spaces	SyRI-relevancies: Adaptive governance, Social inclusiveness and interaction	DMC references: None	Explicit crisis scenarios mentioned: Flood	CORE/s mentioned: None	Date of issue/launch: 2019		
	Societal Resilience	Community	Science and Policy	Population management	Vulnerable-group engagement	Crisis communication	Cultural resilience	Cooperation	Heritage as a driver
Sustainability and Climate Change		emphasizes the participation of civil society and specific attention should be given to marginalized groups in both local and national planning and management. 18 Empower people and communities-22	National and subnational commitments should have policy coherence and integrated actions across the territory8 Develop criteria and approaches for land-use planning, management and regulation19 Policies and practices should ensure that food systems provide nutritious-33		Marginalized groups such as women, smallholders and Indigenous Peoples often have an important role as stewards of ecosystems and agents of change. 3 Build capacity to empower volumerable groups 10 and for the active engagement of urban, peri-urban and rural communities in integrated territorial governance12 Include vulnerable and marginalized people in the planning, decision-making and design of governance platforms and programmes to promote holistic			Strengthen governance mechanisms by incorporating urban-rural inkages into multi-stakeholder governance. 8 Foster governance. 8 Foster partnerships, alliances and networks that link urban and rural actors and different sectors. 10 Also requests the Executive Director, in cooperation with appropriate partners, to disseminate and share good practices and policies relating to the impact of urban-rural linkages that could be replicated in other countries. 42	
Management	Institute pre- disaster and post- disaster/conflict mitigation efforts to improve resilience of transport, energy, information, health, education, food and water systems38	Enable communities, especially women's groups, to be cooperative agents of recovery and rehabilitation and better equipped to face protracted crises-38			understanding of issues16 Vulnerable populations also referred to as including at-risk or marginalized groups are population groups with a high vulnerability. Vulnerability is defined as "the degree to which a population, individual or organization is unable to anticipate, cope with, resist and recover from the impacts of disasters"46	Conduct risk assessments of displacement, conflict, natural disasters, economic shocks, ervironmental disasters and communicable disease outbreaks, which can have an immediate impact on specific territories and their urban and rural populations (particularly those related to climate change)-38 Develop multi-sectoral early warning systems-38			
Culture and Heritage									

Figure 29. Policy analysis: United Nations - Urban-Rural Linkages: Guiding Principles and Framework for Action to Advance Integrated Territorial Development

4.2. Previous EU projects: Resources, Good Practice, and Lessons Learned

4.2.1. Overview & Limitations

DBL used the key words defined in the SoA to further analyse the deliverables and outputs of the 56 projects that were collectively considered as important to RESILIAGE. DBL made sure to analyse the top 5 prioritised projects for each partner as well. Such projects might have reached a mean average lower than the rating 2 considered (i.e., the "relevant" criteria) as they might have been considered "highly relevant" by solely one partner among the four judges. Nonetheless, DBL decided to include these 5 top priorities for each partner so as not to lose important knowledge baseline data that could have informed the development and future research of a specific WP. DBL went through each deliverable and output of the selected projects and identified the specific deliverables interesting and related to the previously defined keywords. As a result, relevant deliverables were grouped into one (or more) of the following categories, reflecting on the field of knowledge they offer important insight on:

- Human factors response / psychological aspects
- Crisis management, crisis communication
- Legal frameworks, policies
- Tech projects & digital solutions
- Policy recommendations, communication guidelines
- Soft solutions
- Links to heritage
- · Links to climate change
- Methodologies

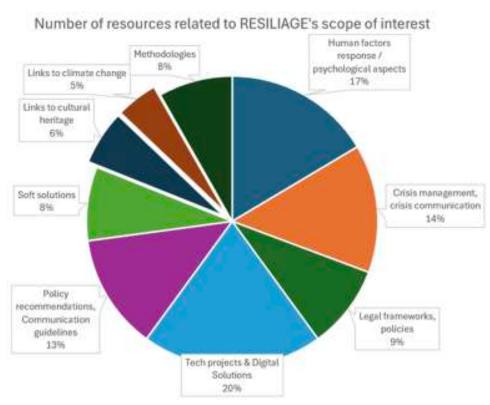


Figure 30. Resources of previous EU projects related to RESILIAGE

Altogether, 280 resources (deliverables, publications, handbooks, etc.) have been found to offer relevant insights related to the focus of RESILIAGE project. By analysing the ratio of resources per category, it can be concluded that "Links to cultural heritage" and "Links to climate change" are the categories that are the least represented within the selected projects (see Figure 3.). We see this preliminary finding as a justification of the importance of RESILIAGE project in filling an important research gap related to the role that cultural heritage plays in disaster management and community resilience building.

Limitations

Unfortunately, EU projects results were not always available especially concerning the following types of projects:

- Recently started projects had no resources available yet;
- Older projects that lost their website's domains and were therefore not displaying anymore the set of deliverables published (nor there neither on the CORDIS portal);
- Projects with deliverables not uploaded to their own website or to CORDIS
- Deliverables that were not public (PU)

This limitation restricted the overall analysis of the listed and prioritised projects from 56 to 36.

Another important limitation to mention is related to the match between the abstracts and the real content of the deliverables. As mentioned previously, consensus exercise (Step 3) was performed on the basis of the short description that was uploaded to CORDIS about each project. Although unlikely, there is still a minor chance that some projects were ruled out from the initial shortlisting because certain keywords -important to the goals of RESILIAGE- were not highlighted or explicitly articulated in the description, although the project would have provided some useful insights or ideas on some aspects of RESILIAGE (e.g. approach on research design and methodology).

4.2.1. Table of project resources

The following table shows and links the identified relevant resources per project and RESILIAGE relevant category which is also associated with one or more WPs and tasks. It will serve together with the other resources of this deliverable and D1.2 as repository for preparing the field investigation in WP2, for the modelling of indicators for "community resilience" and feed directly into the tools to be developed in WP3. Furthermore, WPs 4 dedicated to soft solutions and trainings as well as WP6 developing policy recommendations, will draw heavily on the identified existing examples of good practice and lessons learned.

The full list of previous EU projects identified and ranked by relevancy to RESILIAGE can be found in the Appendix 7.2.1 and 7.2.2. respectively.

Table 1. (Linked) Resources of previous EU projects related to RESILIAGE per category

	Human factors	Crisis management & communication	Legal & policy framework	Technological & digital solutions	Policy recommendations & Communication guidelines	Soft solutions	Links to cultural heritage	Links to climate change	Methodologies	other	Recommendations (LL & BP)
RESILOC	D2.8		D2.6		D5.2	D5.1, D5.2, D5.3, D5.4, D5.5			D2.6	D3.1, D3.2 (Indicators), D1.2 (Vulnerabl e groups: pp. 148- 178)	
MEDiate RescueME 2,75							No	No resources o resources a o resources a	re available y	e. vet.	

DARWIN	D3.1	D3.2				D3.3, D3.5				D4.3, D3.5 (Training & tutorials)	
DRIVER +	D932.11, D913.41	D911.91, D922.11		D933.11, D933.21	OTH (Policy Brief)				D922.21, D922.41 (Trial Guidance Methodolo gy Handbook)	D913.51, D913.52 (Training)	D911.91 (Lessons Learned), D955.11 (Standard s)
TACTIC	D2.2	D1.1	OTH (Climate Risk Policies)					OTH (Climate Risk Policies)			
CARISMA ND	D3.1, D4.1, D4.2, D7.3, D5.3, D5.4	D7.3, D2.1, D2.2, D5.3, D5.4, D8.1, D8.2	D2.3, D2.4, D6.2		D8.1, D8.2, D7.1, D2.1 (Disaster Managem ent Actors)	D9.1	D3.1			D8.1, D8.2 (Best practices on disaster communic ation)	
A4A		OTH (New media in crisis communic ation)		OTH (Communi cation technologi es used for warning)	OTH (Best practices communic ation)					Calony	
SOTERIA	D2.4 (Citizens' needs assessme nt)				D8.4 (Sec. 3)	D2.4 (citizens needs assessme nt)			D2.7, D2.4	D3.1, D3.4 (Ethics)	

ENGAGE D1.2, D1.4, D2.1,	<u>review</u>	OTH (Policy Roadmap)	OTH (Technolo gic acceptanc e)	OTH (Communi cation resources, Social media use, Communi cation (use cases), Communi cation during disasters) D1.3 (crisis communic	D2.2 (pp. 31,33,35, 38,39,41,	D1.2, D1.3		D1.2	OTH (Best practices on public empowere ment, Vulnerabl e groups)	
	D1.13, I D1.12, D1.11	D3.1	D5.1	ation matrix)	43,79- 114)		D1.5	D1.3		D1.1 (Lessons learned in wildfires)
FIRELOG D2.1, D2.2, D2.3			D1.1, D1.2, D1.3		D2.3			D3.4		
FirEUrisk D5.4			D5.4		D5.4					
REGILIE D1.1			D2.1	D2.4,D1.1	D1.1		D2.4			D2.4 (Lessons learned, climate resilience)
2,5										

SMR	D2.5, D5.9	D1.3	D1.1, D 1.3, D1.2, D3.5	D4.1, D4.2	D4.2, D3.4 (Resilienc e Building Policies tool), D2.6 (Resilienc e Maturity Model)	D3.3 (Risk Systemaci ty Tool)		D1.2, D1.3, D2.2		D1.1 (Best practices in Resilience), D1.3 (Best practices related to resilence policies), D6.1 (Standard s)	
POP- ALERT	OTH (Online learning for crisis awarenes s)									OTH (Training)	
FASTER						Ava	ailable resour	ces do not m	atch the profil	e of RESILIA	GE.
OPSIC	OTH (post- disaster support)	No resources available.									
EDUCEN	D1.6	D1.6: Ch.5.1, Ch. 5.2	D1.6: Ch. 4.3.1		D1.6: Ch. <u>4</u> , Ch. <u>5.3</u> , <u>Ch. 6</u>		D1.6: Ch. 1; Ch. 2		D1.6: Ch. 5.2.2, Ch. 6		
CORE	D2.1, D2.2, D3.1, D4.1, D4.2, D5.1		D4.3		D7.1 (communi cation patterns)	D5.1 (toolkit)					
RiskPAC C	D1.1, D2.1, D2.2, D2.3,	D2.2, D2.3, D1.3	<u>D1.3</u> (section 3.4)	<u>D1.3</u> (Sec. 3.6)	<u>D2.1</u>				D4.1 (Sec. 3), D3.4		

	D1.3, D4.1	(Sec. 3.2), D4.1									
SYNERGIE	S	L	L		L		Of	ficial website	not available	yet	
ARCH (LC)	D5.1, D3.5, D7.3	D7.3	D7.2	D3.4, D5.4, D7.4, D7.5		D7.4, D3.4 (requirem ents)	D7.1, D7.2, D5.2 (Sec. 6: vulnerabili ty of intangible values)	D5.1, D7.1	D3.1, D3.5	D2.4 (standardi sation)	
HERITACT								No resources	are available		
2,25	T		T 5		T == -			T 5		T	
SHELTER		D7.6., D4.2., D3.3	D4.4.	D2.3, D7.6, D1.4, D1.3, D6.2	D7.6, D4.2, D6.2		D2.3, D7.6, D6.4, D4.3, D2.1	D4.4	D6.5, D2.2, D2.5, D2.7		D7.6
LANDSCAF	PEforCHANG	iΕ				No resource	es are availab	ole yet.			
LINKS	D2.2	D3.1		D2.1, D4.1	D2.1, D3.1 (Communi cating Risk, Crisis communic ation, Communi cation Guideline s)	OTH (Including Citizens Handbook), OTH (Resilienc e wheel)			D2.7	OTH (online resources)	
TREEADS						Available resources do not match the profile of RESILIAGE					
	PANTHEON						es are availab	ole yet.			
2											

HERACL ES	D1.2		D1.4, D2.3			D1.1, D1.2, D1.3	D1.1, D1.3	D1.3, D10.1	
I-REACT			D6.3; D2.5.						
CUIDAR	OTH (Dialogue s with children)	OTH (Scoping review)		OTH (vulnerabl e groups children)					
STAIR4SE	CURITY				No resource	es available.			
BRIDGE		OTH (social media use), OTH (Info propagati on in social networks during crises), OTH (Mobile work in crisis), OTH (Social media for crisis managem ent)	OTH (Data in crisis), OTH (Technolo gical opportuniti es to improve risk awarenes s)						
IMPACT		D4.1		D4.3, D6.2	D5.3, D5.2			D3.1	

BuildERS	D4.5, D1.2	D2.2, D5.3	D5.2 (Guideline s on ethics assurance), OTH (Training course for law enforcem ent agencies officers))	OTH (evaluatio n of tech opportuniti es to improve risk awarenes s and resilience) . D4.3, D5.2, D2.4, OTH (Mobile positionin g tools)	D2.2, D4.5, D6.3, D5.3, D5.2, D1.4	D5.2 (vulnerabil ity assessme nt tool; crisis communic ation canvas; board game)		D6.2 (tabletop exercises for stakehold ers on crisis communic ation) D6.3. (tabletop exercises for gathering insights on communic ation during crisis, pg 34-37)	OTH (Handbook to improve societal disaster resilience) OTH (Guideline s for collaborating with social media influencer s)	
PEP		OTH (Literature review crisis managem ent approach es), OTH (Technolo gic acceptanc e, crisis communic ation)	OTH (Policy Roadmap)	OTH (Technolo gic acceptanc e)	OTH (Communi cation resources, Social media use, Communi cation (use cases), Communi cation during disasters)				OTH (Best practices on public empowere ment, Vulnerabl e groups)	

CRISMA	1 1	<u>OTH</u>	1	1	1	i i
Chiowa		<u> </u>				
		(Report				
		on CCIM				
		<u>model)</u>				
HEIMDAL		D2.11,				
L		D2.12,				
		D4.12,				
		D4.14,				
		D4.8,				
		D4.5,				
		D4.17,				
		D5.1.				
		D5.1, D5.2,				
		D5.7,				
		D6.1,				
		D6.11,				
		D6.5				
OPTI-		OTH (A				
ALERT		simulation				
ALENI		simulation tool for				
		tool for				
		<u>alert</u>				
		message				
		propagati on), OTH				
		on), OTH				
		(A multi-				
		<u>channel</u>				
		<u>disaster</u>				
		<u>alert</u>				
		system)				
					1	

ICRED			OTH (Analytical quantificat ion of disaster resilience) OTH (Performa nce-based metamod el for healthcare facilities)						
RURITAG E	D3.1, D3.6		D2.5, D5.3, D5.4	D7.4, D3.6	D3.1, D3.7	D2.1	D1.2	D1.1 (Best Practices on resilience) , D1.2 (Lessons learned), D1.4 (Indicators	
EVACUA TION		OTH (A glossary for research on human crowd dynamics) . OTH (The future of evacuatio n drills)							

C2IMPRESS				No resources are available yet.						
DIRECTED				No resources are available yet.						
DIREKTION				No resources are available yet.						
FUTURESILIENCE	No resources are available yet.									
STRATE	zatii D1. D1. D8.3 (eth OTH (cor ce prod gs: 175	.2, .4 andardi ion), .4, .6, .3 hics), H								
THE HuT	D4.1, D2.1, D1.4	,				D4.1, D2.1				
FiBeGa				No resources are available yet.						
SPATIAL				No resources are available yet.						
FosResil					No resources are available: project terminated.					
ResAllian ce			OTH (LandLab standardis ed manual and programm e)							
INT-ACT	No resources are available yet.									

4.3. Innovative Practices & Initiatives

This section alphabetically lists all the extant innovative projects that have been identified and collected by partner institutions as being highly relevant for the workings of RESILIAGE. Each entry includes the initiative's title, responsible body, country, a short description, and a link to the source.

The list thus far consists of 17 examples, although the labour of collecting further relevant instances is expected to span beyond the duration of T1.1. The list of innovative projects and initiatives will be features within the toolset of WP3.

Title: 69 Flood and Flood Warning Systems Are Being Installed In The Western Black

Sea Region

Responsible body: DSİ (General Directorate of State Hydraulic Works)

Country: Türkiye

Short Description: As a result of the assessments, 69 points were identified for the establishment of an early warning system in the provinces of Bartın, Karabük, Kastamonu and Zonguldak. It is planned to establish 15 of 69 stations in Zonguldak, 13 in Bartın, 12 in Karabük and 29 in Kastamonu. As of 2022, the installation of 42 stations has been completed and the work continues. Flood Early Warning System is to instantly monitor the water level in the detected stream or stream and warn our operators at critical levels, preventing loss of life and property by ensuring that citizens in settlements move away from stream beds.

Link to source: https://dsi.gov.tr/Haber/Detay/8082

Title: Automatic detection of urban fires **Responsible body:** Trondheim Municipality

Country: Norway

Short Description: Deployed cameras automatically monitoring critical areas of

historical significance or high fire risk.

Link to source: Detec Next Fire - Detec AS - A Safe Choice

<u>Kamera varsler om brann – NRK Viten – Nyheter innen vitenskap og forskning</u>
<u>Datablad - Detec Next Fire for Bydelsovervakning.pdf (shopify.com)</u>

Title: Carta del Rischio

Responsible body: Istituto Centrale per il Resauro

Country: Italy

Short description: The Risk Map is a Geographical Information System (GIS) providing scientific and administrative support to state and territorial authorities responsible for the protection of cultural heritage.

Link to source: http://www.icr.beniculturali.it/pagina.cfm?usz=1&uid=16

Title: Creation of a local risk observatory

Responsible body: Observatoire Régional des Risques Côtiers (OR2C) – Nantes

Université

Country: France

Short Description: Creation of a coastal risks observatory aiming to collect information and data on the risk of erosion and submersion, to disseminate this data, to design digital tools to support managers in their missions, to create links between actors and to offer its expertise to communities in the context of adaptation to climate change.

Link to source: https://or2c.univ-nantes.fr/

Title: Earthquake simulator

Responsible body: The Crete Natural History Museum

Country: Greece

Short description: The NHM has an Earthquake simulator which has been also utilized

to facilitate first responder trainings.

Link to source: https://www.nhmc.uoc.gr/en/

Title: Emergency Izmir "I'm Under Debris" Application **Responsible body:** İzmir Metropolitan Municipality

Country: Türkiye

Short Description: The Emergency Izmir mobile application aims to facilitate coordinated access for emergency response teams (firefighters) to users in disaster and emergency situations (earthquake, fire, search and rescue, trapped accidents, flood). Outside of disasters and emergencies, the application provides modules through which citizens can access necessary information. Until rescue is accomplished during disasters such as earthquakes, technology tools are used to maintain constant communication with individuals, attempting to minimize panic and fear during the incident. In the event of being under the debris, pressing the button sends an emergency notification with location and personal information to the Izmir Metropolitan Municipality Fire Department Directorate. When individuals are in a situation where they are close to their phones but unable to reach them, they can use the voice assistant feature by giving the command 'Find Me' and make a 'I am Under the Debris' notification, sending their location. The teams accessing the location information can quickly reach the incident site.

Link to source: <a href="https://www.izmir.bel.tr/tr/Projeler/acil-izmir/2630/4#:~:text=Enkaz%20Alt%C4%B1nday%C4%B1m%3A&text=Ki%C5%9Filer%20telefonlar%C4%B1na%20yak%C4%B1n%20ama%20eri%C5%9Femeyecek,yerine%20h%C4%B1zl%C4%B1%20bir%20%C5%9Fekilde%20ula%C5%9F%C4%B1r

Title: EVANDE distant learning platform

Responsible body: Natural History Museum Univ. Of Crete (NHMC)

Country: Greece

Short Description: Under EVANDE (EU Civil Protection Mechanism funded project) the NHMC developed with four other EU partners a distant learning platform addressed to

civil protection staff, civil servants and volunteers to better understand certain hazards such as Earthquakes, floods, and wild fires, study innovative preparedness, prevention and resilience practices and improve their capacities and skills in crisis management. The platform if for free and operates in five languages. All educational material is provided through project's webpage.

Title: FEB Monitoring app

Responsible body: National Emergency and Civil Protection Authority

Country: Portugal

Short Description: FEB Monitoring is a web-based operational wildfire monitoring and decision-support tool that allows Civil Protection and Firefighters to carry out the analysis

and operational decision support in wildfires management. **Link to source:** https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=BligLpX4CoE

Poster: https://eposters.site/2023 iwfc/2023/07/12/0183/

Title: Floods and droughts

Responsible body: Ourthe River Contract

Short Description: On 2 April, the Ourthe River Contract organised a training course on floods and droughts at the Lesse River Contract, EXACT LAB! This training course combines games and scientific rigour to help us improve the resilience of our region in the face of these extreme climatic events! It will also enable us to develop a truly cross-disciplinary approach to water management. For this course, they are using an innovative, technological and interactive tool: a 3D augmented reality sandbox! Model the relief of an area in the sand and then, with a wave of your hand, make it rain with virtual water and observe the run-off on the ground, simulated by the sandbox technology. Project a range of thematic maps, analyse the situation and test the impact of measures or developments live! These training course is also at disposal of the municipalities.

Link to source: no link

Title: Flood markers

Responsible body: Contrat de Rivière de la Lesse – Contrat de rivière de l'Ourthe

Country: Belgium

Short Description: Flood markers have been placed in 2022 and 2023, in partnership with the municipalities affected, at appropriate locations to keep a record of the risk on public buildings and on private buildings if the owners so wish. Other markers will be placed in 2024.

Link to source: no link

Title: Floods memories

Responsible body: Rochefort cultural center

Short Description: The commune of Rochefort has been violently affected by flooding. The consequences were brutal, both for those directly or indirectly affected (materially, psychologically and emotionally) and for the environment. Three years on, traces, images, words, testimonies, solidarity and after-effects of that summer remain. Very quickly, several associations (CIDJ, Gamedella, the Rochefort youth centre and the cultural centre) joined forces to set up a project to collect words, testimonies, reflections and creations with various publics. This work will continue in 2024 with citizens' meetings, as well as various water-related events. All these initiatives, words, reflections and images will be brought together in a publication to be released in 2024.

Link to source:

https://www.facebook.com/profile.php?id=61554681546589&locale=fr FR

Title: Flood risk culture and implementation of projects

Responsible body: Wallonia Public Service – River Contract Lesse – River Contract

Ourthe

Country: Belgium

Short Description: A cooperation agreement was signed at the end of 2023 between the Service public de Wallonie (SPW) and Wallonia's 14 river contracts, with the aim of encouraging the development of a flood risk culture and the implementation of projects to improve the area's resilience to flooding.

Link to source: La Wallonie consolide sa résilience face aux risques d'inondation grâce à une coopération renforcée avec les Contrats de Rivière - Céline TELLIER

Title: Heat Waves Campaign

Responsible body: The Green Thought Association

Country: Türkiye

Short Description: As part of the Green Thought Association and GEF partnership, one of the activities within the Hope Spot Green Cities Project includes providing information on heatwaves related to climate change in Turkey through digital platforms as of July 2021.

Link to source: https://www.yesildusunce.org/en/kampanyalar/the-heat-waves-campaign-begins/

Title: Hydrometry in Wallonia

Responsible body: Wallonia Public Service

Short Description: Online monitoring of water levels in all Wallonia

Link to source: https://hydrometrie.wallonie.be/home.html

Title: Imece Houses

Responsible body: Netherlands - Gelderland County Council and Aid Foundation for

Türkiye

Country: Türkiye & Netherlands

Short Description: Due to the earthquake that occurred in the city of Düzce, Turkey, in 1999, a total of 845 people lost their lives, 2678 people were injured, and thousands of people were left homeless. A post-earthquake recovery project using the "community (imece) effort" method was implemented for 4 villages that were destroyed. The community project began in collaboration with the Netherlands - Gelderland Provincial Assembly and the Turkey Aid Foundation, formed by Turks living in the mentioned province, who actively participated in the region's efforts from the first day of the August 17, 1999 earthquake. According to the agreement reached, the goal was set to reconstruct all the houses destroyed in the mentioned villages in a earthquake-resistant and community effort manner. Under the established joint management model, the "Help to Build Your House" credit provided by the Republic of Turkey government to the villagers whose houses were destroyed was also included in the project. It was decided that the residents of the villages whose houses were to be built would actively participate in the construction activities for 50 working days.

Link to source: Imece Evleri: a post-disaster housing recovery project in Duzce-Turkey (nomadit.co.uk)

Title: Improvement of coastal risk maps using eye tracking

Responsible body: Observatoire Régional des Risques Côtiers (OR2C) – Nantes

Université

Country: France

Short Description: Experimentation with citizens aimed at determining the characteristics of a risk map facilitating its reading, understanding and memorization, thanks to the joint use of questionnaire and eye-tracking measurements. This experiment made it possible to formulate recommendations for the French State to improve coastal risk maps.

Link to source: https://or2c.univ-nantes.fr/projet-perception-ameliorer-la-cartographie-des-risques-cotiers-grace-a-letude-de-sa-perception-par-les-individus

Title: Minimum invasive fire detection for protection of heritage.

Responsible body: The Directorate for Cultural Heritage

Country: Norway

Short Description: Fire loss to Historic buildings

Link to source: Riksantikvarens vitenarkiv: Minimum invasive fire detection for protection of heritage. Research report. COST - Action 17 Built Heritage: Fire Loss to Historic Buildings (Contents and executive summary only) (unit.no)

Title: MOVING (MOuntain Valorization through INterconnectedness and Green growth)

is a Horizon 2020 project (2020-2024) **Responsible body:** University of Crete

Country: Greece

Short Description: The MOVING project constructed capacities and co-developed policy frameworks across Europe for the establishment of new or upgraded and upscaled Value Chains (VCs), contributing to resilience and sustainability of mountain areas, valorising local assets, and delivering private and public goods. MOVING provided new collaborative tools for the definition of policies in mountain regions as well as guidelines for renewed policy options with a view to enhancing the connectivity, sustainability, and resilience of these areas. A bottom-up participatory process with VC actors, regional and European stakeholders, and policymakers was applied. A Community of Practice was developed and Multi-Actor Platforms were established. Foresight analysis methodology was also used in developing coproduced policy briefs.

Link to source: University of Crete - MOVING

Title: National Disaster Management Mechanism, Law4662/2020

Responsible body: General Secretary of Civil Protection

Country: Greece

Short Description: The General Secretary of Civil Projection issued the current Law N.4662 in Jan 2020. With the above Law the National Disaster Management Mechanism has been funded, dealing with all the issues concerned with planning, preparation, immediate response and short term rehabilitation against natural and technological disasters.

The contents of the document are divided into the following chapters:

- General principles definitions and guidelines
- forces and resources to implement the plan
- observation, notification and alarm
- activation of forces and assets,
- protection and disaster relief tasks,
- Civil Protection voluntary system
- Partners involved in the implementation of the plan and their obligation (from Central Government to Local Administration and Municipalities)
- Coordination, communications, logistics of immediate response against natural disasters
- planning, readiness, immediate response and short-term rehabilitation

Link to source: https://www.e-nomothesia.gr/kat-politike-prostasia-psea-pallaike-amyna/nomos-4662-2020-phek-27a-7-2-2020-1.html

Title: Participatory workshops for co-construction of adaptation scenarios to coastal risks

Responsible body: Observatoire Régional des Risques Côtiers (OR2C) – Nantes

Université

Country: France

Short Description: Conducting participatory workshops with residents aimed at the co-construction of adaptation scenarios for a subdivision subject to coastal risks

Link to source: https://or2c.univ-nantes.fr/nos-actions

Title: Personal preparedness

Responsible body: The Directorate for Civil Protection and Emergency Planning

Country: Norway

Short Description: Website that contains how to prepare for all types of crises.

Link to source: egenberedskap | Direktoratet for samfunnssikkerhet og beredskap

(dsb.no) and Sikker hverdag | Sikkerhverdag

Title: RACCE Educational tool

Responsible body: Natural History Museum Univ. Of Crete (NHMC)

Country: Greece

Short Description: Under RACCE (EU Civil Protection Mechanism funded project) the NHMC developed with four other EU partners a toll kit to support children cope with the burden of an earthquake and volcanic eruption crisis. It produced a museum kit with all the necessary theoretical background for teachers and parents, activities books and hands-ons, games and models to be used within school classrooms or families. All products exist digital in five languages

Link to source: https://racce.nhmc.uoc.gr/en

Title: Regional Climate Adaptation Action **Responsible body:** Region of Crete

Country: Greece

Short Description: This action adapts and fine tunes the provisions of the National Climate Adaptation law in regional level. It presents and analyze long term meteorological and geological, identify the Hazards and risks in regional level, assesses the expected climate changes and the vulnerability of the Region, as well as their impact in various economic sectors. Finally, it proposes measures and actions for the adaptation to these changes. (In Greek)

Link to source: https://www.crete.gov.gr/perifereiako-schedio-prosarmogis-stin-klimatiki-allagi-stin-kriti/

Title: Safe Village Safe People Programs

Responsible body: Ministry of Internal Affairs - National Emergency and Civil

Protection Authority Country: Portugal

Short Description: The two programs were created by Resolution of the Council of Ministers, in which the Government established a set of measures aimed to introduce "a systemic reform in the prevention and combat of forest fires, extending to other areas of protection and relief". The "Safe Village" program is defined as a "Program for the Protection of Population Clusters and Forest Protection" and is intended to establish "structural measures to protect people and goods, and buildings in the urban-forest interface, with the implementation and management of cluster protection zones and strategic infrastructures, identifying critical points and places of refuge". The "Safe

People" program aims to promote "awareness-raising actions for the prevention of risky behaviors, self-protection measures and carrying out simulacrum evacuation plans, in conjunction with local authorities".

Link to source: https://aldeiasseguras.pt/

Title: Simulation of human reactions on a web-cartographic platform

Responsible body: UMR Géoazur - CNRS

Country: France

Short Description: A web cartographic platform for simulating human reactions intended for the scientific community, professionals responsible for the safety and

security of citizens and the public

Link to source: https://www.com2sica.cnrs.fr/le-projet/

Title: Social Mobilization After the Earthquake

Responsible body: Country: Türkiye

Short Description: In February 2023, two very large earthquakes occurred in southern Turkey, affecting a large area where 13.5 million people live. **AHBAB**, which is a civil organization for humanitarian causes, got ahead of the state's Disaster and Emergency Management Department (AFAD) in terms of reaching out to the disaster zone and providing aid and services for the survivors. Moreover, the rampant political polarization in Turkish society translated into a bifurcation of citizens' donation choices while many opted for supporting AHBAP and other civil organizations instead of the state's AFAD and Kızılay (The Turkish Red Crescent) and government-aligned CSOs.

Link to source: https://irgac.org/articles/civil-society-and-solidarity-in-turkey-after-the-

earthquakes/ https://ahbap.org/

Title: Virtual Reality Simulation Centre

Responsible body: National Fire Service School (ENB)

Country: Portugal

Short Description: Training and improvement of skills in management of emergency response operations, with real world exercises in a virtual reality environment, in different scenarios of various complexity.

The virtual environment of the simulator allows training decision-making in scenarios in which technical complexity and risk to the safety of the operators themselves do not allow or discourage their reproduction in a real environment (e.g. residential fires, industrial and manufacturing facilities fires, traffic accidents with hazardous materials, mass casualty incidents, etc.).

Link to source: https://www.enb.pt/csrv/index.php/en/

Title: Water infiltration

Responsible body: Mons University and Rochefort cave

Short Description: Climate and environmental changes are having a major impact on the mechanisms and methods by which rain infiltrates the subsoil, and hence on groundwater recharge.

In this context, UMons and the Grotte de Lorette non-profit association are working on a research programme focusing on these infiltrations. A small-mesh electrical tomography line has been installed on the surface of the plateau to provide a highly detailed image. It operates automatically at all times. Interesting results are already emerging on the relationship between infiltration dynamics and meteorological conditions.

Link to source: no link

Title: Water level monitoring – Han cave and Rochefort cave

Responsible body: Domaine des Grottes de Han (private company)

Country: Belgium

Short Description: Measuring instruments for monitoring water levels in caves (already

in place in Han-sur-Lesse – Not yet in Rochefort)

Link to source: no link

5. CORE Crisis Scenarios

This chapter provides descriptions of the primary and secondary crisis scenarios in each CORE lab. It chronicles and maps a settings-based contexts, list of events, cascading effects, vulnerable population groups, and relevant crisis-response actors.

			CORE labs large-scale scenarios														
		Karşıyaka CORE lab	Trondheim CORE lab	Naturtejo CORE lab	Crete CORE lab	Famenne-Ardenne CORE lab											
Affected	population	340.000	180.000	86.729	630.000	67.000 ca.											
s	yRI	Adaptive Governance	Health and Wellbeing	Social interaction and inclusiveness	Active Memory	Socio-economic resilience											
Main	Heatwaves Landslides																
Hazards	Earthquakes Wild-fires																
Other	Floods Rainstorms																
SECULIARISM	Urban fires	City District	Municipality	Municipality network	Regional	Cross-regional											
	h network	City District	Municipality	Municipatity network	Regional	Cross-regional											
(e.g., citizen first respo	s associations, nders, policy nerable groups)	*	1	/	*	*											
Existing tools		IZUM (Izmir Disaster and Transportation Communication Tool)	CIM for alerting volunteers and staff	App for real time information on national wildfires; GIS information App on national Forest wildfires, and fire risk provider	Permanent exhibition hall of NHMC which informs and trains on natural hazards, the Earthquake simulator, the Evande distant learning platform	Geoportal for real data collection for floods hazard, Flood Management Risk plar Emergency alarm system app, Citizen preparedness website											

Figure 31. Crisis scenario and SyRI framework per CORE lab

As is evident from the chart below, each CORE lab has primary and secondary (and in some cases, tertiary) hazards. As such, in many ways each CORE lab is entangled with the others. The crisis descriptions below, however, will focus primarily on the on the main hazard of each CORE lab, touching on the other hazards when substantial information has been provided. To accrue information on a respective secondary hazard, it thus makes sense to consult the crisis description of the CORE lab that has the respective hazard classified as its main hazard.

EM-DAT Records: Crises scenarios per CORE country

EM-DAT Records			1	900-	194	9				1950-1999																						20	100-2	009					2	010		2020	0-202	23					
Country/	04	90	14	28	32	36	47	48	53	54	55	56	65	99	68	7.1	78	80	81	83	85	86	88	90	91	93	95	96	98	99	00	01	02	03	04	07	08	10	11	13	14	16	17	18	20		22	23	tal
Recorded Year	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	13	19	13	19	10	10	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	13	19	19	19	19	20	20	20	20	20	202	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	7
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Norway: Landslide						1																																						- 1	1				3
Portugal: Wildfire														1		Т				1	1	1			1							1		1	1 1	L		П		1		1	2	1			1	1	16
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Figure 32. EM-DAT records for CORE countries and crisis scenarios

The full EM-DAT records for the specific crisis scenario per CORE country can be found in Appendix 7.3.

Context information and limitations of EM-DAT

EM-DAT contains data on the occurrence and impacts of over 26,000 mass disasters worldwide from 1900 to the present day. The database is compiled from various sources, including UN agencies, non-governmental organizations, reinsurance companies, research institutes, and press agencies. The **Centre for Research on the Epidemiology of Disasters (CRED)** distributes the data in **open access** for non-commercial use. EM-DAT data coverage has improved significantly over the last 30 to 40 years. Nevertheless, gaps and quality issues remain. EM-DAT protocols are meant to guide the way information is monitored and collected from sources. However, no universally applied protocol ensures that different sources report disaster impact and losses using the same guidelines to define, for instance:

- the beginning and end of disaster events.
- the geographical footprint of a disaster.
- impact variables such as deaths (in particular, when computed based on excess mortality), affected people, or economic costs.
- the disaster type selected by the sources
 - Time Bias

Time biases result from unequal reporting quality and coverage over time¹. The figure below shows the occurrence of disasters in EM-DAT. The figure shows a significant increase that starts in the 1960s. This increase coincides with the creation of OFDA. In 1973, OFDA started compiling disaster data, and the CRED was created².

Hazard-related Biases

Hazard-related biases result from unequal reporting quality and coverage for different hazard types. For example, in EM-DAT, data related to biological hazards (e.g., epidemics) and extreme temperature hazards (e.g., heat waves) are less covered and the cover of lower quality.

Threshold Biases

Threshold biases result from unequal reporting quality and coverage for disasters of different magnitudes. High-impact disasters attract more attention, resulting in better media coverage and reporting. This could lead to threshold biases in EM-DAT.

Geographic Biases

Geographic biases result from unequal reporting quality and coverage across space. In general, EM-DAT has a relatively worse coverage for Sub-Saharan Africa regarding the occurrence and the accounting of impact variables. Any disaster type may be subject to geographic biases in EM-DAT as there may be discrepancies between reporting systems from one country to another. This issue is particularly pronounced regarding heat waves.

5.1. Belgium: FA-UGGp

Country: Belgium

CORE: UNESCO Global Famenne-Ardenne Geopark

Crisis: Floods, Rainstorms

5.1.1. Background

The UNESCO Global Famenne-Ardenne Geopark is located in southern Belgium, some 110 kilometres south of the nation's capital city of Brussels. As its hyphenated name suggests, the Geopark is located along the boundaries of two historical and natural regions. The Famenne is a historical and natural region in southern Belgium, characterised by numerous river systems, calcium-rich soil, rock formations, and extensive cave systems. The Ardennes, on the other hand, is a mountain range and forested natural landscape that spans southern Belgium as well as parts of eastern France, western Germany, and the Duchy of Luxembourg. Its hills reach up to nearly 700 metres above sea level. Numerous forests cover the relatively sparsely populated landscape.

The Famenne-Ardenne Geopark, spanning 915 square kilometres with a population of 67,000, is mainly located in the so-called Calestienne area. This is a region distinguished by limestone ground and comprising three river basins: of the Lesse, the Lomme and the Ourthe rivers.

The area's designation as a UNESCO Geopark is in recognition of its comprising a "unified geographical area which boasts geological heritage sites and landscapes of international geological significance". This geological significance in large part relates to the park's hosting the largest concentration of karstic phenomena in Europe – meaning, its landscape is characterised by large limestone formations, including cliffs, ridges, towers, caves, and fissures.

³ "What is a Geopark?", Geopark Famenne-Ardenne, accessed 15 February 2024, https://www.geoparcfamenneardenne.be/en/what-is-a-geopark.html.

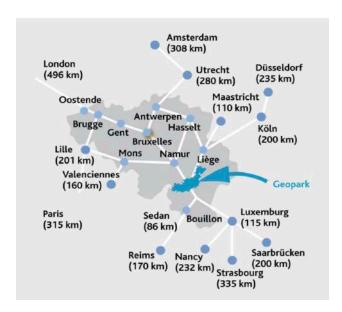


Figure 33. Geographic position of the Geopark

Administratively, the geopark is located within the primarily French-speaking region of Belgium (Wallonia), located partially in 2 provinces: Luxembourg and Namur. Namur has a population of 497.073 persons. Its administrative capital and largest city is Namur with roughly 115.538 inhabitants. Luxembourg (which to its east borders the independent country of the Duchy of Luxembourg) has a population comprising around 280,000 persons. Its administrative capital and largest city is Arlon, with roughly 30,000 inhabitants.

Aside from making up an important international geological site, the Famenne-Ardenne Geopark is a significant regional tourist destination. As stated above, fewer than 70,000 persons permanently reside inside the Geopark, but the area hosts nearly one million tourists annually. Famed tourist spots include the park's complex rock formations and cave systems but also human heritage sites, including buildings erected during the area's functioning as a quarry and industrial region, particularly in the 1700s and 1800s.

Part of the Geopark's stated mission lies in harmoniously amalgamating a flow of tourists with principles of sustainability and equity. As such, natural and cultural heritage assumes a central role as "an instrument of sustainable development". A related explicated purpose of the Geopark includes "preparing for environmental changes by studying the past". 5

⁵ "Preparing for Environmental Changes by Studying the Past", Geopark Famenne-Ardenne, accessed 15 February 2024, https://www.geoparcfamenneardenne.be/en/geology/preparing-for-environmental-changes-by-studying-the-past.html.

⁴ "Our Projects", Geopark Famenne-Ardenne, accessed 15 February 2024, https://www.geoparcfamenneardenne.be/en/our-projects.html.

5.1.2. Crisis description

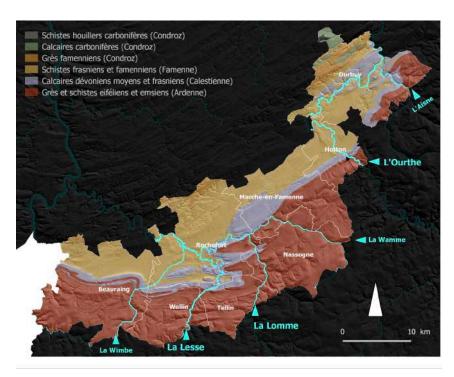


Figure 34. Geological composition and river systems of the Geopark

The major hazard of this CORE Lab is flooding, with rainstorms forming a related secondary hazard. The presence of three river basins and six notable rivers in a traditionally fairly rainfall-prone region of Europe means flooding and heavy rain has been known to occur with relative frequency.

Recently and most significantly, in mid-July 2021, the region was affected by severe floods in a disaster event which was described by some experts as once-in-a-century. It was caused by extreme rainfall inundating the area over a period of around two days. Worse, the July 2021 disaster was preceded a period of lighter rainfall, and one month earlier by a destructive tornado. As such, at the time of the most heavy rainfall, around 12-15 July, the soils were already partly saturated and some infrastructure had already experienced damage. The heavy rainfall caused the various rivers in the area to overflow, flooding the alluvial plains. The bar chart image below displays the monthly rates of precipitation as recorded by the meteorological station at Chanly, measured in millimetres. It shows clearly the higher-than-average amounts of rainfall in July 2021, as well as in the preceding months of that same year. Flow rates recorded in the Geopark's rivers, in comparison with the maximum flows observed in the last 50 years – expressed in cubic metres per second (m3/s) – were as follows: Ourthe, 374 m3/s (max instrumental

234m3/s); Lhomme, 171m3/s (max instrumental 75m3/s); Lesse, 116m3/s (max instrumental 116m3/s).

The ensuing floods affected 202 municipalities in Belgium (which compromises 262 municipalities) – including the Geopark – as well as swathes of western Germany and the Duchy of Luxembourg. They resulted in 42 deaths inside Belgium, including one victim found inside the area of the Geopark (in the village of Hampteau). A total of 4,206 families living within the confines of the Geopark were directly impacted by the floods, with some losing all their possessions. Much public and private infrastructure – including houses, buildings, roads, bridges, sports facilities, and shops – was damaged and forced to temporarily or permanently close. During the peak of flooding, communication networks partially collapsed, as did the regional supply of clean drinking water. Damages directly caused by the floods across the affected regions amounted to billions of euros.

Some of the cascading effects of this disaster included the necessity of quickly finding and organising emergency accommodation for disaster victims, variously on a temporary or longer-term basis. Many tourist attractions and ten geo-sites were impacted by flooding, forcing temporary closures that spanned from between four to 32 days. Their stepwise re-opening was contingent on the speed of repairs and site-specific clean-up efforts. Several riverside campsites were damaged, as well as several natural sites. Throughout the region, much waste accumulated. Trails and circuits within the Geopark and greater area were damaged or blocked, stunting tourists' access.

Shortly following the disaster, two distinct behaviours could be observed amongst visitors and tourists. First: many would-be visitors stayed away from the area, cancelling their trips and accommodations and expressing discomfort in visiting affected regions. Relatedly, some events in the region were cancelled or postponed out of a sense of solidarity with the disastrous events and the victims. Second: some visitors and inhabitants embarked on voyeuristic tourism, inspecting affected sites and seeking out areas of destruction. Such behaviours from outside visitors exacerbated residents' pre-existing feelings of harm and vulnerability, as they were already expressing discomfort stemming from public personnel and volunteers having intruded into their private spheres.

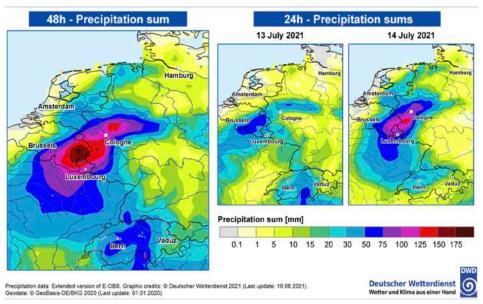


Figure 35. Levels of precipitation in the greater impacted region, 13-14 Jul 2021

In all, the events of July 2021 broke regional historical rainfall records and amounted to some of the most destructive natural disasters the region had experienced. Consequently, several post-disaster assessments were undertaken by governmental, academic, and private-sector bodies. A notable example of this was an international scientific assessment of the situation, which saw scientists from Belgium, Germany, the Netherlands, Switzerland, France, Luxembourg, the United States and the United Kingdom all collaborating in the study. These found that, as a result of climate change and rising global temperatures, the region can in future expect further intense rainfall events at greater frequency, and interspersed with some years and periods of severe drought.

The Geopark is planning to organise public sessions explaining the floods, the tornado, and climatic risks.

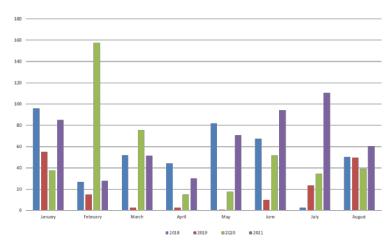


Figure 36. Chart displaying regional rainfall records per year and month

5.1.3. Stakeholders

Particularly during the stage of disaster response and recovery, acts of solidarity were clearly showcased between politicians, emergency services, local associations, and private individuals. Such acts of solidarity amounted to cooperation and aid in the pursuit of helping victims. Much help also flowed into the region from the outside, including fundraising efforts through social media, aimed at donors from non-affected regions. Throughout the affected areas and beyond, crisis centres were set up to manage the collection of various donations, including food, clothing, basic necessities, and household appliances. Also, in the ensuing stage of disaster recovery, the primarily Dutch-speaking northern Belgian region of Flanders offered its services to help revive the tourism industry in the area.

As this event shows, a wide network of stakeholders is spread across the region. Direct regional partners here may include the House of Urbanism (a regional urban-planning agency), the Famenne-Ardenne Agricultural representative association, Public Service agencies (SPW), first responders, emergency services, municipal agencies and municipal social services (CPAS), citizens' associations, merchants' associations, sports associations, the Organization for Mental Health Support, and victim-support associations.

Further related stakeholder groups may include vulnerable persons, Geopark partners, policymakers, municipal or regional government officials, municipal bureaus, as well as cultural associations and cultural centres. The massive financial burden of flooding worldwide means the insurance industry also forms a key invested stakeholder, as the industry allocates many resources into improving local and national resilience strategies.

The events of July 2021 contributed to the establishment of Marhetak, a system of cross-border emergency cooperation in western Germany, southern Netherlands, and eastern Belgium. Marhetak forms one of several existing resources prevailing in the CORE Lab, as is expounded on in the section below.

5.1.4. Existing resources

Marhetak is a crisis management project set up following the disasters of July 2021, led by the cross-border Euregio Meuse-Rhine (a European region spanning municipalities in Belgium, Germany, and the Netherlands). The Wallonia Public Service forms a key partner and stakeholder in the Marhetak project. It is intended to coordinate cross-regional and cross-border crisis response and management for regions in Belgium, Germany, and the Netherlands.

The Marhetak project complements several existing flooding-related resources that can help in mitigating and responding to future disasters. One such resource includes the Public Service of Wallonia's Satellite Imagery project, which since 2021 integrates satellite imagery into Wallonia's cartographic services and is intended to improve view of land cover and land use in region, in large part to mitigate future flooding damage.⁷

The Belgian Local and Provincial Authorities' Special Flood Emergency and Intervention Plan incorporates case-specific contingency plans for floods and other disasters, to be executed by local and provincial agents across the country, and are to be taken into consideration when dealing with local and provincial resilience building and contingency planning in Belgium.⁸

On an EU-level, the Copernicus European Flood Awareness System (EFAS) aims to provide warnings to all relevant actors in case of an imminent or transpiring flooding event. 95 weather stations in Wallonia are connected to the system. Following the July 2021 floods, however, EFAS faced criticism for offering inconsistent and late warnings.⁹

Such measures as detailed above directly conform to the stipulations of the EU Floods Directive - 2007/60/EC, which requires member states to "assess if all water courses and coast lines are at risk from flooding, to map the flood extent and assets and humans at

⁶ For more information on this project, see "Marhetak: improving euregional cooperation in times of flooding", Marhetak, accessed 15 February 2024, https://marhetak.info/.

⁷ See "The Public Service of Wallonia (Belgium) relies on satellite imagery for a comprehensive view of land cover and use", eurisy, accessed 15 February 2024, https://www.eurisy.eu/stories/the-public-service-of-wallonia/.

⁸ "Flooding", National Crisis Centre (Belgium), accessed 15 February 2024, https://crisiscenter.be/en/risks-belgium/natural-risks/flooding.

⁹ "How many dead will we accept?' European floods expose failure to heed climate warnings", Politico, accessed 15 February 2024, https://www.politico.eu/article/belgium-european-floods-failure-to-heed-climate-change-warnings/.

risk in these areas and to take adequate and coordinated measures to reduce this flood risk". ¹⁰ The Directive also explicates that the information generated by this measure should be accessible to the public, and that the public should have a voice in the ensuing planning process.

Another existing post-disaster resource lies in political assessment and categorisation: following the 2021 disaster, on 28 July, a political commission launched by the Walloon government officially recognised the floods as constituting a natural disaster. This resulted in the inhabitants affected by the floods officially being able to receive financial compensation from government agencies, as well as strengthening victims' claims towards insurance companies.

5.1.5. CORE interests

As has been detailed, numerous resources and services exist to improve the regional, national, or Union-wide response to a flooding or rainstorm event. The July 2021 disasters presented the CORE-lab area with several challenges, however, which RESILIAGE may contribute to addressing in the future.

One circumstance that became most clear was the necessity of strengthening the tourism-communication and -promotion strategies of the area. Tourists may prove important stakeholders and partners in an affected areas' post-disaster clean-up and recovery efforts, not least in their abilities to boost the region's economy. However, for this to occur smoothly and without risk, clear communication channels need to be established, ones that can provide unambiguous information on the state of affairs in affected places. Following the July 2021 disasters, many visitors reported having imagined the area of the Geopark as being inaccessible or risky even in periods when this was patently not the case anymore. This was in large part due to faulty communications from the press, which had been reporting on the disaster and its damages without providing accurate updates on the largely speedy and successful regional recovery efforts.

The July disasters also raised many procedural questions pertaining to whether official warnings were properly phrased and disseminated, whether water dams were properly managed before and during the crisis, and whether existing tools – such as maps, satellite imagery, and meteorological reports – were properly employed by municipal actors in predicting, preparing for, and handling the crisis. Longer-term related questions will include the future regional role of pernicious agricultural practices (such as soil

¹⁰ "Directive 2007/60/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 October 2007 on the assessment and management of flood risks", EUR-Lex, accessed 15 February 2024, https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=celex:32007L0060.

artificialisation), non-resilient land-use planning, and the local presence oil tanks (including petrol stations).

Short- and medium-term solutions may include the planting of hedges, bushes, and trees, thereby increasing soil rooting and natural water barriers.

5.2. Greece: UoC-NHMC

Country: Greece CORE: Crete

Crisis: Earthquakes, heatwaves, wildfires, tsunamis, floods

5.2.1. Background

Crete, largest of Greek islands is situated in the south-eastern Mediterranean. Located on the Aegean Sea Plate, a small tectonic plate, wedged between African, Eurasian, and Anatolian tectonic plates, a number of fault lines run across Crete. While within the outer non volcanic arc of the eastern Mediterranean, the island is prone to experiencing earthquakes due to the occurrence of the Hellenic subduction zone just south of the island.

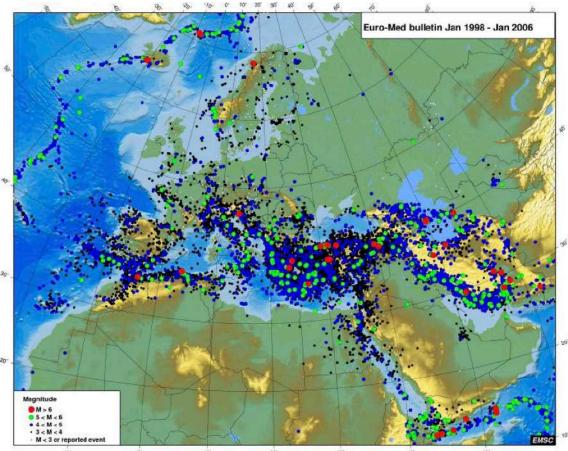


Figure 37. Map indicating the quantity of earthquakes around the eastern Mediterranean, 1998-2006

Human settlement of Crete dates back to prehistoric times. During the Bronze Age one of Europe's earliest advanced civilisation, the Minoan culture, was centred on Crete. Known for their palaces build out of gigantic boulders, the Minoans were also the first

ones to leave behind records of earthquakes. After the decline of the Minoan culture, it became part of Classical Greece and later the Roman Empire, followed by the Byzantines, Venetians and Ottomans. Often considered outsiders, they still all left traces on Crete and shaped it distinct culture which adds to Greece overall but remains distinctive local traits. A brief overview over past major earthquakes shows, that every culture present on Crete had to deal with this disaster albite one could not call them an everyday occurrence.

- 62-66 a.D. West Crete, M=7
- 365 a.D. West Crete, M=8,3
- 375 a.D. North Crete, M=7,8
- 448 a.D. South Crete, M=7,2
- 1236 a.D. West Crete, M=7
- 1303 a.D. Rhodes, M=8
- 1494 a.D. . Heraklion, M=7,2
- 1508 a.D. lerapetra, M=7,5
- 1604, 1612 a.D. Heraklion, M=7
- 1665, 1673 a.D. Heraklion, M=7
- 1780 a.D. lerapetra, M=7
- 1810 a.D. Heraklion, M=7,1
- 1856 a.D. NE Crete, M=7,8
- 1926 a.D. Rhodes, M=8
- 1956 a.D. Amorgos, M=7,5

Crete spans 8,450 square kilometres and is inhabited by 624,000 people. The Island is made up of mountainous terrain with peaks of over 2000 meters. Six mountain ranges, the Lefka Ori, the Idi Range, the Asterousia Mountains, the Kedros, the Dikti Mountains and the Thrypti run East-West along Crete's elongated form. Several Rivers run from the mountains to the sea. The climate of the island is separated in two climatic zones. While the majority of the island falls into the Mediterranean hot-summer climate zone, parts of the south-east are hot semi-arid comparable to North Africa. As such during the summer months temperatures of up to 44 ° Celsius have been measured. While the mountain peaks receive snow during the winter months, the lowland usually does not experience temperatures below zero and has very moderate winters.

Arkalochori, Resilage's core site, lies about 30 kilometres inlands from the island's capital Heraklion. A home for 4,800 villagers, it is annually visited by several hundreds of tourists. Situated in central Crete Arkalochori lies in the less mountainous part of Crete in the Pediada Plain at an altitude of 400 meters above sea level. While the town is overall young by Greek standards, a Minoan palace close to the town and the Diktaion Antron cave, a sacred cave of the Minoans close to the town, are major archaeological

sites. There are no notable remnants of the cultures following the Minoans in Arkalochori.

5.2.2. Crisis description

The earthquakes in Crete are the result of tectonic activity between the Eurasian Plate, the Arabian Plate, the African Plate and the Aegean Plate. Crete lies on the very edge of the Aegean Plate on the cusp of the Hellenic subduction zone. There the African Plate pushing north is forced under the Aegean Plate, which in turn is being pushed south by Eurasian Plate. These opposing movements rise the Aegean Plate, forming the comparatively shallow waters of the Aegean Sea and elevating the mountain ranges on Crete and other Greek islands.

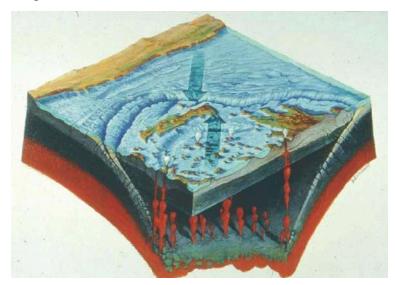


Figure 38. Map showing crosscut of the regional tectonic and volcanic makeup

The movement of the Aegean Plate is 3,5 cm per year southwards, pushed by the Eurasian Plate, while the African Plate moves 1 cm per year northwards.

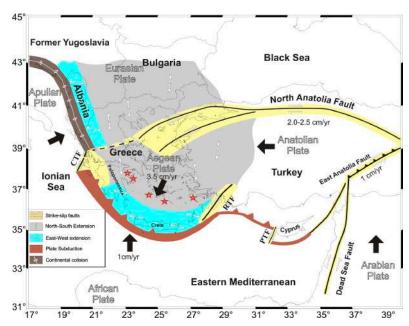


Figure 39. Map showing the fault lines in the eastern Mediterranean

Wedged between these bigger plates, causes the seismic activities on the Aegean Plate. The resulting faults run east-west trending across the Plate. On Crete these fault lines are geomorphological visible in a number of places. Consequently, the faults on the island are well mapped and defined.

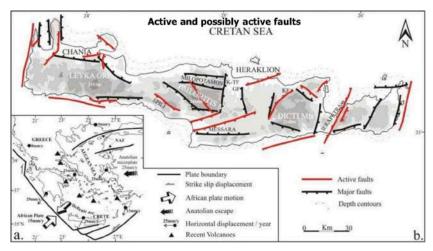


Figure 40. Map showing active and possibly active faults on Crete

The vast majority are inactive faults but several on shore and off-shore are considered active. One of them is the Kasteli fault, which caused the Arkalochori earthquake sequence. To better understand this CORE site's disaster profile, earthquakes must be understood as a sequence. An earthquake is not a singular event but a sequence of

events. Such a sequence consists of five stages. Frist the tectonic movements cause elastic strain. This leads to dilatancy in rock formations, which in turn causes an influx of water. The tremors experiences on the surface are the release of these strains. A major shock is usually accompanied by aftershocks, which are smaller and can occur over a period of time. If the first shock is not the most intensive, the shocks preceding the heaviest tremor are called foreshocks.

The Arkalochori earthquake sequence started on 5th of June 2021 and continued for more than a year. It mainly affected the area of Arkalochori with the epicentre of the earthquake located below the settlement. Before the main earthquake, there was a notable escalation in seismic activity, with from the beginning of June, 160 foreshocks with a magnitude of up to 2 being recorded. The strongest of these foreshocks, with a magnitude of 4.8 on the Richter scale, occurred at the end of July. This increasing activity of foreshocks suggests a gradual increase in tension along the fault in the months leading up to the main event. The main earthquake itself ruptured on the 27th of September at the central and southern section of the fault, which is approximately 7 km long. It is believed that this section was the site of the rupture that triggered the earthquake. After the main earthquake, aftershock activity continued, and by the end of 2021, approximately 570 aftershocks with a magnitude between 2 and 5.3 on the Richter scale had been recorded. These aftershocks were mainly concentrated at the northern and southern ends of the fault, indicating that the fault structure continued to change in response to the stresses released by the main earthquake. In 2022, further aftershocks occurred, with more than 500 events with a magnitude of 2.5 to 4.7 on the Richter scale being recorded. These aftershocks occurred mainly in the northern part of the fault, indicating ongoing activity in this region even after the end of 2021.

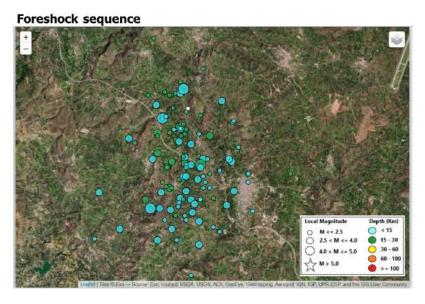


Figure 41. Map showing foreshock sequence, 2021

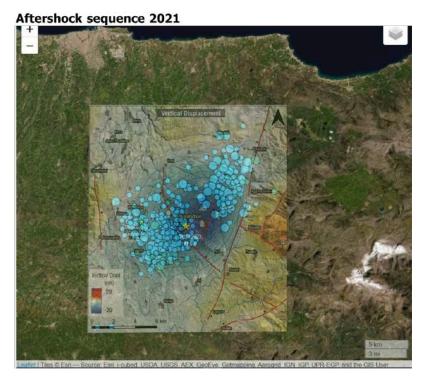


Figure 42. Map showing the aftershock sequence, 2021

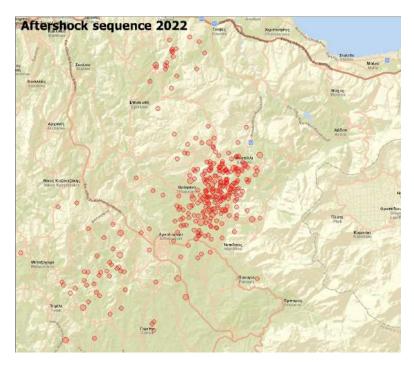


Figure 43. Map showing the aftershock sequence, 2022

A total of over 3000 earthquakes occurred in the area with the highest frequency (>100/d) immediately after the main earthquake.

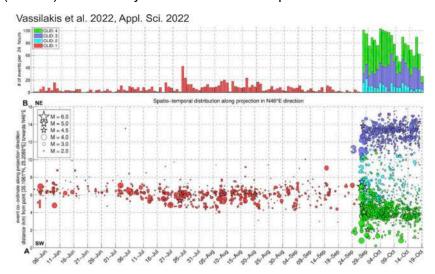


Figure 44. Graph showing frequency of earthquake events, June-October 2022

Over 7,000 residential structures sustained varying degrees of harm, with nearly half (3,900) deemed unfit for repair and requiring demolition. This significant impact on housing stock underscores the earthquake's destructive force.

Fortunately, the human cost remained relatively low, with only one confirmed fatality recorded. Interferometric studies conducted after the earthquake, shed light on ground deformation associated with the event. Measurements revealed subsidence of up to 20 centimetres during the main shock, indicating movement of the earth's surface along the fault line. The spatial distribution of damage observed within the town following the seismic event can be attributed to the underlying geological structure upon which buildings were constructed. The older portion of the town, constructed primarily on thin and unconsolidated marl sediments, experienced significantly severer damage and structural collapse compared to the newer areas built on solid limestone bedrock. This disparity in damage can be attributed to the inherent seismic response characteristics of the underlying strata. Marl, due to its loose and unconsolidated nature, amplifies ground motion during earthquakes. Thus subjecting structures built upon it to intensified seismic forces. Consequently, these structures, which were the oldest buildings in Arkalochori, were more susceptible to damage and collapse. These houses were mainly build from stone masonry. While newer constructions showed varying degrees of damage, the severity was dependent by the underlying substrate. As with older buildings, those newer ones situated on marl sustained significant damage. Conversely, structures built on the more stable limestone bedrock experienced only minor damage on masonry.

5.2.3. Stakeholders

Since the crisis scenario can involve large parts of and even the entirety of the island of Crete, the span of stakeholders in DRM is wide, ranging from vulnerable groups and citizens, to first responders' associations, tourism- and business representatives, and government officials. Since the specific SyRI framework for this CORE lab is "Active Memory", the potential role of cultural workers – including museologists, educators, researchers, archaeologists, and historians – bears especial mentioning. For some further discussion on the work of some stakeholders, see the section below (5.2.4), which deals with existing resources.

The local network as staked out by the CORE lab representatives looks as follows:

- Fire brigade
- First-aid responders (EKAB)
- Local Health Center
- CP Volunteer Xenios Zeus
- Red Cross CP Volunteers
- Municipality
- Center of Local Community
- Local Bishop
- Region of Crete
- Technical Chamber of Crete

5.2.4. Existing resources

The attributions made by residents of Arkalohori regarding the cause of the earthquake were predominantly rooted in rumours, misleading beliefs, and misinformation rather than scientific understanding. It is imperative to address and counteract earthquake-related misinformation to prevent its proliferation. Symptoms indicative of post-traumatic stress, acute anxiety, or phobia were not reported among the residents.

However, peritraumatic reactions were observed, including emotional responses such as uncertainty, anxiety about the future, and fear of further destruction, as well as concerns for the safety of others. Residents displayed peritraumatic reactions that likely contributed to their coping abilities. These reactions included taking action, maintaining hyperfocus, and regulating emotions. Moreover, residents exhibited traits such as staying calm, exercising self-control, striving to be useful, engaging in problem-solving activities, maintaining a goal-oriented approach, fostering social connectedness, and drawing upon prior experience with earthquakes. These factors collectively enhanced their resilience in the face of the seismic event.

An example of this were outdoor meetings and discussions since community centres and church buildings (cultural property) had been impacted by the earthquake.





Figure 45. Photograph showing a tour of earthquake damages

A key objective after the earthquake sequence was to bolster the psychological resilience and community readiness in Arkalochori. To this end the Department of Psychology of the University of Crete and the Natural History Museum of Creteis engaged in a collaborative effort with the residents of Arkalochori. The aim is to both conduct research and outreach to those affected. The objective is to provide psychological support to the residents, thereby reinforcing their coping strategies. A University-led initiative has been established to train mental health professionals in the principles and techniques necessary for intervention following natural disasters. Specifically, the focus is on managing the psychological repercussions experienced by children and adolescents, with the overarching aim of mitigating the psychological impact of such calamities. The University of Crete, in conjunction with Municipal Health Services, is actively collaborating on initiatives designed to lessen the effects of future earthquakes. These efforts involve the inclusion of policy makers, earth scientists and engineers, as well as emergency first responders in order to comprehensively address the multifaceted challenges posed by seismic events.

Experts including engineers, scientists, mental health professionals, and policymakers, along with residents, participated in focus groups. These sessions aimed to stimulate discussions, encourage engagement, and facilitate critical examination of individuals' lived experiences. The overarching objectives were to increase awareness and knowledge pertaining to earthquake preparedness and response. Furthermore, the focus groups served as platforms for aiding residents in comprehending the ramifications of a disaster on both personal and collective levels. Activities within the focus groups included the sharing of prior experiences and beliefs, fostering preparedness, processing emotions and feelings, and fostering community interaction and problem-solving related to disaster issues.

5.2.5. CORE interests

The research interests in the spontaneous outdoor meetings should enhance the knowledge about the various aspects of Arkalochori's intangible cultural heritage. This

includes practices, representations, values, knowledge, and skills. Clear research targets emerging from this context are include:

- Documenting and analysing the specific practices observed in Arkalochori's earthquake preparedness and response meetings, with a focus on how these practices are passed down through generations and contribute to the community's resilience.
- Investigating the representations of earthquakes and disaster management within Arkalochori's cultural context, exploring how these representations shape individuals' perceptions and responses to seismic events.
- Examining the underlying values embedded in Arkalochori's approach to disaster response, with an emphasis on understanding how these values influence community cohesion and resilience.
- Establish if there exist any form of disaster preparedness among Arkalochori's residents
- Mapping the local knowledge related to earthquakes and disaster management in Arkalochori, thereby identifying key sources of knowledge and how this knowledge is transmitted between generations.
- Assessing the skills and competencies demonstrated by Arkalochori residents in the context of earthquake preparedness and response meetings, with a view to understanding how these skills contribute to the community's adaptive capacity and disaster resilience.

5.3. Norway: TRC

Country: Norway **CORE:** Trondheim

Crisis: Landslides, wildfires, urban fires

5.3.1. Background

Trondheim, capital of central Norway's Trøndelag County, is the country's third most populous municipality. A national centre for higher education, its population of 213,000 is complemented each year by 30,000 students. The city houses Norway's largest university by enrolment (the Norwegian University of Science and Technology), a major teaching hospital (St. Olav's University Hospital), as well as a campus of the Norwegian Business School (BI-Trondheim). Consequently, the city is heavily influenced by student culture, with a young, well-educated, interregional, international, and itinerant population.

Located where the Nid River (Nidelva) flows into the Trondheim Fjord – and near the Atlantic Ocean – the city centre is in large part dominated by bodies of water, with downtown located on peninsula connected to the mainland through a narrow isthmus located west of downtown. The suburbs are hilly and, moving outwards, forested. The city's access to oceanic trading routes has afforded its long mercantile and industrial history, a history that is reflected in the cityscape as a whole and in local heritage sites in particular.

The most widely-known example of the latter is the Nidaros Cathedral, a pilgrimage church whose construction commenced in the eleventh century. Owing to numerous devastating fires (including in 1328, 1432, 1531 and 1788) and resultant restorations, the church forms an eclectic blend of various Gothic, Romanesque, and Baroque architectural styles. This history has made it a prominent tourist attraction and an important symbol for the city.

Another prominent historical site is the Stiftsgården, the royal residence palace in Trondheim, which was built in 1774-1778. Stiftsgården is the largest wooden palace in the Nordic countries and an impressive example of Rococo architecture. Stiftsgården has been exposed to several smaller fires, but the biggest threat came during World War II, when the Germans planned to burn down the entire block around the palace. This plan was fortunately averted by Norwegian resistance fighters.

Bakklandet is a district on the east side of the Nid River characterised by narrow streets and wooden houses, often hundreds of years old and mostly unharmed by major urban fires. A prominent local landmark is the wooden Old Town Bridge which connects Bakklandet to the city centre.

The city has repeatedly been devastated by fires. A standout example of this is the city fire of 1681, which merited an almost complete reconstruction of the city centre, post-disaster. The city was rebuilt according to plans by Johan Caspar von Cicignon, a Luxembourg-born architect who disregarded both the city's earlier street grid as well as extant private properties and instead drew straight, long, and broad streets across the city's central isthmus. Such designs were intended to limit the extent and damages of future fires. After the city fires of 1841 and 1842, which also affected large parts of the city, proposals were put forward for the construction of protective walls. That is, it was suggested that all new buildings should be constructed from brick or other fireproof material. The proposal was not adopted, but many of the new houses built after the fires were nonetheless made of brick. This helped reduce the risk of new major fires. In 1846, an area south of the Church of Our Lady was destroyed by fire, and masonry was introduced for new buildings within a specified area. As is evident from the above descriptions, the history and fundamental make-up of the city has been stamped by fire and related disasters.

Kvikkleirekart Troodheim kommune Byylankontoret Krikkleire Livitanguad Livitanguad Hay faringuad Hay faringuad Hay faringuad

5.3.2. Crisis description

Figure 46. Map showing quick clay distribution in the Trondheim region

This CORE lab's designated main hazard is a specific type of landslide, namely quick clay slides. Much of the region's soil is composed of layers of subterranean quick clay, which formed thousands of years ago during Scandinavian glaciation and post-glacial rebound. Quick clay is easily irritated when exposed to stress such as vibration, penetration, or heavy loads, and can abruptly change its geotechnical characteristics

from a stable and supportive ground to a watery liquid state. This latter state can translate into massive landslides, which not only endanger the landscape and structures in the landslide's path but will also cause the collapse of the above-situated earth, including any manmade structures located atop quick clay deposits.

More than 27,000 inhabitants of Trondheim live in a quick clay zone. In their "Analyses of Risk Scenario 2013" report, the Norwegian Directorate for Civil Protection pointed to quick clay avalanches in densely populated urban areas as a worst-case scenario. Øvre Bakklandet in Trondheim (a subsection of the Bakklandet district described in the Background section) is among the mapped quick clay zones with the most inhabitants and potentially the greatest dire consequences. Equally, the 2009 expert report to the Norwegian government "Konsekvenser av klimaendringer, tilpasning og sårbarhet i Norge" registered 2,000 deaths from landslides in Norway in the past 150 years, and predicted that such events will worsen with the continuing onset of climate change.

Quick clay landslides may also exacerbate the risk of cascading effects, including the CORE lab's secondary hazard, namely urban fires and wildfires. As detailed in the Background section above, Trondheim has a long record of devastating urban fires, and as summers become longer, warmer, and drier – in part due to human-induced climate change – the frequency, duration, and intensity of wildfires can be expected to increase across Trondheim, Norway, and Scandinavia as a whole.

5.3.3. Stakeholders

The Trondheim CORE lab is led by the Trondheim Red Cross (TRC) with the close support and involvement of a wider network. This network consists of citizens' associations, first responders, policymakers, vulnerable groups and is complemented by representatives of Resource Centre on Violence, Traumatic Stress and Suicide Prevention (RVTS Midt), Mental Health Organisation (Mental Helse), Norske Kvinners Sanitetsforening Trondheim (Norwegian Women's Public Health Association), Unit for Trauma Treatment St. Olav's Hospital, Norwegian centre for violence and traumatic stress studies (based in Oslo). These latter organs may help shed particular light on the CORE's specific SyRI framework, which centres on Healtht and Wellbeing. The city's Director of Cultural Heritage and The Cultural Heritage Office Trondheim also form an integral part of the network, highlighting aspects of regional cultural heritage.

The Norwegian Red Cross was established in 1905; Trondheim's chapter counts 800 volunteers and 18 employees. Its primary work lies in search and rescue, first aid, psychosocial support, preparedness, social inclusion, activities for children, youth and adults or the elderly. Since 2009, the Norwegian Red Cross has been recognised by the

King and national government as an auxiliary peacetime organisation to Norwegian authorities.

5.3.4. Existing resources

Trondheim has been one of the most active municipalities in Norway when it comes to mapping and dealing with the risk of quick clay landslides. In order to be ready and deal with a quick clay incident, the Trondheim Red Cross (TRC) has an emergency agreement with the Municipality, an emergency plan with action cards, and periodic training courses and exercises with volunteers and staff. Furthermore, TRC is currently testing some digital solutions, such as apps, to manage volunteers, available resources and so on.

Due to the areas of quick clay in the city, and landslides in the past, the municipality has introduced several measures to reduce the risk and safeguard urban development. Some of these measures include:

- A separate department (and related equipment) for drawing and analyzing soil samples
- Closely following national guidelines on assessing the degree of danger and risk of guick clay zones
- Carrying out ground investigations and on-site visits to identify and monitor unstable areas
- Restricting or prohibiting new construction or expansion of existing buildings in areas with a high risk of quick clay landslides
- Carrying out stabilising measures or erosion control in vulnerable areas
- Informing and guiding citizens on how to prevent and manage quick clay landslides
- Collaborating with other actors to develop new knowledge and technology about quick clay and avalanche risk
- Participating in several national and international projects on the topic

Some concrete results emanating from these measures include

- CIM (Crisis Information Management, F24)
- Trained volunteers and staff (through courses and exercises)
- Emergency agreement with the Municipality
- Emergency plan with action cards
- Volunteer management systems (DiBA volunteer data base, Resource system, "My Red Cross")
- Project ENGAGE

5.3.5. CORE interests

The CORE lab hopes to advantage in several ways through its cooperation with RESILIAGE. It is hoped that a better understanding of societal resilience in general and across Europe may help sharpen Trondheim's and TRC's practical comprehension and implementation of the concept. Second, it is hoped that RESILIAGE-induced cooperation will see the expansion and strengthening of local and regional networks, not least through information- and experience-sharing and organisational development.

As regards the SyRI-specific research area of Health and Wellbeing, RESILIAGE research may contribute to the CORE's improved understanding of behavioural and psychological reactions of diverse society groups affected by a disaster or crisis situations. This will abet organisations' providing efficient and correct support during crisis scenarios. Moreover, research results may contribute to better communication and coordination between staff, volunteers, authorities, citizens, and stakeholders.

5.4. Portugal: Naturtejo

Country: Portugal

CORE: Naturtejo, Empresa de Turismo, E.I.M. Unesco Global Geopark

Crisis: Fires

5.4.1. Background¹¹¹²

Naturtejo is located in the central and eastern part of of Portugal, near the border to Spain. It constitutes a Classified Area according to the Portuguese National Law 142/2008, and is a UNESCO-designated site and Global Geopark under the International Geoscience and Geoparks Programme (IGGP). UNESCO Global Geoparks are single, unified geographical areas where sites and landscapes of international geological significance are managed with a holistic concept of protection, education and sustainable development. Their bottom-up approach of combining conservation with sustainable development while involving local communities is becoming increasingly popular.

Geographically, the Naturtejo Geopark encompasses seven municipalities: Castelo Branco, Idanha-a-Nova, Nisa, Oleiros, Penamacor, Proença-a-Nova, and Vila Velha de Ródão. It spans across the regions of Raia, the region of Beira Interior, through Pinhal Interior, and to Alto Alentejo. Covering 5,067 square kilometres, it is an area of high tourism potential and numerous attractions. Its landscape is characterised by ample geodiversity, featuring quartizte mountain ridges and inselbergs. It is covered with cork and holm oaks, as well as pine trees in mountain areas. Rock rose and rosemary are abundant. The UNESCO Global Geopark is located in the so called Southern Iberian Meseta, a polygenetic peneplain cut by the Tagus river into a deep valley at the south and bordered on the north by the Central Iberian Belt. The landscape is composed of a wide plain broken by residual relief coming from past climates and a staircase of flat topped tectonic-faulted blocks deeply incised by rivers and streams that are more prominent towards the north.

Naturtejo constitutes a landscape with a long history of human activity and settlement, evinced by several notable architectural landmarks. Such landmarks include the Templar and Hospitallers Castles, as well as old villages with notable medieval components. Most notably, such historical village architecture takes the form of the region's schist villages, which are mountainside settlements built using schist rock.

A central factor and starting point for the territory's regional development is geodiversity. This is a unifying element of a region which also features great cultural diversity. 600 million years of Earth's memory written in the rocks, fossils and landscapes. This history

¹¹ https://en.unesco.org/global-geoparks/naturtejo-da-meseta-meridional

https://www.visitportugal.com/en/node/156089

is told through elements such as flattened vast areas in which erupted residual granite reliefs (Monsanto), sedimentary (Murracha, Murrachinha, Pedras Ninhas) tectonic alignments (fault scarp of the Ponsul, Sobreira Formosa) and quartzite ridges (Penha Garcia, Ródão, Moradal, Monforte da Beira). The highlands are still cut by deep incision of the hydrographic network of the Lower Tejo. The large geodiversity of the Geopark Naturtejo reflected in a significant number of sites of geological interest, with 176 geosites of which 17 geomonuments, key places for the interpretation of the geology and which have monumental characteristics.

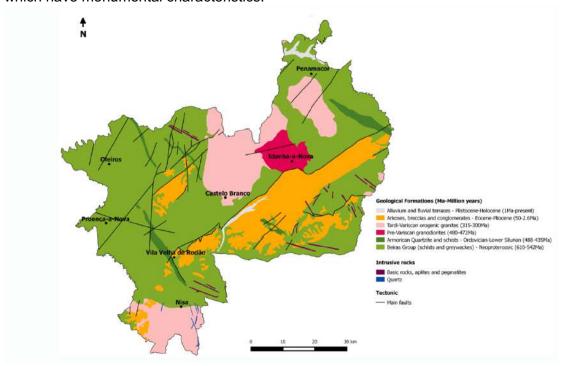


Figure 47. Map showing the geological makeup of the Naturtejo Geopark

The UNESCO Global Geopark is located within the boundaries of six municipalities: Castelo Branco, Idanha-a-Nova, Nisa, Oleiros, Proença-a-Nova and Vila Velha de Ródão. It has 88,164 inhabitants in the latest census of 2011 concentrated in the single city of Castelo Branco and more than 400 villages. People live mostly from services and commerce but agriculture (olive oil, cheese and meat) and forestry are still very important. It has strong historical and cultural components, and promotes the integrated development of tourism. The Geopark is a strong partnership of municipalities and local entrepreneurs for sustainable development. Naturtejo da Meseta Meridional is a public-private partnership responsible for fostering sustainable development in the territory of the UNESCO Global Geopark. Together with the six municipalities and more than 50 associate and partner companies, Naturtejo da Meseta Meridional provides scientific and technical support for protection of geological heritage and regional development projects to organize sustainable tourism diversification and promotion under the umbrella of the UNESCO Global Geopark.

Geoconservation is one of the main aims of Naturtejo da Meseta Meridional UNESCO Global Geopark with several areas protected by local and national laws, providing interpretation to sensitize people to the importance of geology. Naturtejo da Meseta Meridional is responsible for a broad number of educational programs devoted to local schools, but also including international school visits every year. From kindergarten to university and senior college, the UNESCO Global Geopark offer a wide range of educational activities especially prepared by our team of geologists and former school teachers, both at the geosites and local museums, but also in the classroom, according to the Ministry of Education' curricula. These programs are guided by experts in geosciences and are implemented in different places of the Geopark depending on the particular program. This allows the students to learn about the various geosites and to better understand the history of our planet. The Naturtejo da Meseta Meridional UNESCO Global Geopark educational programmes were awarded internationally by Skal International and the national exams on geology and natural sciences include many examples of the UNESCO Global Geopark's diversity almost every year.

Naturtejo da Meseta Meridional offers a large network of trails with more than 550 km that invite visitors to discover the area's geodiversity and culture. Boat trips in the Tagus and Zêzere rivers and bus tours are also available. There is also a museum network that enables the visitor to discover geology and local culture. Local products and real geoexperiences are available in the villages where time flows gently and good life keep goes on.

Related information

Global Geopark Network Designated Year: 2006

UNESCO Global Geopark Designated Year: 2015

Localisation: N39°48'16", W007°29'34"

Area: 4624.4 km²

5.4.2. Crisis description

Wildfires, August 2023

- Following a heatwave, wildfires raged across Portugal.
- Fires covered thousands of hectares.
- Caused the evacuation of villages, hotels, and camping sites.

News report¹³:

Around 800 personnel attended a fire near the southern town of Odemira overnight on Monday, with more than 1,400 people having to evacuate. At least nine firefighters have been injured tackling the fires. Temperatures in excess of 40C (104F) are expected to

¹³ https://www.bbc.com/news/world-europe-66435160

hit much of the Iberian peninsula this week. Three major fires that scorched hundreds of hectares in Spain over the weekend have been brought under control, but weather alerts remain in place across much of the country. In Portugal, Monday saw a temperature of 46.4C (116F), the hottest of the year so far, recorded in Santarém. The fire near Odemira began on Saturday and was driven south into the hilly interior of the Algarve, Portugal's main tourism region, by strong winds. It has so far destroyed some 6,700 hectares (16,600 acres) of land, while a total of 19 villages, four tourist accommodations and a camping site have been evacuated.

With the flames once again raging minutes from his home, a journalist told Radio 4's World at One programme the fires sent "everybody in this area into a real panic" on Monday but that things had calmed "a little" on Tuesday "simply because the wind has dropped." "We had a very fast wind, a very hot and very dry wind, coming from the east... yesterday and that doubled the size of the fire in just a few hours," he said. "A lot of people were evacuated from their homes, a few of the hotels here had to send guests elsewhere and we've had since yesterday more than 800 firefighters, as well as about 280-odd vehicles." He said commercial eucalyptus and pine forests in the area have been engulfed, adding: "It's wild country, there aren't roads going through them, so when the fires get into the valleys they burn fast and hard, and when the wind... gets going, it's a very dangerous thing to deal with. "The firefighters really can only direct it, try to push it to a place where there are not many trees and hope it naturally runs out of fuel." In the centre of the country, other major fires prompted the closure of several stretches of motorway, including parts of the A1 between Lisbon and Porto.

Sixteen waterbombing aircraft have been deployed to support firefighting efforts across the two areas.

Authorities have declared more than 120 municipalities across Portugal at maximum risk of wildfires.

Ruben del Campo of Spain's State Meteorological Agency told Reuters it was being caused by a large mass of hot, dry air from North Africa and would be "generally more intense, more widespread and a little longer-lasting" than the two that hit in July.

Climate change increases the risk of the hot, dry weather that is likely to fuel wildfires.

The world has already warmed by about 1.1C since the industrial era began and temperatures will keep rising unless governments around the world make steep cuts to emissions.

Wildfires, July-August 2022¹⁴

- Wildfires raged across central Portugal, destroying tens of thousands of hectares of land.

The Algarve region and the districts of Leiria and Santarém have been most affected by wildfires. One fireplane pilot was killed when the plane crashed. In July, a total of 30,000 hectares (74,000 acres) were burnt by wildfires. In Leiria, a fire blocked a part of

¹⁴ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2022 European and Mediterranean wildfires#Portugal

the A1 which runs from Porto to Lisbon. In Algarve, a fire broke out in the city of Faro, which spread to the Quinta do Lago resort. A fire in the municipality of Palmela in the Lisbon metropolitan area burned 400 hectares (990 acres) of bush and caused 12 injuries. According to the Civil Protection Authority, at least 135 people have been injured since wildfires began, and about 800 people have been evacuated from their homes.

On 31 July, firefighters battled a large wildfire in the municipality of Mafra near the town of Venda do Pinheiro.

On 21 August, a wildfire broke out in the Vila Real District. A fire tornado was filmed in the area.

Wildfires, October 2017¹⁵

- Wildfires spread across several regions of the Iberian peninsula, including in central Portugal, where 440 fires were combated during at the event's peak.
- Caused 49 deaths (45 in Portugal, 4 in Spain), and more non-fatal injuries.

The **October 2017 Iberian wildfires** were a series of more than 7,900 forest fires affecting Northern Portugal and Northwestern Spain between 13 and 18 October. The wildfires claimed the lives of at least 49 individuals, including 45 in Portugal and four in Spain, and dozens more were injured.

The first fires started on or before 13 October in Galicia. The Prime Minister of Spain Mariano Rajoy and Jorge Gomes, Portugal's secretary of state of internal administration, believed most of the fires were lit by arsonists. By 15 October 2017 winds increased, due in part to Hurricane Ophelia passing between the Azores and the peninsula, which helped fan wildfires in both Portugal and Spain.

In Portugal, on its worst day, firefighters battled over 440 fires. The country sought assistance from European neighbours and Morocco. The Portuguese Minister of Internal Administration Constança Urbano de Sousa, who resigned as a consequence, said "We have all our firefighters out there doing everything they can".

Four months earlier, the June 2017 Portugal wildfires had caused 66 deaths in Portugal, for a total of 115 deaths (111 in Portugal, 4 in Spain) between the two incidents.

June 17 Portugal wildfires¹⁶

A series of four initial deadly wildfires erupted across central Portugal in the afternoon of 17 June 2017 within minutes of each other, resulting in at least 66 deaths and 204 injured people.

The majority of deaths took place in the Pedrógão Grande municipality, when a fire swept across a road filled with evacuees escaping in their cars. Portuguese officials dispatched more than 1,700 firefighters nationwide to combat the blazes and Prime Minister António Costa declared three days of national mourning. Spain, France, Morocco and Italy deployed firefighters and Water Bombers to help extinguish the fires.

¹⁵ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/October 2017 Iberian wildfires

¹⁶ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/June_2017_Portugal_wildfires

Although most early official reports pointed to a dry thunderstorm as the cause of the tragedy, the President of the Portuguese Firefighters League expressed his conviction the fire was sparked by arsonists.

Four months later, the October 2017 Iberian wildfires would cause 45 deaths in Portugal and four in Spain, for a total of 115 deaths (111 in Portugal, 4 in Spain) between the two incidents.

An intense heat wave preceded the fires, with many areas of Portugal seeing temperatures in excess of 40 °C (104 °F). During the afternoon of 17 June, a total of 156 fires erupted across the country, particularly in mountainous areas 200 km (120 mi) north-northeast of Lisbon. The fires began in the Pedrógão Grande municipality before spreading dramatically causing a firestorm.^[9]

Dry thunderstorms preceded the event and may have ignited some fires although arson has not been eliminated as a cause: the National Director of the Judiciary Police, Almeida Rodrigues, has stated that the police, along with the National Republican Guard, have allegedly since found the tree that started the fire when it was struck by lightning. It is not known how this tree was identified out of the many thousands of other burnt trees. The forests of Pinhal Interior Norte, where Pedrógão Grande is located, are predominately composed of farmed Eucalyptus and pine trees, the Eucalyptus having surpassed pine as the dominant tree in the country in the last ten years.

At least 66 people died nationwide in the fires—the largest loss of life due to wildfires in Portugal's history. At least 204 people were injured, including 13 firefighters; five people—four firefighters and one child—were in critical condition. Two firefighters were also reported missing. A total of 44,969 hectares (111,120 acres) of land was burned by the fires as of 20 June. Of this, 29,693 hectares (73,370 acres) was in the Pedrógão Grande area.

The greatest loss of life took place on a rural road in Pedrógão Grande, where 47 people died in or near their cars when a fire overtook the area; 30 people died while trapped in their vehicles while the other 17 died nearby trying to escape on foot. Another 11 people died in Nodeirinho, near the IC8 road. Twelve people survived near Mó Grande as fire overtook the roads by taking refuge in a large water tank near the motorway. Dozens of small communities were severely affected.

Prime Minister António Costa called the disaster "the greatest tragedy we have seen in recent years in terms of forest fires". Three days of national mourning were declared beginning on 18 June. Arriving at Pedrógão Grande before midnight on 17 June, President Marcelo Rebelo de Sousa was visibly shaken, and gave long hugs to Jorge Gomes, the Secretary of State of Internal Administration (who had been on the scene since the fire broke out), Valdemar Ramos, the Mayor of Pedrógão Grande and, after addressing the journalists, Constança Urbano de Sousa, the Minister of Internal Administration. The President met with survivors who were evacuated to Leiria.

More than 1,700 firefighters were deployed to combat the fires. France and Spain provided a collective five water-bombing planes along with 200 members of the Military Emergencies Unit and the European Union began coordinating international relief efforts on 18 June. Many people were evacuated to neighboring Avelar, where residents

provided them with shelter. Low-hanging smoke prevented helicopters from providing support, hampering firefighting efforts. Some survivors criticized inadequate response from the government, claiming no firefighters reached them for hours after the blaze began. They also stated poor forestry planning and "depopulation of remote villages that left many wooded areas untended" were to blame.

In the afternoon of 20 June, according to reports, one of the foreign aid Canadair water bombers crashed over Pedrógão Grande, though Secretary of State of Internal Administration Jorge Gomes could not confirm the reports. Later, the National Authority for Civil Defence dismissed all reports of a plane crash, attributing eye-witness reports of the crash to a gas explosion on a camper trailer.

5.4.3. Stakeholders

- Local and national administration
- Front-line responders
- Civil society

5.4.4. Existing resources

Collective awareness efforts

- Warnings issued from Portuguese government officials during heatwaves, cautioning against use of fire, heavy farming equipment, and the use of fuels.
- Includes cooperation with the Portuguese Armed Forces in surveillance and fire monitoring.

https://www.portugalresident.com/portugal-on-warning-wildfire-danger-to-increase-from-weekend/

European Forest Fire Information System (EFFIS)

- Geographic information system that provides near real-time and historical data on the location and spread of wildfires across Europe.
- https://effis.jrc.ec.europa.eu/

https://www.copernicus.eu/en/european-forest-fire-information-system

Associação SCP Safe Communities Portugal

- Nationally-recognised non-profit association providing information to the public about security and safety including in the event of wildfires or heatwaves as well as assisting government authorities, e.g. through information-sharing.
- https://www.safecommunitiesportugal.com/

EU Fire Safety Guide

- Safety guidelines pertaining to how to act in the event of a fire, especially as regards fire safety in buildings.

https://www.modernbuildingalliance.eu/EU-fire-safety-guide

EU Monitoring and policy measures

- Numerous policy and expert tools for monitoring and analysing wildfires are supported by the European Union.

- https://environment.ec.europa.eu/topics/forests/forest-fires_en https://epthinktank.eu/2022/07/18/forest-fires-and-forestry-policy/

5.4.5. CORE interests

Loss of heritage due to emigration out of the Geopark by younger cohorts (due to lack of economic opportunity) who do not take on the lifestyle and knowledge taking care of the Geopark forests increasing risk factors such as lack of maintenance of woodland and inappropriate behaviour (open fires) during heat waves and hot winds.

5.5. Türkiye: KARBEL

Country: Türkiye CORE: Karşıyaka

Crisis: Heatwaves, earthquakes, floods

5.5.1. Background

With 347,023 people inhabiting an area spanning 102.4 square kilometres, Karşıyaka is a densely-populated municipal city-district within the larger metropolitan region of İzmir (population: 4,394,694 in 2020) in western Türkiye. Within this region, Karşıyaka ranks number five in population size. It is situated directly across the Gulf of İzmir from the eponymous regional capital city. The latter ranks third nationally in terms of population size and is an important economic and cultural centre.

Karşıyaka's average household size is fairly small at 2.64. Its population skews young, with 84% of residents being from 0 to 64 years of age. The population is also fairly well educated; the proportion of higher-education degree holders, at 29 percent, is on par with international OECD averages and falls significantly above the national average.

Geographically, Karşıyaka borders the Aegean Sea to its south and Mount Yamanlar, a 1,076-metre tall mountain, to its north. Four rivers run through the city's borders. It is a region with little industry and mostly residential and commercial housing stock and infrastructure.

A notable ecological feature is the Gediz Delta, bordering Karşıyaka to its west. This is an important wetland protected by the Ramsar Convention (an intergovernmental treaty outlining the framework for the conservation of wetlands and their natural features and resources). 186 different bird species – including an estimated ten percent of the world's flamingo population – live in this delta, which is formed by the Gulf of İzmir as this flows into the Aegean Sea from the east.

Izmir is one of the most important port cities of the Mediterranean with a long history of trade and cultural exchange connecting the continents of Europe, Asia, and Africa. It is a nodal point of the two oldest trade routes of the world. Namely, first, it was an important station in the Silk Road, which for centuries linked East Asia and Europe and produced and transmitted cultures, ideas, goods, and wealth across regions, countries, and continents. Second, it was (and remains) a hub in the manifold sea trade routes that connected Mediterranean regions to each other and linked the Eastern Mediterranean and Middle East to Europe and the Atlantic World.

The Kemeralti, Kadifekale and Basmane districts, which are today called "historical İzmir," have great historical significance because it is in these districts that the city gained its character as a port city. This historic harbour, including many nineteenth-century structures such as Gustave Eiffel's Konak Pier, has been included in

the UNESCO World Heritage Tentative List for its historical and architectural significance.

Karşıyaka's history spans further back than the period of Old İzmir. The earliest ceramics found on Küçük Yamanlar Hill are dated by experts to the late Neolithic period (5,000 BC). Western Anatolia experienced its most brilliant and prosperous period under the strong rule of Rome for about 400 years, especially from the 15th century to the 5th century. During this period, Smyrna was in competition with Ephesos and Pergoman and was the richest and most prosperous city of the Asian province.

Karşıyaka is known for the Latife Hanım Köşkü Memorial House, named after Kemal Atatürk's mother Zübeyde Hanım, who died there. This building was recently restored as a memorial house, as were several other historical buildings that fall under the definition of "İzmir Levantine mansions." Other landmarks within district limits include the Science Museum, the Bostanlı Open Air Archaeological Museum, the Earthquake Museum, the Communication Museum and the Hamza Rüstem Photography Museum. St. Helen's Church, opened in 1905, is the oldest Catholic church in the district. Turkey's first opera house, Opera İzmir, was located in the district.

5.5.2. Crisis description

Karşıyaka experiences three RESILIAGE-relevant hazards, the primary crisis scenario being a heatwave and the related urban heat island effect. Secondary hazards include earthquakes and floods.

Heatwaves

Global climate change is widely seen as one of the most important environmental, social and economic threats facing humanity. At this point, all nations are attempting to adapt to the effects of climate change as well as to reduce climate change. The Mediterranean Basin is shown as one of the most sensitive and high-priority regions as regards climate change. In the basin, mean temperatures are rising much faster than the global average (with a trend 20% faster than the global average) and are reported to be 0.4°C higher than the global average in terms of values reached today. In recent years, there has been a notable increase in the number of days warmer than 35 degrees.

Urban areas are particularly vulnerable to changes in climate, in large part due to the "Urban Heat Island Effect."

Karşıyaka is located in the western part of Turkey. Due to its location and climate, Karşıyaka is expected to be highly vulnerable to temperature increases according to the

mid-pessimistic scenarios in the climate projections made by the IPCC. This situation is also anticipated to increase the occurrence and frequency of heatwaves. ¹⁷

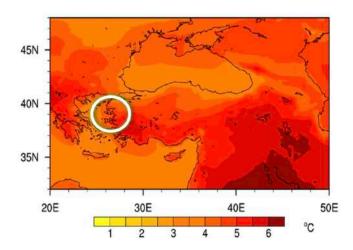


Figure 48. Turkey's summer temperature anomaly for the period 2071-2099 according to the moderate-pessimistic scenario.



Figure 49. Karsiyaka Earthquake risk map

Factors affecting the formation of urban heat islands can be listed as follows:

 $^{^{\}rm 17}$ Küresel Isınma ve Türkiye - İyimser Senaryo (Ö. L. ŞEN, T. KINDAP, & D. BOZKURT, Eds.). Yeşil Atlas.

- Reduction of natural landscapes (changes in surface cover such as plants and water surface with cooling effect), Material use (artificial materials, natural materials)
- Construction geometry (building dimensions and distance between them, street widths, bare surfaces)
- Urban form
- Heat generated as a result of human activities
- Climate characteristics
- Geographical features (topography, slope, aspect, humidity, etc.)

Temperature changes due to climate change and the urban heat island effect not only affect microclimatic elements, but also have important impacts on urban quality of life and human health, as the figure below displays.

For these reasons, attempts have begun to try to increase understanding of, and the potential for resistance to, heat island effect events in Karşıyaka. Main reasons for the urban heat island effect in Karşıyaka have been shown to include:

- Lack of vegetation
- Increasing impervious surfaces and bare soil
- Limited air circulation because of urban morphology (building dimensions and distance between them, street widths, bare surfaces)
- Lack of albedo

In addition to academic publications, city-specific strategies are being developed to prevent the urban heat island effect and mitigate its negative effects, originating in large part from deforestation and lack of vegetation. In general, high temperature is observed in places where urbanisation is high.

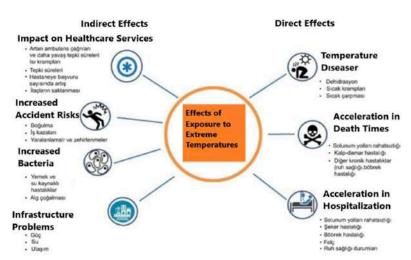


Figure 50. Chart showing effects of extreme temperature exposure

The impact of heatwaves particularly increases the vulnerability of populations who are also impacted highly by climate related disasters e.g. people with chronic diseases, elderly, etc. In this context, a social vulnerability analysis has been conducted for the heat island effect in Karşıyaka. In the study, the seven factors that are highly emphasised in academic literature, which are vulnerable to heat, were taken into consideration. These are: age group, education level, population density, number of households, marital status, gender, and accessibility to cool spots.

The areas displaying high social vulnerability to heat in many ways corresponds to the actual urban heat islands recorded in Karşıyaka during heatwaves and hot air wave events. Through the Land Surface Temperature (LST) map of Karşıyaka District, it is clear that temperatures can vary between 28.16 - 45.72 degrees Celsius. It is evident that felt and actual temperatures are especially higher in the northwest of the city. The lower temperatures in the southern regions are due to the cooling effect of the sea, which very notable in Karşıyaka. Bare rock and soil areas in the north of the city, on the other hand, significantly contribute to high land surface temperatures there.

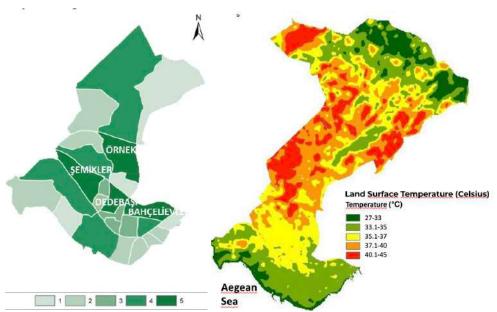


Figure 51. Karsiyaka Social Vulnerability and Surface Temperature Analyses

Earthquakes

Türkiye has a high degree of earthquake risk. The Izmir province, where Karşıyaka is located, is in the first-degree earthquake zone. İzmir is located in the first-degree earthquake zone. There are 13 fault lines in İzmir that can produce a 7.0 magnitude earthquake and many regions are risky in terms of earthquakes. In 2020, a 6.9 magnitude earthquake in the Aegean Sea caused much damage in Karşıyaka and 117 persons lost their lives. 107 persons were rescued from the rubble. Due to this earthquake, 12 buildings were completely destroyed and many buildings were damaged. In the damage assessment works that started immediately after the earthquake, damaged buildings were examined and some of them were demolished.

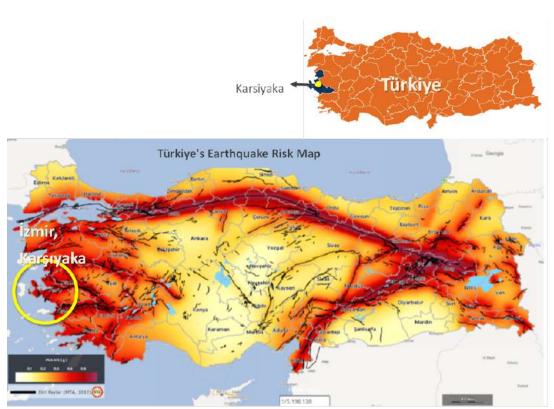


Figure 52. Earthquake risk map of Türkiye and Karsiyaka

Due to the high earthquake risk in Karsiyaka, the seismic risk status of buildings in the district has been analysed. Map 1 indicates the likelihood of buildings in Karşıyaka suffering damage in the event of an earthquake. Map 2, on the other hand, highlights the areas where buildings were damaged following the 6.9 magnitude earthquake in Izmir in 2020.



Figure 53. Risky buildings analysis of Karsiyaka district

The map of at-risk buildings before the earthquake regulation totals 1955 buildings, while the map of buildings affected by the earthquake in 2020 totals 100 buildings.

Latife Hanım Mansion Memorial House, which is used as a museum today and is one of the cultural heritage items, was damaged in the earthquake in 2020. The building was closed for use for a while for reinforcement and restoration.

Floods

Karşıyaka district is located in Küçük Menderes Basin and has a 12-kilometre-long coastline. The lowest altitude in the district is 1 metre and this area is vulnerable to river and coastal floods. The presence of transportation infrastructure, residential and commercial spaces close to the coastline and stream beds increases the vulnerability to floods.

The settlement area near the Gediz Delta wetland is characterised by high-density construction and luxury residential blocks. This is an area with a very high groundwater level. Consequently, there are frequent floods in the area, especially in the winter months as a result of the rise of the sea. The residential areas close to the coast are affected by flooding. Major recent flooding events occurred in the years 1995, 2020, and 2022.

The most significant disaster related to flooding was in November 1995, in which nine local districts, including Karşıyaka, were affected. This flood killed 61 people, destroyed 322 buildings and damaged more than 10,000 buildings. According to the Meteorological Disasters Evaluation Reports of the General Directorate of Meteorology, the most serious rainfall- or flood-related disaster occurred in İzmir in 2020. 16 of 332 flood disasters in Turkey were experienced in İzmir. In 2022, a minibus steered off the road and 15 citizens were stranded due to the water brought by the embankment that collapsed when a stream overflowed in Karşıyaka. In areas where rainfall is significant, the colour of the sea has turned brown due to floods and overflow waters. A large part of the local Main Transport Artery was flooded and traffic was blocked.

İzmir Metropolitan Municipality plans to prevent the risk of flooding in Karşıyaka due to sea level rise, especially in winter months, with the "Coastal Rehabilitation Project" that it has been working on for a long time.

Information meetings were held with citizens about the project. Thus, a more resilient city was created and citizens became more resilient by raising awareness. The map below includes an analysis of the surface water absorption capacity of the river. The northern forest region is high, but the middle part is rocky and the place where the slope is high is low. Since there are many green areas in the coastal area, its water absorption capacity is high, but there is a flood risk in this region.

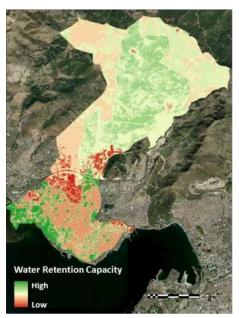


Figure 54. Map showing water retention capacity in Karsiyaka district

5.5.3. Stakeholders

In Turkey, many public institutions work in coordination to carry out initial intervention and aid activities during disaster situations. These are typically the provincial directorates of national organizations in cities that experience disasters. AFAD, Search and Rescue Teams, Fire Department, and healthcare workers can be given as examples of this.

AFAD (Disaster and Emergency Management Presidency): AFAD is the official institution responsible for disaster and emergency management in Turkey. AFAD coordinates the risk mitigation measures and ensures coordination of own and other institutions' teams during disaster situations and initial intervention. They have a separate unit for awareness raising and training of citizens, professional teams, etc.

Search and Rescue Teams: Specialized search and rescue teams within AFAD and other organizations consist of trained professionals tasked with rescuing individuals trapped in debris and locating missing persons.

Gendarmerie and Police: Teams within the Gendarmerie General Command and the General Directorate of Security participate in security, search and rescue, and aid activities during disaster situations.

Health Workers: In emergency situations, healthcare personnel take on the responsibility of providing medical intervention for the injured and coordinating health services.

Fire Departments: Firefighting teams are involved in controlling fires, rescuing individuals trapped in debris, and other emergency interventions.

Moreover, there exist numerous voluntary organizations contributing to this cause. These entities provide support to government institutions by actively participating in emergency aid and rescue operations during times of disasters.

Turkish Red Crescent (Kızılay): The Turkish Red Crescent stands out as a significant voluntary organization dedicated to carrying out aid operations in the event of disasters and emergencies in Turkey. They play an active role in various areas, including blood donation, food assistance, and shelter.

Search and Rescue Association (AKUT): Specializing in search and rescue operations, AKUT is a volunteer organization comprising trained individuals focused on the rescue of those trapped in debris during disasters.

Turkey Disaster Volunteers (TAG): TAG serves as a volunteer platform specifically created for the purpose of intervening in disasters. Trained volunteers undertake responsibilities to provide assistance in disaster-stricken regions.

All the mentioned institutions have local working groups that play an active role in disaster situations.

Additionally, the Disaster and Risk Management Directorate, the Disaster Coordination Center Directorate (AKOM), and the Disaster and Risk Management Directorate of the Izmir Metropolitan Municipality are crucial local stakeholders engaged in pre-disaster, post-disaster, and disaster response scenarios.

After the earthquake in 2020, a Disaster Directorate was established in the Karsiyaka Municipality. Work has begun on the Disaster Emergency Action Plan. These changes and improvements have been carried out together with AKUT, a search and rescue association. Through a joint study, a "Neighbourhood Disaster Volunteers" team was established for each neighbourhood. This action is aimed to provide training to citizens to be better prepared for possible disasters at any time, to increase disaster awareness in general and for the risks in the local and regional area. Overall, it is hoped that disaster resilience is strengthened and improved through the establishment of a stakeholder alliance, which will include the Municipality, citizens/first-responder associations (e.g. KAME – see section on Existing resources), and citizens.

The importance of establishing and ensuring cooperation between different stakeholders is recognised by the Municipality.

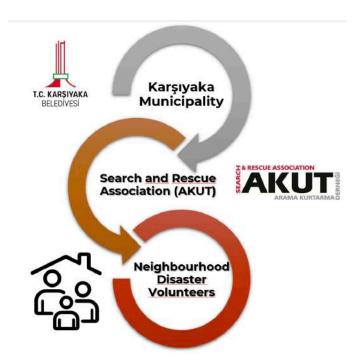


Figure 55. Simplified schema showing Karsiyaka stakeholder relations

Lastly, KAME (Karşıyaka Disaster Response Teams) was established with the decision of Karşıyaka Municipality Council on 2021. It is a part of a structure that can provide first aid in a disaster until the professional teams arrive, support the neighbours and other neighbourhood residents, and support them after the professional teams arrive, facilitating the delivery of necessary assistance to the disaster victims as soon as possible. Continuing on its way with 181 Volunteers, KAME introduced five training and projects until June 2021.

5.5.4. Existing resources

Following the 2020 earthquake, İzmir Metropolitan Municipality launched the İzmir Emergency application. With this application, citizens can request help in case of disaster and share their situation with the authorities. Ensuring post-disaster coordination is also aided through this application.

The municipality is also in the process of testing an application ("TOGETHER Karşıyaka" mobile application) that contains the data, maps and geographical information relevant to disaster management and coordination.

This digital application will be take shape as an open data source, with citizens being able to access maps as well as scientific and technical information to receive knowledge about the current situation on issues that may cause disasters in their city. It is hoped that informing citizens about issues such as surface temperatures, flood risks, and

habitat quality where they live, and their active participation in activities related to these themes – as well as providing a platform for them to convey their ideas – will increase people's awareness and knowledge levels. In turn, this will progress Karşıyaka towards becoming a smart communities. In the future, it is expected that these communities will develop as citizen councils in municipal activities and budget management. The application has been completed but is still in the testing phase. The end goal is to have a more resilient citizenry, staying alert to disasters and able to act as volunteers and to share ideas relating to disaster-prevention.

In the future, this application may be improved to include cooling zones against the urban heat island. It is seen that the factors that most affect the formation of urban heat island are albedo and vegetation ratio, and regulations for these factors are effective. In addition, factors such as construction geometry, urban form, geographical conditions and climate characteristics that affect urban heat island formation are not issues that can be intervened and resolved quickly and easily.

Changes to be made from material change and planting in Karşıyaka were determined as a reduction strategy. Simulations have been carried out with three different scenarios at several points in the city. In line with these strategies and simulations, interventions are planned to be made, starting from the most risky areas within the city.

5.5.5. CORE interests

Through RESILIAGE, it is hoped that Karşıyaka can strengthen its work pertaining to efforts to raise citizen awareness and mitigate crisis-related risks, including the development and implementation of strategies to mitigate the urban heat island effect.

It is recognised that such mitigation will require a multi-pronged approach, starting with spatial decisions (changing building materials, increasing vegetation and water surfaces) and administrative decisions (aiding vulnerable groups, establishing cool urban areas, raising health-risk awareness). But more, RESILIAGE can contribute a sharpened understanding of how to include citizen participation strategies in this issue. RESILIAGE will focus on and foster increasing resilience behaviour related to innovative and adaptive governance schemes and planning, which involve diverse stakeholders and citizens in all the phases of DRM through collaborative processes (co-creation, co-monitoring, and co-maintenance). It will encourage collaborative behaviour and dialogue among local stakeholders, FR and volunteers, and all citizens to become capable partners in all phases of DRM.

Crisis management for all disasters mentioned above, strong communication between stakeholders, ensuring communication between citizens and stakeholders, and developing a strong management approach that affects all of them are very important.

6. Conclusion

This report has thoroughly presented the work and results of T1.1, Identifying international standards in crisis preparedness and climate change policy.

In all, the contents of this report aid in the advancement of WP1's aims involving the establishment of a necessary knowledge baseline for future labour within the RESILIAGE project.

The results presented here have centred around four investigative axes, each revolving around the interrelated topics of DRM, CC, CH, and SD:

- Investigating the current state of the international policy field (Section 4.1 International policies and standards)
- Investigating past EU-funded projects, collectively constituting international best practices & lessons learned (Section 4.2 Previous EU projects)
- Investigating examples of recent or current best and innovative practices (Section 4.3 Innovative Practices/Initiatives)
- Detailing each CORE lab, including background, crisis scenarios, stakeholders, existing resources, and CORE interests (Section 5 – CORE Crisis Scenarios)

Together, these repositories constitute a useful and useable baseline of knowledge for the remainder of the RESILIAGE project, as well as a continual point of reference for the work of future WPs.

Throughout this report, references to the potential usefulness of the presented data for future WPs has been alluded to. Nevertheless, such utility bears repeating in this concluding section.

Together with D1.2, this report is forms the knowledge baseline, which will serve as the basis for the various empirical field investigations in WP2 T2.2, T2.3, T2.4;

- they will be the main reference document for T2.5 aiming to model human factors into qualitative and quantitative indicators for measuring community resilience;
- their extensive databases (documented in the Appendices) will feed directly into various tools of WP3 supporting decision makers and civil society alike;
- they will serve as host of examples of good practices, lessons learned, and existing status of soft solutions, trainings, and organisational protocols further developed in WP4;
- and in a similar fashion, aid the policy development for the areas DRM, CC, CH, SD undertaken in WP6 avoiding duplication of existing recommendations and securing evidence-based practice.

7. Appendix

7.1. International policies and guidelines

7.1.1. Database of international policies

Table 2. Database of international policies

Name	Authority	Chief policy	Chief DRM stage/s	Level	Туре	Bindina	Chief audience/ s	Link/s
Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction	UN	DR M	All	Sup ra- supr anat iona I	Intern ation al agree ment	n	National governmen ts, supranatio nal organisatio ns	https://www.preventionweb.net/files/43291_sendaiframe workfordrren.pdf?_gl=1*hg0vu4*_ga*OTU5OTY4NDg0LjE 2OTc2MzA3ODA.* ga_D8G5WXP6YM*MTY5OTQzODQ1 OS42LjAuMTY5OTQzODQ2My4wLjAuMA https://sendaicommitments.undrr.org/
NATO 2030	NATO	DR M	All	Sup rana tion al	Intern ation al agree ment	n	National governmen ts	https://www.nato.int/nato2030/
Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction	UN	DR M	All	Sup rana tion al	Polic y- supp ort instit ution	n / a	National governmen ts, supranatio nal organisatio ns	https://www.undrr.org/news-events/drr-platforms
The World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction	UN	DR M	All	Sup ra- supr anat	Conf erenc e/su mmit	n / a	National governmen ts, supranatio nal	https://www.wcdrr.org/

				iona I			organisatio	
Global Resilience Partnership	NGO/N PO	All	All	n/a	Polic y- supp ort instit ution	n / a	National governmen	https://www.globalresiliencepartnership.org/
European Forum on Disaster Risk Reduction (EFDRR)	UN	DR M	All	Sup rana tion al	Conf erenc e/su mmit	n / a	National governmen ts, supranatio nal organisatio ns	https://efdrr.undrr.org/2021/
European Urban Resilience Forum (EUREFSO)	EU, ICLEI	All	All	Sup rana tion al	Conf erenc e/su mmit	n / a	National governmen ts	https://www.undrr.org/efdrr-roadmap-2021-2030
Directive on the Resilience of Critical Entities	EU	All	All	Sup rana tion al	Direc tive/o utco me	у	National governmen ts	https://home-affairs.ec.europa.eu/policies/internal- security/counter-terrorism-and- radicalisation/protection/critical-infrastructure- resilience en
European Climate Change Adaptation Conference (ECCA)	EU	All	All	Sup rana tion al	Conf erenc e/su mmit	n / a	National governmen ts	https://climate- adapt.eea.europa.eu/en/metadata/portals/european- climate-change-adaptation-conference
European Union Disaster Resilience Goals 2023	EU	All	All	Sup rana tion al	Guid elines /BP	n	National governmen ts	https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal- content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A32023H0215%2801%2 9&qid=1676531610023
European Union Civil Protection Mechanism	EU	DR M	All	Sup rana tion al	Direc tive/o utco me	у	National governmen ts	https://civil-protection-humanitarian- aid.ec.europa.eu/what/civil-protection/eu-civil-protection- mechanism_en
European Union Solidarity Fund	EU	DR M	Respon se,	Sup rana	Direc tive/o	у	National governmen ts	https://ec.europa.eu/regional policy/funding/solidarity- fund en

			recover y	tion al	utco me			
European Union Cohesion Policy	EU	All	All	Sup rana tion al	Direc tive/o utco me	n	National governmen ts, supranatio nal organisatio ns	https://ec.europa.eu/regional policy/policy/what/investment-policy_en
European Union Urban Agenda	EU	All	All	Sup rana tion al	Direc tive/o utco me	n	National governmen ts, supranatio nal organisatio ns	https://futurium.ec.europa.eu/en/urban-agenda
The European Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) Strategy 2021-2030	EU	DR M	All	Sup rana tion al	Intern ation al agree ment	n	National governmen ts, supranatio nal organisatio ns	https://efdrr.undrr.org/sites/default/files/2021- 11/EFDRR%20Roadmap%202021-2030.pdf
INSPIRE Technical Guidelines	EU	All	Preventi on, prepare dness, recover y	Sup rana tion al	Intern ation al agree ment	У	National governmen ts	https://civil-protection-humanitarian- aid.ec.europa.eu/what/civil-protection/eu-civil-protection- knowledge-network en
Integrated Political Crisis Response (IPCR)	EU	DR M	Respon se, recover y	Sup rana tion al	Direc tive/o utco me	У	National governmen ts	https://www.consilium.europa.eu/media/29699/web_ipcr. pdf
European Green Deal (EU Climate Law)	EU	CC	Preventi on, mitigati on	Sup rana tion al	Direc tive/o utco me	у	National governmen ts	https://commission.europa.eu/strategy-and- policy/priorities-2019-2024/european-green-deal en

Fit for 55	EU	CC	Preventi on, mitigati on	Sup rana tion al	Direc tive/o utco me	у	National governmen ts	https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/policies/green-deal/fit-for-55-the-eu-plan-for-a-green-transition/
European Union Adaptation Strategy on Climate Change	EU	CC	All	Sup rana tion al	Intern ation al agree ment	n / a	National governmen ts	https://climate.ec.europa.eu/eu-action/adaptation- climate-change/eu-adaptation-strategy_en
European Union Civil Protection Knowledge Network	EU	DR M	All	Sup rana tion al	Polic y- supp ort instit ution	n / a	National governmen ts	https://civil-protection-humanitarian- aid.ec.europa.eu/what/civil-protection/eu-civil-protection- knowledge-network en
European Union Disaster Risk Management Knowledge Centre (DRMKC)	EU	DR M	All	Sup rana tion al	Polic y- supp ort instit ution	n / a	National governmen ts, supranatio nal organisatio ns	https://drmkc.jrc.ec.europa.eu/
EUR-OPA Major Hazards Agreement	Council of Europe	DR M	All	Sup rana tion al	Intern ation al agree ment	n	National governmen ts, supranatio nal organisatio ns	https://www.coe.int/en/web/europarisks
International Charter "Space and Major Disasters"	Multiple space agencie s	DR M	Prepare dness, mitigati on	Sup rana tion al	Intern ation al agree ment	n	National governmen ts, supranatio nal organisatio ns	https://disasterscharter.org/web/guest/home;jsessionid=7 4C4BF2FE1AAB65E1CDD1C029FE75EDB.APP1
IPCC AR6 Synthesis Report: Climate Change 2023	UN	All	Respon se,	Sup rana	Direc tive/o	n	National governmen ts,	https://www.ipcc.ch/report/sixth-assessment-report-cycle/

			mitigati on	tion al	utco me		supranatio nal organisatio ns	
IPCC Special Report: Managing the Risks of Extreme Events and Disasters to Advance Climate Change Adaptation	UN	DR M	All	Sup rana tion al	Guid elines /BP	n	National governmen ts, supranatio nal organisatio ns	https://www.ipcc.ch/report/managing-the-risks-of-extreme-events-and-disasters-to-advance-climate-change-adaptation/
Meteoalarm	EUMET NET	DR M	Prepare dness, mitigati on	Sup rana tion al	Polic y- supp ort instit ution	n / a	National governmen ts	https://www.meteoalarm.org/en/live/
Paris Agreement on Climate Change	UN	CC	All	Sup ra- supr anat iona	Intern ation al agree ment	У	National governmen ts, supranatio nal organisatio ns	https://www.un.org/en/climatechange/paris-agreement https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/parisagreem ent_publication.pdf
UN Common Guidance on Helping Build Resilient Societies	UN	All	All	Sup rana tion al	Guid elines /BP	n / a	National governmen ts, supranatio nal organisatio ns	https://unsdg.un.org/sites/default/files/2021-09/UN- Resilience-Guidance-Final-Sept.pdf
UNDP Community Based Resilience Analysis CoBRA Conceptual Framework	UN	DR M	All	Sup rana tion al	Direc tive/o utco me	n / a	National governmen ts, supranatio nal organisatio ns	https://www.undp.org/publications/cobra-conceptual-framework

UN Global Assessment Report on Disaster Risk Reduction	UN	DR M	All	Sup rana tion al	Guid elines /BP	n	National governmen ts, supranatio nal organisatio ns	https://www.undrr.org/gar
UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) (aka Agenda 2030)	UN	All	All	Sup ra- supr anat iona	Intern ation al agree ment	n	National governmen ts, supranatio nal organisatio ns	https://sdgs.un.org/goals https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/document s/21252030%20Agenda%20for%20Sustainable%20Deve lopment%20web.pdf
Resilience and Sustainability Facility	IMF	All	Preventi on, prepare dness, recover y	Sup rana tion al	Direc tive/o utco me	n	National governmen ts	https://www.imf.org/en/About/Factsheets/Sheets/2023/Resilience-Sustainability-Facility-RSF
Catastrophe Containment and Relief Trust	IMF	DR M	Mitigati on, recover y	Sup rana tion al	Direc tive/o utco me	n	National governmen ts	https://www.imf.org/en/About/Factsheets/Sheets/2023/Catastrophe-containment-relief-trust-CCRT
International Panel on Climate Change	UN	All	All	Sup ra- supr anat iona	Polic y- supp ort instit ution	n / a	National governmen ts, supranatio nal organisatio ns	https://www.ipcc.ch/
UNFCCC Conference of the Parties (COP)	UN	All	All	Sup rana tion al	Conf erenc e/su mmit	n / a	National governmen ts, supranatio nal organisatio ns	https://unfccc.int/process/bodies/supreme-bodies/conference-of-the-parties-cop

Emergency Response Coordination Centre (ERCC)	EU	DR M	Respon se	Sup rana tion al	Polic y- supp ort instit ution	n / a	National governmen ts, supranatio nal organisatio ns	https://civil-protection-humanitarian- aid.ec.europa.eu/what/civil-protection/emergency- response-coordination-centre-ercc en
Copernicus Programme Early Warning and Information Systems	EU	DR M	Prepare dness, respons e	Sup rana tion al	Direc tive/o utco me	n / a	National governmen ts, supranatio nal organisatio ns	https://civil-protection-humanitarian- aid.ec.europa.eu/what/civil-protection/european-early- warning-and-information-systems en
European Union Peer Review Programme	EU	All	All	Sup rana tion al	Guid elines /BP	n / a	National governmen ts, supranatio nal organisatio ns	https://civil-protection-humanitarian- aid.ec.europa.eu/what/civil-protection/peer-review- programme_en
rescEU Union Civil Protection Mechanism	EU	DR M	All	Sup rana tion al	Direc tive/o utco me	n / a	National governmen ts, supranatio nal organisatio ns	https://civil-protection-humanitarian- aid.ec.europa.eu/what/civil-protection/resceu_en
National Disaster Management Systems	Nation- state/s	DR M	All	Nati onal	Direc tive/o utco me	n / a	National governmen ts	https://civil-protection-humanitarian- aid.ec.europa.eu/what/civil-protection/national-disaster- management-system en
European Medical Corps	EU	DR M	Respon se, recover y	Sup rana tion al	Direc tive/o utco me	n / a	National governmen ts, supranatio nal organisatio ns	https://civil-protection-humanitarian- aid.ec.europa.eu/what/civil-protection/european-medical- corps en

European Civil Protection Pool	EU	DR M	Preventi on, prepare dness	Sup rana tion al	Direc tive/o utco me	n / a	National governmen ts, supranatio nal organisatio ns	https://civil-protection-humanitarian- aid.ec.europa.eu/what/civil-protection/european-civil- protection-pool en
Emergency Support Instrument	EU	DR M	Respon se	Sup rana tion al	Direc tive/o utco me	n / a	National governmen ts, supranatio nal organisatio ns	https://civil-protection-humanitarian- aid.ec.europa.eu/what/civil-protection/emergency- support-instrument_en
UN Plan of Action on Disaster Risk Reduction for Resilience	UN	DR M	All	Sup rana tion al	Guid elines /BP	n / a	National governmen ts, supranatio nal organisatio ns	https://unsceb.org/un-plan-action-disaster-risk-reduction-resilience-towards-risk-informed-and-integrated-approach
EC INFORM	EU	DR M	All	Sup rana tion al	Guid elines /BP	n / a	National governmen ts, supranatio nal organisatio ns	https://drmkc.jrc.ec.europa.eu/inform-index
UN OCHA Civil-Military Coordination Recommended Practices	UN	DR M	Prepare dness, mitigati on	Sup rana tion al	Guid elines /BP	n	National governmen ts, supranatio nal organisatio ns	https://reliefweb.int/report/world/recommended- practices-effective-humanitarian-civil-military- coordination-foreign-military-assets-fma-natural-and- man-made-disasters-version-10-september-2018
European Union Deployable Military Disaster Relief Capability Package	EU	DR M	Respon se	Sup rana tion al	Direc tive/o utco me	n / a	National governmen ts, supranatio	https://www.pesco.europa.eu/project/deployable-military-disaster-relief-capability-package/

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European Union Concept on Effective CIVMIL Coordination in Support of Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Relief	EU	DR M	Prepare dness	Sup rana tion al	Guid elines /BP	n / a	supranatio nal organisatio ns	https://data.consilium.europa.eu/doc/document/ST-5536-2019-INIT/en/pdf https://civil-protection-humanitarian-aid.ec.europa.eu/partnerships/relations/civil-military-cooperation-emergencies en
European Union Mutual Defence Clause (Article 42.7 TEU)	EU	DR M	Prepare dness, mitigati on	Sup rana tion al	Intern ation al agree ment	у	National governmen ts, supranatio nal organisatio ns	https://eur-lex.europa.eu/EN/legal- content/glossary/mutual-defence-clause.html
European Union Solidarity Clause (Article 222 TFEU)	EU	DR M	Respon se, recover y	Sup rana tion al	Intern ation al agree ment	у	National governmen ts, supranatio nal organisatio ns	https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal- content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A12016E222
Euro-Atlantic Disaster Response Coordination Centre	NATO	DR M	Respon se	Sup rana tion al	Polic y- supp ort instit ution	n / a	National governmen ts, supranatio nal organisatio ns	https://www.nato.int/cps/en/natohq/topics 117757.htm#
EN Eurocodes	EU	All	Preventi on, prepare dness	Sup rana tion al	Intern ation al agree ment	у	National governmen ts, supranatio nal organisatio ns	https://eurocodes.jrc.ec.europa.eu/

Copernicus European Flood Awareness System (EFAS)	EU	DR M	Prepare dness, mitigati on	Sup rana tion al	Direc tive/o utco me	n / a	National governmen ts, supranatio nal organisatio ns	https://www.efas.eu/en
European Union Floods Directive - 2007/60/EC	EU	DR M	Prepare dness, mitigati on	Sup rana tion al	Direc tive/o utco me	У	National governmen ts, supranatio nal organisatio ns	https://climate- adapt.eea.europa.eu/en/metadata/publications/directive- 2007-60-ec-of-the-european-parliament-and-of-the- council-of-23-october-2007-on-the-assessment-and- management-of-flood-risks
European Forest Fire Information System (EFFIS)	EU	DR M	Prepare dness, respons e, mitigati on	Sup rana tion al	Direc tive/o utco me	n / a	National governmen ts, supranatio nal organisatio ns	https://effis.jrc.ec.europa.eu/
European Plate Observing System	EU	DR M	Prepare dness, respons e, mitigati on	Sup rana tion al	Direc tive/o utco me	n / a	National governmen ts, supranatio nal organisatio ns	https://www.epos-eu.org/about-epos/what-we-do
ICOMOS Climate Action Working Group	NGO/N PO	Heri tage	All	n/a	Polic y- supp ort instit ution	n / a	National governmen ts, supranatio nal organisatio ns	https://www.icomos.org/en/what-we-do/disseminating-knowledge/icomos-working-groups?start=6
UNESCO "Policy Document On The Impacts Of Climate Change On World Heritage Properties"	UN	Heri tage	All	Sup rana tion al	Direc tive/o utco me	n / a	National governmen ts, supranatio	https://whc.unesco.org/uploads/activities/documents/activity-397-2.pdf https://whc.unesco.org/archive/2021/whc21-23GA-inf11-en.pdf

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UN Humanitarian Reform Agenda, Cluster Approach	UN	DR M	All	Sup rana tion al	Direc tive/o utco me	n / a	Supranatio nal organisatio ns	https://emergency.unhcr.org/coordination-and- communication/cluster-system/cluster-approach-iasc
Global Strategy for the European Union	EU	All	All	Sup rana tion al	Direc tive/o utco me	n	National governmen ts, supranatio nal organisatio ns	https://www.eeas.europa.eu/sites/default/files/eu_global_strategy_2019.pdf
Guide to Developing Disaster Recovery Frameworks	World Bank/G FDRR	DR M	Recove ry	Sup rana tion al	Guid elines /BP	n / a	National governmen ts	https://www.gfdrr.org/sites/default/files/publication/DRF- Guide.pdf
Post-Disaster Needs Assessment	UN, EU, World Bank	DR M	Recove ry	Sup rana tion al	Guid elines /BP	n / a	National governmen ts	https://www.undp.org/publications/post-disaster-needs-assessment
OpenDRI – Open Data for Resilience Initiative	World Bank	DR M	All	Sup rana tion al	Guid elines /BP	n / a	National governmen ts	https://opendri.org/
Understanding Risk Forum	World Bank	DR M	All	Sup rana tion al	Conf erenc e/su mmit	n / a	National governmen ts, supranatio nal organisatio ns	https://www.worldbank.org/en/events/2024/06/16/unders tanding-risk-forum-2024
Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (GFDRR)	World Bank	DR M	All	Sup rana tion al	Polic y- supp ort instit ution	n / a	National governmen ts, supranatio nal	https://www.gfdrr.org/en

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Risk Preparedness: A Management Manual for World Cultural Heritage	ICCRO M/UNE SCO/IC OMOS/ WHC	DR M	Prepare dness	n/a	Guid elines /BP	n / a	National governmen ts, local organisatio ns	https://www.iccrom.org/publication/risk-preparedness-management-manual-world-cultural-heritage
Managing Disaster Risks for World Heritage	ICCRO M/UNE SCO/IC OMOS/ WHC	DR M	All	n/a	Guid elines /BP	n / a	National governmen ts, local organisatio ns	https://whc.unesco.org/en/managing-disaster-risks/
The Red Cross Approach to Resilience	IFRC	DR M	All	Org anis atio nal	Guid elines /BP	n / a	National governmen ts, local organisatio ns	https://www.climatecentre.org/downloads/files/Minimum %20Standards/Minimum%20Standards%20for%20climat e-smart%20DRR%20%202.0%20NOV%202013.pdf
IFRC Disaster Risk Management Policy	IFRC	DR M	All	Org anis atio nal	Direc tive/o utco me	n / a	National governmen ts, local organisatio ns	https://www.ifrc.org/sites/default/files/2022- 05/20210127 IFRC-DRM-EN%5B1%5D.pdf
IFRC Framework for Community Resilience	IFRC	DR M	All	Org anis atio nal	Direc tive/o utco me	n / a	National governmen ts, local organisatio ns	https://www.ifrc.org/document/ifrc-framework- community-resilience
New Urban Agenda (Habitat III)	UN	CC	All	Sup rana tion al	Direc tive/o utco me	n	National governmen ts, local organisatio ns	https://unhabitat.org/about-us/new-urban-agenda https://habitat3.org/the-new-urban-agenda/
Habitat III Issue Paper 15 – On Urban Resilience	UN	All	All	Sup rana tion al	Guid elines /BP	n	National governmen ts, local organisatio ns	https://habitat3.org/wp-content/uploads/Habitat-III-Issue-Paper-15 Urban-Resilience-2.0.pdf

Habitat III Issue Paper 4 – Urban Culture and Heritage	UN	All	All	Sup rana tion al	Guid elines /BP	n	National governmen ts, local organisatio ns	https://habitat3.org/wp-content/uploads/Habitat-III-Issue- Paper-4_Urban-Culture-and-Heritage-2.0.pdf
European Landscape Convention	Council of Europe	CC	Preventi on, mitigati on	Sup rana tion al	Intern ation al agree ment	У	National governmen ts	https://www.coe.int/en/web/landscape
Convention on the Value of Cultural Heritage for Society	Council of Europe	Heri tage	All	Sup rana tion al	Intern ation al agree ment	У	National governmen ts	https://www.coe.int/en/web/conventions/full- list?module=treaty-detail&treatynum=199
Globally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems (GIAHS) Programme	UN	Heri tage /CC	All	Sup rana tion al	Direc tive/o utco me	n / a	National governmen ts	https://www.fao.org/giahs/background/en/
Guidelines on Defining Rural Areas and Compiling Indicators for Development Policy	UN	Heri tage /CC	All	Sup rana tion al	Guid elines /BP	n / a	National governmen ts, supranatio nal organisatio ns	https://www.fao.org/3/ca6392en/ca6392en.pdf
ICOMOS-IFLA Principles Concerning Rural Landscapes as Heritage	ICOMO S/IFLA	Heri tage	All	Sup rana tion al	Guid elines /BP	n / a	National governmen ts, local organisatio ns	https://www.icomos.org/images/DOCUMENTS/General_A ssemblies/19th Delhi 2017/Working Documents- First Batch-August 2017/GA2017 6-3- 1 RuralLandscapesPrinciples EN final20170730.pdf
International Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative (IPSI)	UN	CC	All	n/a	Polic y- supp ort instit ution	n / a	National governmen ts	https://satoyama-initiative.org/

Heritage and the Sustainable Development Goals: Policy Guidance for Heritage and Development Actors	ICOMO S	Heri tage , CC	Preventi on, mitigati on	n/a	Guid elines /BP	n / a	National governmen ts, local organisatio ns	https://openarchive.icomos.org/id/eprint/2453/
Convention Concerning the Protection of the World's Cultural and Natural Heritage (World Heritage Convention)	UN	Heri tage	Preventi on, prepare dness	Sup ra- supr anat iona	Intern ation al agree ment	у	National governmen ts	https://whc.unesco.org/en/conventiontext/
Budapest Declaration on World Heritage	UN	Heri tage	Preventi on, prepare dness	Sup rana tion al	Direc tive/o utco me	n	National governmen ts	https://whc.unesco.org/en/documents/1334
Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage	UN	Heri tage	Prepare dness	Sup ra- supr anat iona	Intern ation al agree ment	у	National governmen ts, supranatio nal organisatio ns	https://ich.unesco.org/en/convention
Decisions Adopted at the 31st Session of the World Heritage Committee: WHC- 07/31.COM/7.1 and WHC- 07/31.COM/7.2	UN	Heri tage , CC	All	Sup rana tion al	Guid elines /BP	n / a	National governmen ts	https://whc.unesco.org/en/sessions/31COM/documents/
Urban-Rural Linkages: Guiding Principles. Framework for Action to Advance Integrated Territorial Development	UN	CC, DR M	All	Sup rana tion al	Guid elines /BP	n / a	National governmen ts	https://unhabitat.org/sites/default/files/2020/03/url-gp- 1.pdf
Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention	UN	Heri tage	All	Sup rana tion al	Guid elines /BP	n / a	National governmen ts	https://whc.unesco.org/en/guidelines/
UNESCO Thematic Indicators for Culture in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development	UN	Heri tage , CC	All	Sup rana tion al	Guid elines /BP	n	National governmen ts	https://whc.unesco.org/en/culture2030indicators/

Culture for the 2030 Agenda	UN	Heri tage , CC	All	Sup rana tion al	Guid elines /BP	n	National governmen ts	https://unesdoc.unesco.org/ark:/48223/pf0000264687
Culture Urban Future: Global Report on Culture for Sustainable Urban Development	UN	Heri tage , CC	All	Sup rana tion al	Direc tive/o utco me	n / a	National governmen ts	https://unesdoc.unesco.org/ark:/48223/pf0000245999
Policy for the Integration of a Sustainable Development Perspective into the Processes of the World Heritage Convention	UN	Heri tage , CC	All	Sup rana tion al	Guid elines /BP	n / a	National governmen ts, local organisatio ns	https://whc.unesco.org/en/sustainabledevelopment/
The Hangzhou Declaration: Placing Culture at the Heart of Sustainable Development Policies	UN	Heri tage , CC	All	Sup rana tion al	Intern ation al agree ment	n	National governmen ts	https://unesdoc.unesco.org/ark:/48223/pf0000221238
Introducing Cultural Heritage into the Sustainable Development Agenda	UN	Heri tage , CC	All	Sup rana tion al	Direc tive/o utco me	n / a	National governmen ts	https://silo.tips/download/sessions-3a-and-3a-a-introducing-cultural-heritage-into-the-sustainable-developm
European Heritage Alliance	NGO/N PO	Heri tage	All	n/a	Polic y- supp ort instit ution	n	National governmen ts, local organisatio ns	European Heritage Alliance – coordinated by Europa Nostra
European Climate Pact	EU	CC	All	Sup rana tion al	Polic y- supp ort instit ution	n	National governmen ts, local organisatio ns	https://climate-pact.europa.eu/index_en
Action Plan on the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 – A Disaster Risk-Informed Approach for all EU Policies	EU	DR M	All	Sup rana tion al	Guid elines /BP	n / a	National governmen ts, supranatio nal	https://reliefweb.int/report/world/european-commission-launches-sendai-action-plan-disaster-risk-reduction https://www.eumonitor.nl/9353000/1/j4nvhdfcs8bljza_j9vv_ik7m1c3gyxp/vkcxl6scuryt

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Minimum Standards for Local Climate-Smart Disaster Risk Reduction	IFRC	DR M	All	Org anis atio nal	Guid elines /BP	n / a	National governmen ts, local organisatio ns	https://www.climatecentre.org/downloads/files/Minimum %20Standards/Minimum%20Standards%20for%20climat e-smart%20DRR%20%202.0%20NOV%202013.pdf
Lima Declaration for Disaster Risk Management of Cultural Heritage	ICOMO S	Heri tage , DR M	All	Sup rana tion al	Direc tive/o utco me	n	National governmen ts, supranatio nal organisatio ns	https://www.icomos.org/images/DOCUMENTS/Charters/lima_declaration_2010.PDF
New-Delhi Resolution on Impact of Climate Change on Cultural Heritage	ICOMO S	All	Preventi on, mitigati on	Sup rana tion al	Intern ation al agree ment	n	National governmen ts, local organisatio ns	https://www.icomos.org/en/what-we-do/image-what-we-do/156-heritage-and-climate-change
Resolution 19GA 2017/30 Mobilizing ICOMOS and the Cultural Heritage Community to Help Meet the Challenge of Climate Change	ICOMO S	Heri tage , CC	Prepare dness, respons e	n/a	Direc tive/o utco me	n	National governmen ts, local organisatio ns	https://www.icomos.org/images/DOCUMENTS/General A ssemblies/19th Delhi 2017/19th GA Outcomes/GA2017 Resolutions_EN_20180206finalcirc.pdf
Venice Declaration on Building Resilience at the Local Level towards Protected Cultural Heritage and Climate Change Adaptation Strategies	UN	Heri tage , CC	Prepare dness, respons e, mitigati on	n/a	Intern ation al agree ment	n	National governmen ts, local organisatio ns	https://www.preventionweb.net/files/25027_venicedeclaration.pdf
Handbook and Toolkit on First Aid to Cultural Heritage in Times of Crisis	ICCRO M	Heri tage , DR M	Prepare dness, respons e	n/a	Guid elines /BP	n	National governmen ts, local organisatio ns	https://www.iccrom.org/news/pioneering-resource-first-aid-cultural-heritage-now-available
Protecting the Cultural Heritage from Natural Disasters	EU	Heri tage , DR	All	Sup rana tion al	Guid elines /BP	n / a	National governmen ts, supranatio	https://www.europarl.europa.eu/RegData/etudes/STUD/2 007/369029/IPOL-CULT_ET(2007)369029_EN.pdf

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Copernicus Services in Support to Cultural Heritage	EU	Heri tage	All	Sup rana tion al	Direc tive/o utco me	n / a	National governmen ts, supranatio nal organisatio ns	https://op.europa.eu/en/publication-detail/- /publication/220f385f-76bd-11e9-9f05-01aa75ed71a1/

7.1.2. Data point grids for selected policies

7 / European Union - Protecting the Cultural Heritage from Natural Disasters

Table 3. Policy analysis: European Union - Protecting the Cultural Heritage from Natural Disasters

Title: European Union - Protecting the Cultural Heritage from Natural Disasters	Type summary: BP - EU standards	Content summary: EU standards on cultural heritage DRM	SyRI- relevancies: Active memory; Social Interaction and inclusivenes s; Socio- economic resilience"	DRM references: All	Explicit crisis scenarios mentioned: Earthquake; Fire, Flood; heat; Landslide	CORE/s mentioned: All	Date of issue/launch: 2007		
	Societal Resilience	Community	Science and Policy	Population manageme nt	Vulnerable- group engagemen t	Crisis communica tion	Cultural resilience	Cooperatio n	Heritage as a driver
Sustainabili	1.	1.	1. Scientific	1.	1.	1. Effective	1. Cultural	1.	1. Cultural
ty and	Integration	Community	Research: A	Population	Vulnerabilit	Communica	Heritage	Internationa	Heritage as
Climate	of Cultural	Engagemen	cknowledge	Growth: Rec	У	tion	Preservatio	I	a Resilience
Change	Heritage:	t: Recognize	s the	ognizes the	Assessment	Strategies:	n: Recognize	Collaboratio	Factor: Rec
	Emphasizes	s the	importance	impact of	: Recognizes	Recognizes	s the role of	n: Recognize	ognizes
	the	importance	of scientific	population	the	the	cultural	s the	cultural
	importance	of	research in	growth on	importance	importance	heritage in	importance	heritage as a
	of	community	understandin	sustainability	of	of effective	fostering	of	driver of
	integrating	engagement	g the	and climate	conducting	communicati	resilience to	international	resilience in
	cultural	in	impacts of	change. The	vulnerability	on strategies	environment	cooperation	the face of
	heritage	sustainability	climate	increasing	assessments	in .	al	in .	climate
	protection	and climate	change and	global	to identify	addressing	challenges.	addressing	change
	into	change	informing	population	and	sustainability	Preserving	global	impacts.
	sustainability	initiatives. It	sustainable	puts	understand	and climate	cultural	sustainability	Preserving
	and climate	suggests	policies. It highlights	pressure on natural	the specific	change	heritage	and climate	and
	change	เกสเ	riigriiigrits	naturai	challenges	challenges.	sites,	change	promoting

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initiatives to	involving	the need for	resources,	faced by	Clear and	traditions,	challenges.	cultural
ensure the	local	evidence-	exacerbates	vulnerable	timely	and	Collaborativ	heritage
preservation	communities	based	environment	groups in	communicati	knowledge	e efforts	assets,
of heritage	in decision-	decision-	al	the context	on plays a	can	among	traditions,
assets in the	making	making to	challenges,	of climate	crucial role	contribute to	countries,	and
face of	processes	address	and	change and	in raising	community	organization	practices
environment	and	environment	influences	sustainability	awareness,	resilience,	s, and	can enhance
al	resilience-	al challenges	climate	. By	disseminatin	identity	stakeholders	community
challenges.	building	effectively.	change	assessing	g	preservation,	are essential	resilience,
	efforts can		dynamics.	vulnerabilitie	information,	and	for sharing	foster social
2. Damage	lead to more	2. Policy		S,	and	sustainable	knowledge,	cohesion,
Assessment	effective and	Developme	2. Resource	policymaker	mobilizing	development	resources,	and support
: Focuses on	sustainable	nt: Emphasiz	Consumptio	s and	action in	in the face of	and best	sustainable
the need for	outcomes.	es the role of	n: Highlights	stakeholders	response to	climate	practices to	development
comprehensi		policy	the	can develop	environment	change	achieve	efforts.
ve damage	2. Social	development	relationship	targeted	al crises.	impacts.	common	
assessment	Cohesion: H	in translating	between	interventions			environment	2. Heritage
of cultural	ighlights the	scientific	population	to support	2. Risk	2.	al goals.	Conservatio
heritage due	role of social	findings into	size and	these	Communica	Traditional		n for
to	cohesion	actionable	resource	groups.	tion: Highlig	Knowledge:	2. Cross-	Sustainabili
environment	within	measures for	consumption		hts the	Highlights	Border	ty: Highlight
al actions,	communities	climate	. As the	2. Inclusive	significance	the	Partnership	s the role of
including	in	change	population	Decision-	of risk	importance	s: Emphasiz	heritage
weathering	addressing	mitigation	grows, the	Making: Adv	communicati	of traditional	es the value	conservation
and the	sustainability	and	demand for	ocates for	on in	knowledge	of cross-	in promoting
effects of	and climate	adaptation.	resources	inclusive	conveying	systems in	border	sustainability
climate	change	Effective	such as	decision-	information	building	partnerships	. By
change. This	challenges.	policies are	water,	making	about	cultural	in promoting	safeguarding
assessment	Strong	essential for	energy, and	processes	climate	resilience.	sustainability	cultural
is crucial for	social bonds	implementin	food also	that involve	change	Indigenous	and climate	heritage
understandin	and	g	increases,	and	impacts and	practices,	resilience.	sites,
g	collaboration	sustainable	leading to	empower	sustainability	local	By fostering	landscapes,
vulnerabilitie	among	practices	environment	vulnerable	issues to the	wisdom, and	collaboration	and
s and	community	and	al	groups in	public.	traditional	across	intangible
developing	members	promoting	degradation	sustainability	Transparent	ecological	borders,	heritage,
effective	can enhance	resilience in	and	and climate	and	knowledge	regions, and	stakeholders
resilience	resilience	the face of	contributing	change	accessible	can offer	sectors,	can
strategies.	and facilitate	environment	to climate	initiatives.	risk	valuable	stakeholders	contribute to
	collective	al threats.	change.	By including	communicati	insights into	can address	environment

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3. Risk	responses to			the	on can help	sustainable	transbounda	al
Assessment	environment	3.	3.	perspectives	individuals	resource	ry	conservation
:	al threats.	Interdiscipli	Urbanizatio	and voices	and	management	environment	, biodiversity
Recommend		nary	n: Addresse	of vulnerable	communities	, adaptation	al issues,	protection,
s formulating	3. Local	Approach: A	s the trend	communities	understand	strategies,	enhance	and the
tasks for risk	Knowledge:	dvocates for	of	, policies	potential	and	disaster	preservation
assessment	Acknowledg	an	urbanization	and	threats,	community	preparednes	of traditional
related to	es the value	interdisciplin	and its	strategies	make	resilience in	s, and	knowledge
individual	of local	ary	implications	can better	informed	the context	promote	systems.
natural	knowledge	approach	for	address their	decisions,	of climate	sustainable	
hazards,	and	that	sustainability	needs and	and take	change.	development	3. Heritage-
with a	traditional	integrates	and climate	enhance	proactive			Based
specific	practices	scientific	change. The	their	measures to	3.		Adaptation
focus on	within	knowledge	rapid urban	resilience to	mitigate	Community	3. Multi-	Strategies:
defining	communities	from various	population	environment	risks.	Empowerm	Stakeholder	Advocates
cultural	in adapting	fields into	growth	al		ent: Emphas	Engagemen	for the
heritage and	to climate	policy-	poses	challenges.	3.	izes the	t: Advocates	integration
international	change and	making	challenges in		Community	empowerme	for multi-	of heritage-
cooperation	promoting	processes.	terms of	3. Capacity	Engagemen	nt of	stakeholder	based
issues in	sustainability	By bridging	infrastructur	Building: Hi	t: Emphasize	communities	engagement	adaptation
research	. Leveraging	the gap	е	ghlights the	s the role of	to safeguard	in	strategies in
project calls.	indigenous	between	development	significance	community	their cultural	sustainability	climate
This	knowledge	science and	, resource	of capacity	engagement	assets and	and climate	change
approach	can	policy,	management	building	in crisis	practices. By	change	planning.
aims to	contribute to	stakeholders	, and	among	communicati	involving	initiatives.	Drawing on
enhance	innovative	can develop	resilience to	vulnerable	on efforts.	local	Involving	cultural
preparednes	solutions	comprehensi	climate-	groups to	Engaging	communities	diverse	values,
s and	and	ve strategies	related risks.	enhance	with local	in decision-	actors such	indigenous
response	sustainable	that address		their	communities	making	as	knowledge,
mechanisms	practices.	the complex	4. Land	adaptive	,	processes,	governments	and
		challenges	Use: Discus	capacity and	stakeholders	promoting	, businesses,	historical
_	4. Capacity	of	ses the	resilience.	, and	cultural	civil society,	practices,
4. Cost-	Building: E	sustainability	impact of	Providing	vulnerable	diversity,	academia,	communities
Effective	mphasizes	and climate	population	training,	groups is	and	and local	can develop
Protection	the	change.	growth on	resources,	essential for	supporting	communities	adaptive
Methods:	importance		land use	and support	building	cultural	can facilitate	measures
Advocates	of capacity	4.	patterns and	can	trust,	initiatives,	knowledge	that are
for the	building	Knowledge	biodiversity.	empower	fostering	stakeholders	exchange,	culturally
implementati	within	Exchange:	The	these groups	resilience,	can enhance	innovation,	appropriate,

1 .					1 .		l .	
on of cost-	communities	Stresses the	expansion of	to cope with	and	community	and	environment
effective	to enhance	importance	human	climate	promoting	resilience	collective	ally
protection	their	of	settlements	change	collective	and adaptive	action	sustainable,
methods for	resilience to	knowledge	and	impacts,	action in	capacity to	towards	and socially
cultural	climate	exchange	agricultural	participate in	response to	climate-	environment	inclusive.
heritage to	change	between	activities to	sustainable	sustainability	related	al	
mitigate the	impacts.	scientists,	accommoda	practices,	and climate-	challenges.	sustainability	4. Heritage
impacts of	Providing	policymaker	te growing	and	related			Tourism
climate	communities	s, and other	populations	contribute to	crises.	4. Adaptive		and
change and	with the	stakeholders	can lead to	community		Strategies:	4.	Economic
ensure the	necessary	to facilitate	habitat loss,	resilience.	4. Multi-	Advocates	Knowledge	Developme
resilience of	skills,	informed	deforestatio		Stakeholder	for the	Sharing: Hig	nt: Discusse
heritage	resources,	decision-	n, and	4.	Collaboratio	adoption of	hlights the	s the
assets. This	and support	making.	ecosystem	Community	n: Advocate	adaptive	importance	potential of
includes	can	Open	degradation,	Engagemen	s for multi-	strategies	of	heritage
identifying	empower	communicati	affecting	t: Emphasize	stakeholder	that	knowledge	tourism as a
and	them to	on and	both	s the	collaboration	integrate	sharing and	driver of
implementin	address	collaboration	biodiversity	importance	in crisis	cultural	capacity	economic
g measures	environment	can enhance	and climate	of	communicati	resilience	building in	development
that offer the	al challenges	the	change	community	on initiatives.	principles.	promoting	and
best	effectively.	effectivenes	dynamics.	engagement	By involving	Drawing on	cooperation	sustainability
protection at		s of policies	,	and	diverse	cultural	on	. Leveraging
reasonable	5.	aimed at	5. Policy	participation	actors such	values.	sustainability	cultural
costs.	Partnership	promoting	Implications	in	as	heritage, and	and climate	heritage
	s: Advocates	sustainability	: Suggests	addressing	government	practices.	change. By	assets for
5.	for	and	that	the needs of	agencies,	communities	sharing	tourism
Understandi	partnerships	resilience.	population	vulnerable	non-	can develop	information.	purposes
ng	between		management	groups. By	government	innovative	research	can generate
Vulnerabiliti	communities	5. Policy	strategies	fostering	al	solutions.	findings, and	income,
es: Stresses		Implementa	should be	community-	organization	adaptive	expertise,	create
the	government	tion: Highlig	integrated	led initiatives	s,	measures,	stakeholders	employment
importance	al agencies,	hts the	into	and	businesses.	and	can enhance	opportunitie
of	and other	significance	sustainability	partnerships,	and media	sustainable	their	s, and
understandin	stakeholders	of effective	and climate	stakeholders	outlets,	practices to	understandin	support local
g and	to foster	policy	change	can work	stakeholders	address	g of	economies
addressing	collaboration	implementati	policies.	collaborative	can	climate	environment	while
the	and	on in	Addressing	ly to	coordinate	change	al	promoting
vulnerabilitie	collective	achieving	population	implement	efforts.	impacts and	challenges,	heritage
s of cultural	action in	sustainability	growth	sustainable	share	promote	develop	conservation
5 51 Guitarai	L GCGOTT III	Castaniasinty	9.500	Castalliable	5	_ p. 5111010	Lactorop	COLISCI VALIOIT

heritage the conte of sustainal and clima change. recognizi and addressi these vulnerabi s, societi can build resilience and safeguar their cult heritage future generatio	and climate change initiatives. Building strong partnerships can facilitate coordinated responses and resource-sharing.	goals and mitigating the impacts of climate change. Policies need to be practical, enforceable, and responsive to scientific evidence to drive positive environment al outcomes.	through education, healthcare, family planning, and sustainable development initiatives can help mitigate environment al pressures and enhance resilience to climate change.	that benefit vulnerable populations. 5. Policy Integration: Suggests integrating the concerns and priorities of vulnerable groups into sustainability and climate change policies. By mainstreaming vulnerability considerations into policy development and implementati	information, and amplify messaging on sustainability and climate change issues. 5. Adaptive Communication: Sugges ts the need for adaptive communication strategies that can respond to evolving sustainability and climate change challenges. Flexibility, creativity, and	long-term resilience. 5. Policy Integration: Suggests integrating cultural resilience considerations into sustainability and climate change policies. By recognizing the value of cultural heritage, promoting cultural diversity, and supporting community-led	solutions, and build resilience to climate impacts. 5. Policy Alignment: Suggests aligning policies and strategies at national, regional, and international levels to promote cooperation on sustainability and climate change. Harmonizing regulatory frameworks,	community well-being. 5. Cultural Identity and Climate Resilience: Emphasizes the link between cultural identity and climate resilience. Preserving cultural traditions, languages, and practices can strengthen community identity, build social
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						behavioral change towards sustainability .		6. Technology Transfer: Re cognizes the role of technology transfer in facilitating cooperation on sustainable development and climate resilience. Sharing technologica I innovations, best practices, and green solutions among countries and partners can accelerate progress towards a more sustainable and climate- resilient future.	Recognizes the importance of heritage protection in disaster risk reduction efforts. Incorporatin g cultural heritage consideratio ns into risk management plans, emergency response strategies, and climate adaptation measures can help safeguard valuable assets and promote sustainable recovery.
Disaster and Risk Manageme nt	1. Community Engagemen t: Highlights the	1. Community Engagemen t: Recognize s the	1. Evidence- Based Decision Making: Em	1. Risk Communica tion: Empha sizes the importance	1. Inclusive Planning: E mphasizes the importance	1. Importance of Timely and Accurate	1. Cultural Heritage Protection: Emphasizes the	1. State- Supported Remedial Actions: Cooperation	1. Protection of Cultural Heritage: Urgent

	ı	1		1			1	
importance	importance	phasizes the	of effective	of inclusive	Information:	importance	with various	responses to
of	of	importance	risk	planning	Emphasizes	of	stakeholders	disasters
community	community	of evidence-	communicati	processes	the critical	safeguarding	such as	should
engagement	engagement	based	on strategies	that actively	role of timely	cultural	police, fire	prioritize the
in building	in disaster	decision	to inform	involve	and accurate	heritage as a	services,	protection of
societal	and risk	making in	and educate	vulnerable	information	key	and the	cultural
resilience to	management	disaster and	the	groups in	disseminatio	component	military is	heritage to
disasters.	. Involving	risk	population	decision-	n during	of cultural	essential for	prevent
Involving	local	management	about	making,	crises to	resilience.	effective	irreversible
local	communities	. By	potential	policy	keep the	Recognizing	disaster	damage or
communities	in planning,	integrating	hazards,	development	public	the value of	response	destruction
in risk	decision-	scientific	preparednes	, and	informed,	cultural	related to	of heritage
assessment,	making, and	research,	s measures,	preparednes	mitigate	assets,	cultural	sites.
preparednes	response	data	and	s activities.	confusion,	traditions,	heritage.	
s planning,	efforts can	analysis, and	response	By ensuring	and facilitate	and		2.
and	enhance	risk	protocols.	the	appropriate	practices in	2.	Integration
response	preparednes	assessments	Clear, timely,	participation	responses.	fostering	Improveme	into
efforts can	s, resilience,	into policy	and	and	Effective	community	nt Needs:	Disaster
enhance	and	development	accessible	representati	crisis	identity,	There is a	Manageme
social	recovery.	, decision	communicati	on of	communicati	cohesion,	need to	nt Policies:
cohesion,		makers can	on can help	vulnerable	on helps	and well-	include	It is crucial
empower	2. Local	make	raise	populations,	build trust,	being,	representativ	to integrate
residents,	Knowledge	informed	awareness,	including	reduce	stakeholders	es of cultural	concern for
and improve	and	choices that	promote	marginalized	uncertainty,	are	organization	cultural
overall	Expertise: H	enhance	behavioral	communities	and	encouraged	s in crisis	heritage into
disaster	ighlights the	preparednes	changes,	, persons	empower	to integrate	management	existing
resilience.	value of	s, response,	and enhance	with	individuals	cultural	, prioritize	disaster
	local	and recovery	community	disabilities,	and	heritage	cultural	management
2. Capacity	knowledge	efforts.	resilience.	and elderly	communities	protection	heritage	policies and
Building: E	and		_	individuals,	to make	into disaster	protection in	mechanisms
mphasizes	expertise in	2. Scientific	2.	in planning	informed	risk	legal	to ensure its
the need for	addressing	Expertise: R	Evacuation	efforts,	decisions.	reduction	regulations,	safeguarding
capacity	disaster	ecognizes	Planning: Hi	stakeholders		strategies 13	increase	during
building	risks.	the value of	ghlights the	can better	2. Risk		financial	emergencies
initiatives to	Communitie	scientific	significance	understand	Communica		support for	
strengthen	s possess	expertise in	of	their needs,	tion	2.	heritage	
societal	valuable	informing	evacuation	priorities,	Strategies:	Community	institutions,	3. European
resilience.	insights,	policy	planning and	and	Advocates	Empowerm	and provide	Strategy:
By providing	traditional	decisions	population	capacities.	for the	ent: Highligh	regular	The

European Parliament calls for the development of a European strategy to combat natural disasters, including directives on prevention and risk management that take into account the
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preservation
of cultural
s heritage.
4. Legal
Framework:
The Treaty
establishing
the
includes
provisions
for the
conservation
and
d safeguarding
of cultural
nt heritage,
I, the need to
consider
e a

Dellaviolai	4. 30Ciai
changes,	Cohesion: E
and facilitate	mphasizes
coordinated	the role of
responses to	social
disasters.	cohesion in
	enhancing
4.	community
Collaborativ	resilience.
е	Strong
Partnership	social
s: Suggests	networks,
fostering	trust among
collaborative	residents,
partnerships	and mutual
among	support
government	systems can
agencies,	facilitate
non-	effective
government	communicati
al	on,
organization	coordination
s, private	, and
sector	collective
entities, and	action during
community	emergencies
groups to	
enhance	
societal	5.
resilience.	Vulnerable
By working	Populations
together,	: Addresses
sharing	the needs of
resources,	vulnerable
and	populations
coordinating	within
efforts,	communities

stakeholders

promote

behavioral

4. Social

and monitorina. Implementin g advanced technologies , remote sensing techniques. and modeling approaches can help identify hazards. predict impacts, and prioritize interventions to mitigate risks. cati 4. Policy

Formulation : Discusses the role of science in shaping policy formulation processes. Βy translating scientific findings into actionable policy recommend ations. aovernments Addressina social. economic, and health disparities among populations can help identify and prioritize interventions to reduce vulnerabilitie s. enhance preparednes s, and promote equity in disaster response and recovery efforts.

themselves

communities

3. Capacity

commends

investing in

capacity

building

that

the

and

s of

initiatives

strengthen

resilience

preparednes

vulnerable

groups. By

providing

resources,

and skills

s to

to

development

opportunitie

vulnerable

populations,

stakeholders

can enhance

emergencies

their ability

to respond

, access

services.

critical

trainina.

Building: Re

and their

4. Inclusive **Approaches** : Advocates for inclusive approaches to population management in disaster risk reduction. Ensuring the participation and representati on of diverse

the practices in buildina importance cultural of engaging with resilience. communities Leveraging traditional before. during, and ecological after knowledge. disasters to local wisdom, and foster twoancestral way practices communicati on, gather can inform feedback. sustainable disaster and address concerns. management Buildina approaches. relationships enhance community establishina resilience. communicati and promote on networks. intergenerati and involving community members in decisionmaking

processes

the

can enhance

effectivenes

communicati

s of crisis

on and

response

activities.

4. Crisis

onal learning 33. 4. Cultural **Practices** and Rituals: Disc usses the role of cultural practices. rituals, and ceremonies in promoting resilience and healing in the

6.

Internationa

Cooperatio

by horizontal and vertical integration of policies, financial instruments, and management levels.

5. Cross-**Border** Cooperatio n: Bilateral and multilateral agreements between countries facilitate cross-border cooperation in disaster response, allowing for joint training sessions. information exchange, and mutual assistance during emergencies

aspects in EU actions. 5. Internationa I Guidelines: International organization s like ICOM. ICCROM, and **ICOMOS** have issued quidelines promoting collaboration and awarenessraisina campaigns for protecting cultural heritage from disasters. 6. Cooperatio n in Crisis Manageme nt: Cooperation

between

organization

s and rescue

cultural

teams is

cultural

	1	1	1				1	
can address	Recognizing	, and	populations	and	Response	aftermath of	n:	essential in
complex	and	decision	in planning,	contribute to	Coordinatio	disasters.	International	crisis
challenges,	addressing	makers can	decision-	community	n: Stresses	Engaging in	cooperation,	management
leverage	the specific	develop	making, and	resilience.	the need for	cultural	such as	to ensure
expertise,	vulnerabilitie	regulations,	response		coordinated	activities,	European	the
and build	s of	guidelines,	activities can	4. Needs	communicati	storytelling,	collaboration	protection
collective	marginalized	and	lead to more	Assessment	on efforts	and	in	and recovery
resilience.	groups,	frameworks	effective,	: Highlights	among	ceremonies	emergency	of cultural
	elderly	that promote	culturally	the	various	can help	situations,	heritage
5. Inclusive	individuals,	risk	sensitive,	importance	stakeholders	communities	has proven	assets.
Planning: R	persons with	reduction,	and	of	, including	process	to be	
ecommends	disabilities,	disaster	equitable	conducting	government	trauma,	efficient in	7. Funding
inclusive	and other at-	preparednes	outcomes in	needs	agencies,	strengthen	responding	for Heritage
planning	risk	s, and	disaster	assessments	emergency	social	to disasters	Institutions:
processes	populations	sustainable	management	to identify	responders,	bonds, and	and	Increasing
that consider	is essential	development		the specific	non-	restore a	providing	financial
the needs	for ensuring			vulnerabilitie	government	sense of	support	support for
and	inclusive and		5.	s,	al	normalcy	across	cultural
perspectives	equitable	5.	Community	challenges,	organization	and	borders.	heritage
of diverse	disaster	Interdiscipli	Engagemen	and	s, and the	continuity 13		institutions is
societal	management	nary	t: Discusses	capacities of	media.		7. EU	crucial to
groups.		Collaboratio	the role of	different	Establishing		Coordinatio	enable them
Incorporatin		n: Highlights	community	vulnerable	communicati	5. Cultural	n: While	to effectively
g	6.	the	engagement	groups in	on	Mapping	cooperation	deal with
marginalized	Community	importance	in population	disaster-	protocols,	and	is often	risk factors
populations,	Resilience	of	management	prone areas.	sharing	Documenta	based on	and
vulnerable	Building: Di	interdisciplin	strategies.	Tailoring risk	information	tion: Advoca	bilateral	implement
communities	scusses the	ary	Engaging	reduction	transparently	tes for the	agreements,	preventive
, and	importance	collaboration	local	strategies,	, and	mapping	there is a	measures.
minority	of building	between	communities	emergency	coordinating	and	call for	
voices in	community	scientists,	in risk	response	messaging	documentati	support and	
disaster	resilience as	policymaker	assessments	plans, and	can improve	on of cultural	coordination	
planning and	a proactive	s,	, planning	recovery	the	assets,	from the EU	
decision-	approach to	practitioners,	processes,	efforts to	coherence	intangible	to enhance	
making can	disaster risk	and	and	address the	and	heritage, and	cost-	
promote	reduction.	stakeholders	response	unique	efficiency of	community	effective	
equity,	Strengthenin	. Fostering	activities can	needs of	crisis	practices as	capacity	
social	g community	dialogue,	foster a	vulnerable	response	part of	building and	
justice, and	capacities,	knowledge	sense of	populations	operations.	disaster	rapid	

resilience for	promoting	exchange,	ownership,	can improve		preparednes	response in	
all.	self-reliance,	and mutual	solidarity,	outcomes	5. Public	s and	emergency	
	and	learning	and mutual	and reduce	Awareness	response	situations.	
6. Adaptive	fostering a	across	support that	disparities in	Campaigns:	efforts. By	0.1001.01	
Governance	culture of	different	strengthens	disaster	Recommen	preserving		
: Discusses	preparednes	disciplines	overall	impacts.	ds the	cultural		
the	s can	can enhance	resilience	"" paoto:	implementati	knowledge,		
importance	enhance	the	and	5.	on of public	artifacts, and		
of adaptive	overall	effectivenes	enhances	Community	awareness	traditions,		
governance	resilience	s of disaster	the	Engagemen	campaigns	stakeholders		
structures in	and reduce	and risk	effectivenes	t: Discusses	that educate	can ensure		
promoting	reliance on	management	s of disaster	the role of	the	the		
societal	external	initiatives.	management	community	population	continuity of		
resilience.	assistance.		efforts.	engagement	about	cultural		
Flexible,		6. Early		in fostering	potential	practices,		
responsive	7.	Warning	6. Special	the active	risks,	support		
governance	Participator	Systems: Re	Needs	participation	preparednes	recovery		
systems that	y -	commends	Populations	of vulnerable	s measures,	processes,		
can adapt to	Planning: R	the	: Addresses	groups in	and	and promote		
changing .	ecommends	integration	the specific	disaster	emergency	cultural		
circumstanc	participatory	of scientific	needs of	management	procedures.	resilience 36		
es, integrate	planning	data and	special	processes.	Promoting a			
feedback,	processes	early	populations,	Building	culture of			
and learn	that involve	warning	such as	trust,	preparednes	6. Inclusive		
from past	community	systems into	children,	promoting	s, raising	Decision-		
experiences	members in	policy	elderly	dialogue,	awareness	Making: Str		
are essential	decision-	frameworks.	individuals,	and	about	esses the		
for effective	making and	Establishing	pregnant	establishing	available	importance		
disaster and	priority	robust	women, and	partnerships	resources,	of inclusive		
risk	setting.	monitoring	individuals	with local	and	decision-		
management	Engaging	networks,	with medical	communities	encouraging	making		
•	residents in	information	conditions,	can enhance	proactive	processes		
	risk	sharing	in disaster	the	behaviors	that respect		
7. Resilient	assessments	mechanisms	planning and	effectivenes	can enhance	and .		
Infrastructu	, action	, and	response.	s of	community	incorporate		
re: Recogniz	planning,	communicati	Tailoring	interventions	resilience	diverse		
es the role of	and	on channels	preparednes	, increase	and reduce	cultural		
resilient	resource	based on	s measures,	social	the impact	perspectives		
infrastructur	allocation	scientific	communicati	cohesion,	of disasters.	, values, and		

e in enhancing societal resilience. Investina in infrastructur e that can withstand natural hazards. maintain essential services. and support community functions is critical for reducing vulnerabilitie s and ensuring continuity during and after disasters.

can lead to more effective and sustainable disaster management outcomes.

8.

Community **Networks:** R ecognizes the significance of community networks and partnerships in disaster response. Leveraging existina social structures. community organization s, and informal networks can facilitate information sharing, resource mobilization, and mutual aid in times of crisis.

evidence can improve response times. decisionmaking processes, and community resilience.

on

essential for

ensuring

and well-

their safety

being during

emergencies

7. Capacity

Building: Re

commends

investing in

initiatives to

capacity

building

enhance

population

capabilities

in disaster

. Providing

resources,

and tools to

emergency

responders,

healthcare

providers.

and risk

training,

management

management

7. Capacity Building: Su ggests investing in scientific capacity building initiatives to strengthen disaster and risk management capabilities. By training professional s, enhancing research infrastructur e. and promoting innovation in scientific fields relevant to disaster resilience. policymaker s can foster

and strategies, empower and support vulnerable services to populations meet the to contribute unique to their own requirement resilience. s of these groups is

6. Policy Integration: Calls for the integration of vulnerable aroup consideratio ns into disaster risk reduction policies. frameworks, and programs. By mainstreami nq vulnerability assessments , inclusive practices. and equity principles into policy development timely processes. decision makers can

ensure that

vulnerable

the needs of

6. Media Relations: D iscusses the role of media relations in crisis communicati on and the importance of building positive relationships with the media. Providing accurate information, responding to media inquiries promptly, and collaborating with journalists to disseminate key messages can help

7. Social Media and

ensure that

information

reaches the

public.

accurate and

priorities. By engaging with local communities . cultural groups, and indigenous peoples in decisionmaking processes, stakeholders can enhance the relevance. effectivenes s. and sustainability of disaster risk management initiatives 4.

7. Capacity **Building:** Re commends investing in capacity building initiatives that strengthen the cultural resilience of communities . By providing training, resources.

	a culture of continuous learning and improvemen t. and comm leader improvemen t. coordi , responsimes, the overffecti s of popular manage strateg	prioritized and addressed in all phases of disaster management venes ation gement prioritized and addressed in all phases of disaster management 7. Empowerm	media and technology in crisis communicati on and emphasizes the need to leverage digital platforms for information sharing, real-time updates, and community engagement. Harnessing social media tools, mobile applications, and online	and support to preserve cultural heritage, promote cultural diversity, and empower local communities, stakeholders can enhance their ability to withstand and recover from disasters 36.		
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					nt efforts, stakeholders can enhance the resilience of vulnerable populations and reduce their exposure to risks.				
Culture and Heritage	1. Cultural Identity: Preserving cultural heritage is essential for maintaining societal identity and cohesion during and after disasters. Cultural heritage plays a crucial role in fostering a sense of belonging and continuity within communities .	1. Community Engagemen t: Involving local communities in the protection and preservation of cultural heritage is essential for ensuring the sustainability and resilience of heritage assets. Community engagement fosters a sense of ownership, pride, and responsibilit y towards	1. Evidence- Based Decision- Making: Emphasizing the need for evidence- based approaches in heritage preservation, the document underscores the importance of scientific research, data analysis, and empirical evidence to inform policy decisions related to cultural	1. Impact of Population on Heritage: Recognizing that human activities and population growth can have significant impacts on cultural heritage sites, the document highlights the need to manage population dynamics in ways that minimize negative effects on heritage assets.	Inclusivity: Emphasizing the importance of inclusivity in heritage conservation , the document advocates for the active engagement of vulnerable groups, including minorities, indigenous communities , and marginalized populations, in decision-making processes related to cultural	1. Emergency Response Planning: Highlighting the need for comprehensi ve emergency response plans that include crisis communicati on protocols for cultural heritage sites, the document underscores the importance of preparednes s and coordination in managing crises that	1. Community Empowerm ent: The document highlights the role of cultural resilience in empowering communities to actively participate in heritage preservation efforts, adapt to changing circumstanc es, and recover from disasters. 2. Heritage Conservatio n: Emphasizing	Internationa I Collaboratio n: The document highlights the significance of international cooperation in heritage conservation , suggesting that cross- border partnerships, joint initiatives, and knowledge exchange programs can enhance the protection	1. Economic Value: The document emphasizes the economic value of heritage assets, suggesting that cultural sites, historic landmarks, and traditional practices can attract tourism, generate revenue, and stimulate local economies, thereby serving as
	Community	cultural	heritage		heritage	threaten	the link	and	drivers of

Engagemen	heritage.	protection.	2.	preservation.	heritage	between	preservation	economic
t: Involving			Sustainable		assets.	cultural	of cultural	growth and
local	2.	2. Research	Tourism:	2. Equitable		resilience	heritage.	job creation.
communities	Partnership	and	Addressing	Access:	2. Public	and heritage		
in the	s: Building	Innovation:	the issue of	Addressing	Awareness	conservation	2.	2. Cultural
protection	partnerships	Encouraging	tourism as a	the issue of	and	, the	Multilateral	Identity:
and	between	research and	factor	equitable	Education:	document	Agreements	Discussing
preservation	cultural	innovation in	influencing	access to	Emphasizing	underscores	: Discussing	the role of
of cultural	heritage	the field of	cultural	cultural	the role of	the need to	the role of	heritage in
heritage	institutions,	cultural	heritage	heritage	public	integrate	multilateral	shaping
assets can	local	heritage	preservation,	sites and	awareness	resilience-	agreements	cultural
strengthen	communities	preservation,	the	resources,	and	building	in promoting	identity, the
societal	,	the	document	the	education in	strategies	cooperation,	document
resilience by	government	document	emphasizes	document	crisis	into heritage	the	suggests
fostering a	agencies,	advocates	the	underscores	communicati	management	document	that heritage
sense of	and other	for the	importance	the need to	on, the	practices to	mentions	assets
ownership	stakeholders	development	of	ensure that	document	enhance the	examples of	contribute to
and	is crucial for	of new	sustainable	vulnerable	advocates	sustainability	agreements	a sense of
responsibilit	effective	technologies	tourism	groups have	for outreach	and	between EU	belonging,
y.	heritage	,	practices	equal	programs,	longevity of	member	pride, and
Community	conservation	methodologi	that balance	opportunitie	training	cultural	states and	continuity
engagement		es, and best	visitor	s to	initiatives,	assets.	non-member	within
initiatives	Collaborativ	practices to	access with	participate in	and		states that	communities
promote	e efforts	enhance the	heritage	heritage-	information	3.	facilitate	, fostering
awareness	enhance the	resilience of	protection.	related	campaigns	Traditional	joint efforts	social
and active	capacity to	heritage	Managing	activities,	that inform	Knowledge:	in heritage	cohesion,
participation	protect	assets	tourist flows	benefit from	communities	Recognizing	conservation	cultural
in heritage	heritage	against	and	heritage	about	the value of	, disaster	diversity,
conservation	sites and	natural	activities can	assets, and	emergency	traditional	response,	and
efforts.	promote	disasters.	help mitigate	contribute to	procedures,	knowledge	and capacity	intergenerati
	sustainable		the impact	heritage	evacuation	and	building.	onal
3.	heritage	3. Policy	of tourism	conservation	routes, and	practices in		connections.
Education	management	Developme	on heritage	initiatives.	heritage	enhancing	3. Bilateral	
and	practices.	nt:	sites.		protection	cultural	Partnership	3. Tourism
Awareness:		Discussing		3.	measures.	resilience,	s:	Potential:
Promoting	3. Local	the role of	3.	Empowerm		the	Emphasizing	Highlighting
education	Knowledge:	policy	Community	ent:	3.	document	the value of	the tourism
and	Recognizing	frameworks	Involvement	Promoting	Stakeholder	advocates	bilateral	potential of
awareness	the value of	in heritage	: Engaging	the	Engagemen	for the	partnerships	heritage

about the	local	conservation	local	empowerme	t: Discussing	preservation	in heritage	sites, the
value of	knowledge	, the	communities	nt of	the	and	protection,	document
cultural	and	document	in population	vulnerable	importance	transmission	the	mentions
heritage can	traditional	highlights	management	groups	of engaging	of	document	that well-
enhance	practices in	the need for	strategies is	through	stakeholders	indigenous	suggests	preserved
societal	heritage	comprehensi	essential for	capacity	in crisis	wisdom,	that	cultural
resilience by	conservation	ve policies	ensuring the	building,	communicati	skills, and	agreements	landmarks.
instilling a	. the	that	sustainable	education,	on efforts,	cultural	between	archaeologic
sense of	document	integrate	use and	and training	the	traditions	countries.	al sites, and
cultural pride	emphasizes	cultural	preservation	programs,	document	that	regions, and	heritage
and	the	heritage	of cultural	the	stresses the	contribute to	organization	trails can
responsibilit	importance	consideratio	heritage.	document	need to	community	s can	attract
y among	of	ns into	Community	highlights	establish	resilience	facilitate	visitors,
individuals	integrating	disaster risk	participation	the role of	communicati	and heritage	mutual	boost
and	indigenous	reduction	in decision-	community	on channels	protection.	assistance,	hospitality
communities	knowledge	strategies,	making	empowerme	with heritage		information	industries,
. Education	systems and	urban	processes	nt in	professional	4. Adaptive	sharing, and	and support
programs on	community	planning	related to	enhancing	s, local	Strategies:	collaborative	sustainable
heritage	expertise	initiatives,	heritage	the	authorities,	Discussing	projects	tourism
preservation	into heritage	and	sites can	resilience of	community	the	aimed at	practices
contribute to	preservation	environment	help address	marginalized	members,	importance	safeguarding	that benefit
building a	strategies.	al protection	population-	communities	and relevant	of adaptive	cultural	local
resilient		measures.	related	and	organization	strategies in	heritage.	communities
society.	4. Capacity		challenges.	promoting	s to facilitate	promoting		
	Building:	4.		their active	coordinated	cultural	4. EU	
4. Heritage	Empowering	Legislative	4.	involvement	responses to	resilience,	Support	4.
as a	communities	Support:	Urbanizatio	in heritage	emergencies	the	and	Educational
Resource:	through	Recognizing	n and	preservation.	affecting	document	Coordinatio	Opportuniti
Viewing	capacity	the	Developme		cultural	suggests	n: The	es:
cultural	building	importance	nt:	4. Cultural	heritage.	that heritage	document	Emphasizing
heritage as a	initiatives,	of legislative	Discussing	Diversity:		sites and	calls for	the
valuable	training	support for	the impact	Recognizing	4.	communities	support and	educational
resource for	programs,	cultural	of	the	Information	should	coordination	value of
resilience-	and	heritage	urbanization	importance	Sharing:	develop	from the EU	heritage
building, the	educational	protection,	and	of cultural	Promoting	flexible,	to facilitate	assets, the
document	activities	the	development	diversity in	the sharing	innovative	cooperation	document
highlights	enhances	document	on cultural	heritage	of timely and	approaches	among	suggests
the role of	their ability	calls for the	heritage, the	conservation	accurate	to address	member	that historic
heritage in	to actively	incorporatio	document	, the	information	environment	states,	sites,

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providing a	participate in	n of heritage	underscores	document	during	al, social,	heritage	museums,
sense of	heritage	preservation	the need for	stresses the	crises, the	and .	institutions,	and cultural
continuity,	conservation	principles	urban	need to	document	economic	and relevant	programs
stability, and	efforts.	into national	planning	safeguard	highlights	challenges	stakeholders	offer learning
strength to	Building the	laws, EU	policies that	the cultural	the value of	while	in	opportunitie
communities	skills and	regulations,	integrate	rights and	communicati	preserving	addressing	s, research
facing	knowledge	and	heritage	heritage of	on networks,	cultural	common	possibilities,
natural	of	international	consideratio	vulnerable	information	values.	challenges,	and
disasters.	community	agreements	ns and	groups,	centers, and		sharing best	knowledge
Heritage	members	to ensure	promote	including	digital	5. Risk	practices,	disseminatio
assets can	contributes	the legal	sustainable	linguistic	platforms	Preparedne	and	n platforms
serve as	to the	framework	development	minorities,	that enable	ss:	mobilizing	that
anchors for	sustainable	for	practices to	ethnic	the	Addressing	resources	contribute to
community	management	safeguarding	protect	communities	disseminatio	the role of	for heritage	lifelong
resilience.	of cultural	heritage	heritage	, and	n of	risk	conservation	learning,
	heritage.	assets.	assets from	indigenous	updates,	preparednes		academic
5.			population	peoples, to	alerts, and	s in cultural		pursuits, and
Integration	5.	5.	pressures.	preserve	instructions	resilience,	5. Capacity	cultural
into	Community	Internationa		their unique	to safeguard	the	Building:	exchange.
Disaster	Resilience:	1	5. Heritage	cultural	heritage	document	Promoting	
Planning:	The	Cooperatio	Conservatio	identities.	sites and	recommend	capacity	5.
Integrating	document	n: Stressing	n Planning:		mobilize	s that	building as a	Environmen
cultural	highlights	the	Integrating	5.	response	heritage	means of	tal
heritage	the role of	significance	population	Participator	efforts.	institutions	fostering	Sustainabili
consideratio	cultural	of	management	у		and	cooperation,	ty:
ns into	heritage in	international	consideratio	Approaches	5. Crisis	communities	the	Discussing
disaster	building	cooperation	ns into	: Advocating	Manageme	establish	document	the link
planning and	community	in heritage	heritage	for	nt Training:	contingency	suggests	between
risk	resilience by	conservation	conservation	participatory	Recommend	plans,	that training	heritage and
management	providing a	, the	planning is	approaches	ing training	emergency	programs,	environment
strategies is	sense of	document	crucial for	that involve	programs for	protocols,	workshops,	al
crucial for	identity,	advocates	balancing	vulnerable	heritage	and	and	sustainability
enhancing	continuity,	for	the needs of	groups in	professional	response	knowledge-	, the
societal	and strength	collaboration	local	heritage	s and	mechanisms	sharing	document
resilience.	in the face of	among	communities	conservation	emergency	to mitigate	initiatives	mentions
Recognizing	natural	countries,	with the	decision-	responders	the impact	can	that
the	disasters.	organization	preservation	making, the	on crisis	of disasters	strengthen	traditional
importance	Heritage	s, and	of cultural	document	communicati	on cultural	the skills,	buildina
of heritage	assets serve	experts to	heritage.	emphasizes	on best	heritage.	expertise,	techniques,

assets in community well-being can lead to more effective disaster response and recovery efforts.	as anchors for community resilience and contribute to social cohesion.	share knowledge, resources, and best practices in protecting cultural heritage from natural disasters.	Developing strategies that account for population dynamics can help ensure the long-term sustainability	the value of community-led initiatives, collaborative partnerships, and inclusive practices that prioritize the voices	practices, the document suggests the development of capacity- building initiatives that enhance the skills and	6. Capacity Building: Promoting capacity building as a key component of cultural resilience,	and collaboration among heritage professional s, communities , and organization s.	indigenous knowledge, and cultural landscapes can inspire eco-friendly practices, conservation efforts, and sustainable
	Awareness		of heritage	and	preparednes	the		development
6. Capacity	and	6. Capacity	sites.	perspectives	s of	document	6. Public-	models that
Building: Building the	Education: Promoting	Building: Promoting	6.	of marginalized	individuals involved in	suggests that training	Private Partnership	prioritize heritage
capacity of	awareness	capacity	Education	communities	heritage	programs,	s:	preservation
communities	and	building in	and		protection	knowledge	Discussing	and
to protect	education	the	Awareness:		and disaster	sharing	the role of	environment
and preserve	about the	intersection	Promoting	6. Social	response.	initiatives,	public-	al
cultural	value of	of science	education	Justice:		and skill	private	stewardship.
heritage in	cultural	and policy,	and	Discussing	6. Media	development	partnerships	_
the face of	heritage	the	awareness	the	Relations:	activities can	in heritage	6.
disasters	within local	document	about the	intersection	Addressing	enhance the	conservation	Community
contributes	communities	highlights	importance	of heritage	the role of	ability of	, the	Empowerm
to societal	is essential	the	of cultural	conservation	media in	communities	document	ent:
resilience.	for fostering	importance	heritage	and social	crisis	and heritage	highlights	Addressing
Training	a culture of	of training	among local	justice, the	communicati	professional	the potential	the
programs,	heritage	heritage	populations	document	on, the	s to respond	for	empowerme
awareness	conservation	professional	is key to	calls for	document	effectively to	collaboration	nt potential
campaigns,	. Educational	S,	fostering a	policies and	underscores	threats and	between	of heritage
and	initiatives	policymaker	sense of	practices	the	crises.	government	assets, the
collaboration	raise	s, and	stewardship	that address	importance	_	agencies,	document
with heritage	awareness	community	and	the socio-	of	7.	private	suggests
professional	about the	members in	responsibilit	economic	establishing	Sustainable	enterprises,	that
s can	significance	utilizing	y towards	disparities and	positive	Developme	NGOs, and	involving
empower communities	of heritage	scientific data and	heritage	inequalities	relationships with media	nt:	community	local
to safeguard	sites and	research	assets.	faced by	outlets,	Connecting	groups to	communities
their heritage	encourage	findings to	Educating communities	vulnerable	journalists,	cultural	support	in heritage
assets.	community members to	develop	about the	groups,	and	resilience to	heritage projects,	conservation projects,
assets.	members to	develop	about the	groups,	and	sustainable	projects,	projects,

	take an active role in their protection.	effective heritage preservation strategies.	value of heritage can lead to better population management practices.	ensuring that heritage preservation efforts contribute to social inclusion and equity.	communicati on channels to ensure accurate reporting, public awareness, and effective messaging during heritage emergencies .	development goals, the document underscores the importance of aligning heritage conservation efforts with broader sustainability objectives to ensure the resilience of cultural landscapes, traditions, and practices.	fund conservation efforts, and promote sustainable practices. 7. Stakeholder Engagemen t: Emphasizing the importance of engaging diverse stakeholders in cooperative efforts, the document suggests that involving local communities , indigenous groups, heritage experts, government authorities, and civil society organization s can enhance the effectivenes s and	cultural initiatives, and tourism activities can empower residents, enhance social inclusion, and promote participatory decision-making processes that prioritize community needs and aspirations. 7. Policy Integration: Emphasizing the importance of integrating heritage considerations into policy frameworks, the document suggests that recognizing heritage as a driver of development
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					inclusivity of heritage conservation initiatives.	can inform urban planning, economic strategies, and social policies that leverage cultural assets for sustainable growth, resilience, and wellbeing.
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9 / ICCROM Handbook and Toolkit on First Aid to Cultural Heritage in Times of Crisis

Table 4. ICCROM Handbook and Toolkit on First Aid to Cultural Heritage in Times of Crisis

Title: ICCROM Handbook and Toolkit on First Aid to Cultural Heritage in Times of Crisis	Type summary: BP - cultural heritage DRM	Content summary: Report and toolkit on protecting cultural heritage	SyRI- relevancies: Active memory; Adaptive governance; Social interaction and inclusivenes s	DRM references: All	Explicit crisis scenarios mentioned: Earthquake; Fire, Flood; Landslide	CORE/s mentioned: None	Date of issue/launch: 2018		
	Societal Resilience	Community	Science and Policy	Population manageme nt	Vulnerable- group engagemen t	Crisis communica tion	Cultural resilience	Cooperatio n	Heritage as a driver
Sustainabili ty and	1. Cultural Heritage as	1. Community	1. Policy Integration	It does not explicitly delve into	1. Inclusive Attitude: It	1. Communica	1. Community	1. Interdiscipli	1. Resilience

Climate Change	a Driver for Developme	as First Responders	for Cultural Heritage:	population management	stresses the need for an	tion and Coordinatio	Resilience:	nary Collaboratio	and Continuity:
Juange	nt: The	: The	The	strategies in	inclusive	n: It	document	n: The	Cultural
				the context	outlook in				
	document	document	publication	of	cultural	underlines	highlights	document	heritage
	recognizes	acknowledg	emphasizes	_		the	the	underscores	serves as a
	culture as a	es that in	the need for	sustainability	heritage first	significance	importance	the need for	driver for
	driver for	most	cultural	and climate	aid to	of	of cultural	interdisciplin	resilience by
	development	disasters,	heritage	change.	recognize	communicati	heritage in	ary	providing
	and	local	consideratio	However,	and protect	on and	providing	collaboration	communities
	highlights	communities	ns to be	the	all elements	coordination	refuge to	between	with a sense
	how years of	are the first	formally	principles of	of cultural	in cultural	displaced	cultural	of continuity
	development	to respond	included in	community	heritage in	heritage first	people	heritage	identity, and
	gains can be	and secure	national and	engagement,	disaster-	aid	during crises	professional	connection
	lost in an	their cultural	local	inclusivity,	affected	operations.	and	s,	to their past.
	instant when	heritage. It	emergency	cultural	areas. This	Effective	facilitating	emergency	During crises
	disasters	cites	response	identity,	inclusive	communicati	relief work. It	responders,	and climate-
	strike. It	examples	systems.	capacity	approach	on among	acknowledg	local	related
	underscores	like the 2012	While	building, and	extends to	stakeholders	es that local	communities	disasters,
	the role of	conflict in	cultural	policy	engaging	, including	communities	, and	heritage
	cultural	northern	heritage may	integration	vulnerable	emergency	are often the	humanitarian	sites and
	traditions in	Mali, where	not always	discussed in	groups to	responders,	first to	organization	traditions
	coping	communities	be explicitly	relation to	ensure their	cultural	respond and	s. By	play a
	mechanisms	safeguarded	integrated	cultural	perspectives	heritage	secure their	working	crucial role
	during times	ancient	into these	heritage	, needs, and	professional	cultural	together,	in helping
	of suffering	manuscripts	systems,	preservation	cultural	s, and local	heritage,	these	communities
	and loss.	through	first	can	heritage are	communities	showcasing	diverse	cope,
	and 1000.	traditional	responders	indirectly	considered	, is essential	their	stakeholders	recover, and
	2.	networks.	often	inform	in	for	resilience	can combine	rebuild,
	Resilience	Communitie	recognize	population	sustainability	coordinating	and	their	contributing
	and Cultural	s often	the	management	and climate	response	traditional	expertise	to their
		possess	importance	approaches	change	efforts and	coping	and	overall
	Heritage	valuable	of heritage in	in the	initiatives.	ensuring the	mechanisms	resources to	resilience.
	Preservatio	knowledge	overcoming	context of		preservation	in times of	effectively	resilierice.
	n: It stresses		loss and	environment	2.	of cultural	crisis.	safeguard	2.
	the	and coping mechanisms	trauma. This	al	Identifying	heritage	U1315.	cultural	Community
	significance			challenges.	Vulnerabiliti	_	2. Inclusive		_
	of preserving	that can be	recognition	Challenges.		assets		heritage	Identity and
	cultural	utilized in	underscores		es: It	during	Approach:	assets in the	Well-being:
	heritage as a	reconstructi	the		suggests	crises.	Cultural	face of	Heritage is a
	means to	on and	significance		identifying		heritage first	climate	driver for

build	recovery	of aligning	physical,	2. Risk	aid efforts	change	community
resilience	efforts.	policy	social,	Manageme	should	impacts and	identity and
against		frameworks	economic,	nt: Crisis	embrace an	crises 6.	well-being,
future	2. Inclusive	with the	political, and	communicati	inclusive		as it reflects
disasters. It	Attitude and	preservation	attitudinal	on plays a	outlook to	2.	the values,
mentions	Respect for	of cultural	vulnerabilitie	crucial role	recognize	Community	beliefs, and
that culture	Diversity: It	heritage.	s that	in risk	and protect	Engagemen	traditions of
plays a	emphasizes		expose	management	all elements	t:	a society. By
central role	the	2.	heritage to	strategies.	of cultural	Cooperation	preserving
in stories of	importance	Interdiscipli	various	Ву	heritage in	with local	and
resilience	of an	nary	hazards. By	establishing	disaster-	communities	promoting
that emerge	inclusive	Approach: It	understandin	clear	affected	is essential	cultural
in the	outlook in	advocates	g the	communicati	areas. By	for	heritage
aftermath of	cultural	for an	vulnerabilitie	on channels	valuing	sustainable	assets,
disasters.	heritage first	interdisciplin	s faced by	and	diverse	cultural	stakeholders
	aid to	ary	different	protocols,	forms of	heritage	can
3. Inclusive	recognize	approach	groups,	stakeholders	heritage,	preservation.	strengthen
Discussions	and protect	that	including	can	including	Engaging	community
and	all elements	combines	vulnerable	effectively	vernacular	communities	cohesion,
Broadening	of cultural	scientific	populations,	assess risks,	heritage	in decision-	pride, and
the	heritage in	knowledge	stakeholders	disseminate	often	making	social well-
Conversatio	disaster-	with policy	can develop	information,	overlooked	processes,	being,
n: It also	affected	frameworks	targeted	and	in traditional	sharing	fostering
aims to	areas. It	to address	strategies to	coordinate	responses,	knowledge,	sustainable
include the	warns	sustainability	enhance	actions to	stakeholders	and	relationships
voices of	against	challenges	resilience	mitigate the	can promote	involving	with the
primary	subjective	and climate	and	impact of	inclusivity	them in	environment
stakeholders	value	change	sustainability	disasters on	and	heritage	and each
, particularly	judgments	impacts on	in the face of	cultural	resilience	protection	other.
the	that may	cultural	climate	heritage	within	efforts can	
community,	lead to the	heritage. By	change	sites and	communities	foster a	3.
in the	selective	integrating	impacts.	communities	facing	sense of	Sustainable
recovery and	recognition	scientific			climate	ownership	Developme
conservation	of certain	expertise	3.		change	and .	nt: Cultural
of cultural	types of	with policy	Community	3.	challenges.	responsibilit	heritage acts
heritage. By	heritage,	initiatives,	Resilience:	Community		y, leading to	as a driver
involving the	thereby	stakeholders	Engaging	Engagemen	3. Capacity	more	for
community	increasing	can develop	vulnerable	t: Engaging	Building	resilient and	sustainable
in these	existing	comprehensi	groups in	with local	and	sustainable	development
	<u> </u>	[O				I

efforts, the	inequalities.	ve strategies	cultural	communities	Knowledge	outcomes in	by
document	By	for	heritage	through	Sharing:	the context	supporting
seeks to	respecting	safeguarding	preservation	effective	Engaging	of climate	local
build	diversity,	cultural	efforts can	crisis	with	change and	economies,
resilience	communities	heritage in	contribute to	communicati	communities	disasters 1.	tourism, and
against	can better	times of	building	on is vital for	to utilize	disasters 1.	cultural
future	preserve	crisis.	community	promoting	their time-	3. Capacity	industries.
disasters.	their cultural	Crisis.	resilience.	sustainability	tested	Building: It	By
disasters.	heritage and	3. Context-	By involving	and	coping	serves as a	recognizing
4. Cultural	promote	Specific	these groups	resilience in	mechanisms	reference to	the
Heritage in	sustainability	Response:	in decision-	the face of	and wealth	train cultural	economic
Early	Sustainability	Understandi	making	climate	of	first aiders,	value of
Recovery:		ng the wider	processes	change	knowledge,	emergency	heritage
The	3.	emergency	and recovery	impacts. By	such as	responders,	sites and
document	Community	context is	activities.	involving	traditional	and	practices,
highlights	Engagemen	crucial for	stakeholders	communities	building	volunteers.	stakeholders
the	t in	providing	can	in decision-	methods.	By providing	can promote
importance	Recovery: It	effective	empower	making	can enhance	guidance	sustainable
of	recomments	cultural	vulnerable	processes,	resilience in	and tools for	tourism, job
safeguarding	to engage	heritage first	populations	sharing	reconstructi	capacity	creation, and
cultural	stakeholders	aid. By	to actively	information	on and	building,	income
heritage	within the	conducting	participate in	about risks	recovery	stakeholders	generation,
during	community,	contextual	sustainability	and	efforts. By	can enhance	contributing
humanitarian	such as site	analysis,	initiatives	response	leveraging	their skills	to the overall
crises, such	managers,	policymaker	and climate	measures,	local	and	sustainability
as	custodians,	s and	change	and	expertise	knowledge	of
earthquakes	security	practitioners	adaptation	fostering	and	to respond	communities
and	guards, and	can identify	measures.	dialogue,	empowering	effectively to	facing
conflicts. It	neighbors,	the specific		stakeholders	communities	emergencies	climate
mentions	to assess	needs.	4. Context-	can enhance	to	, promote	change
that	threats.	capacities,	Specific	community	participate in	sustainability	challenges.
protecting	constraints,	and risk	Response:	preparednes	heritage	, and	
and	and needs	factors	Understandi	s and	preservation,	address the	4.
recovering	related to	related to	ng the	response	stakeholders	challenges	Environmen
cultural	cultural	cultural	specific	capabilities.	can	posed by	tal
heritage	heritage. By	heritage in a	needs and		strengthen	climate	Stewardshi
should not	involving the	given crisis.	capacities of	4.	cultural	change on	p: Heritage
be delayed	community	This tailored	vulnerable	Documenta	resilience in	cultural	sites often
or separated	in decision-	approach	groups is	tion: It	the face of	heritage.	embody

fro	m	making	enables	crucial for	accentuates	climate-		traditional
hu	manitarian	processes	informed	providing	the	related	4. Policy	knowledge
ass	sistance,	and recovery	decision-	effective	importance	disasters.	Integration:	and
es	pecially	efforts,	making and	cultural	of		Cooperation	practices
wh	nen the	sustainability	targeted	heritage first	documentati	4.	at the policy	related to
go	al is to	and	interventions	aid. By	on as part of	Interlocking	level is	environment
he	lp people	resilience	to enhance	tailoring	the salvage	Culture with	crucial for	al
	ercome	can be	sustainability	response	and first aid	Humanitaria	integrating	stewardship
tra	uma and	enhanced.	and	strategies to	process for	n	cultural	and
res	sume		resilience.	address the	cultural	Assistance:	heritage	sustainable
no	rmal daily	4. Utilizing		vulnerabilitie	heritage.	It marks the	consideratio	living. By
pra	actices.	Community	4. Advocacy	s of different	Clear and	interdepend	ns into	preserving
		Knowledge:	for Policy	populations,	accurate	ence of	emergency	and
5.		It also	Inclusion: It	stakeholders	communicati	cultural and	response	promoting
Vu	Inerabiliti	highlights	advocates	can promote	on through	humanitarian	and	these
es	and	that	for the	inclusivity,	documentati	responses	sustainability	practices,
Ha	zards:	communities	inclusion of	equity, and	on helps in	during	frameworks.	stakeholders
The	e	often have	cultural	sustainability	recording	crises. While	Ву	can leverage
pu	blication	time-tested	heritage first	in the	damage,	saving	advocating	heritage as a
dis	scusses	coping	aid in	context of	tracking	human lives	for the	driver for
ide	entifying	mechanisms	international,	climate	recovery	remains a	inclusion of	sustainable
ph [,]	ysical,	and a wealth	national, and	change and	efforts, and	priority,	cultural	environment
	cial,	of	local	crises.	sharing	ensuring the	heritage first	al
eco	onomic,	knowledge,	emergency		information	continuity of	aid in	management
po'	litical, and	such as	response	5. Capacity	with relevant	cultures	national and	, climate
att	itudinal	traditional	and	Building	stakeholders	through	international	adaptation,
vul	Inerabilitie	building	humanitarian	and	,	actions to	policies,	and
s tl	hat	methods.	relief	Training:	contributing	secure	stakeholders	mitigation
ex	pose	This	systems. By	The	to the	cultural	can ensure	efforts,
hei	ritage to	knowledge	advocating	publication	preservation	heritage is	that heritage	contributing
var	rious	can be	for policy	serves as a	and	essential. By	protection is	to a more
haz	zards.	valuable in	changes that	reference to	sustainability	coordinating	prioritized	sustainable
Un	nderstandi	reconstructi	recognize	train cultural	of cultural	cultural	and	future.
	these	on and	the	first aiders,	heritage	heritage first	coordinated	
vul	Inerabilitie	recovery	importance	emergency	assets.	aid with	with climate	5.
sis	s crucial	activities,	of cultural	responders,		humanitarian	change	Education
for		contributing	heritage in	and	5. Context-	relief efforts,	adaptation	and
	tigating	to	disaster	volunteers.	Specific	stakeholders	efforts.	Awareness:
risl	ks and	sustainability	response	By providing	Response:	can support		Cultural

building	efforts in the	and	guidance on	Tailoring	community	5.	heritage
resilience in	aftermath of	recovery,	engaging	communicati	resilience	Knowledge	serves as a
the face of	disasters.	stakeholders	with	on strategies	and	Sharing:	driver for
climate		can promote	vulnerable	to the	sustainability	Collaboratio	education,
change and	5. Cultural	sustainability	groups and	specific	in the	n in sharing	awareness,
other	Heritage as	, resilience,	addressing	context of	aftermath of	best	and
challenges.	a Source of	and the	their unique	the crisis is	climate-	practices,	knowledge
	Identity: It	continuity of	needs, the	essential for	related	lessons	sharing
	recognizes	cultural	document	effective	disasters.	learned, and	about the
	that cultural	practices in	aims to	crisis		innovative	importance
	heritage,	the face of	enhance the	communicati	5. Policy	approaches	of preserving
	including	climate	capacity of	on.	Integration:	is essential	traditions,
	traditions,	change and	stakeholders	Understandi	Integrating	for building	protecting
	artifacts, and	crises.	to support	ng the	cultural	resilience in	historical
	buildings,		and	cultural,	heritage	the face of	sites, and
	serves as a	5. Capacity	empower	social, and	consideratio	climate	promoting
	source of	Building	vulnerable	linguistic	ns into	change. By	sustainable
	identity for	and	populations	aspects of	emergency	exchanging	practices. By
	communities	Training:	in	the affected	response	knowledge	raising
	. Preserving	The	sustainability	community	and	and	awareness
	this heritage	document is	and climate	enables	humanitarian	experiences,	about the
	is essential	a reference	change	stakeholders	relief	stakeholders	value of
	for	to train	resilience	to	systems can	can enhance	heritage in
	maintaining	cultural first	efforts.	communicat	enhance	their	the context
	cultural	aiders,		e information	cultural	preparednes	of climate
	identity,	emergency		in a way that	resilience in	s, response	change,
	fostering	responders,		is	the face of	capabilities,	stakeholders
	resilience,	and		accessible,	climate	and	can inspire
	and	volunteers.		relevant, and	change	sustainability	action, foster
	promoting	By providing		culturally	impacts. By	strategies to	cultural
	sustainability	guidance on		sensitive,	advocating	protect	appreciation,
	in the face of	emergency		enhancing	for the	cultural	and promote
	climate	preparednes		the	inclusion of	heritage	sustainable
	change and	s, response		effectivenes	cultural	assets from	behaviors
	other	plans, and		s of	heritage first	the impacts	within
	challenges.	first aid		response	aid in	of climate-	communities
		operations,		efforts.	national and	related	
		the			international	disasters.	
		document			emergency		

			aims to enhance the capacity of stakeholders to address sustainability challenges and climate change impacts on cultural heritage.				response frameworks, stakeholders can promote the continuity of cultural practices and traditions essential for community resilience.		
Disaster	1. Cultural	1.	1.	1.	1.	1. Risk	1. Cultural	1. Multi-	1.
and Risk Manageme	Heritage as a Source of	Community Engagemen	Evidence- Based	Community Engagemen	Identificatio n of	Communica tion and	Heritage as a Driver of	Stakeholder Collaboratio	Resilience Building:
nt	Resilience:	t: The	Decision	t and	Vulnerable	Awareness:	Resilience:	n: The	The
	It highlights	document	Making: The	Participatio	Groups: The	Effective	The	document	document
	how cultural	highlights	document	n: The	publication	communicati	document	underscores	acknowledg
	heritage	the	advocates	document	emphasizes	on is	recognizes	the need for	es culture as
	plays a	significance	for	emphasizes	the	essential for	cultural	collaboration	a driver for
	crucial role	of engaging	evidence-	the active	identification	disaster	heritage as a	among	development
	in providing	local	based	involvement	and	preparednes	source of	multiple	and
	communities	communities	decision	of local	recognition	s and	strength,	stakeholders	emphasizes
	with a sense	in cultural	making in	populations	of vulnerable	response.	continuity,	, including	cultural
	of continuity,	heritage	cultural	in cultural	groups	By providing	and identity	cultural	traditions
	identity, and	preservation	heritage first	heritage	within	timely,	for	heritage	and coping
	resilience	efforts. By	aid. By	preservation	communities	accurate,	communities	professional	mechanisms
	during	involving	relying on	efforts. By	. By	and relevant	facing	S,	in fostering
	disasters and crises.	community members in	scientific	engaging	understandin	information	disasters. By	emergency	resilience within
	By	decision-	research, data	communities in decision-	g the vulnerabilitie	about heritage	valuing and safeguarding	responders, government	communities
	preserving	making	analysis, and	making	s of specific	risks,	heritage	agencies,	affected by
	and	processes,	on-the-	processes,	populations,	emergency	assets.	community	disasters.
	protecting	planning,	ground	planning,	such as	procedures,	stakeholders	organization	disasters.
	cultural	and	assessments	and	children,	and	can enhance	s, and	2.
	heritage	response		response	elderly	protective	community	international	Integration
	assets,	activities,	stakeholders	activities.	individuals,	measures,	resilience,	partners. By	into
	stakeholders	stakeholders	can make	stakeholders	persons with	stakeholders	promote	fostering	Emergency

Communities	lilat Heritage	uecisions,	lilal lile	anu
maintain	protection	prioritize	needs,	margin
their social	strategies	actions, and	perspectives	commu
fabric,	are culturally	allocate	, and	,
traditions,	sensitive,	resources	priorities of	stakeho
and	community-	effectively to	populations	can tail
connections	driven, and	protect	are taken	respon
to the past,	reflective of	heritage	into account,	strateg
contributing	local needs	assets	fostering	allocate
to their	and	during	ownership,	resourc
overall	priorities.	disasters	resilience,	and pro
resilience.		and crises.	and	targete
	2. Local		sustainability	suppor
2.	Knowledge	2. Research	in heritage	ensure
Community	and	and	protection.	protect
Engagemen	Resources:	Documenta		and we
t and	Communitie	tion:	2. Safety	being o
Empowerm	s often	Conducting	and Well-	these g
ent: Societal	possess	research and	being of	during
resilience is	valuable	documentati	Populations	disaste
promoted	local	on of cultural	: Ensuring	
through	knowledge,	heritage	the safety	2. Inclu
community	traditional	assets	and well-	Approa
engagement	practices,	before a	being of	: Inclus
and	and	crisis occurs	populations	approa
empowerme	resources	is essential	is a priority	that co
nt in heritage	that can be	for	in disaster	the dive
preservation	instrumental	assessing	and risk	needs,
efforts. By	in heritage	damage,	management	rights o
involving	protection	identifying	. By	vulnera
local	and disaster	risks, and	considering	groups
communities	response.	developing	the impact	essenti
in decision-	By tapping	response	of	disaste
making	into	strategies.	emergencies	risk
processes,	community	By	on	manage
capacity	expertise	documentin	communities	. By
building, and	and	g heritage	, including	adoptir
heritage	resources,	sites,	displacemen	inclusiv

informed

decisions.

can ensure

that heritage

can ensure

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can help

communities

disabilities. and nalized nunities olders ilor nse gies, te rces, rovide ed ort to e the ction ellof groups ers.

Engagemen t: Crisis communicati on involves lusive engaging paches communities sive aches stakeholders onsider . and versity. vulnerable and groups in of dialoque, able consultation. and s are tial in decisioner and making processes. gement By fostering open ing communicati ive on channels,

social cohesion, and support the recovery and rebuilding process following crises.

2. Cultural

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diverse

actors,

can pool

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assets

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crises.

Interdiscipli

Approach:

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and risk

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approach

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Cooperation

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can raise

empower

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facilitate

informed

decision-

making to

mitigate

risks and

protect

cultural

heritage

Community

assets.

2.

awareness.

communities

Continuity and **Traditions:** Cultural resilience involves maintaining and revitalizing cultural practices, traditions. and knowledge systems that contribute to community well-being and adaptive capacity in times of adversity. By preserving intangible cultural heritage, promoting intergenerati

partnerships Response: coordination recommend s integrating cultural heritage into stakeholders national and local resources, emergency expertise, response and efforts systems to to enhance leverage its preparednes resiliences, response, building and recovery potential. in protecting

Community Coping Mechanism s: It mentions that communities often have time-tested coping mechanisms and a wealth management of knowledge, like interdisciplin traditional building methods, that should be utilized in reconstructi from various on and

protection initiatives, stakeholders can empower communities to take ownership of their heritage, build resilience, and contribute to disaster risk management .	stakeholders can leverage indigenous knowledge and community networks to enhance preparednes s, response capabilities, and resilience in the face of disasters and risks.	objects, and practices, stakeholders can create baseline data, monitor changes, and inform decision making in disaster and risk management . 3. Policy Integration:	t, trauma, and loss, stakeholders can implement measures to protect populations, provide support, and mitigate risks to cultural heritage and human lives. 3. Risk Communica	practices, cultural heritage first aiders can ensure that vulnerable populations are actively engaged, consulted, and empowered to participate in decision-making processes, planning.	listening to concerns, and involving diverse voices in planning and response activities, stakeholders can build trust, promote collaboration , and enhance the resilience of communities	onal knowledge transfer, and supporting cultural expressions, stakeholders can strengthen community resilience and foster a sense of continuity and belonging.	fields, such as heritage conservation , emergency management , risk assessment, community engagement, and humanitarian assistance. By bringing together diverse perspectives and skills, stakeholders	recovery efforts. 4. Inclusive Attitude: It suggests that cultural heritage first aid should embrace an inclusive outlook to recognize and protect all elements of cultural heritage.
3. Inclusive	Empowerm	The	tion and	and	in	Protection	can address	5.
Approaches	ent and	document	Awareness:	response	safeguarding	and Risk	complex	Interdiscipli
: Part of the	Ownership:	highlights	Effective	activities,	cultural	Reduction:	challenges,	nary
document	Empowering	the	communicati	promoting	heritage	Cultural	identify	Approach: It
advocates	communities	importance	on with	equity,	during	resilience is	innovative	proposes
for inclusive	to take	of	populations	social	emergencies	linked to the	solutions,	integrating
approaches	ownership of	integrating	is essential	justice, and		protection	and	scientific
to cultural	their cultural	cultural	for disaster	resilience.		and risk	strengthen	knowledge
heritage first	heritage	heritage	preparednes		3.	reduction of	the	and policy
aid that	fosters a	consideratio	s and	3. Capacity	Stakeholder	heritage	resilience of	frameworks
recognize	sense of	ns into	response.	Building	Coordinatio	assets in the	cultural	into cultural
and value	responsibilit	broader	By raising	and	n: Effective	face of	heritage in	heritage first
diverse	y, pride, and	disaster risk	awareness	Training:	crisis	disasters. By	the face of	aid efforts to
forms of	resilience.	management	about	Building the	communicati	implementin	emergencies	ensure
heritage,	By providing	policies and	heritage	capacity of	on requires	g proactive	•	effective and
including	training,	frameworks.	risks,	vulnerable	coordination	measures,	0 1 0001 0001	informed
vernacular	capacity	By	emergency	groups,	and	such as risk	3. Local and	decision-
heritage	building	advocating for the	procedures,	including	collaboration	assessments	Global	making.
often	opportunitie	1	and	training,	among	, emergency	Engagemen	
overlooked	s, and	inclusion of	protective	awareness-	stakeholders	planning,	t: Effective	
in traditional	support for	heritage	measures,	raising, and	, including	and	cooperation	

communitystakeholders skill structural responses. protection in cultural entails By reinforceme engaging led national and can development heritage both local embracing initiatives, local , is crucial professional empower nts. inclusivity stakeholders policies. populations for stakeholders communities s, and diversity can stakeholders to take enhancina emergency can reduce and global vulnerabilitie in heritage empower can ensure proactive their responders, partners in s, mitigate preservation communities that heritage steps, make preparednes government disaster and efforts. risks, and to protect. is prioritized. informed s, response agencies. risk stakeholders preserve, coordinated. decisions, capabilities, and enhance the management can promote and and resilience of efforts. By and promote and community social their heritage integrated contribute to resilience in organization cultural involving cohesion, into overall heritage emergencies s. By sharing heritage local assets. resilience. contributing risk preservation . By information. sites and communities in decisionmanagement efforts and to disaster providing aligning collections community risk strategies. during targeted strategies. to withstand making, well-being in crises. and recover management support and and planning, the face of and 4. Capacity resources. establishina from and disasters Building sustainable 4. Capacity stakeholders communicati emergencies response and risks. development activities. **Building** can on and Training: and empower protocols. stakeholders 4. Capacity Building the Training: vulnerable stakeholders 4. can ensure **Building** 4. Inclusive can enhance capacity of Building the populations Community that and **Approaches** to contribute the Engagemen interventions cultural capacity of : The heritage to heritage efficiency, t and Knowledge populations, are protection effectivenes contextually **Sharing:** document professional including Ownership: efforts, s. and Cultural relevant. Building the advocates community mitigate coherence of culturally capacity of for inclusive members. resilience is emergency communities approaches responders. risks, and response reinforced sensitive, volunteers. , cultural first that and and cultural recover from efforts to through and heritage disasters. protect aiders, and recognize community community communityheritage and respect members is professional engagement, driven. emergency 4. Risk the diversity crucial for s. is crucial assets and Additionally, responders participation, Communica support is essential of effective for effective and tion and affected collaborating communities disaster and disaster for ownership of and their Awareness: populations. with enhancing risk management heritage international societal heritage. By management . By Effective preservation organization resilience in embracing . By providina communicati efforts. By s, donors, inclusivity, Information disaster and providing training, on with involving Disseminati and experts. risk diversity, training, tools, and vulnerable local

management and cultural . By sensitivity in heritage providing training, preservation tools, and efforts. resources stakeholders for heritage can promote protection. social stakeholders cohesion, can equity, and empower community individuals well-being, and enhancing communities resilience in the face of to respond effectively to disasters emergencies and risks. , mitigate risks, and 5. promote Collaboratio resilience. n and **Partnership** 5. Policy Integration Collaboratio and n between Coordinatio communities n: Societal . cultural resilience is heritage strengthene professional d through policy emergency integration responders, and and other coordination stakeholders

is essential

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management

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heritage first

disaster risk

tools, and resources resources for heritage for heritage protection. protection, stakeholders stakeholders can enhance can enhance the preparednes preparednes s, response s, response capabilities. capabilities, and resilience in resilience of the face of populations emergencies safeguarding heritage 5. Policy assets. Developme

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5. Inclusive **Approaches** : The document advocates for inclusive approaches that consider the diversity. needs, and rights of populations in disaster and risk management . By embracing inclusivity, cultural sensitivity, and equity, stakeholders

on: Crisis groups is communicati disaster on involves preparednes disseminatin response. information By providing through accessible. various culturally channels. sensitive, such as social media, languageappropriate websites. information community meetinas. heritage and traditional media. By emergency procedures, using and support multiple services. communicati stakeholders on can ensure platforms. stakeholders vulnerable can reach populations diverse audiences. informed, ensure prepared, accessibility, and able to and promote transparency in sharing informed decisions to updates, safeguard alerts, and their cultural instructions heritage and related to well-being. heritage protection and

communities stakeholders . and vulnerable groups in decisionmakina. planning, and response activities, stakeholders can empower communities . build social capital, and promote a sense of ownership and responsibilit y for safeguarding cultural heritage in times of crisis.

among 5. Adaptive risk **Strategies** and . Bv Innovation: Cultural resilience involves adaptive and strategies.

stakeholders can access resources. technical support, and best practices to enhance the protection and recovery of cultural heritage on a global scale.

Information

4.

Sharing and Communica tion: Cooperation relies on information sharina. communicati on, and transparency stakeholders involved in disaster and management establishing communicati on channels. sharing data, disseminatin

management frameworks. Ву advocating for the inclusion of heritage consideratio ns in emergency response policies. stakeholders can ensure that heritage protection is prioritized. coordinated. and integrated into overall risk management strategies.

. By

fosterina

sharing

es, and

efforts.

collective

expertise,

resources.

enhance

heritage

protection.

capabilities.

response

resilience.

and

and

policies, auidelines. partnerships. and protocols for responsibiliti heritage first aid, coordinating stakeholders can ensure a stakeholders coordinated. can leverage systematic, and timely response to heritagerelated risks networks to and disasters. 6. nary

Interdiscipli Collaboratio n: Science and policy intersect in the context of disaster and risk management through interdisciplin ary collaboration . By bringing together experts from various fields. including heritage

can promote social cohesion, community well-being. and sustainable development , enhancing resilience in the face of emergencies

6.

Collaboratio n and **Partnership** Collaboratio n between populations, cultural heritage professional s, emergency responders, and other stakeholders is essential for effective disaster management . By fosterina partnerships. sharing responsibiliti

Collaboratio emergency n and **Partnership**

s:

response. 5. Language and Cultural Collaboratio n between Sensitivity: stakeholders Effective , vulnerable crisis groups. communicati on considers community the linguistic organization s. and and cultural service diversity of providers is communities essential for . By addressing providing information the needs and priorities in local of vulnerable languages. populations using in disaster culturally management appropriate . By messaging, and fostering partnerships, respecting cultural sharing responsibiliti norms and es. and practices. coordinating stakeholders efforts. can ensure stakeholders that can leverage communicati collective on is clear, inclusive, expertise, and resources. and respectful, networks to fostering understandin enhance the

protection.

g,

innovation. g updates, and stakeholders can facilitate creativity in responding coordination to changing . decisionconditions making, and and mutual challenges. understandin By fostering g to support effective adaptive capacity, response promoting and recovery learning, and efforts for cultural encouraging innovation in heritage in heritage times of conservation crisis. and disaster management

practices.

the

and

from

cultural

heritage,

institutions.

communities

to cope with

and recover

emergencies

6. Capacity

Knowledge

Building

and

stakeholders

can enhance

resilience of

5. Capacity **Building** and Training: Cooperation includes capacity building, training, and knowledge exchange initiatives to enhance the skills. competencie s. and preparednes s of stakeholders involved in safeguarding

			1		ı
conservation	es, and	support, and	cooperation,	Sharing:	cultural
, emergency	coordinating	resilience of	and	Cultural	heritage
management	efforts,	vulnerable	engagement	resilience is	during
, policy	stakeholders	groups in	in heritage	strengthene	emergencies
development	can leverage	emergencies	preservation	d through	. By
, and	collective		efforts.	capacity	providing
scientific	expertise,			building,	training
research,	resources,		6. Feedback	knowledge	programs,
stakeholders	and		and	sharing, and	workshops,
can leverage	networks to		Evaluation:	skills	and
diverse	enhance		Crisis	development	resources,
perspectives	heritage		communicati	in heritage	stakeholders
, expertise,	protection,		on involves	conservation	can build the
and	response		soliciting	and disaster	capacity of
knowledge	capabilities,		feedback.	risk	individuals,
to address	and		monitoring	management	institutions,
complex	resilience.		communicati	. By	and
challenges			on channels.	providing	communities
and promote			and	training,	to respond
sustainable			evaluating	resources,	to disasters,
solutions.			the	and	mitigate
			effectivenes	technical	risks, and
			s of	assistance	protect
			messaging	to	heritage
			and	stakeholders	assets,
			outreach		fostering a
			activities. By	communities	culture of
			seeking	, and	cooperation
			input from	institutions,	and shared
			stakeholders	stakeholders	responsibilit
			, assessing	can enhance	y.
			communicati	preparednes	
			on	s, response	
			outcomes,	capabilities,	
			and	and recovery	
			adapting	outcomes,	
			strategies	fostering	
			based on	resilience in	
			lessons	safeguarding	
		I	.5500110		I

						learned, stakeholders can improve communicati on practices, address gaps, and enhance the impact of communicati on efforts in disaster and risk management	cultural heritage assets and promoting sustainable development		
Culture and Heritage	1. Resilience	1. Community	1. Integration	The document	1. Inclusive Attitude:	1. Communica	1. Resilience	1. Coordinatio	1. Heritage as a Driver
rioniago	Through	Engagemen	of Science	does not	The	tion	Building:	n with	for
	Cultural	t: The	and Policy:	explicitly	document	Strategies:	The	Emergency	Developme
	Traditions:	document	The	discuss	stresses the	The	document	Actors: It	nt: lt
	It highlights	emphasizes	document	population	importance	document	acknowledg	emphasizes	recognizes
	the	the	emphasizes	management	of an	emphasizes	es culture as	the	culture as a
	significance	importance	the need to	in the	inclusive	the	a driver for	importance	driver for
	of cultural	of engaging	integrate	context of	outlook to	importance	development	of	development
	traditions in	with the	scientific	culture and	recognize	of identifying	and	coordinating	and
	fostering	community,	knowledge	heritage. It	and protect	strategies for	highlights	cultural	highlights
	resilience,	including	and policy frameworks	primarily focuses on	all elements of cultural	communicati	the role of cultural	heritage first	the potential
	stating that stories of	performers, practitioners,	into cultural	the	heritage,	ng with emergency	traditions	aid plans with other	of cultural heritage to
	resilience	spiritual	heritage first	importance	indicating	actors,	and coping	emergency	contribute to
	often surface	leaders, and	aid efforts to	of protecting	the need for	stakeholders	mechanisms	actors and	community
	where	elders, to	ensure	and	cultural	, affected	in fostering	agencies	resilience
	culture plays	assess the	effective and	preserving	heritage first	communities	resilience	operating in	and
	a central	impact of	informed	cultural	aiders to be	, and media	within	the area,	development
	role.	disasters on	decision-	heritage	aware of the	groups in	communities	highlighting	, indicating
		intangible	making.	during times	needs of	the affected	affected by	the need to	that heritage
	2.	heritage.		of crisis,	vulnerable	area,	disasters,	align efforts	plays a
	Community		2. Context-	emphasizing	groups.	highlighting	emphasizing	with	central role
	Coping	2.	Specific	community		the need for	the	structural	in driving

Mechanism	Community	Response:	engagement,	2.	effective	importance	safety	positive
s: The	Coping	Understandi	resilience	Community	crisis	of cultural	assessments	change
document	Mechanism	ng the wider	building, and	Engagemen	communicati	resilience in	and	within
acknowledg	s: It	emergency	the	t: It	on.	times of	emergency	societies.
es that	mentions	context is	integration	emphasizes		crisis.	management	
communities	that	crucial for	of cultural	the	2. Local		activities.	2.
possess	communities	providing	heritage into	importance	Language	2.		Resilience
time-tested	have time-	effective	emergency	of engaging	and	Integration	2.	Building: It
coping	tested	cultural	response	with the	Communica	of Cultural	Engagemen	also
mechanisms	coping	heritage first	systems.	community,	tion: It	Heritage: It	t with	emphasizes
and a wealth	mechanisms	aid,		including	suggests	underscores	Custodians:	the role of
of	and a wealth	highlighting		vulnerable	identifying	the need to	It also	cultural
knowledge,	of	the		groups such	strategies	integrate	suggests	traditions
including	knowledge,	importance		as women,	based on the	cultural	consulting	and coping
traditional	such as	of		children, and	preferred	heritage into	with	mechanisms
building	traditional	integrating		the elderly,	local	national and	custodians	, rooted in
methods.	building	scientific		to assess	language(s)	local	when	heritage, in
These	methods,	analysis and		the impact	or forms of	emergency	heritage	fostering
should be	which	policy		of disasters	communicati	response	sites are	resilience
considered	should be	consideratio		on intangible	on in the	systems to	used to set	within
in	utilized in	ns into		heritage.	affected	leverage its	up	communities
reconstructi	reconstructi	response			area to	resilience-	temporary	affected by
on and	on and	strategies.		3.	ensure clear	building	shelters	disasters,
recovery	recovery			Vulnerable	and effective	potential,	during first	showcasing
efforts.	efforts.	3. Inclusive		Group	communicati	indicating	aid,	how heritage
		Attitude and		Protection	on with all	that cultural	indicating	can drive
3.	3.	Respect for		Efforts: It	stakeholders	heritage can	the	resilience
Protection	Community	Diversity: It		also	involved in	play a	importance	and recovery
of Cultural	Protection	stresses the		highlights	cultural	central role	of engaging	efforts in
Heritage: It	Efforts:	importance		the need to	heritage first	in enhancing	with local	times of
advocates	Communitie	of an		protect	aid	community	custodians	crisis.
for the	s trapped in	inclusive		vulnerable	operations.	resilience.	to provide	
protection of	violent	outlook to		groups			guidance on	3. Inclusive
cultural	conflicts	recognize		during	3.	3.	the safe use	Policy
heritage,	have been	and protect		cultural	Community	Community	of cultural	Framework
which is	known to	all elements		heritage first	Engagemen	Coping	heritage	s: The
essential in	prioritize the	of cultural		aid efforts,	t: Effective	Mechanism	sites during	document
helping	protection of	heritage,		indicating	crisis	s: The	emergencies	stresses the
individuals	their cultural	indicating		that cultural	communicati	document		importance

overcome	heritage	the need for	heritage first	on involves	mentions		of inclusive
trauma and	even when	policy	aid should	engaging	that	3.	policy
return to	personal	frameworks	take into	with the	communities	Interdiscipli	frameworks
their daily	security is at	that	consideratio	community,	often have	nary	that
routines.	risk,	embrace	n the needs	including	time-tested	Collaboratio	embrace
This	showcasing	diversity and	of vulnerable	performers,	coping	n: The	diversity and
illustrates	the strong	inclusivity.	groups.	practitioners,	mechanisms	document	inclusivity,
the role of	connection	-		spiritual	and a wealth	stresses the	indicating
heritage in	between	4.	4. Context-	leaders, and	of	need for	the need for
fostering	communities	Community	Specific	elders, to	knowledge,	close	policy
resilience.	and their	Engagemen	Response:	assess the	such as	cooperation	frameworks
	heritage.	t and Policy:	Understandi	impact of	traditional	with relevant	that
4.		It also	ng the wider	disasters on	building	government	recognize
Integration	4.	highlights	emergency	intangible	methods,	and	and leverage
into	Community	the	context is	heritage and	which	humanitarian	heritage as a
Emergency	Resilience	significance	crucial for	to ensure	should be	relief	driver for
Response	Building:	of engaging	providing	that	utilized in	agencies to	positive
Systems:	The	with the	effective	communicati	reconstructi	integrate	development
Stressing	document	community	cultural	on strategies	on and	cultural	outcomes
the	highlights	and relevant	heritage first	are culturally	recovery	heritage first	within
resilience-	that	groups	aid,	sensitive.	efforts,	aid with	communities
building	protecting	within the	highlighting		showcasing	broader	
potential of	cultural	community	the	4.	how cultural	humanitarian	
cultural	heritage is	to inform	importance	Stakeholder	resilience	assistance,	4.
heritage, the	essential for	policy	of identifying	Engagemen	can be	indicating	Community
document	helping	decisions	vulnerable	t: lt	harnessed	that actions	Engagemen
calls for its	communities	regarding	groups and	underscores	for post-	for securing	t: Effective
integration	overcome	the	their specific	the	crisis	cultural	cultural
into national	trauma and	safeguarding	needs in the	importance	recovery.	heritage	heritage first
and local	resume	of intangible	affected	of engaging		should be	aid involves
emergency	normal daily	heritage,	area.	with	4. Inclusive	initiated in	engaging
response	practices,	showcasing		stakeholders	Attitude:	coordination	with the
systems.	indicating	the	5. Inclusive	and actors	Cultural	with relevant	community,
	the role of	integration	Policy	at the site to	heritage first	agencies.	including
5. Inclusive	heritage in	of	Framework	assess their	aid should		vulnerable
Attitude and	building	community	s: The	perception	embrace an	4. Inclusive	groups, to
Respect for	community	perspectives	publication	of threats,	inclusive	Attitude:	assess the
Diversity: It	resilience.	into policy	stresses the	constraints,	outlook to	Cooperation	impact of
also		frameworks.	importance	and needs,	recognize	in the	disasters on

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and heritage preservation efforts. government and humanitarian relief agencies to ensure that communicati on efforts are aligned with broader and heritage preservation efforts. government and humanitarian relief and humanitarian relief and humanitarian relief and efforts to agencies to ensure that communicati on efforts are aligned with broader government and frameworks into cultural heritage first aid efforts to ensure cooperation involves emergency response with the systems to highlighting and local potential as			of policy			cooperating		crisis.	publication
preservation efforts. and humanitarian relief agencies to ensure that communicati on efforts on efforts on efforts are aligned with broader on effoliation and local potential as			frameworks			with relevant	and policy		suggests
efforts. humanitarian relief aid efforts to agencies to ensure that communicati on efforts on efforts are aligned with broader efforts. heritage first aid efforts to ensure that effective and involves emergency engaging response with the systems to heritage into the first aid efforts to ensure that cooperation involves emergency engaging response with the systems to heritage into the first aid efforts to ensure that cooperation involves emergency engaging response with the systems to heritage into the tile effective and involves emergency engaging response with the systems to heritage into the tile effective and involves emergency engaging response with the systems to heritage into the tile effective and involves emergency engaging response with the systems to heritage into the tile effective and involves emergency engaging response with the systems to heritage into the tile effective and involves emergency engaging response with the systems to heritage into the tile effective and involves emergency engaging response are aligned with broader highlighting and local potential as			and heritage			government	frameworks	5.	integrating
relief aid efforts to ensure that effective and involves emergency communicati on efforts on efforts are aligned with broader on efforts with broader on efforts and local potential as			preservation			and	into cultural	Community	cultural
agencies to ensure that effective and involves emergency communicati on efforts on efforts are aligned with broader ensure that effective and involves emergency engaging response decision- with the systems to are aligned with broader highlighting and local potential as			efforts.			humanitarian	heritage first		heritage into
ensure that communicati informed engaging response on efforts are aligned making, community harness its with broader highlighting and local potential as						relief	aid efforts to	t: Effective	national and
communicati informed engaging response on efforts decision- with the systems to are aligned making, community harness its with broader highlighting and local potential as						agencies to	ensure	cooperation	local
on efforts decision- with the systems to are aligned making, community harness its with broader highlighting and local potential as						ensure that	effective and	involves	emergency
are aligned making, community harness its with broader highlighting and local potential as						communicati	informed	engaging	response
with broader highlighting and local potential as						on efforts	decision-		
						are aligned	making,	community	harness its
						with broader	highlighting	and local	potential as
						relief and		networks to	•
recovery interdisciplin utilize their development						recovery	interdisciplin	utilize their	development
initiatives. ary nature of time-tested and						,	•	time-tested	•

				building cultural resilience in the context of culture and heritage.	coping mechanisms and knowledge in reconstructi on and recovery efforts, highlighting the importance of community involvement in cooperative cultural heritage first aid initiatives.	resilience, indicating that heritage should be considered a priority in emergency response planning.
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12 / ICOMOS - Heritage and the Sustainable Development Goals: Policy Guidance for Heritage and Development Actors

Table 5. Policy analysis: ICOMOS - Heritage and the Sustainable Development Goals: Policy Guidance for Heritage and Development Actors

Title: ICOMOS - Heritage and the Sustainable Developmen t Goals: Policy Guidance for	Type summary: BP-policy guidance documents	Content summary: Comprehens ive guide on integrating heritage consideratio ns into	SyRI- relevancies: All	DRM references: None	Explicit crisis scenarios mentioned: Flood	CORE/s mentioned: None	Date of issue/launch: 2020	
Policy Guidance for		ns into sustainable						
Heritage and		development practices						

Developmen t Actors									
	Societal Resilience	Community	Science and Policy	Population manageme nt	Vulnerable- group engagemen t	Crisis communica tion	Cultural resilience	Cooperatio n	Heritage as a driver
Sustainabili ty and Climate Change	In terms of social, environment al, and integrated sustainability, the process of safeguarding the Medina of Fez has focused on the participation and integration of local society in the sustainability of the rehabilitation and conservation project,-24 This ingenious agricultural, water, and land management system and the cultural	Participation was high: a number of local NGOs were involved in the project development between ADER-Fez and the population; and many local stakeholders participated in the social assessment23 Enhance local knowledge for sustainable food production25 worldwide communities must be empowered to foster the regeneration	The SDGs Working Group has prepared this Policy Guidance document to illustrate the many ways in which heritage addresses the SDGs-10 The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Developmen t, adopted by the United Nations in 2015-12 The Policy Guidance document is the first step in addressing this gap12 it represents a first attempt to provide a	heritage, particularly agricultural and cultural landscapes, can provide ecosystem services and benefits, food, and livelihood security for millions24	schep aims to create sustainable jobs and better employment opportunitie s for local community members and youth, specifically in low-income and poverty-pocket areas47		culture is as essential as the economic, social, and environment al dimensions of sustainable development -13 harnessing traditional knowledge for future innovation in order to address climate action and sustainability challenges28 its advocacy for local governments and cultural heritage as a core element of cultural manifestations	ICOMOS SDGs Working Group, in cooperation with the wider ICOMOS membership -8 Working with heritage and environment al specialists can help to provide affordable and clean energy solutions in cultural landscapes, rural, and urban settlements 56 governments at multiple scales to protect and integrate heritage with sustainable	heritage— natural and cultural, tangible and intangible— is fundamental to addressing the United Nations (UN) Sustainable Developmen t Goals (SDGs)5 to harness the power of heritage to accelerate the achievement of the SDGs culture and heritage in sustainable development was recognized by the United Nations (UN) 11 Enhance

	practice of preserving and maintaining this system has proved its resilience to climatic changes, offering a possible solution to food sustainability for our future29 Recognise and use appropriate heritage-based techniques, knowledge and social organization to strengthen resilience and reduce the effects of natural hazards and disasters89	, adaptation and resilience of the biodiverse places where they live-100 heritage communities and groups to engage in timely and informed participation -113	policy framework for all actors, including international organization s, national and local governments , businesses, civil society, and expert organization s-15 ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns-13 Harness the potential of strategic partnerships in heritage processes to foster sustainability -oriented heritage and development policies and practices-113				contributes to SDG 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communitie s, specifically Target 11.4);-35	development , through effective communicati on, allocation of resources, development and implementati on of adequate regulatory frameworks; -113 different heritage organization s, institutions and professional s to communicat e and cooperate throughout heritage conservation and management processes 113	sustainable socio- economic opportunitie s for all through heritage20 Harness heritage, including rural and agricultural landscapes, waterscapes and associated intangible and biotic heritage, for sustainable food production and consumption25 Strengthenin g the dimensions of sustainable development is an essential part of the World Heritage cycle16 accelerate
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				the implementati on of the SDGs using heritage-15 Both cultural and natural heritage sites, while under immense pressure from the impacts of urbanization -13 Harness the potential of heritage in providing viable strategies for the sustainable management of water resources that supports the availability of fresh water and sanitation for all51 Harness the potential of heritage for
				Harness the

				development models-57 Harness heritage to enhance the adaptive and transformati ve capacity of communities and build resilience against climate change89 heritage can become a tool to serve political purposes that are misaligned with sustainability goals-106
Disaster and Risk Manageme nt	Strengthen the capacity of heritage sites to have risk reduction and management strategies in place to protect against future	Disasters, including climate-related ones, or biological ones like pandemics, as well as wars and conflicts, can exacerbate poverty,		Intangible heritage, including Indigenous knowledge and local skills, can help to reduce exposure and vulnerability to climate-

Outhwa and		epidemics and pandemics 33			especially for the most vulnerable 20	Outhurs	the charry	related extreme events and other environment al shocks and disasters20 Reduce exposure and vulnerability to climate- related extreme weather events and other economic, social, and environment al shocks and disasters by integrating heritage and Indigenous knowledge in community planning and services20
Culture and Heritage	Heirtage enables social cohesion, fosters socio- economic	the shared resources embodied in heritage to achieve Prosperity of communities	contribution and be leveraged by all actors in the heritage and development	Ensure that no one suffers from socio-economic exclusion because of	Heritage can contribute to eradicating extreme poverty for all20 Ensure that	Cultural landscapes, in particular, constitute a living heritage, closely	the shared medium of heritage and its connections with all aspects of	

	regeneration and poverty reduction, strengthens social wellbeing, improves the appeal and creativity of regions, and enhances longterm tourism benefits-12 the connecting power of heritage for social cohesion and dialogue, to achieve Peace within and among societies (SDGs)-18 Heritage sites and practices can offer platforms for shared identities, experiences, and exchange, which help alleviate	consult local communities and ensure that they decide whether specific intangible heritage practices need transforming or enhancemen t to ensure healthy lives and the promotion of well-being33 involving community members in site development through training, awareness, and job creation related to cultural heritage46 Heritage sites embody a wide range of values	fields to improve policy and practice14	their culture and heritage-20	any heritage- based sustainable economic opportunity benefits from social protection systems for vulnerable groups20 Harness the power of heritage in ensuring healthy lives and the promotion of well-being for all at all ages33 Heritage organisation s can ensure the full and effective participation of all genders and equal opportunitie s for leadership at all levels of decision- making44 Ensure that all genders		connecting culture, nature and communities100	human life to create Partnerships the shared medium of heritage and its connections with all aspects of human life, to create Partnerships -18 Support collaborative initiatives between the heritage sector and educational institutions39 Harness the potential of heritage to stimulate local empowerme nt and cooperation through shared responsibilit y for ensuring healthy terrestrial ecosystems.	
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social	that can be	are able to	-100
inequalities	valorised by	access and	
and support	and for local	enjoy	
the social	communities	heritage	
cohesion	58	equally45	
and dignity	The shared	Create	
of	use of	spaces and	
communities	streets, open	opportunitie	
70	and green	s for	
Harness the	spaces, and	intercultural	
role of	the entire	encounters	
heritage in	historic	and	
the	urban	communicati	
development	landscape,	on among	
of just,	as well as	conflicting	
inclusive and	the intrinsic	narratives,	
peaceful	relationship	through	
societies-	between	cultural	
107	public and	heritage	
	private	sites and	
	spheres, can	practices, by	
	stimulate	engaging all	
	interaction,	communities	
	exchange,	, groups and	
	and	individuals,	
	integration	with	
	between	attention to	
	different	racial,	
	communities	ethnic,	
	and between	gender,	
	existing and	intergenerati	
	new	onal and	
	residents	disability	
	76	barriers107	
	The shared		
	use of		
	streets, open		
	and green		
	spaces, and		

11	1	1		
the entire				
historic				
urban				
landscape,				
as well as				
the intrinsic				
relationship				
between				
public and				
private				
spheres, can				
stimulate				
interaction,				
exchange,				
and				
integration				
between				
different				
communities				
and between				
existing and				
new				
residents				
76				
Harness the				
naturation of				
potential of				
heritage to				
increase the				
adaptation				
and				
resilience of				
coastal				
communities				
to natural				
hazards,				
climate				
change and				
anthropogen				

	ic activities-				
	95				

13 / ICOMOS-IFLA Principles Concerning Rural Landscapes as Heritage

Table 6. Policy analysis: ICOMOS-IFLA Principles Concerning Rural Landscapes as Heritage

Title: ICOMOS- IFLA Principles Concerning Rural Landscapes as Heritage	Type summary: BP-Policies and regulations	Content summary: Document that providing guidance on the ethical, cultural, environment al, and sustainable transformati on of rural landscape systems	SyRI- relevancies: Adaptive governance; Social inclusivenes s and interaction; Socio- economic Resilience	DRM references: <i>None</i>	Explicit crisis scenarios mentioned: None	CORE/s mentioned: None	Date of issue/launch: 2017		
	Societal Resilience	Community	Science and Policy	Population manageme nt	Vulnerable- group engagemen	Crisis communica tion	Cultural resilience	Cooperatio n	Heritage as a driver
					t				
Sustainabilit	Rural	Communitie		Increasing					Rural
y and	landscapes	s as		human					landscapes
Climate	are multifunction	knowledgeh olders or		populations and climate					are also one of the most
Change	al	local		change					common
	resources.(2)	initiatives		make rural					types of
	rural heritage	and		landscapes					continuing
	is an	collaboration		vulnerable to					cultural
	economic resource: its	among stakeholders		risks of loss and/or					landscapes.(1)

	use should be appropriate and should provide vital support to its long-term sustainability .(3) Many rural systems have proven to be sustainable and resilient over time.(4) Many rural systems have proven to be sustainable and resilient over time. (4)	, rural and urban inhabitants, and professional s have contributed to conservation , awareness, and enhancemen t of rural landscapes as a valuable shared resource.(4)	abandonme nt or radical change.(3) Demographi c and cultural (population growth in urban areas and depopulatio n in rural areas, urban expansion, intensive infrastructur e works, development pressures, loss of traditional practices, techniques, local knowledge, and cultures); (3)			Identification of rural landscapes values at any level aims to provide awareness of rural landscapes' tangible and intangible characters and values, and is the first and necessary step to promote the sustainable conservation of such areas and transmission of their associated knowledge and cultural meanings to future generations. (3)
Disaster and Risk Manageme nt					Promote extensive and ongoing cooperation among public institutions, nongovernm	Heritage can contribute to sustaining and increasing the adaptation and

						ental organization s, and universities for research, information sharing, technical assistance, and coordination of a wide variety of knowledge building activities at all administrativ e levels.5		resilience of rural landscapes by supporting rural and urban inhabitants, local communities, governments, industries, and corporations as integral aspect to managing the dynamic nature, threats, risks, strengths, and potentialities of such areas. (3)
Culture and Heritage	Rural landscapes often provide distinct economic and tourism benefits when closely associated with the communicati	Rural landscape as heritage also includes associated cultural knowledge, traditions, practices, expressions of local human	The complex character of rural landscapes necessitates development of both specific and cross-sectoral policies that consider	timing of data collection and organisation, and involve both experts and local inhabitants.		rural landscapes contribute to land conservation (nature, environment, soil, hydrographi c networks) and the transmission	expand their cooperative actions by adopting the dissemination and use of the following principles in order to promote the understanding, effective	Rural landscape as heritage: Refers to the tangible and intangible heritage of rural areas.(2) Rural landscape as heritage

	on and enhancemen t of their heritage values. (4)	communities identity and belonging, and the cultural values and meanings attributed to those landscapes by past and contemporar y people and communities . (2)	broad cultural, social, economic, and environment al factors.5 Prepare effective policies based on informed local and other knowledge of the landscapes, their strengths and weaknesses, as well as potential threats and opportunitie s. Sustainably manage rural landscapes and their heritage values				of rural cultures (techniques, knowledge of environment, cultural traditions, etc.) to future generations. (4)	protection, sustainable transformati on, and transmission and appreciation of rural landscape heritage as part of human societies and cultures and a crucial resource across the world.(2) These tools should integrate local, traditional and scientific knowledge and use systematic methods that are readily achievable and suitable for use by both specialists and non-specialists in all countries	encompasse s cultural, spiritual, and natural attributes that contribute to the continuation of biocultural diversity. (3) Understand rural landscapes and their heritage values (5)
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	in order to collect and compare rural landscapes internationall y and locally. (5) Communica te
	awareness
	of the
	heritage
	values of
	rural
	landscapes
	through
	collaborativ
	e
	participator
	y actions,
	such as
	shared
	learning,
	education,
	capacity
	building,
	heritage
	interpretati

		an and
		on and
		research
		activities.
		Cooperatio
		n between
		rural, peri-
		urban, and
		urban
		inhabitants
		should be
		actively
		encouraged
		and
		practiced,
		both in
		sharing
		knowledge
		of rural
		landscapes
		' heritage
		and the
		responsibilit
		ies for their
		manageme
		nt.6
		Because
		many rural
		many rurai

I I	1	1
		landscapes
		are a
		mosaic of
		private,
		corporate,
		and
		government
		ownership,
		collaborativ
		e working
		relationship
		s are
		necessary.
		collaboration
		from local to global scales
		and among
		all public
		and private stakeholders

22 / UNESCO Thematic Indicators for Culture in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

Title:	Type	Content	SyRI-	DRM	Explicit crisis	CORE/s	Date of	
UNESCO	summary:	summary:	relevancies:	references:	scenarios	mentioned:	issue/launch	
Thematic	Indicators	UN-issued	Adaptive	None	mentioned:	None	:	
Indicators		framework	governance;		None		2019	
for Culture in	η	for charting	Health and					
the 2030		2030	wellbeing;					
Agenda for		Agenda	Social					
Sustainable			interaction					

Developmen t	cultural progress	and inclusivenes s						
Societal Resilience	Community	Science and Policy	Population manageme nt	Vulnerable- group engagemen t	Crisis communica tion	Cultural resilience	Cooperatio n	Heritage as a driver
Sustainabili ty and Climate Change Change Cha	- The document emphasizes the importance of integrating cultural factors, knowledge, traditions, and practices of all people and communities into local strategies on environment al sustainability . This integration recognizes the role of communities in shaping sustainable practices	1. The document emphasizes the importance of evidence-based policy-making by calling for improved assessments of the financial commitment of countries and cities to safeguarding cultural and natural heritage, as well as evidence for the role of culture in enhancing resilience and sustainable	1. The document emphazises the importance of inclusive public spaces that are available to all social and cultural groups within the population, highlighting the role of cultural facilities in enhancing urban spaces and reinforcing cultural identity 36. This inclusive approach to urban planning	1. The document draws attention to the importance of assessing the degree of respect accorded to people from different cultures to practice and participate in cultural activities, highlighting the need for intercultural understandin g and respect for the rights of vulnerable groups. This assessment aims to ensure the	While crisis communicati on is not directly discussed in the context of climate change and sustainability, the document's focus on data-driven assessments, monitoring of policies, and inclusive planning processes can contribute to effective communicati on strategies in times of crisis related to sustainable development	1. The document highlights the role of culture in enhancing resilience through sustainable safeguarding and management of tangible and intangible cultural heritage, as well as natural heritage, to foster climate change mitigation and adaptation. This highlights the	1. It Maintains the need for national and local authorities to collaborate and build on methodologi es to disaggregate expenditure on the safeguarding of cultural and natural heritage, including by type of heritage, level of government, and type of funding. This call for cooperation among different levels of	- It emphasizes how safeguarding intangible cultural heritage can effectively contribute to sustainable development within the economic, social, and environment al dimensions of the 2030 Agenda, while also promoting peace and security. This recognition positions intangible cultural heritage as a

	1 .	. 1					 	
local	and	management	considers	inclusion	and climate	contribution	governance	driver for
building	resilience.	of the	the diverse	and	change.	of cultural	reflects the	sustainable
practices,		environment	needs and	participation		practices	importance	development
along with	- The	. This	preferences	of all cultural		and	of	outcomes
intangible	checklist for	highlights	of different	communities		traditions to	coordinated	across
cultural	climate	the need for	population	, including		building	efforts in	multiple
heritage, can	adaptation	data-driven	groups.	vulnerable		resilience in	sustainable	dimensions.
help mitigate	and	decision-		populations.		the face of	heritage	
the risks of	resilience	making to	2. lt			environment	management	- The
climate-	includes	support	discusses	2. The		al		document
related	indicators	sustainable	the need to	document		challenges.		highlights
disasters,	that assess	development	assess the	discusses			2. The	the role of
support	the impact	goals.	diversity and	the		2. It also	document	intangible
resilience,	of climate		spatial	monitoring		mentions the	highlights	cultural
and enhance	change on	2. It	distribution	of cultural		importance	the	heritage in
the	heritage	mentions the	of cultural	participation		of	importance	expanding
adaptation	within the	use of	facilities to	by assessing		integrating	of careful	Education
capacities of	last 5 years,	UNESCO	ensure the	the		traditional	monitoring	for
communities	highlighting	data,	promotion of	proportion of		knowledge	of the	Sustainable
	the need to	periodic	cultural	people		and cultural	management	Developmen
	review and	reports of	expressions	visiting		practices	and	t,
- The	monitor how	conventions,	across the	cultural		into policies	safeguarding	emphasizing
checklist for	communities	national	population	sites,		and	of cultural	its potential
climate	are affected	surveys, and	and to reach	facilities, and		strategies to	and natural	impact on
adaptation	by	information	a wide range	events, as		encourage	heritage,	quality
and	environment	systems for	of cultural	well as		sustainable	drawing on	education
resilience	al changes.	culture as	professional	household		development	evidence	(SDG 4). By
includes	This reflects	key data	s and	reporting on		, resilient	from	integrating
traditional	a	sources for	businesses.	cultural		agriculture,	administrativ	intangible
practices for	community-	assessing	This	practices at		and	e data,	cultural
resilience	centered	climate	assessment	home,		conservation	UNESCO	heritage into
and aims to	approach to	adaptation	reflects a	including the		of natural	reports, and	education
assess	understandin	and	population-	use of the		resources.	national	initiatives,
measures	g and	resilience	centered	internet for		This	surveys to	heritage
taken to	addressing	measures.	approach to	cultural		integration	identify	serves as a
foster	climate	This	cultural	purposes.		underscores	strengths	driver for
climate	challenges.	indicates the	development	This		the role of	and	promoting
change		reliance on	and	monitoring		cultural	shortcoming	sustainable
mitigation	- The	scientific	infrastructur	process		heritage in	s in public	development

	ı		ı				
and	document	data and	e planning.	helps	promoting	action at	through
adaptation	mentions the	research to		evaluate the	sustainable	national and	educational
through	role of local	inform	3. It	engagement	practices	urban	practices.
sustainable	Disaster Risk	policies	mentions the	of diverse	that enhance	levels 96.	
safeguarding	Reduction	related to	monitoring	population	resilience to	This	- It mentions
and	Plans for	climate	of public	groups in	climate	monitoring	how the
management	heritage	change and	spaces at	cultural	change	process	Convention
of tangible	sites and	heritage	the city level	activities	impacts.	requires	for the
and	elements,	conservation	to guarantee	and		cooperation	Safeguardin
intangible	indicating		equal	assesses the	3. It	between	g of the
cultural	the		access to	accessibility	discusses	various	Intangible
heritage, as	involvement	3. It	and diversity	of cultural	how natural,	stakeholders	Cultural
well as	of	underscores	of cultural	opportunitie	historically	to assess	Heritage
natural	communities	the	life,	s for	derived, and	the	acknowledg
heritage.	in preparing	significance	underscorin	vulnerable	local	effectivenes	es the
	for and	of	g the	communities	building	s of heritage	importance
- The	responding	monitoring	importance		practices,	conservation	of intangible
checklist	to disasters.	and	of ensuring		along with	efforts.	cultural
also	This	evaluating	that cultural	3. It	intangible		heritage as a
evaluates	involvement	policies and	opportunitie	mentions the	cultural	3. It	mainspring
the degree	underscores	measures	s are	assessment	heritage, can	underscores	of cultural
to which	the	taken to	accessible	of	help mitigate	the need for	diversity and
new	importance	foster	to all	opportunitie	the risks of	improved	a driver for
construction	of	climate	segments of	s for civil	climate-	assessment	sustainable
in historic	community	change	the	society and	related	of measures	development
areas is	resilience in	mitigation	population.	cultural	disasters,	taken to	. This
based on	the face of	and	This	sector	support	foster	acknowledg
sustainable,	climate-	adaptation	monitoring	professional	resilience,	climate	ment
natural, and	related risks.	through	process	s to	and enhance	change	positions
traditional		sustainable	aims to	participate in	the	mitigation	intangible
building	- It	safeguarding	assess the	decision-	adaptation	and	cultural
techniques	discusses	and	inclusivity	making	capacities of	adaptation	heritage as a
and	the use of	management	and reach of	processes	communities	through	key driver for
materials,	traditional	of tangible,	cultural	related to	. This	sustainable	fostering
emphasizing	knowledge	intangible,	activities	cultural	recognition	safeguarding	cultural
the	and cultural	and natural	within urban	activities,	of cultural	and	diversity and
importance	practices for	heritage at	areas.	policies, and	elements in	management	sustainable
of aligning	resilience,	both national		programmes	disaster risk	of tangible,	development
construction	which often	and urban	4. The	at national	reduction	intangible,	outcomes.

practices	stem from	levels. This	document	and local	and	and natural	
with the	community	monitoring	highlights	levels. This	adaptation	heritage at	- The
character of	traditions	process	the role of	assessment	strategies	both national	document
historic	and	involves	cultural	aims to	highlights	and city	discusses
districts for	experiences.	collecting	tourism and	ensure the	the role of	levels 96.	how the
resilience.	This	data and	eco-tourism	involvement	cultural	This	Operational
	recognition	evidence to	in	of diverse	resilience in	emphasis on	Directives
- The	of	assess the	sustainable	stakeholders	addressing	assessment	for the
checklist	community-	effectivenes	tourism	, including	climate	and	implementati
further	based	s of policy	management	vulnerable	challenges.	collaboration	on of the
includes	knowledge	interventions	,	groups, in	J	aims to	Convention
indicators	highlights		emphasizing	shaping	4. The	enhance	provide
related to	the valuable		their	cultural	document	resilience	guidance to
the impact	contributions	4. The	contribution	policies and	underscores	and	State Parties
of climate	that local	document	to protecting	initiatives.	the	sustainability	on
change on	communities	highlights	the		significance	through joint	strengthenin
heritage,	can make to	the role of	environment	4. The	of cultural	efforts in	g the role of
policies	sustainable	cultural	and	document	tourism and	heritage	intangible
supporting	development	policies and	promoting	underscores	eco-tourism	conservation	cultural
the role of	and climate	strategies in	responsible	the role of	in promoting	and climate	heritage as a
women in	adaptation	reducing	tourism	cultural	sustainable	action.	driver and
sustainable	efforts.	illicit	practices.	facilities in	tourism		guarantor of
environment		trafficking,	This	providing	management	4. The	sustainable
al	- The	encouraging	sustainable	inclusive	, which plays	document	development
management	document	the recovery	tourism	public	a primary	mentions the	. This
, and actions	underscores	of stolen	approach	spaces that	role in	importance	guidance
to reduce	the	assets, and	considers	cater to the	protecting	of assessing	underscores
environment	significance	promoting	the impact	needs of all	the	the diversity	the potential
al impact at	of	sustainable	of tourism	social and	environment	and spatial	of intangible
heritage	community	management	activities on	cultural	and	distribution	cultural
sites, all of	engagement	of heritage.	local	groups	contributing	of cultural	heritage to
which	and	This	populations	within the	to resilience.	facilities to	drive
contribute to	participation	demonstrate	and	population,	This	promote	sustainable
societal	in cultural	s the link	ecosystems.	promoting	acknowledg	cultural	development
resilience.	initiatives for	between		social	ment of	expressions	initiatives at
	social	policy	5. It	cohesion	cultural	across all	the national
- The	cohesion,	frameworks,	discusses	and cultural	tourism as a	social and	and local
checklist for	emphasizing	enforcement	the	understandin	driver of	cultural	levels.
urban areas	the role of	mechanisms	integration	g. This	sustainable	groups	

inte			inable lopment	of cultural facilities into territorial	emphasis on inclusive public	practices reflects the link between	within the population, highlighting	- It highlights how the Convention
			•		•	cultural	the role of	for the
		elopment outco	ornes.	planning to	spaces			
	owledge, and			enhance the	highlights	activities	cooperation	Protection of
		ainability 5. It		diversity of	the	and	in ensuring	the
and	-		isses	public space	importance	environment	equal	Underwater
		munity- the		and citizen	of creating	al resilience.	access to	Cultural
		-	ration	well-being,	environment		cultural	Heritage
	-	roach of cu	I	recognizing	s that are	5. lt	opportunitie	supports
		ns with eleme	ents	the role of	accessible	mentions the	s 96. This	education
al	the	into		cultural	and	importance	cooperative	for
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, hiç	0 0		ning and	stimulating	to vulnerable	facilities as	aims to	development
the			structur	social	populations.	part of	foster	through
imp	oortance that	prioritize e		cohesion		reliable,	inclusivity	ocean
of c	cultural inclu	usive devel	lopment	and serving	5. lt	sustainable,	and diversity	literacy and
eler	ments in deci	sion- to en	hance	as meeting	discusses	and resilient	in cultural	heritage
enh	nancing mak	ing and the q	uality,	points for	the	infrastructur	provision.	teaching,
resi	ilience. loca	l reliab	ility,	the	integration	e for cities,		contributing
	emp	owerme susta	inability	population.	of cultural	emphasizing	5. It	to making
	nt.	, and		This	elements	how historic	discusses	coastal
		resilie	ence of	integration	into	buildings,	the	societies
		urbar	n	of cultural	territorial	urban	integration	sustainable
		space	es. This	facilities into	planning and	spaces, and	of cultural	and
		integ	ration	urban	infrastructur	new designs	facilities into	protecting
		of cu		planning	е	rooted in	territorial	their cultural
		consi	ideratio	reflects a	development	local	planning to	identity. This
		ns int	to	population-	to enhance	contexts	enhance	recognition
		policy	v and	centric	the well-	enhance	public	positions
		planr		approach to	being of	urban	spaces and	underwater
		proce	- 1	enhancing	citizens,	spaces and	citizen well-	cultural
		reflec	I	the quality of	recognizing	cultural	being,	heritage as a
		holist		urban	the role of	identity. This	emphasizing	driver for
		appro	oach to	environment	cultural	integration	the need for	promoting
			inable	S.	activities in	of cultural	cooperation	sustainable
		urbar	I	-	stimulating	elements	between	practices
			lopment		social	into urban	urban	and cultural
		3010.			cohesion	planning	planners,	preservation

					and serving as meeting points for diverse population groups. This integration aims to create inclusive urban spaces that cater to the needs of vulnerable communities .		contributes to building resilient and culturally vibrant cities.	cultural professional s, and local communities to create vibrant and inclusive urban environment s 96. This collaborative approach to urban development promotes cooperation in shaping sustainable and culturally rich cities.	in coastal regions.
Disaster and Risk Manageme nt	- The document emphasizes the importance of integrating traditional knowledge and cultural practices into policies and strategies to address the impact of climate	- The document emphasizes the importance of integrating cultural factors, including knowledge, traditions, and practices of all people and communities	- The document emphasizes the importance of evidence-based policies and measures to address the impact of climate change on heritage elements and practices.	The document does not explicitly mention population management in connection to disaster and risk management . However, it does emphasize the importance	- The document highlights the participation of cultural professional s and disadvantag ed groups in institutional mechanisms that provide a framework for dialogue with administratio	The document does not explicitly address crisis communicati on in the context of disaster and risk management . However, the document's focus on community	- The document highlights the importance of integrating traditional knowledge and cultural practices into disaster risk reduction and adaptation efforts. By	- The document underscores the significance of engaging multiple stakeholders in disaster and risk management efforts. By fostering collaboration among governments , local	- The document emphasizes the importance of safeguarding cultural and natural heritage as a driver of resilience to disasters. By preserving heritage sites, traditional

heritage elements and practices. This integration aims to enhance societal resilience by leveraging local knowledge and cultural traditions in disaster risk reduction and adaptation efforts It mentions	strategies on environment al sustainability. This integration of cultural elements into environment al strategies highlights the role of community knowledge and practices in enhancing resilience to climate-related risks.	highlights the role of scientific research and data in informing policy decisions related to disaster risk management and climate adaptation strategies. - It mentions the need for careful monitoring of the management and	community engagement, local knowledge, and cultural practices in enhancing resilience to disasters and climate- related risks. It primarily focuses on the role of cultural heritage, traditional knowledge, and sustainable practices in building	policy formulation, management , implementati on, and monitoring/e valuation. This engagement ensures that the voices of vulnerable groups are heard in decision-making processes related to disaster and risk management	and traditional knowledge can indirectly support effective communicati on strategies during crises.	local wisdom and community traditions, stakeholders can enhance resilience to disasters and climate change impacts. - The conservation of cultural and natural heritage is identified as a specific target in disaster and risk	cultural institutions, and communities , stakeholders can enhance coordination , share resources, and collectively address environment al challenges. - It emphasizes the active participation of local	and historical knowledge, communities can draw on their cultural identity and heritage assets to enhance their capacity to cope with and recover from disasters 36. - It underscores the value of integrating traditional
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efforts.								
14	related risks.		I					
the role of	- It mentions		resilience.				of local communities	
natural,	the need for	safeguarding of cultural	resilience.	•		management . By	in disaster	knowledge into disaster
historically	evidence of	and natural		- It calls for		safeguarding	risk	risk
derived, and	policies or	heritage,		the		heritage	reduction	reduction
local	actions that	including		evaluation of		sites and	and	and climate
building	support the	practices,		the gender		traditional	resilience-	adaptation
practices,	particular	knowledge,		dimension in		practices,	building	strategies.
along with	role of .	and		participatory		communities	initiatives.	Ву
intangible cultural	women in sustainable	historical artifacts, to		processes and their		can preserve their cultural	By involving communities	recognizing and
heritage, in	environment	identify		impact,		identity and	in decision-	leveraging
mitigating	al	strengths		including		strengthen	making	local
the risks of	management	and		assessing		their	processes,	wisdom,
climate-	of local	shortcoming		the		resilience to	planning,	indigenous
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disasters	This	action at the		on of women		al	implementati	and
and	recognition	national and		in		challenges.	on of risk	community

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cultural authorities, enhancing activities which resilience contribute to involves and societal well- community sustainable the need to assess the diversity and societal well- community sustainable the need to assess the diversity and societal well- community sustainable the need to assess the diversity and societal well- community sustainable the need to assess the diversity and societal well- community sustainable the need to assess the diversity and societal well- community sustainable the need to assess the diversity and societal well- community sustainable the need to assess the diversity and societal well- community sustainable the need to assess the diversity and societal well- community sustainable the need to assess the diversity and societal well- community sustainable the need to assess the diversity and societal well- community sustainable the need to assess the diversity and societal well- community sustainable the need to assess the diversity and societal well- community sustainable the need to assess the diversity and societal well- community sustainable the need to assess the diversity and societal well- community sustainable the need to assess the diversity and societal well- community sustainable the need to assess the diversity and societal well- community sustainable the need to assess the diversity and societal well- community sustainable the need to assess the diversity and societal well- community sustainable the need to assess the diversity and societal well- community sustainable the need to assess the diversity and societal well- community sustainable the need to assess the diversity and societal well- community sustainable the need to assess the diversity and societal well- community sustainable the need to assess the diversity and societal well- community sustainable the need to assess the need to assess the diversity and societal well- community sustainable the need to assess the need to assess the need to assess the need to assess the need to assess the need to assess the need to a	urban	by local and	the role of	- It also	- It also	knowledge,	practices,
activities which resilience assess the contribute to involves and societal well- community sustainable assess the diversity	spaces, and	national	culture in	emphasizes	addresses	and	stakeholders
contribute to involves and societal well- community sustainable diversity and spatial climate border social cohesion,	cultural	authorities,	enhancing	the need to	the gender	collaborating	can
societal well- community sustainable spatial change initiatives, cohesion,	activities	which	resilience	assess the	dimension of	on cross-	strengthen
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	contribute to	involves	and	diversity and	climate	border	social
being and members in management distribution management countries enhance	societal well-	community	sustainable	spatial	change	initiatives,	cohesion,
	being and	members in	management	distribution	management	countries	enhance

ide	entity. This	acquiring	of the	of cultural	and disaster	can	disaster
	egration	skills for	environment.	facilities to	impacts,	strengthen	preparednes
	cultural	resilient	This	ensure the	highlighting	their	s, and build
	ements	building	highlights	promotion of	the different	resilience	adaptive
	to urban	practices.	the	cultural	roles of	and build	capacity
	anning	This training	importance	expressions	women and	capacity to	within
	pports	engages	of aligning	of all	men in	mitigate	communities
	cietal	communities	financial	social/cultur	responding	risks and	
res	silience by	in disaster	resources	al groups	to	adapt to	-
	stering	preparednes	with policy	within the	environment	environment	- The
	mmunity	s efforts and	objectives to	population,	al	al changes.	document
	hesion	empowers	support	including	challenges.	3.1	links
an	ıd	them to	disaster risk	vulnerable	Recognizing	- It highlights	heritage
	hancing	contribute to	reduction	communities	and	the need for	conservation
	ality of	risk	and	. This focus	supporting	capacity	to
life	e.	reduction	environment	on inclusivity	the	building and	sustainable
		and recovery	al resilience	and	particular	knowledge	development
- It	t	initiatives.	efforts.	accessibility	role of	sharing	goals,
dis	scusses			aims to	women in	among	emphasizing
the	е	- It	- It	engage	sustainable	stakeholders	the
im	portance	discusses	discusses	vulnerable	environment	involved in	contribution
of	training	the	the	groups in	al	disaster and	of cultural
СО	urses on	integration	integration	cultural	management	risk	heritage as a
ski	ills in	of cultural	of cultural	activities	contributes	management	driver of
su	stainable	factors,	factors,	and enhance	to cultural	. By	economic,
or	natural	knowledge,	knowledge,	their	resilience	providing	social, and
co	nstruction	traditions,	traditions,	resilience	and	training,	environment
ma	aterials	and	and	through	community	technical	al
su	pported	practices	practices	community	adaptation.	assistance,	sustainability
by	local and	into	into local	participation.		and	. By
	ıtional	agricultural	strategies on		- Monitoring	resources to	integrating
	ıthorities,	strategies,	environment	- It	public	enhance the	heritage
	nich	emphasizing	al	discusses	spaces at	skills and	conservation
	ntribute to	the role of	sustainability	the role of	the city level,	capabilities	into
	hancing	community	,	community	ensuring	of	development
	saster	practices in	emphasizing	knowledge,	equal	individuals	policies and
	eparednes	sustainable	the role of	traditions,	access, and	and	practices,
	and	agriculture	policy	and	promoting	organization	stakeholders
bu	ıilding	and	frameworks	practices in	diversity of	s,	can leverage

back better	environment	in promoting	disaster risk	cultural life	stakeholders	heritage
in recovery	al	community	reduction	contribute to	can improve	assets to
and	management	resilience to	and	building	their	promote
reconstructi	. This	climate-	adaptation	cultural	preparednes	sustainable
on efforts.	integration	related risks.	efforts,	resilience.	s and	tourism,
This training	recognizes	This	highlighting	Public	response to	enhance
aims to	the	integration	the	spaces that	disasters.	local
strengthen	importance	underscores	importance	facilitate		economies,
societal	of	the	of	cultural	- The	and support
resilience by	community-	importance	integrating	activities	document	environment
promoting	based	of policy	cultural	and social	calls for the	al
sustainable	approaches	support for	factors into	cohesion	integration	stewardship.
building	in promoting	leveraging	local	play a vital	of disaster	
practices	resilience to	cultural	strategies on	role in	risk	- It provides
and	climate	heritage in	environment	enhancing	reduction	guidance on
increasing	change	disaster and	al	community	and climate	mainstreami
resilience to	impacts in	risk	sustainability	resilience to	adaptation	ng heritage
future	agricultural	management	. This	disasters	measures	conservation
disasters.	systems.	initiatives.	integration	and risks.	into national	into national
			recognizes		and local	and local
		- The	the unique		policies. By	processes
		document	contributions		aligning	for
		mentions the	of vulnerable		strategies,	sustainable
		existence of	groups and		coordinating	development
		national	marginalized		actions, and	. By
		Disaster Risk	communities		promoting	embedding
		Reduction	to resilience-		coherence	heritage
		Plans for	building		across	consideratio
		heritage	initiatives.		sectors,	ns in policy
		sites/elemen			stakeholders	frameworks,
		ts as an			can foster	planning
		indicator of			cooperation	processes,
		institutional			and	and risk
		and policy			collaboration	management
		frameworks			in	strategies,
		for disaster			addressing	stakeholders
		management			interconnect	can harness
		. This			ed	the potential
		highlights			challenges	of heritage

			the role of policy documents and frameworks in guiding disaster preparednes s and response efforts in the context of cultural heritage conservation .					related to disasters and environment al risks.	as a driver of resilience and sustainable development in the context of disasters and environment al risks.
Culture and Heritage	- The document emphasizes that cultural heritage plays a crucial role in shaping societal identity and	- The document underscores the importance of community engagement in cultural preservation	- The document emphasizes the need for evidence-based policy making in the field of culture and heritage. By	- The document highlights the impact of population growth and urbanization on cultural heritage. As	- The document accentuates the importance of inclusive participation and representati on of	- The document highlights the need for risk assessment and preparednes s planning to anticipate	- The document highlights how cultural heritage, including tangible and intangible assets, serves as a	- The document advocates for multilateral collaboration and partnerships to address global	1. The document emphasizes how cultural heritage can drive economic development by attracting tourism,
	fostering social cohesion. By preserving cultural traditions, values, and practices, communities can strengthen	and heritage conservation efforts. By involving local communities in decision-making processes, planning initiatives,	leveraging scientific research, data, and indicators, policymaker s can make informed decisions, set priorities, and allocate	cities expand and populations increase, there is a growing need to balance development pressures with heritage	vulnerable groups in cultural heritage initiatives. By engaging marginalized communities , indigenous peoples, and other	and mitigate potential crises that could impact cultural assets and heritage sites. By conducting vulnerability assessments	source of resilience for communities facing adversity. By drawing on traditional knowledge, cultural practices, and	challenges related to culture and heritage. By fostering cooperation among countries, regions, and international organization	creating job opportunitie s, and stimulating local economies. By leveraging heritage assets, such as historic

	ltural stivals, d ditional
unity, and , support sustainable in decision- threats, and communities can fes	stivals, d aditional
	d aditional
resilience in stakeholders heritage urban making developing can adapt to exchange and	ditional
1	
challenges. the active , cultural and heritage response recover from practices, cra	
paration of the second	akeholders
	n generate
	come,
	ster
	trepreneur
	ip, and
	omote
	stainable
	urism
	actices
	at benefit
	mmunities
cultural the understandin demographi needs and the face of of sustainable and	d
	ntribute to
	onomic
	osperity.
stakeholders and heritage. By landscapes . other participation - It highlights	
, supporting practices investing in and heritage emergencies in preserving the need for 2.1	lt
J 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	cument
1	derscores
and valuing communities and recognizing significance - It cultural engagement the	e role of
community in preserving interdisciplin and of upholding emphasizes heritage as a land cul	ltural
knowledge, cultural ary celebrating the cultural the means of cooperation her	ritage as a
societies can heritage. By collaboration the cultural rights of importance building to integrate dri	iver of
enhance valuing s, richness of vulnerable of resilience. cultural inn	novation
their traditional stakeholders diverse groups in developing By involving consideratio and	d
capacity to skills, can enhance populations, the context clear and local ns into cre	eativity in
adapt, customs, conservation stakeholders of heritage effective communities various var	rious
recover, and and beliefs, practices, can promote preservation. communicati in heritage policy areas, sec	ctors,
thrive in the communities develop new inclusivity, By on strategies conservation such as inc	cluding the
midst of can maintain methodologi intercultural recognizing to , cultural urban cre	eative
	dustries,
heritage, address and social protecting information, and environment de-	sign, and

- The	pass down	emerging	cohesion,	the cultural	raise	sustainable	al	technology.
document	intergenerati	challenges in	while also	heritage of	awareness,	development	management	By drawing
highlights	onal	heritage	addressing	indigenous	and	initiatives.	, education,	inspiration
the	knowledge,	preservation	the	peoples,	coordinate	stakeholders	and	from
significance	and enhance	and	challenges	minorities.	response	can	economic	heritage
of	their	promotion.	of cultural	and	efforts	empower	development	practices,
intergenerati	resilience to		integration	disadvantag	during crises	communities	. By	traditional
onal	external	- The	and heritage	ed	affecting	, strengthen	fostering	knowledge,
knowledge	threats and	document	representati	communities	cultural	social	dialogue and	and artistic
transfer in	changes.	calls for	on.	,	heritage. By	bonds, and	collaboration	expressions,
building		robust		stakeholders	establishing	enhance	across	stakeholders
societal	- It	monitoring	- It stresses	can promote	communicati	adaptive	different	can foster
resilience.	emphasizes	and	the role of	social	on channels,	capacities to	sectors,	innovation,
By passing	that culture	evaluation	population	justice,	protocols,	respond to	stakeholders	promote
down	and heritage	mechanisms	management	respect	and	external	can ensure	cultural
cultural	play a vital	to assess	in building	cultural	networks,	pressures	that cultural	entrepreneur
practices,	role in	the impact	community	diversity,	stakeholders	and threats.	heritage is	ship, and
stories, and	fostering	of cultural	resilience	and address	can facilitate		recognized	support the
skills from	social	policies and	and adaptive	historical	timely and	- It shows	as a vital	growth of
one	cohesion	heritage	capacity to	injustices	accurate	the value of	component	creative
generation	and	initiatives.	protect	related to	information	cultural	of	economies
to another,	inclusivity	By tracking	cultural	heritage	sharing,	diversity and	sustainable	that
communities	within	progress,	heritage. By	loss,	mobilize	inclusivity in	development	contribute to
can ensure	communities	measuring	empowering	displacemen	resources,	fostering	strategies	social and
continuity,	. By	outcomes,	local	t, and	and engage	resilience	and	cultural
resilience,	celebrating	and	communities	marginalizati	with	within	decision-	vitality.
and adaptive	cultural	evaluating	, fostering	on.	communities	communities	making	
capacity	diversity,	the	social		, authorities,	. By	processes.	3. It
over time.	promoting	effectivenes	networks,	- It points to	and relevant	recognizing		highlights
	dialogue,	s of	and	the	stakeholders	and	- It draws	how heritage
- It	and	interventions	promoting	importance	to address	celebrating	attention to	can serve as
advocates	respecting	,	cultural	of capacity	emergency	diverse	the	a driver of
for inclusive	different	policymaker	traditions,	building and	situations	cultural	importance	social
decision-	cultural	s can ensure	stakeholders	skills	and	expressions,	of	inclusion,
making	expressions,	accountabilit	can enhance	development	safeguard	traditions,	community	identity
processes	communities	у,	the ability of	among	cultural	and	involvement	formation,
that respect	can	transparency	populations	vulnerable	assets.	identities,	and	and .,
and	strengthen	, and	to cope with	groups to		stakeholders	participation	community
integrate	their bonds,	continuous	change,	enhance	- It stresses	can promote	in heritage	empowerme

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	diverse	promote	improvemen	preserve	their	the role of	social	conservation	nt. By
	cultural	understandin	t in cultural	heritage 	participation	community	cohesion,	and cultural	preserving
	perspectives	g, and build	heritage	practices,	in cultural	engagement	tolerance,	resilience	and
	. By valuing	a sense of	management	and respond	heritage	in crisis	and mutual	initiatives.	promoting
	cultural	belonging	and	to external	management	communicati	understandin	By engaging	cultural
	diversity,	among	sustainability	threats.	. By	on and	g, which are	local	traditions,
	promoting	diverse			providing	response	essential	communities	languages,
	dialogue,	members.		- It	training,	efforts	components	, indigenous	and
	and		- The	discusses	education,	related to	of resilient	groups, and	intangible
	involving	- It	document	the	and	cultural	societies.	marginalized	heritage,
	marginalized	advocates	pushes for	relationship	resources to	heritage. By		populations	stakeholders
	groups in	for	the	between	marginalized	involving	- It also	in decision-	can
	decision-	community-	integration	population	communities	local	advocates	making	strengthen
	making,	based	of cultural	management	,	communities	for the	processes,	social
	societies can	approaches	consideratio	and heritage	stakeholders	, heritage	integration	stakeholders	cohesion,
	enhance	to heritage	ns into	tourism. As	can	custodians,	of heritage-	can ensure	foster
	their	conservation	broader	tourism	empower	and cultural	based	that cultural	intercultural
	resilience,	and cultural	policy	activities	individuals,	practitioners	strategies	heritage is	dialogue,
	responsiven	development	frameworks	impact local	strengthen	in decision-	into	preserved,	and
	ess, and	. By tailoring	and	populations	community	making	resilience-	promoted,	empower
	sustainability	initiatives to	development	and heritage	resilience,	processes,	building	and	marginalized
		local needs.	agendas. By	sites, there	and promote	risk	efforts at the	managed in	groups to
		preferences,	mainstreami	is a need to	the	assessments	local,	a manner	reclaim their
	- It links	and	ng culture	balance	transmission	, and	national, and	that respects	heritage,
	heritage	aspirations,	and heritage	visitor	of traditional	emergency	international	community	assert their
	conservation	stakeholders	into urban	demands	knowledge	planning,	levels. By	values,	identities,
	to	can ensure	planning,	with	and	stakeholders	leveraging	traditions,	and
	sustainable	that cultural	environment	community	practices	can build	cultural	and	participate in
	development	interventions	al	needs.	within	trust, foster	heritage	aspirations.	cultural life.
	goals,	are	management	sustainable	vulnerable	collaboration	assets, such		
	emphasizing	contextually	, disaster	tourism	populations.	, and	as historic	- It	4. It
	the role of	relevant,	risk	practices.	p = p =	leverage	buildings,	emphasizes	acknowledg
	cultural	sustainable,	reduction,	and heritage	- It	local	traditional	the value of	es the role of
	heritage in	and	and	conservation	discusses	knowledge	practices,	capacity	heritage as a
	promoting	responsive	sustainable	to ensure	the role of	and	and	building,	driver of
	societal	to the	development	the long-	heritage	resources to	community	knowledge	environment
	resilience.	priorities and	strategies,	term viability	protection in	protect and	knowledge,	sharing, and	al
	By	values of	policymaker	and integrity	safeguarding	recover	stakeholders	skills	sustainability
	integrating	communities	s can	of cultural	the cultural	cultural	can develop	development	and
	integrating	Communices	3 can	oi cuiturai	ine cultural	Cultural	can develop	development	and

cultural tourism, and empowerme supporting of life in communities economies, societies can leverage cultural harmous enhance training, resilience resources, and support being. - The members, dalls for the cultural integration of cultural entegration in sinto his proached integration in sinto his proached integration is into broader leveraging consideratio in sinto broader leveraging sintopolicy consideratio in sinto broader leveraging consideratio in sinto broader leveraging consideratio ns into mainstreami ng cultural walues, letting. - It management influences cultural influences cultural communities cultural and providing expression, promoting cultural cultural stakeholders importance of capacity building and training expression, and extended expression, and expression, and sached training expressions of recognizing of the cultural stakeholders importance of capacity communities cultural cultural cultural stakeholders importance of capacity communities communities cultural continuity, and support building and training expressions of resilience and support building and knowledge sharing in promoting communities and support building and knowledge sharing in promoting communities and support building and knowledge sharing in promoting communities and support building and knowledge sharing in promoting c	heritage		leverage	assets.	rights and	assets in	innovative	in fostering	resilience.
development strategies, fostering cultural tourism, and supporting local economies, societies can leverage their cultural enhance resilience and wellbeing. - The document community of community and selfsence and wellbeing. - The document calls for the cintegration of cultural leverage integration of cultural leverage integration of cultural leverage integration of cultural leverage integration of cultural leverage integration of cultural leverage integration of cultural leverage integration of cultural leverage integration of cultural leverage integration of cultural leverage integration of cultural leverage integration of cultural leverage integration of cultural leverage integration of cultural leverage integration of cultural leverage integration of cultural leverage integration of cultural leveraging policy consideration of cultural leveraging policy or consideration policy consideration policy consideration policy consideration sintor policy and broader leveraging policy consideration and broader leveraging policy consideration and mainstreami ng cultural values, leritage and duality of life in cultural adquality and within communities influences sacred sites, influences sacred sites, cultural expressions of fights of construction intangible integration of cultural values, leritage integration of capacity bindividuals and construction of cultural values, leritage integration of capacity bindividuals and construction of conservation and proorder consideration integration of cultural values, leritage integration of cultural values, leritage integration of capacity bindividuals and construction of conservation and proorder consideration integration of cultural values, leritage integration of cultural values, leritage integration of capacity bindividuals and conservation and proorder consideration integration of capacity bindividuals and conservation and proorder consideration integration of capacity bindividuals and conservation and proorder consideration integration of capacity bindividuals and conservatio	conservation		cultural		identities of	times of	solutions,	cooperation	Ву
stategies, fostering cultural cultural supporting local communities assets to enhance	into	 It highlights 	assets to	- It	vulnerable	crisis.	adaptive	among	integrating
fostering of capacity building and tourism, and supporting local communities economies, societies can leverage menhance resilience and well-being. The document calls for the cintegration local stakeholders and agency consideration of cultural knowledge, heritage consideration of cultural showledge integration local skills, of cultural showledge heritage or consideration of cultural nording resilience. The places of capacity sharing in providing and support being. The document calls for the cintegration local skills, nor consideration of cultural policy of the cultural strategie consideration of cultural policy of the cander policy of sor societies usutainable communities sacred sites, cultural expressions of meanagement in gouthral expression, and quality of life in influences sacred sites, cultural expressions of capacity sharing in providing the fitting of communities of the cultural stakeholders can enhance integration local skills, of cultural policy in the cane enhance integration local skills, of cultural policy in the cane enhance integration local skills, of cultural policy in the cane enhance integration local skills, of sciering and programs, stakeholders can enhance integration local skills, of sciering and programs, expression, promotion can enhance integration local skills, of sciering and programs, and development integration local skills, and policy in the capacity of sciering and programs, expression, promotion can enhance integration local skills, of sciering and programs, expression, promoting cultural values, heritage underscores to the importance of clutural intentity and cultural and cultural intentity and cultural intentity and cultural intentity and cultural expressions of for social integration of capacity communities intentity and cultural expression, promotion can enhance integration to a skills, and of capacity considers to enhance the infights of communities intentities and cultural intentity and cultural expression, promotion intenting promotion can enhance integration of capacit	development	the	enhance	addresses	groups. By		strategies,	cultural	traditional
toutural tourism, and supporting of ilfe in communities economies, societies can leverage cultural assets to enhance training, resilience resources, and support being. - The members, dalls for the cultural integration of cultural entegration in sinto his rocietal production in into broader leveraging range and agency consideratio in sinto broader leveraging sintopolicy consideratio in sinto broader leveraging rocitural broader leveraging consideratio in sinto broader leveraging consideratio policy consideratio policy consideratio maintage and agency consideratio in preserving no lictural and support by consideratio in preserving and walle. By mainstreami ng cultural values, heritage and gentlement strengthen within audusport to toutural support being. building and cohesion, and quality of life in cultural influences cultural and poport to sacred sites, infungible heritage, and well-being. - It places communities contributing the expression, promoting cultural coultural coultural contributing communities promoting cultural coultural coultural contributing communities promoting cultural coultural contributing communities promote in managing expressions of capacity communities communities promoting cultural co	strategies,	importance	resilience,	how	implementin	- It also	and	heritage	ecological
tourism, and supporting local communities local communities and quality of life in communities communities and promote leverage cultural eleverage their cultural assets to providing enhance training, resilience community and well-being. - The community members, and well-being and being. - The community members, calls for the cultural integration of cultural entrage and agency consideration in preserving and programs, sinto safe and programs, sinto safe and programs, and support to consideration in preserving and manageme environment in department of capacity being. - The community members, delired and promote cleverage their cultural televeraging policy or the capacity on the capacity of stakeholders and programs, and support to community stakeholders can enhance to communities of cultural expressions of reapacity of enhance the resilience of capacity being and support to community stakeholders can enhance to cultural expression, and support to communities of cultural expressions of capacity being and scent on the cultural expression, and support to community stakeholders can enhance to resilience of capacity being and scent on the capacity stakeholders can enhance to resilience of communities of cultural expression, and expression, and expression or and sultural expression, and expression or and sultural expression, and expression or and sultural expression, and expression or and the capacity biodiversity consideration in preserving and programs, and expression or continuity, and climate the capacity biodiversity continuity, and diminity promote expression or and sultural expression or department of cultural expression, and expression or development in training expression and expression or continuity, and divirge the cultural expression or and sultural expression or and sultural expression or and untrained expression or continuity, and divirge the cultural expression or and service to cultural expression or and untrained expression or and expression or and untrained expression or and untrained expression or	fostering	of capacity	social	population	g measures	discusses	sustainable	stakeholders	knowledge,
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communities

generations.

incorporatin

g heritage

education

programs,

interpretatio

n initiatives.

and cultural

awareness

campaigns,

stakeholders

can enhance

understandin

appreciation,

stewardship

of cultural

fostering a

heritage,

sense of

pride and

y towards

heritage

assets.

the

responsibilit

6. It calls for

integration

of heritage

consideratio

heritage

heritage

public

g,

and

and future

that prioritize inclusive and crisis publicns into private safeguard the needs approach to communicati policy heritage for and rights of building partnerships frameworks, on strategies future vulnerable for cultural resilience in advancing governance generations. groups in heritage. By that cultural structures. cultural fostering recognizes heritage and heritage partnerships, conservation development the sharing best interconnect and management plans to leverage . By practices. edness of sustainable integrating and aligning cultural, development heritage as a driver of principles of efforts social, and goals. By inclusivity, across environment fostering sustainable diversity, sectors. collaboration development stakeholders and equity dimensions. between . By into heritage can enhance mainstreami government policies, the entities, ng heritage effectivenes strategies, private values. and s of sector principles, actors, and and programs, response stakeholders measures. civil society practices into can ensure promote organization that heritage information decisioninitiatives makina exchange, stakeholders benefit all and mobilize can leverage processes. stakeholders members of support for resources, society, heritage expertise, can ensure particularly conservation and that heritage those who and recovery innovation to in times of recognized are most at implement risk of heritage crisis. as a exclusion projects, strategic - The asset that and promote drives social, marginalizati document cultural on. calls for the tourism, and economic, integration support and of crisis communityenvironment communicati based al progress. initiatives. on consideratio

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]		ns into		
			cultural		
			heritage		
			policies,		
			frameworks,		
			and		
			management		
			plans. By		
			mainstreami		
			ng risk		
			communicati		
			on,		
			emergency		
			response		
			protocols,		
			and		
			community		
			engagement		
			strategies		
			into heritage		
			governance		
			structures,		
			stakeholders		
			can ensure a		
			proactive		
			and		
			coordinated		
			approach to		
			protecting		
			and		
			preserving		
			cultural		
			assets		
			during		
			crises, while		
			also		
			promoting		
			resilience		
]		and		

	sustainability in heritage management	

24 / United Nations - Culture for the 2030 Agenda

Table 7. Policy analysis: United Nations - Culture for the 2030 Agenda

Title: United Nations - Culture for the 2030 Agenda	Type summary: Report	Content summary: UNESCO- issued report on culture's role in 2030 Agenda	SyRI- relevancies: Active memory; Health and wellbeing	DRM references: All	Explicit crisis scenarios mentioned: earthquake; flood; landslide	CORE/s mentioned: Norway; Türkiye	Date of issue/launch: 2018		
	Societal Resilience	Community	Science and Policy	Population manageme nt	Vulnerable- group engagemen t	Crisis communica tion	Cultural resilience	Cooperatio n	Heritage as a driver

Sustainabili ty and Climate	1. Cultural Heritage Preservatio	1. Community -Based	1. Integration of Science	1. Cultural Perspective s on	1. Inclusive Cultural Policies:	1. Cultural Heritage as a Resilience	1. Preservatio n of	1. Internationa	1. Preservatio n of Cultural
Change	n: The report	Initiatives:	and	Population	The	Asset: The	Traditional	Collaboratio	Heritage for
Onlarige	emphasizes	The	Traditional	Dynamics: It	publication	document	Knowledge	n for	Resilience:
	the	document	Knowledge:	emphasizes	emphasizes	emphasizes	and	Resilience	• The
	importance	showcases	The	the role of	the role of	the role of	Practices:	Building:	document
	of preserving	various	publication	cultural	inclusive	cultural	∘ The	∘ The	emphasizes
	cultural	community-	underscores	perspectives	cultural	heritage as a	document	document	the
	heritage as a	based	the value of	in	policies in	resilience	highlights	highlights	importance
	means of	initiatives	integrating	understandin	engaging	asset in	the case of	UNESCO's	of preserving
	fostering	that leverage	scientific	g and	vulnerable	crisis	Vanuatu	projects	cultural
	societal	cultural	research	addressing	groups in	communicati	benefiting	such as	heritage as a
	resilience in	practices	with	population	the context	on and	from		means of
	the face of	and local	traditional	dynamics. It	of	management	UNESCO's	'Strengtheni	promoting
	climate	knowledge	knowledge	recognizes	sustainability	. It		ng Resilience of	resilience in
	change and	to address	and cultural	that cultural	and climate	acknowledg	Intangible Cultural	Coastal and	the face of
	environment	sustainability	practices to	beliefs,	change. It	es that	Heritage	Small Island	climate
	al hazards.	challenges.	inform	practices,	underscores	cultural	Fund to	Communitie	change and
	Examples	For example,	sustainable	and norms	the	heritage,	safeguard	s Towards	natural
	such as the	in Petra,	development policies.	influence	importance	including	cultural	Hydro-	disasters.
	'Sig	Jordan, local	Initiatives	population	of ensuring	tangible and	practices	Meteorologi	Initiatives
	Stability'	stakeholders	such as the	trends,	that cultural	intangible	related to	cal Hazards	like the
	project in	have	UNESCO	reproductive	policies and	heritage,	building	and Climate	UNESCO
	Petra,	implemented	project in	health	programs	serves as a	•		project
	Jordan,	traditional	Vanuatu,	behaviors.	take into	source of	traditional meeting	Change Impacts	Strengtheni
	demonstrate	small-scale	which	and	account the	identity,	•		
	how efforts	farming and	safeguards		needs and	knowledge,	places that	(StResCom)	ng Resilience o
	to assess	inclusive	traditional	migration	perspectives	and	serve as	in Indonesia,	Coastal and
		tourism	meeting	patterns. By	of vulnerable	resilience for	refuges	the	
	and manage		places as	integrating cultural	communities	communities	during	Philippines,	Small Island
	natural	products as	cyclone				cyclones.	and Timor-	Communitie
	hazards at	responses to	refuges,	consideratio	, including	facing	This	Leste. These	s Towards
	cultural sites	changing	demonstrate	ns into	indigenous	crises,	example	projects	Hydro-
	contribute to	agricultural	how the	population	peoples,	including	demonstrate	focus on	Meteorologi
	the	conditions.	integration of	management	minorities,	those related	s how	harnessing	cal Hazards
	resilience of	These	local	strategies,	and	to climate	traditional	local and	and Climate
	communities	initiatives	knowledge	policymaker	marginalized	change. By	knowledge	indigenous	Change
	and the	demonstrate	with	s can	groups. By	recognizing	and	knowledge	Impacts
	preservation	how	scientific	develop	promoting	the value of	practices	to address	(StResCom)

of cultural identity. By safeguarding cultural heritage, societies can maintain a sense of continuity and strength in the midst of environment challenges. Traditional Knowledge for Disaster Resilience: The document discusses the value of traditional knowledge and practices in enhancing societal resilience to climaterelated disasters. Initiatives such as the **UNESCO** project in Vanuatu.

communities can adapt and thrive by drawing on their cultural heritage and engaging in sustainable practices 3.

expertise

enhances

reduction

efforts. By

combining

scientific

data with

capacity-

program for

intangible

heritage for

sustainable

development

cultural

. This

program

safeguarding

building

disaster risk

traditional wisdom, policymakers 2. Local can develop Stakeholder more Engagemen effective t: It strategies for emphasizes climate the change importance adaptation of engaging and local resiliencecommunities buildina. and stakeholders 2. Capacity **Building for** in Sustainable sustainable Developme development efforts. By nt: It discusses involvina UNESCO's communities global

in decision-

processes,

development

, and project

implementati

on, initiatives

making

policy

can be

tailored to

local needs

more contextually relevant and effective approaches to address demographi c challenges and promote sustainable development

2. Community Engagemen t and **Participatio** n: It underscores the significance of community engagement and participation in shaping population management policies and programs. Initiatives such as the **UNESCO** project in Vanuatu. which focuses on

the

in

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inclusive cultural cultural heritage in policies. crisis policymaker communicati s can create on, opportunitie policymaker s for s can vulnerable leverage aroups to cultural participate in resources to decisionfoster making community processes. cohesion. access preserve cultural traditional resources. knowledge. and facilitate and contribute to effective sustainable communicati development on during efforts 9, 8. and after crises.

2. Cultural 2. Heritage Community **Preservatio** n: The Engagemen t and document highlights **Participatio** n: It significance underscores of cultural the heritage importance preservation community supporting engagement vulnerable and groups and participation communities in crisis communicati

contribute to climate cultural change resilience in impacts and the face of hvdronatural meteorologic disasters al hazards. and climate showcasing change international impacts. cooperation in resilience-UNESCO's building project efforts. 'Strengtheni ng Initiatives Resilience of like the Coastal and Bandung Small Island Creative City Communitie Forum s Towards (BCCF) in Hydro-Indonesia Meteorologi bring cal Hazards together and Climate creative Change enterprises. Impacts associations. (StResCom)¹ and individuals focuses on harnessing from the local and private and indigenous public knowledge sectors to to address improve the climate quality of life change in Bandung through impacts and hvdrocreative meteorologic urban-scale al hazards in prototypes.

Indonesia.

These

focus on harnessing local and indigenous knowledge to address climate change impacts and build resilience in coastal and small island communities . This project underscores the value of cultural heritage in enhancing community resilience. UNESCO's efforts to protect culture in emergencies , including armed conflicts and natural disasters. contribute to the resilience of communities and the reduction of

which focuses on safeguarding traditional meeting places (nakamals) as cyclone refuges, illustrate how indigenous knowledge contributes to disaster risk reduction and community resilience. Βy integrating traditional knowledge into disaster preparednes s and adaptation strategies, societies can build adaptive capacity and enhance their resilience to environment al threats. 3.

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more

This

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approach

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cultural

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5.

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the

priorities,

leading to positive institutional and effective and professional sustainable environment outcomes. s that harness the communitypotential of cultural heritage for ensures that sustainable sustainability development efforts are and peaceful societies. By participatory training professional responsive s from governments . civil contexts and society, and challenges communities . UNESCO seeks to communities enhance policy development inventorying, **Preservatio** and n of Cultural safeguarding Heritage: It practices. thereby promoting significance evidenceof preserving based decisionheritage as a making and policy coherence in

aims to

create

safeguarding traditional meetina places as cyclone refuges. demonstrate how communitybased approaches can enhance disaster resilience and address population displacemen t issues. By involving local communities in decisionmakina processes and policy implementati on, policymaker s can ensure that population management strategies are inclusive. responsive to local needs, and sustainable in the long

acknowledg on and es that resiliencecultural buildina heritage. efforts. It including recognizes intangible that heritage and involving traditional local knowledge. communities in plays a crucial role communicati in providing on resilience strategies, and identity disaster for preparednes vulnerable s. and populations response in the face of planning is environment essential for al promoting challenges. effective By crisis safeguarding communicati cultural on. heritage and Initiatives promoting such as traditional UNESCO's work to practices. policymaker protect s can culture in emergencies empower vulnerable , including groups to armed preserve conflict and their cultural natural disasters. identity, adapt to demonstrate climate the change significance

the Philippines, and Timor-Leste. This project aims to identify and document local and indigenous knowledge in coastal and small island communities , supporting resiliencebuildina efforts. 2. Heritage **Preservatio** n and Disaster Risk **Reduction:**

UNESCO's global capacitybuilding program for safeguarding UNESCO's intangible efforts to cultural heritage for protect culture in sustainable emergencies development aims to , including armed create conflicts and positive natural institutional disasters. and contribute to professional the environment

projects demonstrate the power of cooperation and collaboration in driving sustainable urban development and community resilience.

Building

Sharing:

and

artifacts support the achievement of Sustainable 2. Global Developmen t Goal (SDG) Capacity 16 to prevent violence and Knowledge combat crime. The Heritage Emergency Fund assists Member States in preparing for and responding to emergency situations related to cultural heritage, highlighting the strategic role of cultural

disaster

Preservina

heritage at

combating

trafficking of

risk and

cultural

illicit

risks.

Community community -Based resilience and identity Adaptation: This analysis in the face of highlights climate change and communityenvironment based al threats. initiatives **Proiects** that leverage such as the cultural practices Stability' and local initiative in knowledge Petra focus to address on assessing sustainability and and climate change managing challenges. natural Examples of hazards to local protect stakeholders cultural implementin sites. ensuring that a traditional communities small-scale can continue farming and to draw inclusive tourism strength and inspiration products in from their Petra, Jordan. heritage in times of demonstrate crisis. By how safeguarding communities can adapt cultural heritage. and thrive in communities response to can maintain changing a sense of environment continuity,

'Sia

the field of cultural heritage preservation.

3. Policy Coherence for Sustainable Developme nt: The document highlights the adoption of a new chapter of the Operational Directives on safeguarding intangible cultural heritage and sustainable development at the national level. This milestone in the development of the 2003 Convention aims to enhance policy coherence for sustainable development

bv

term.

and

3. Gender

Equality

Reproductiv e Health: The publication highlights the importance of gender equality and reproductive health in population management efforts. It acknowledg es that women's empowerme nt, access to reproductive health services, and education play crucial roles in shaping population dynamics and promotina sustainable development

. By

impacts, and contribute to sustainable development initiatives 3. 24.

3. Community Resilience Building: It underscores the importance of community resilience building in engaging vulnerable groups in sustainable development and climate change adaptation. It recognizes that vulnerable populations often face disproportio nate risks and vulnerabilitie s related to environment al changes. Initiatives

community engagement in preserving cultural heritage and promoting resilience. By prioritizing community participation. policymaker s can ensure that crisis communicati on efforts are contextually

relevant,

inclusive,

responsive

to local

needs.

and

3. Cultural **Diversity** and Communica tion Strategies: It highlights the role of cultural diversity in shapina effective communicati

Fund.

in 2015.

assists

Member

States in

and

to

preparing for

responding

emergency

situations

established

resilience of s to harness communities the potential and the of cultural reduction of heritage for disaster sustainable risks. development and peaceful Preserving heritage at societies. risk and This combating program has illicit benefited trafficking of over 70 cultural countries. artifacts highlighting support the the achievement importance of of Sustainable international Developmen cooperation t Goal (SDG) in sharing 16 to and best prevent violence and combat cultural crime. The Heritage ∘ The Emergency

knowledge practices for sustainability the General Assembly of the States Parties to the 2003 Convention adopted a new chapter on safeguarding intangible cultural

heritage in building social cohesion and peace.

2. Integration of Heritage Sustainable Developme nt:

∘ The document underscores the integration of cultural heritage into sustainable development frameworks. The 1972 Convention Concerning Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage links nature conservation and the preservation of cultural properties. This

conditions. By engaging in sustainable practices rooted in cultural heritage, communities can build resilience and contribute to sustainable development . 4. Education and Awareness through Culture: The study discusses projects such as the Weather Stations initiative, which uses literature and storytelling to engage communities in discussions about climate	connection, and resilience in the face of environment al challenges 3 . 4. Indigenous Knowledge and Community Resilience: The publication discusses the importance of harnessing indigenous knowledge and traditional practices to enhance community resilience to climaterelated disasters. Projects like the UNESCO initiative in Vanuatu, which	encouraging States Parties to integrate the safeguarding of intangible cultural heritage into their development plans, policies, and programs at all levels. By promoting policy coherence and integration of cultural heritage consideratio ns into national development frameworks, policymakers can ensure that sustainability goals are effectively mainstreame d across sectors and levels of governance. 4. Interdiscipli nary	prioritizing gender equality, reproductive rights, and family planning services, policymaker s can address demographi c challenges, reduce population growth rates, and enhance the well-being of individuals and communities 8. 4. Policy Coherence and Integration: The document emphasizes the need for policy coherence and integration in addressing population	suc UNI pro foci stresg thresis coa smacon tow clim cha imp den hov con bas approximate cap vulri gro pric con resis built poli s ca sup vulri poprin added clim rela haz pro
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such as the on strategies related to IESCO for crisis cultural oiect heritage, management cusing on . It emphasizing at the engthenin acknowledg the strategic es that role of he silience of diverse culture in astal and cultural building nall island social perspectives policy mmunities , languages, cohesion and wards and peace. mate communicati for ange on practices 3. Climate influence the pacts Change monstrate effectivenes and Adaptation s of crisis and communicati **Education:** mmunitysed on. By ∘ The proaches embracing document n enhance cultural mentions the e adaptive diversity and international multilingual pacity of project Inerable communicati 'Weather oups. By on Stations,' oritizing approaches, plans, which uses mmunity policymaker literature silience s can and ilding, enhance the storytelling reach and licymaker to engage in impact of an discussions crisis pport about Inerable communicati climate pulations on efforts, change. This particularly project aims dressing in to raise matemulticultural awareness ated and and educate zards and multilingual people omoting contexts. **Exchange** about

heritage and convention. sustainable ratified by development 193 States Parties. national promotes level. This sustainable milestone development aims to by actively enhance protecting and coherence managing cultural and sustainable natural World development Heritage properties. It encourages States contributes Parties to to integrate environment cultural heritage sustainability safeguarding , economic into their development development , and social cohesion by acknowledgi policies, and programs at ng and conserving all levels. emphasizing the diversity the need for of cultural international and natural heritage. cooperation in promoting cultural UNESCO's resilience. work on safeguarding intangible 3. Crosscultural Cultural heritage for

change. By safeguards promoting traditional education meetina and places awareness (nakamals) through as cyclone cultural refuges. demonstrate means, such as literature how local and knowledge storytelling, and cultural societies can traditions foster can play a resilience vital role in and inspire disaster risk reduction new perspectives and on community environment resilience. By challenges. integrating indigenous knowledge into climate change adaptation strategies. communities can build adaptive capacity and strenathen their resilience to environment threats 28, 2 4.

Approaches to Climate Change: It emphasizes the need for interdisciplin ary approaches to address climate change challenges. Projects such as the 'Strenathenin q Resilience of Coastal and Small Island Communities Towards Hvdro-Meteorologic al Hazards and Climate Change Impacts' initiative focus on harnessing local and indigenous knowledge to address climaterelated disasters in Indonesia, the Philippines, and Timor-

management issues within the broader context of sustainable development . It calls for the alignment of population policies with environment al sustainability goals, social inclusion objectives, and economic development strategies. By integrating population consideratio ns into national development plans, climate change adaptation initiatives, and urban development frameworks, policymaker s can ensure

that

sustainable development 5. 24. 4. Social Inclusion and **Empowerm** ent: It emphasizes the need for social inclusion and empowerme nt of vulnerable groups in the context of sustainability and climate change. It acknowledg es that promoting social inclusion. addressing inequalities, and empowering vulnerable populations are essential for achieving sustainable development

goals. By

the

This inclusive change approach to through crisis creative communicati means, on can contribute to to cultural building fosterina trust. promoting community resilience. g of and ensuring that information reaches all Initiatives segments of Stability' population. project in Petra, 4. Heritage Jordan, **Emergency** Fund and how Communica tion are Initiatives: assessing, The publication and references mitigating the Heritage natural Emergency Fund. a protect multi-donor heritage fund sites from established climate by UNESCO change to assist impacts. Member States in

climate and Learning: Projects like Libremappin contributina g in Dakar bring resilience by toaether young digital dialogue and artists from understandin Montreal and Dakar to environment create projection challenges. mapping in public spaces. This like the 'Sig initiative not only fosters crosscultural exchange demonstrate but also promotes governments learning and collaboration between managing, different communities showcasing hazards to the value of cooperation in cultural initiatives for sustainability and resilience. This project ∘ The

sustainable development aims to create positive institutional and professional environment s to harness the potential of cultural heritage for sustainable development and peaceful societies. This capacitybuilding program emphasizes the role of cultural heritage in driving sustainable development outcomes and promoting social inclusion. 3. Heritage as a Catalyst for Sustainable

Urban

Leste. E integrat science local knowled and cult practice policym can dev holistic strategii that enh commu resiliend and adaptat climate change impacts	dynamics are managed in a way that supports sustainable development outcomes and enhances societal resilience.	ensuring that vulnerable groups have access to education, healthcare, livelihood opportunitie s, and decision-making processes, policymaker s can enhance their resilience, well-being, and capacity to contribute to sustainable development efforts 3, 5.	preparing for and responding to emergency situations related to cultural heritage. This fund supports the implementati on of UNESCO Culture Conventions and highlights the strategic role of culture in building social cohesion and peace. By investing in communicati on initiatives that raise awareness about the importance of cultural heritage preservation and resilience-building,	exemplifies the integration of cultural heritage preservation with climate change adaptation efforts.	Weather Stations project involves cultural institutions in various cities appointing writers-in- residence to explore climate change through literature and storytelling. This project engages communities in discussions about climate change and promotes international cooperation in addressing global environment al challenges through creative means.	Developme nt: UNESCO's initiatives focus on articulating culture's contribution to sustainable urban development . The New Urban Agenda and Sustainable Developmen t Goal 11 emphasize the role of culture in building inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable cities. UNESCO's work aims to support the implementati on of SDG 11 and protect the world's cultural and natural heritage,	
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	policymaker s can mobilize support for crisis response efforts and promote a shared understandin g of the value of cultural assets in times of crisis.	showcasing how heritage serves as a catalyst for sustainable urban development Projects like the Bandung Creative City Forum (BCCF) in Indonesia demonstrate how creative enterprises and collaboration s in urban settings can improve the quality of life and promote sustainable development These initiatives highlight the transformati ve power of cultural
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									fostering community resilience.
Disaster and Risk Manageme nt	1. Cultural Heritage Preservatio n for Resilience:	1. Community Engagemen t for Disaster Resilience:	1. Evidence- Based Decision- Making: UNESCO supports Member States in conceiving and implementin	While the document does not explicitly address population management in the context of disaster and risk management, it	1. Community Participatio n and Empowerm ent:	While the publication does not specifically focus on crisis communicati on strategies in disaster and risk management contexts, it underscores	1. Preservatio n of Cultural Heritage:	1. Internationa I Partnership s and Collaboratio n: UNESCO collaborates with various international organization	1. Cultural Heritage as a Source of Resilience:
	means of promoting societal resilience in the face of disasters and risks. Initiatives like the	engagement in disaster and risk management . Projects like Libremappin g in Dakar and the	g disaster risk reduction plans through the provision of policy advice and methodologi cal tools. In	underscores the significance of community engagement, local knowledge, and cultural heritage	risk reduction and resilience- building. Projects such as Libremappin g in Dakar	the importance of community engagement, cultural heritage preservation, and capacity-	promoting resilience in the face of disasters. Initiatives such as safeguarding intangible cultural	s, such as the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), the Blue Shield, and the	promoting resilience in communities facing disasters. Initiatives such as safeguarding intangible

UNESCO project 'Strengtheni ng Resilience of Coastal and Small Island Communitie s Towards Hydro-Meteorologi cal Hazards and Climate Change Impacts (StResCom)¹ focus on harnessing local and indiaenous knowledge to address climate change impacts and build resilience in coastal and small island communities . This project underscores the value of cultural heritage in enhancing community resilience and

Weather Stations project engage communities in discussions about climate change and disaster risks through cultural initiatives. These projects promote awareness, knowledge sharing, and community participation in addressing environment al challenges and building resilience. By involving communities in disaster risk management efforts, these initiatives empower local residents to contribute to

Serbia, for example, an integrated system for disaster risk addressing management of cultural and natural heritage is beina established, incorporatin g mitigation, preparednes s, response, and recovery measures. This evidencebased approach to disaster risk management helps governments make informed decisions and implement effective strategies to reduce risks and enhance resilience. ∘ The **UNESCO**

project 'Strengtheni preservation

in enhancing

environment

challenges.

These

aspects

indirectly

relate to

population

management

emphasizing

communities

and cultural

resources in

building

and

resilience

promoting

sustainable

practices in

the face of

disasters

and risks.

the role of

community

resilience

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al

by

and the Weather Stations project engage communities , including vulnerable groups, in discussions about climate change and disaster risks through cultural initiatives. By involving vulnerable groups in these initiatives. communities are empowered to contribute their knowledge, experiences, and perspectives to resiliencebuilding efforts. This participatory approach fosters community

ownership of

building activities that involve communicati on and knowledge sharing. Effective communicati on plays a crucial role disseminatin information, raising awareness. and fostering collaboration among stakeholders in disaster resilience and cultural heritage protection efforts.

International heritage Council of linked to traditional Museums practices (ICOM), to that provide forae refuges partnerships during and promote disasters cooperation contribute to in protecting the cultural resilience of heritage communities during . For armed conflicts. example, projects in These Vanuatu partnerships focus on facilitate North-South. safeguarding traditional Southknowledge South, and and skills for triangular building cooperation structures in that are developing resilient to countries. cyclones, enhancing hiahliahtina the capacity the role of of local cultural actors to heritage in safeguard enhancing cultural community heritage in resilience. times of crisis. UNESCO's ∘ The efforts to **UNESCO** protect Creative cultural Cities heritage in Network

cultural heritage linked to traditional practices that provide refuge durina disasters contribute to the resilience of communities . For example, projects in Vanuatu focus on safeguarding traditional knowledge and skills for building structures that are resilient to cyclones, showcasing how cultural heritage can serve as a source of resilience in disasterprone areas. UNESCO's efforts to protect

preserving traditional knowledge for disaster risk
reduction.
UNESCO's
efforts to
protect
culture in
emergencies
, including
armed
conflicts and
natural
disasters,
contribute to
the
resilience of
communities
and the
reduction of
disaster
risks.
Preserving heritage at
risk and
combating
illicit
trafficking of
cultural
artifacts
support the
achievement
of
Sustainable
Developmen
t Goal (SDG)
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resilience-building Resilience of Coastal and Small Island Communitie s Towards Hydro-Meteorologi cal Hazards and Climate S Towards Hydro-Meteorologi cal Hazards and Climate S Towards Hydro-Meteorologi cal Hazards and Climate Change Impacts (StResCom)' focuses on identifying and climate Change Impacts (StResCom)' focuses on identifying and documentin g local and indigenous (StResCom)' focuses on harnessing local and resilience.
building strategies. O Strategies. O Strategies. O Small Island Communitie s Towards Hydro- Meteorologi Coastal and Small Island Communitie s Towards Hydro- Meteorologi Coastal and Communitie s Towards Hydro- Meteorologi Cal Hazards Small Island Communitie s Towards Hydro- Meteorologi Cal Hazards And Climate Change Impacts Gouses on identifying And Impacts Goumentin Glocal and indigenous Knowledge related to disaster
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project 'Strengtheni ng Resilience of Coastal and Small Island Communitie s Towards Hydro- Meteorologi cal Hazards (StResCom)' focuses on identifying and Climate Change and Climate Change glocal and indigenous (StResCom)' focuses on identifying and documentin g local and indigenous (StResCom)' focuses on indigenous knowledge related to disaster
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Meteorologi cal Hazards and Climate Change Impacts (StResCom)' knowledge focuses on harnessing identifying and documentin g local and indigenous knowledge related to disaster
cal Hazards and documentin Ghange Impacts (StResCom)' knowledge focuses on harnessing and documentin g local and indigenous knowledge related to disaster
and Climate Change Impacts (StResCom)' focuses on harnessing documentin g local and indigenous knowledge related to disaster
Change g local and indigenous (StResCom)' knowledge focuses on harnessing g local and indigenous indigenous knowledge related to disaster
Impacts indigenous (StResCom)' knowledge related to disaster
(StResCom)' knowledge focuses on related to harnessing disaster
focuses on related to harnessing disaster
harnessing disaster
9
resilience.
in all are now in .
indigenous By knowledge integrating
knowledge integrating in coastal scientific
and small knowledge
island with local
communities insights, this
to address project
climate promotes
change evidence-
impacts and based
build approaches
resilience. to
This project addressing
underscores climate
the value of change
community impacts and

risk reduction strategies and promotes inclusive decisionmaking processes. UNESCO's project Strengtheni ng Resilience of Coastal and Small Island Communitie s Towards Hydro-Meteorologi cal Hazards and Climate Change Impacts (StResCom) focuses on harnessing local and indigenous knowledge in vulnerable coastal and small island communities to address climate change impacts and

emergencies
, including
armed
conflicts and
natural
disasters,
aim to
support
resilience by
preserving
heritage at
risk and
promoting
social
cohesion. By
safeguarding
cultural
assets and
combating
illicit
trafficking of
cultural
artifacts,
these
initiatives
contribute to
the
resilience of
communities
and help
maintain
cultural
identities in
times of
crisis.
2.

Community

Engagemen

(UCCN)	cultural
serves as an	heritage in
international	emergencies
platform for	, including
cooperation	armed
among cities	conflicts and
worldwide to	natural
leverage	disasters,
culture and	aim to
creativity for	support
sustainable	resilience by
urban	preserving
regeneration	heritage at
and	risk and
development	promoting
. By pooling	social
resources,	cohesion. By
sharing	safeguarding
knowledge,	cultural
and	assets and
implementin	combating
g innovative	illicit
practices,	trafficking of
cities within	cultural
the network	artifacts,
collaborate	these
to promote	initiatives
cultural-	contribute to
driven	the
initiatives	resilience of
that	communities
contribute to	and help
achieving	maintain
sustainable	cultural
development	identities in
goals,	times of
particularly	crisis,
in the	highlighting
context of	the intrinsic

16 to prevent violence and combat crime. The Heritage Emergency Fund assists Member States in preparing for and responding to emergency situations related to cultural heritage,
heritage, highlighting the strategic
role of cultural heritage in
building social
cohesion and peace.
2. Capacity Building for Disaster

Member

States in

sustainable practices in vulnerable regions. 2. **Preservatio** n of Cultural Heritage and Local Knowledge: ∘ The document highlights the role of cultural heritage preservation and local knowledge in enhancing community resilience to disasters. Disaster Risk Initiatives **Reduction:** like the **UNESCO UNESCO** Intangible supports Cultural

Heritage

Fund

engagement

and local

disaster

and

resilience

promoting

knowledge

in enhancing

building resilience in vulnerable communities 2. Policy Coherence for Sustainable Developme nt: **UNESCO** has worked to enhance policy coherence for sustainable development by integrating the safeguarding of intangible cultural heritage into national development plans. policies, and programmes . The General Assembly of

the States

Parties to

the 2003

build resilience. By engaging vulnerable aroups in documentin g local knowledge and developing educational materials. this project promotes the active participation of marginalized communities in disaster risk management and adaptation strategies. 2. Cultural Heritage **Preservatio** n and Social Inclusion: ∘ The document highlights the role of cultural heritage preservation

in

Empowerm ent: ∘ The document emphasizes Building the and importance Training: of community engagement global in disaster capacityrisk building reduction and for resiliencebuildina cultural efforts. **Projects** such as Libremappin g in Dakar involves and the Weather Stations project enhance engage policy communities in discussions about and climate change and disaster risks through providing cultural initiatives. By involving s from communities

t and urban value of sustainability heritage in disaster management 2. Capacity-2. Community **Empowerm** UNESCO's ent through Heritage: ∘ The document programme emphasizes the role of safeguarding cultural intangible heritage in empowering heritage for communities sustainable to address development disaster risks and cooperation build with over 70 resilience. countries to **Projects** such as Libremappin development a in Dakar and the inventorying, Weather Stations safeguarding project of cultural engage heritage. By communities in training to discussions professional about climate governments change and

conceiving and implementin g disaster risk reduction plans through policy advice. methodologi cal tools, and capacitybuilding activities taraetina government officials at national and local levels. In Serbia, an integrated system for disaster risk management of cultural and natural heritage is being established to incorporate mitigation, preparednes s, response, and recovery measures, complement

support the safeguarding of intangible cultural heritage linked to traditional practices that provide refuges during disasters. For example. in Vanuatu. the Fund assisted in safeguarding knowledge and skills for buildina traditional structures that are resilient to cyclones, emphasizing the importance of preserving local knowledge for disaster risk reduction. UNESCO's efforts to protect

cultural

Convention adopted a new chapter of the Operational Directives on safeguarding intangible cultural heritage and sustainable development at the national level. This initiative aims to align cultural heritage preservation efforts with sustainable development goals and promote policy coherence across sectors. ∘ The document highlights UNESCO's global

capacity-

programme

safeguarding

buildina

for

supporting vulnerable groups and promoting social inclusion in disaster and risk management . Initiatives such as safeguarding intangible cultural heritage linked to traditional practices that provide refuges during disasters contribute to the resilience of vulnerable communities . For example, in Vanuatu, assistance from UNESCO's Intangible Cultural Heritage Fund helped safeguard traditional

, including vulnerable society, and groups, in communities resilience-, UNESCO buildina promotes activities. cooperation these at the projects national and international empower communities levels to to contribute harness the their potential of knowledge intangible cultural and experiences heritage for to disaster sustainable management development and peaceful strategies, fostering societies. community Regional resilience. training sessions UNESCO's organized by capacity-**UNESCO** buildina aim to programmes enhance for cooperation safeguarding among intangible peacekeeper cultural s and heritage aim relevant to create stakeholders positive in environment incorporatin s that g cultural harness the property potential of

cultural

heritage for

. civil disaster risks through cultural initiatives. By involving communities , including vulnerable groups, in resiliencebuilding activities, these projects empower individuals and groups to contribute their knowledae and experiences to disaster management strategies. showcasing how heritage can empower communities to tackle challenges. UNESCO's capacitybuilding protection programmes for into humanitarian safeguarding

ed by heritage in relevant emergencies , including training workshops. armed This conflicts and capacitynatural building disasters. initiative contribute to aims to the enhance resilience of disaster communities resilience by and protect preserving cultural heritage at heritage in risk and the event of combating disasters. illicit ∘ The trafficking of document cultural also artifacts. mentions the These emergency initiatives assistance support the provided by resilience of UNESCO's communities Intangible by Cultural safeguarding Heritage cultural Fund to assets and safeguard promoting intangible social cultural cohesion in heritage the face of specifically disasters. linked to knowledge 3. Cultural and skills for **Initiatives** building for

traditional

Community

intangible cultural heritage for sustainable development , which aims to create positive institutional and professional environment s to harness the potential of intangible cultural heritage for peaceful societies. By buildina capacity and promoting policy coherence. UNESCO supports the integration of cultural heritage preservation into national planning processes, contributing sustainable development outcomes.

knowledge and skills for building structures that are resilient to cyclones, benefitina vulnerable groups in disasterprone areas. UNESCO's efforts to protect cultural heritage in emergencies , including armed conflicts and natural disasters. aim to support vulnerable groups by preserving heritage at risk and promoting social cohesion. By safeguarding cultural assets and

combating

illicit

sustainable development and peaceful societies. By trainina professional s and communities in heritage preservation and disaster risk reduction. UNESCO supports the empowerme nt of individuals and groups to build resilience through cultural practices and knowledge.

Knowledge Sharing and Awareness:

UNESCO
projects
focus on
harnessing
local and
indigenous
knowledge

3.

action. security strategies. and peacebuildina processes. By fostering cooperation among countries and organization s. these training sessions promote a coordinated approach to protecting cultural heritage in conflict zones and promoting cultural pluralism. 3. Policy

Coherence

Integration:

Assembly of

∘ The

the States

Parties to

the 2003

Convention

adopted a

General

and

environment s that harness the potential of cultural heritage for sustainable development and peaceful societies. By training professional s and communities in heritage preservation and disaster risk reduction, **UNESCO** supports the empowerme nt of individuals and groups to build resilience through cultural practices and knowledge. demonstrati ng how

intangible

heritage aim

cultural

to create

positive

structures that provide refuges during disasters. This assistance in Vanuatu highlights the importance of preserving cultural practices and heritage as a means of enhancing resilience to climaterelated disasters.

3. Cultural Initiatives for Disaster Resilience:

Projects like Libremappin g in Dakar and the Weather Stations project engage communities in discussions about

Resilience: Projects like the Bandung

Forum

and

. By

cultural

these

projects

building

well-being.

Creative City UNESCO's (BCCF) in Indonesia demonstrate how creative enterprises collaboration s in urban settings can improve the quality of life and promote sustainable development fostering initiatives and creative partnerships, engage local communities in resilienceactivities and promote sustainable practices that enhance community s from

3. Capacity-Building and Training:

capacitybuilding initiatives in disaster risk reduction and cultural heritage preservation aim to enhance the skills and knowledge professional government officials, and communities . For example, the capacitybuilding programme for safeguarding intangible cultural heritage has trained over 1.800 professional

governments

trafficking of cultural artifacts. these initiatives contribute to the resilience of vulnerable communities and promote social inclusion in postdisaster recovery efforts.

3. Capacity-**Building** and Training:

UNESCO's capacitybuilding programmes for safeguarding intangible cultural heritage for sustainable development aim to create positive institutional and professional

to address climate on change safeguarding impacts and intangible build cultural resilience in heritage and vulnerable sustainable coastal and small island , aiming to communities enhance . By policy documentin coherence g local for knowledge sustainable and developing . This educational initiative materials encourages based on States science and Parties to indigenous integrate the knowledge, safeguarding of intangible these cultural projects promote heritage into knowledge their sharing and development awarenessplans, raising to policies, and enhance programmes community at all levels. resilience to promoting disasters cooperation and climate and change. coordination in cultural heritage

new chapter development development nt:

preservation

efforts.

heritage can drive community empowerme nt in disaster and risk management

3. Heritage as a Catalyst for Sustainable Developme

∘ The document underscores the role of heritage as a driver for sustainable development , highlighting how cultural heritage can contribute to buildina inclusive. resilient, and sustainable communities . Bv integrating heritage preservation into urban planning, regeneration

climate change and disaster risks through cultural initiatives. These projects promote awareness, knowledge sharing, and community engagement in addressing environment al challenges and building resilience. Ву integrating culture into disaster risk management and resiliencebuilding efforts, these initiatives demonstrate the potential of cultural approaches in enhancing societal resilience.

∘ The document also mentions the importance of publicprivate partnerships supporting heritagebased urban revitalization and community development . By engaging various stakeholders , including local communities governments , and private entities, these partnerships contribute to community resilience, economic growth, and cultural

preservation.

in

, civil society, and communities in more than 70 countries. These training activities contribute to building resilience. promoting sustainable practices. and safeguarding cultural heritage in the face of disasters and risks.

environment s that harness the potential of cultural heritage for peaceful societies. These programmes benefit vulnerable groups by enhancing their skills, knowledge, and capacity to contribute sustainable development and disaster risk reduction. By training professional s from governments , civil society, and communities , UNESCO supports the empowerme nt of vulnerable groups in preserving cultural

development initiatives, UNESCO promotes a culturebased approach that leverages heritage as a driver for sustainable urban development . Projects such as the conservation and revitalization of Indian heritage cities demonstrate how heritage-led strategies can improve the quality of life, promote sustainable tourism, and enhance cultural identities, showcasing heritage as a catalyst for sustainable

. and

					heritage and building resilience.				development in disaster-prone areas.
Culture and Heritage	1. Preservatio n of Cultural Practices for Resilience: The document emphasizes the importance of preserving cultural practices and traditions as a means of enhancing societal resilience. Initiatives	1. Community Participation in Heritage Preservation: The document highlights the importance of community participation in heritage preservation efforts. It underscores the significance	1. Evidence-Based Decision-Making: The document underscores the significance of science and research in informing evidence-based decision-making processes related to cultural heritage	The document does not mention population management in the context of culture and heritage.	1. Safeguardin g Intangible Cultural Heritage: The document acknowledg es the significance of intangible cultural heritage as a source of identity, resilience, and social cohesion for vulnerable groups, including	The document does not explicitly discuss crisis communicati on in the context of culture and heritage. The focus of the document is primarily on the role of culture, heritage, and creative industries in sustainable development	1. Heritage Preservatio n and Resilience:	1. Internationa I Collaboration for Heritage Preservation: The document underscores the importance of international cooperation in preserving and safeguarding cultural heritage,	The document discusses heritage as a key driver in the context of culture and heritage. It emphasizes the importance of protecting and promoting cultural and natural heritage, and integrating it into urban planning and

that focus on safeguarding intangible cultural heritage, such as traditional knowledge and skills for building structures resilient to disasters. play a crucial role strengthenin communities ' ability to cope with challenges. By maintaining and transmitting cultural practices that have proven effective in times of crisis, societies can build resilience and adaptability

preservation and promotion. Βy conductina studies. assessments . and evaluations. policymaker s and practitioners can better understand the value. significance, and impact of cultural practices and traditions on communities and societies. Evidencebased approaches help identify effective strategies for safeguarding intangible cultural heritage, promoting cultural diversity. and

integrating

of engaging

communities

safeguarding

tangible and

heritage, as

their active

involvement

ensures the

sustainability

relevance of

conservation

By involving

communities

in decision-

processes,

implementati

planning,

and

on of

heritage

projects,

UNESCO

and its

partners

promote a

ownership

responsibilit

community

y among

sense of

and

making

heritage

initiatives.

intangible

cultural

and

local

in

indigenous peoples, ethnic minorities, and marginalized communities . By safeguarding and revitalizing intangible cultural practices. such as traditional music. rituals, and craftsmanshi p. UNESCO and its partners support the empowerme nt and cultural riahts of vulnerable groups, enabling them to preserve their heritage and transmit their knowledge to future generations.

and other social crises. By inclusion. and peacebuilding. While the intangible cultural document emphasizes the importance sites, traditional of leveraging culture and heritage for resilience. practices, **UNESCO** community and its engagement, and partners sustainable development the , it does not specifically address by crisis communicati on strategies emergency sense of response mechanisms providing in relation to culture and heritage. continuity

safeguarding tangible and assets, such as historic knowledge, and cultural contribute to resilience of communities maintaining connections to their past, fostering a identity, and sources of strength and during times of adversity. Initiatives focused on heritage preservation and disaster

sustainable particularly development through UNESCO's strategies. It conventions also discusses programmes the role of heritage in fosterina peacecollaboration building and sustainable among countries. development organization activities. s. and communities , UNESCO supports the

and

. By

exchange of

knowledge,

practices.

heritage

to the

cultural

mutual

Initiatives

Creative

Cities

such as the

the

g.

expertise in

preservation,

contributing

protection of

diversity and

promotion of

understandin

best

and

to changing circumstanc es. UNESCO's projects, such as the StResCom initiative in Indonesia. the Philippines. and Timor-Leste, aim to harness local and indigenous knowledge to address climaterelated hazards and disasters. By documentin g and integrating traditional practices into disaster risk reduction strategies, these projects demonstrate how cultural heritage can serve as a

valuable

these

members, fostering a collective commitment to preserving cultural traditions and practices. Initiatives such as the Libremappin a project in Dakar and the Weather Stations project engage communities in discussions about climate change. disaster risks, and cultural heritage through artistic and cultural activities. By involvina communities in dialogue and creative expression,

culture into sustainable development policies and programmes UNESCO's alobal capacitybuilding programmes and training materials on gender and intangible cultural heritage aim to sensitize participants to the aender dimensions of cultural practices and build competencie s for developing aenderresponsive safeguarding measures. By integrating scientific

research and

analysis into

gender

Initiatives aimed at revitalizing intangible cultural heritage among vulnerable communities involve awarenessraising, capacitybuilding, and community participation, demonstrati ng the importance of inclusive and participatory approaches to heritage preservation. By engaging vulnerable groups in the documentati on, transmission . and promotion of their cultural expressions. UNESCO contributes to the

risk reduction demonstrate the link between cultural resilience and sustainable development , highlighting the role of cultural heritage in promoting community cohesion. social stability, and adaptive capacity. By integrating cultural consideratio ns into resiliencebuildina strategies, **UNESCO** supports the ability of communities to withstand and recover from shocks and stresses. emphasizing the intrinsic

Network and capacitybuilding programmes demonstrate the role of international cooperation in leveraging cultural resources for sustainable development . By facilitating partnerships and knowledge sharing. **UNESCO** promotes cooperation in addressing common challenges related to heritage conservation , urban development , and the creative economy, emphasizing the value of cultural exchange

societal resilience and promoting sustainable development in vulnerable communities 2. Community Engagemen t and **Empowerm** ent: ∘ The document underscores the role of community engagement and empowerme nt in fosterina societal resilience through culture and heritage. Projects that involve communities

in heritage

preservation,

disaster risk

resource for

enhancing

projects

their

and

and

empower

individuals

, knowledge,

experiences

preservation

to heritage

resilience-

showcasing

importance

community

cultural

2.

heritage.

Community

Empowerm

ent through

Cultural

Practices:

∘ The

document

the role of

cultural

and

practices

traditions in

underscores

buildina

efforts,

the

policy initiatives. **UNESCO** to contribute supports evidenceperspectives based decisionmaking processes that enhance women's participation in heritage preservation and decisionmakina. highlighting the role of science in engagement promoting in promoting gender equality and cultural diversity.

2. Policy Developme nt and **Implementa** tion: ∘ The

document highlights the role of policy development and implementati

recognition and visibility of diverse cultural identities and knowledge systems, highlighting the agency and resilience of marginalized communities

2. Gender **Equality** and Women's **Empowerm** ent:

∘ The document addresses the role of culture and heritage in promoting gender equality and women's empowerme particularly through initiatives focused on safeguarding

value of culture in enhancing resilience at local. national, and global levels.

2. Community **Empowerm** ent and **Participatio** n:

∘ The document emphasizes the empowerme nt of communities through cultural engagement and participation. highlighting the agency of individuals and groups in preserving and revitalizing their cultural heritage. By promoting communityled

and collaboration in advancing the goals of the 2030 Agenda.

2. Capacity-**Building** and Knowledge **Sharing:** ∘ The document highlights UNESCO's global capacitybuilding programmes aimed at safeguarding intangible cultural heritage for sustainable development . By providing training. resources, and technical assistance to countries and communities , UNESCO fosters

management . and climate adaptation initiatives empower individuals to take an active role in building resilience. By valuing and leveraging local knowledge, practices, and cultural assets. communities can strengthen their resilience capacities and enhance their ability to respond to challenges collectively. UNESCO's capacitybuilding programmes safeguarding intangible cultural

empowering

communities

to address

challenges

and build

resilience.

preserving

transmitting

traditional

skills, and

rituals.

their

adaptive

knowledge.

communities

can enhance

capacity and

strenathen

their social

Projects that

safeguarding

fabric.

focus on

intangible

cultural

heritage

linked to

disaster risk

such as the

preservation

of traditional

techniques

in Vanuatu,

demonstrate

how cultural

building

reduction,

By

and

on in supporting the preservation, promotion. and sustainable management of cultural heritage. National and international policies. frameworks. and guidelines plav a crucial role in shaping the legal. institutional, and financial mechanisms for heritage conservation , community engagement, and capacitybuilding initiatives. By aligning policies with international conventions and recommend ations,

countries

and revitalizina cultural practices traditionally practiced by women. For example. projects in Morocco aim to safeguard female chants and music traditions. which not only enliven gatherings but also convey values recognized as part of community identities. By supporting the revitalization of these traditions and promoting women's participation, **UNESCO** contributes to the empowerme

initiatives. capacitybuilding programmes . and inclusive decisionmakina processes. UNESCO fosters cultural resilience by strengthenin g local ownership, knowledge transmission , and adaptive responses to change. UNESCO's support for

community-

approaches

preservation

underscores

importance

participatory

practices in

building

resilience

to cultural

heritage

the

of

based

Through knowledge sharing and capacitybuilding activities, **UNESCO** promotes cooperation amona diverse stakeholders , including governments , civil society, and local communities , to harness the potential of intangible cultural heritage for sustainable development and peaceful

cooperation

in enhancing

institutional

professional

capacities

policy

for heritage

preservation.

development

, and cultural

sustainability

and

heritage aim to create positive institutional and professional environment s that harness the potential of cultural heritage for sustainable development and peaceful societies. By training professional s and communities in heritage preservation and disaster risk reduction, **UNESCO** supports the empowerme nt of individuals and groups to contribute to societal resilience through cultural practices and traditions.

can strenathen communities their to cope with commitment environment safeguarding tangible and intangible cultural heritage for future programmes generations. UNESCO's safeguarding work on international heritage aim conventions and recommend institutional ations, such as the professional Convention environment for the Safeguardin harness the a of the potential of Intangible Cultural heritage for Heritage, sustainable provides a development policy framework and peaceful societies. By for Member States to professional develop strategies community and action members in plans for heritage

preservation.

practices

empower

al hazards

and crises.

UNESCO's

capacity-

building

intangible

to create

positive

and

s that

cultural

training

s and

heritage

preservation.

cultural

for

nt and social inclusion of women in vulnerable communities UNESCO's efforts to integrate gender equality into the safeguarding of intangible cultural heritage. includina through global capacitybuildina programmes and genderresponsive training materials. demonstrate commitment to addressing the specific needs and contributions of women in cultural preservation

and

and promoting sustainable development . By engaging communities in the identification documentati on, and safeguarding of their cultural expressions, UNESCO enhances the resilience of vulnerable groups, fosters social cohesion. and ensures the continuity of cultural traditions in the face of external pressures and challenges.

3. Intangible

Cultural

Heritage

societies. By facilitating collaborative learning and skill development , UNESCO contributes to the strengthenin g of international cooperation in cultural heritage management and policy implementati on. 3. Policy and

Coherence Integration: ∘ It emphasizes the importance of policy coherence for sustainable development , particularly in integrating the safeguarding of intangible cultural

highlighting the role of culture in fostering community resilience. 3. Cultural

Identity and Social Cohesion:

∘ The

document emphasizes the role of cultural identity and social cohesion in promoting societal resilience. Cultural heritage, including tangible and intangible assets, plays a significant role in shaping collective identities and fostering a sense of belonging within

communities

documentati on, and transmission , UNESCO supports the empowerme nt of individuals to safeguard and promote their cultural heritage. fostering a sense of pride, identity, and resilience within communities

3. Cultural Identity and Social Cohesion:

∘ The document emphasizes the role of cultural identity and social cohesion in fosterina community resilience and wellbeing. Cultural

By promotina the integration of culture into policymaking processes. **UNESCO** supports the recognition and protection of cultural diversity, creativity, and innovation as essential components of sustainable development , highlighting the role of policy coherence in

3. Capacity-**Building** and Knowledge Sharing:

advancing

cultural

heritage

goals.

∘ The document

transmission . Bv mainstreami ng gender into policies and programmes for safeguarding intangible cultural heritage. **UNESCO** promotes inclusive and equitable engagement of vulnerable groups, includina women and girls, in cultural heritage initiatives.

3. Community -Based **Approaches**

∘ The document emphasizes the value of communitybased approaches to cultural

and

Adaptation: ∘ The document hiahliahts the adaptive capacity of intangible cultural heritage in promoting resilience and sustainability among communities facing environment al, social, and economic changes. By recognizing the dynamic nature of cultural practices. rituals, and knowledge systems, **UNESCO** supports the resilience of communities by enabling them to draw on their cultural resources to

heritage into national development plans, policies, and programmes . By encouraging States Parties to UNESCO's conventions to align cultural heritage preservation with sustainable development goals. **UNESCO** promotes cooperation in advancing holistic approaches to cultural sustainability and resilience. ∘ The adoption of new chapters of operational

directives on

safeguarding

intangible

cultural

. By heritage, preservina includina and tangible and promoting intangible cultural assets, plays heritage, a vital role in societies can shaping strengthen collective social identities, cohesion, fostering a build trust. sense of and enhance belonging, solidarity, all and of which are promoting essential intercultural components dialogue of resilience within in the face of communities challenges. . By preserving UNESCO's and initiatives to promoting protect cultural cultural diversity, heritage in societies can emergencies strengthen . such as social armed cohesion, conflicts and build trust. natural and enhance disasters. solidarity, aim to contributing support to the social resilience cohesion and vibrancy and peacebuildina communities efforts. By

safeguarding

the

emphasizes heritage preservation importance and of capacitypromotion, building and hiahliahtina the active knowledge sharing in participation bridging the and gap between engagement science, of vulnerable policy, and groups in practice in decisionthe field of makina culture and processes heritage. and Capacitysafeguarding buildina measures. By fostering initiatives, training community programmes ownership . and and local solutions. research collaboration **UNESCO** s help supports the strengthen agency and the skills, resilience of competencie vulnerable s, and communities networks of in preserving professional their cultural traditions policymaker and s, and knowledge community systems, members contributing involved in to social cohesion heritage preservation and and sustainable

navigate challenges. preserve traditions, and innovate in response to evolving circumstanc es. Initiatives focused on safeguarding intangible cultural heritage for sustainable development demonstrate the resiliencebuildina potential of cultural practices and traditions. showcasing how communities leverage their cultural assets to address contemporar v issues, promote social inclusion.

heritage and sustainable development at the national level reflects UNESCO's commitment to enhancing policy coherence and cooperation among countries in integrating cultural consideratio ns into development frameworks. By promotina dialogue and collaboration on cultural heritage policies, **UNESCO** contributes to the alignment of national and international efforts in advancing the role of culture in sustainable

heritage at risk and combating illicit trafficking of cultural artifacts, **UNESCO** contributes to maintaining cultural identities, fostering intercultural dialogue, and promoting understandin g among diverse communities . all of which are essential for building resilient and inclusive societies.

UNESCO's initiatives to protect cultural heritage in emergencies , such as armed conflicts and natural disasters. aim to support social cohesion and peacebuildina efforts. By safeguarding heritage at risk and promoting cultural exchange and understandin g, UNESCO contributes to building bridges among diverse communities , fostering mutual respect, and promoting dialogue as collaboration essential

promotion. By fostering interdisciplin ary dialogue and collaboration , UNESCO supports the exchange of best practices. innovative approaches, and scientific knowledge to enhance the effectivenes s and impact of cultural heritage policies and programmes UNESCO's initiatives. such as the Creative Cities Network and the StResCom project, promote knowledge sharing and

development UNESCO's emphasis on participatory processes and local solutions in cultureengaged actions underscores the importance of inclusive and communitydriven approaches to heritage management . By prioritizing the voices and aspirations of vulnerable groups, **UNESCO** promotes cultural diversity. social inclusion, and fundamental freedoms, recognizing

and enhance well-being. By valuing and revitalizina intangible cultural heritage. **UNESCO** contributes to the resilience of communities by fostering creativity, adaptability, and cultural continuity in the face of uncertainty and change.

development

components	among	the agency
of	cities,	and
community	communities	contributions
cohesion	, and experts	of
and	to address	marginalized
resilience.	urban	communities
	challenges,	to cultural
	climate risks,	sustainability
	and heritage	.
	preservation.	
	Ву	
	leveraging	
	scientific	
	research,	
	policy	
	expertise,	
	and	
	community	
	engagement,	
	UNESCO	
	facilitates	
	the co-	
	creation of	
	sustainable	
	solutions	
	that	
	integrate	
	culture,	
	heritage, and	
	resilience-	
	building	
	strategies,	
	highlighting	
	the role of	
	science and	
	policy in	
	fostering	
	inclusive and	
	sustainable	

development			
•			





7.2. Previous EU projects

7.2.1. Previous EU projects 2010-2023

Table 8. Previous EU projects 2010-2023

		CORDIS link to the	Project's own website		
Project's acronym	Project's name	project	(if available)	Keywords	Project's duration
HERACLES	HEritage Resilience Against CLimate Events on Site	https://cordis.europa.e u/project/id/700395	http://www.heracles- project.eu/	cultural heritage; climate change; ICT platform;	1 May 2016 - 30 Apr 2019
	Assessment and mitigation of liquefaction potential across Europe: a holistic approach to protect structures / infrastructures for improved resilience to			community resilience; risk mitigation; risk	
LIQUEFACT	earthquake-induced liquefaction disasters	https://cordis.europa.e u/project/id/700748	http://www.liquefact.eu	assessment; liquefaction	1 May 2016 - 31 Oct 2019
I-REACT	Improving Resilience to Emergencies through Advanced Cyber Technologies	https://cordis.europa.e u/project/id/700256	http://project.i- react.eu/	climate change; emergency management; tech tools; risk assessment; online platform; mobile application	1 Jun 2016 - 31 May 2019
RESILIENS	RESILENS: Realising European ReSiliencE for CritlcaL INfraStructure	https://cordis.europa.e u/project/id/653260		Resilience; Resilience measurement; Critical Infrastructures; European Resilience Management Guideline; Resilience Management Matrix and Audit toolkit:	1 May 2015 - 30 Apr 2018
SMR	Smart Mature Resilience	https://cordis.europa.e u/project/id/653569	https://smr- project.eu/home/	Risk assessment; Policies for building	1 Jun 2015 - 30 Jun 2018





				resilience; Resilience	
				communication tool;	
				Resilience maturnity	
				model; climate change	
				Crisis management;	
				Soft solutions;	
				resilience management	
	Expecting the			guideline; training	
	unexpected and know	https://cordis.europa.e	https://h2020darwin.eu	packages; serious	1 Jun 2015 - 30 Sept
DARWIN	how to respond	u/project/id/653289	/about/	games;	2018
DARWIN	Advancing Resilience	<u>u/project/id/030203</u>	/about	Disaster management;	2010
	of Historic Areas			Cultural heritage;	
	against Climate-related	https://cordis.europa.e	https://savingculturalhe	Climate change; Tech	1 Jun 2019 - 31 Aug
ARCH (LC)	and other Hazards	u/project/id/820999	ritage.eu/	tools	2022
7 (23)	G. 16 G. 16 F. 16 G. 16 G.	<u> p. 01004 010000</u>		Crisis management;	
	RESilience			Smart cities; Tech	
	management			tools; Collaborative	
	guidelines and			Resilience Assessment	
	Operationalization			and Management	
	appLied to Urban	https://cordis.europa.e	https://www.resolute-	Support System	1 May 2015 - 30 Apr
RESOLUTE	Transport Environment	u/project/id/653460	eu.org/	(CRAMSS)	2018
	RESIlience		<u> </u>		
	enhancement and risk				
	control platform for			Tech tool; online	
	communication			platform; risk	
	infraSTructure	https://cordis.europa.e	https://www.resistoproj	preparedness;	1 May 2018 - 31 Oct
RESISTO (CIP)	Operators	u/project/id/786409	ect.eu/	communication	2021
				Resilience; Vulnerable	
	Cultures of Disaster			groups;	
	Resilience among			Communication	
	children and young	https://cordis.europa.e		guidelines; Disaster	1 Jul 2015 - 30 Jun
CUIDAR	people	u/project/id/653753		management	2018
	Enhanced situational				
	awareness improves			Crisis management;	
	decision-making during			Climate change; mobile	
	extreme weather	https://cordis.europa.e	https://beaware-	application; tech tools;	1 Jan 2017 - 31 Dec
beAWARE	events	u/project/id/700475	project.eu/	social media	2019





POP-ALERT	Population Alerting: Linking Emergencies, Resilience and Training	https://cordis.europa.e u/project/id/608030		Risk preparedness; cultural differences; language barrier; crisis management; toolkit; information framework	1 Apr 2014 - 31 March 2016
STAIR4SECURITY	STAIR4SECURITY- STANDARDS, INNOVATION AND RESEARCH FOR SECURITY	https://cordis.europa.e u/project/id/853853		Crisis management; collaborative platform; e-learning tool; standardization	1 Jan 2019 - 30 Jun 2021
FASTER	First responder Advanced technologies for Safe and efficienT Emergency Response	https://cordis.europa.e u/project/id/833507	https://www.faster- project.eu/	Emergency preparedness; emergency response; first responders; Tech tools; Augmented reality	1 May 2019 - 30 Apr 2022
BRIDGE	BRIDGE: Bridging resources and agencies in large-scale emergency management	https://cordis.europa.e u/project/id/261817	https://www.sintef.no/e n/projects/2011/bridge/	emergency management; crisis management; solutions; tech tools; interoperability	1 Apr 2011 - 30 June 2015
RESILOC	Resilient Europe and Societies by Innovating Local Communities	https://cordis.europa.e u/project/id/833671	https://www.resilocproj	Resilience, Community resilience, Risk Awareness, Framework, Methodologies, Indicators, Policies	1 June 2019 - 30 November 2022
DRIVER +	DRiving InnoVation in crisis management for European Resilience	https://cordis.europa.e u/project/id/607798	https://www.driver- project.eu/	crisis management, test-bed; portfolio of solutions; crisis management solutions	1 May 2014 - 30 Apr 2020
	Impact of Cultural aspects in the management of emergencies in public	https://cordis.europa.e	https://web.archive.org /web/20200219205843 /http://www.impact-	sociocultural background; cultural risk assessment; emergency management; public transport; soft	1 May 2015 - 31 Oct
IMPACT	Transport	u/project/id/653383	csa.eu/	soultions	2017





TACTIC	Tools, methods And training for CommuniTles and Society to better prepare for a Crisis	https://cordis.europa.e u/project/id/608058		soft solutions; risk preparedness; communicatoin strategies	1 May 2014 - 30 Apr 2016
OPSIC	Operationalising Psychosocial Support in Crisis	https://cordis.europa.e u/project/id/312783		crisis management cycle; psychosocial support; handbook; online platform	1 Febr 2013 - 31 Jan 2016
COMRADES	Collective Platform for Community Resilience and Social Innovation during Crises	https://cordis.europa.e u/project/id/687847		community resilience; tech tools(app); social media; communication during crisis	1 Jan 2016 - 31 Dec 2018
ATHENA	ATHENA	https://cordis.europa.e u/project/id/313220		crisis communication; dogotal tools; best practice guidelines; crisis management	1 Dec 2013 - 30 Nov 2016
SECTOR	SECURE EUROPEAN COMMON INFORMATION SPACE FOR THE INTEROPERABILITY OF FIRST RESPONDERS AND POLICE AUTHORITIES	https://cordis.europa.e u/project/id/607821		crisis management; collaborative information systems;	1 Jul 2014 - 30 Jun 2017
ASSISTANCE	ADAPTED SITUATION AWARENESS TOOLS AND TAILORED TRAINING SCENARIOS FOR INCREASING CAPABILITIES AND ENHANCING THE PROTECTION OF FIRST RESPONDERS	https://cordis.europa.e u/project/id/832576	https://assistance- project.eu/	first responders; technological solutions; augmented reality; virtual reality; disaster management	1 May 2019 - 31 Jul 2022
	Building European Communities' Resilience and Social	https://cordis.europa.e	https://buildersproject.	climate change; vulnerable groups; crisis management;	1 May 2019 - 30 Apr
BuildERS	Capital	u/project/id/833496	eu/	communication	2022





		I	and all the same of	
			guidelines; soft	
			solutions; technical	
			solutions; Policies	
	Increasing disaster			
	Resilience by			
	establishing a			
	sustainable process to			
	support			
	Standardisation of			
	technologies and	https://cordis.europa.e	disaster management;	1 May 2016 - 30 Apr
ResiStand	services	u/project/id/700389	standardisation:	2018
riesiotaria	3CI VICCS	<u> </u>	crisis management;	2010
	Critical Response in		policies and	
			10 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	1 Febr 2011 - 21 Mey
ODIOVO	Security and Safety		regulations; crisis	1 Febr 2011 - 31 May
CRISYS	Emergencies	_	management system;	2012
			disaster management;	
			education and training;	
	Disaster Training	https://cordis.europa.e	first ressponders;	1 Jan 2012 - 31 Dec
DITAC	Curriculum	u/project/id/285036	cultural differences	2014
	Aftermath Crisis		crisis management;	
	Management System-		legislative frameworks;	
	of-systems	https://cordis.europa.e	aftermath crisis	1 Febr 2011 - 31 May
ACRIMAS	Demonstration	u/project/id/261669	management	2012
			crisis management;	
			disaster management;	
	ELICIT TO LEARN		best practices; lessons	
ELITE (LESSONS	CRUCIAL POST-	https://cordis.europa.e	learned; repository; risk	1 Jan 2013 - 30 Jun
LEARNED)	CRISIS LESSONS	u/project/id/312497	preparedness	2014
ELA (I II VED)	CHICIC ELECCIAC	<u>a/project/ia/012=31</u>	risk preparedness;	2014
			public empowerment;	
			cooperation between	
	Dublic From accomment		stakeholders and	
	Public Empowerment	letter of the coefficient	010.10.10.00.0 0.10	1 I 0010 01 D
DED	Policies for Crisis	https://cordis.europa.e	citizens;	1 Jan 2012 - 31 Dec
PEP	Management	u/project/id/284927	communication	2014
	The COntribution of		disaster management;	
	Social Media In Crisis	https://cordis.europa.e	communication needs;	1 Apr 2013 - 31 March
COSMIC	management	u/project/id/312737	social media; ICT	2015





				psycho-social support;	
				community resilience;	
				guidelines for	
	PSYcho-Social			preparedness,	
	Support in CRISis	https://cordis.europa.e		prevention and	1 Jul 2013 - 30 Jun
PSYCRIS	Management	u/project/id/312395		intervention for crises	2016
PSTURIS	Management	<u>u/project/id/312395</u>			2016
				human-centred system	
	A Nietonaulos di sus di IT			design; crisis	
	A Networked and IT-			information	
	enabled Firm's	,, ,,		management;	
NUTIN AFOR	Perspective on Crisis	https://cordis.europa.e		networked crisis	1 Oct 2012 - 30 Sept
NITIMESR	Management	u/project/id/317382		management	2016
	l			Soft solutions; training;	
	Advanced Training			simulation; crisis	
	Environment for Crisis	https://cordis.europa.e		management; virtual	1 Jan 2010 - 31 March
PANDORA	Scenarios	u/project/id/225387		room	2012
				emergency planning;	
				emergency decision	
	Modelling crisis			making; decision	
	management for			support; software	
	improved action and	https://cordis.europa.e		framework; crisis	1 March 2012 - 31 Aug
CRISMA	preparedness	u/project/id/284552		management	2015
	demonstRation of EU				
	effective IArge sCale			crisis management;	
	tHreat and crisis			end user platform; legal	
	maNaGement OUTside	https://cordis.europa.e		and policy	1 oct 2016 - 30 Nov
Reaching out	the EU	u/project/id/700151		recommendations;	2019
				crisis communication;	
	The INTERnAtional		https://sites.google.co	culture & language; risk	
	network on Crisis	https://cordis.europa.e	m/view/crisistranslation	preparedness;	1 Apr 2017 - 31 March
INTERACT	Translation	u/project/id/734211	/home	resilience	2020
				crisis management;	
	Foresight Tools for			cooperation between	
	Responding to			stakeholders;	
	cascading effects in a	https://cordis.europa.e		supporting tools; online	1 Apr 2014 - 31 March
FORTRESS	crisis	u/project/id/607579		platform;	2017
	IMproving			health services	
	Preparedness and	https://cordis.europa.e		response; health	1 May 2014 - 30 Apr
IMPRESS	Response of HEalth	u/project/id/608078		services preparedness;	2017
	1 1100porioo oi rizaitii	<u>a, p. 0,000, ia, 00001 0</u>	<u>l</u>	contiduo proparcarioso,	2011





	Services in major			dcision support	
	criseS			system; decision	
				making;	
				communication	
				between stakeholders;	
				disaster management;	
				culture; risk perception;	
	Culture And			risk preparedness; risk	
	RISkmanagement in			communication; toolkit	
	Man-made And Natural	https://cordis.europa.e	https://www.carismand	for improving policies	1 Oct 2015 - 30 Sept
CARISMAND	Disasters	u/project/id/653748	.eu/	and communication	2018
O/ II II OIVI/ II VD	European Disasters in	d/project/id/coo/ 40	<u>.cu/</u>	and communication	2010
	Urban centres: a			culture; disdaster	
	Culture Expert Network			response; community	
	(3C – Cities, Cultures,	https://cordis.europa.e	http://educenhandbook	resilience; soft	1 May 2015 - 30 Apr
EDUCEN	Catastrophes)	u/project/id/653874	.eu/	solutions	2017
EBOOLIV	HEIMDALL - MULTI-	<u>urprojectriaroccor</u>	<u>.cu/</u>	3010113	2017
	HAZARD			risk preparedness;	
	COOPERATIVE			crisis management;	
	MANAGEMENT TOOL			tools; response	
	FOR DATA			planning;	
	EXCHANGE,			communication	
	RESPONSE			platform and tools; risk	
	PLANNING AND	https://cordis.europa.e	https://heimdall-	assessment tools; first	1 May 2017 - 31 Jan
HEIMDALL	SCENARIO BUILDING	u/project/id/740689	h2020.eu/	responders	2021
HEINDALL	SCENARIO BUILDING	<u>u/project/ld/740669</u>	112020.eu/	Crisis management;	2021
				crisis management,	
				with citizens;	
				information	
				management; human	
				behavior in crisis; crisis	
				perception; soft	
		1.11 // 12		solutions;	10.14
0.40	Alast fass All	https://cordis.europa.e		communication &	16 March 2011 - 15
A4A	Alert for All	u/project/id/261732		coordination	Dec 2013
	Enhancing Synergies				
	for disaster PRevention	https://cordis.europa.e	https://www.espressop	Policy making; Climate	1 May 2016 - 31 Oct
ESPREssO	in the EurOpean Union	u/project/id/700342	roject.eu/	change; Resilience;	2018





	GMES and Earth				
	Observation with				
	Position-based Image				
	and sensor				
	Communications				
	Technology for				
	Universal Rescue,			Tech solution;	
	Emergency and			satellites; earth	
	Surveillance	https://cordis.europa.e		observation; disaster	1 March 2010 - 30 Apr
GEO-PICTURES	management	u/project/id/242390		management	2012
				Risk assessment;	
	Law Enforcement			Innovative	
	agencies human factor			Communication	
	methods and Toolkit			Procedures;	
	for the Security and			Coordination between	
	protection of CROWDs	https://cordis.europa.e		first responders; Law	1 May 2017 - 31 Oct
LETSCROWD	in mass gatherings	u/project/id/740466	https://letscrowd.eu/	enforcement agencies;	2019
	OFF-network Wireless			Tech solution; Direct	
	communications for			Mode communication	
	Emergencies and	https://cordis.europa.e		technology; mobile	1 Nov 2018 - 28 Febr
OFF-WEGO	General Operations	u/project/id/834193		communication;	2019
	Opti-Alert: Enhancing			Crisis management;	
	the efficiency of			Alerting systems; Crisis	
	alerting systems			communication:	
	through personalized,			Cultural differences:	
	culturally sensitive			Multi-channel	
	multi-channel	https://cordis.europa.e		communication; Tech	1 Jan 2011 - 30 Apr
OPTI-ALERT	communication	u/project/id/261699		tools	2014
J / LE. ! !	- CONTRACTION OF THE CONTRACT	<u> </u>		Communication	20
	Online and Mobile			channels; emergency	
	Communications for	https://cordis.europa.e	https://www.soteria-	management; social	1 Sept 2014 - 28 Febr
SOTERIA	Emergencies	u/project/id/606796	h2020.eu/documents/	media; tech tools	2017
JOILINA	Integrated European	<u>u/project/iu/000730</u>	112020.60/000011161113/	media, teem tools	2011
	Disaster Community	https://cordis.europa.e		Community resilience;	1 Jul 2010 - 30 Jun
ICRED	Resilience	u/project/id/256316		Resilience framework:	2014
IONED	New Strategy for Re-	<u>u/project/iu/230310</u>		resilience framework,	2014
	Naturing Cities through	https://sordia.a.wara.a	https://www.combanages	olimata oboversi disitel	1 lun 2017 21 Mai
LIDDANI OLID	Nature-Based	https://cordis.europa.e	https://www.urbangree	climate change; digital	1 Jun 2017 - 31 May
URBAN GreenUP	Solutions	u/project/id/730426	nup.eu/	tool; environment;	2023





	Disasters,				
	Communication and				
	Politics in South-				
	Western Europe: the				
	Making of Emergency			Cultural heritage;	
	Response Policies in	https://cordis.europa.e	http://discompose.unin	Collective memory;	1 Febr 2018 - 31 Jan
DISCOMPOSE	the Early Modern Age	u/project/id/759829	a.it/	natural disasters	2024
DISCONIFOSE	Sustainable Historic	<u>u/project/id/739829</u>	<u>a.iv</u>	Haturai disasters	2024
	Environments hoListic				
	reconstruction through				
	Technological				
	Enhancement and				
		https://cordis.europa.e	https://shelter-	Climata abanga.	1 lun 2010 21 May
SHELTER	community based		project.com/	Climate change;	1 Jun 2019 - 31 May
SHELIER	Resilience Real-time Earthquake	u/project/id/821282	project.com/	Cultural heritage Tech tools, Risk	2023
	Risk Reduction for a	https://cordis.europa.e	http://www.rise-	preparedness,	1 Sept 2019 - 31 May
RISE	Resilient Europe	u/project/id/821115	eu.org/home/	Forecasting	2023
NISE	Towards more	<u>u/project/id/821115</u>	eu.org/nome/	Forecasting	2023
	Earthquake-resilient				
	Urban Societies				
	through a Multi-sensor-				
	based Information				
	System enabling				
	Earthquake			Tech tools;	
	Forecasting, Early		,, ,,	Forecasting;	
	Warning and Rapid	https://cordis.europa.e	https://earthquake-	Earthquakes; Cloud	1 Jun 2019 - 31 May
TURNkey	Response actions	u/project/id/821046	turnkey.eu/	platform	2022
	Oasis Innovation Hub				
	for Catastrophe and			Climate change; risk	
	Climate Extremes Risk	https://cordis.europa.e		assessment; insurance	1 May 2017 - 31 Oct
H_2020 Insurance	Assessment	u/project/id/730381		schemes	2020
	Knowledge-based				
	approach to develop a				
	cULTUre of Risk	https://cordis.europa.e		Risk awareness; risk	1 Jan 2011 - 31 Oct
KULTURISK	prevention	u/project/id/265280		preparedness	2020
	Rural regeneration				
	through systemic	https://cordis.europa.e	https://www.ruritage.eu	cultural heritage, rural	1 Jun 2018 - 31 Aug
RURITAGE	heritage-led strategies	u/project/id/776465	<u> </u>	areas, resilience	2022





	PReparedness against CBRNE threats through				
	cOmmon Approaches			Risk preparedness;	
	between security			CBRN hazards; tech	
	praCTItioners and the	https://cordis.europa.e	https://proactive-	tools; societal	1 May 2019 - 31
PROACTIVE	VulnerablE civil society	u/project/id/832981	h2020.eu/	resilience	August 2023
				Risk preparedness;	
				communication; crisis	
			https://arquivo.pt/wayb	management; first	
	Pandemic Risk and		ack/20200510212537/	responders;	
	Emergency	https://cordis.europa.e	http://www.pandem.eu	emergency	1 Sept 2015 - 31
PANDEM	Management	u/project/id/652868	<u>.com/</u>	management	March 2017
				Climate change; risk	
				preparedness; civil	
	Increasing Resilience			protection; disaster	
	through Earth	https://cordis.europa.e		management; earth	1 Jan 2013 - 31 Dec
IncREO	Observation	u/project/id/312461		observation	2014
	Integrated Climate				
	Adaptation Service				
	Tools for Improving	,,			
OLADITY	Resilience Measure	https://cordis.europa.e	https://clarity-	Climate change; digital	1 Jun 2017 - 31 Aug
CLARITY	Efficiency	u/project/id/730355	<u>h2020.eu/</u>	tool; risk preparedness;	2020
				Crisis management;	
				Crisis communication;	
	Dublic Empowerment			Policies of public	
	Public Empowerment Policies for Crisis	https://cordis.europa.e		empowerment; Best	1 Jan 2012 - 31 Dec
PEP	Management	u/project/id/284927		practices; Online tool; Resilience	2014
FEF	Strategic Partnership of	<u>u/project/lu/264927</u>		nesilierice	2014
				Emergency medical	
		https://cordis.europa.e	https://project.iprocure		1 May 2019 - 31 Dec
iProcureSecurity				9 ,	_
Jour Journey	1 1 JOUR OFFICER	<u>a, project la, 00020 l</u>	<u>ocounty tour</u>		
	Testing communication				
	· ·	https://cordis.europa.e	https://cdr.leeds.ac.uk/		1 March 2018 - 4 July
EVACUATION	evacuation	u/project/id/748647	project-evacuation/	strategies	2020
iProcureSecurity	Emergency Medical Service Practitioners for Coordination of Innovation Procurement Testing communication strategies to save lives in emergency	https://cordis.europa.e u/project/id/833291 https://cordis.europa.e	https://project.iprocure security.eu/	Emergency medical service; Climate change; Policies and recommendations Emergency response; Civil evacuation; Communication guidelines and	1 May 2019 - 31 Dec 2020 1 March 2018 - 4 July





	AGnostic risk management for high	https://cordis.europa.e	https://www.project	Crisis Management, Policies, Sustainable	1 October 2023 - 29
AGILE	Impact Low probability Events	u/project/id/101121356	https://www.project- agile.eu/	economies	September 2026
TOTAL	CO-CREATIVE IMPROVED UNDERSTANDING AND AWARENESS OF	<u>ar projectival 16112 1666</u>	<u>agne.eu/</u>		Gepterniser 2020
	MULTI-HAZARD RISKS			Risk Awareness,	
	FOR DISASTER	https://cordis.europa.e	https://www.c2impress	Climate change,	1 October 2022- 30
C2IMPRESS	RESILIENT SOCIETY	<u>u/project/id/101074004</u>	.com/	Governance	September 2025
	CLIMAte risk and			Climate change, Risk	
	vulnerability		,,	Assessment, Finance	
01.15.45.457	Assessment framework	https://cordis.europa.e	https://www.climaax.eu	Monitoring ,	1 January 2023 - 31
CLIMAAX	and toolboX	u/project/id/101093864	<u> </u>	Framework	December 2026
				Human Factors, Resilience; Awareness	
	sCience and human			campaigns; Vulnerable	
	factOr for Resilient	https://cordis.europa.e	https://www.euproject-	groups; Training;	1 September 2021 - 31
CORE	sociEty	<u>u/project/id/101021746</u>	core.eu/	Communication	August 2024
	Citizen Science for			Indicators; Policies;	
	Monitoring Climate			Climate action;	
	Impacts and Achieving	https://cordis.europa.e		Dosaster response;	1 May 2020 - 30 April
CROWD4SDG	Climate Resilience	u/project/id/872944	https://crowd4sdg.eu/	Crowdsourcing;	2023
	DIsaster Resilience for			Disaster Risk	
	Extreme ClimaTe Events providing			Management; Digital solution:	
	interoperable Data,			Communication;	
	models,			Giovernance; Climate	
	communication and	https://cordis.europa.e	https://directedproject.	Change; Tropical	1 October 2022- 30
DIRECTED	governance	<u>u/project/id/101073978</u>	eu/	problems; Resilience	September 2026
	Disaster Resilience Knowledge Network				
	promoting innovation,				
	technology uptake and			Disaster Resilience;	
	multi-stakeholder	https://cordis.europa.e		Policies; Crisis	1 october 2023 - 30
DIREKTION	cooperation	u/project/id/101121249		management	September 2026





	Engage Society for			Risk Awareness,	
	Risk Awareness and	https://cordis.europa.e	https://www.project-	Resilience, Disaster	1 July 2020-
ENGAGE	Resilience	u/project/id/882850	engage.eu/	management	31 December 2023
FIRE-RES	Innovative technologies and socio-ecological-economic solutions for fire resilient territories in Europe.	https://cordis.europa.e u/project/id/101037419 /results	https://fire-res.eu/	Fire Management, Risk preparedness, Risk Awareness, Disaster management	1 December 2021 - 30 November 2025
FIRELOGUE	Cross-sector dialogue for Wildfire Risk Management	https://cordis.europa.e u/project/id/101036534	https://firelogue.eu/	Fire Management, Risk preparedness, Risk Awareness, Disaster management, Communication	1 November 2021- 31 October 2025
FirEUrisk	Developing a holistic, risk wise strategy for European wildfire management	https://cordis.europa.e u/project/id/101003890	https://fireurisk.eu/	Fire Management, Risk preparedness, Risk Awareness, Disaster management, Training	1 April 2021 - 31 March 2025
FUTURESILIENCE	Creating FUTUre societal RESILIENCE through innovative, science-based cocreation labs	https://cordis.europa.e u/project/id/101094455	https://futuresilience.eu	Resilience, Policies, Crisis Management, Soft tools, Methodologies, Disaster Preparedness	1 January 2023- 31 December 2025
HYBLAND	Development of a hybrid methodology for the susceptibility and hazard analysis of landslides	https://cordis.europa.e u/project/id/101027880	http://www.hybland.eu/	Landslide, Hazard assessment, methodologies, Disaster Management	18 April 2022 - 17 April 2024
IMPETUS	Dynamic Information Management Approach for the implementation of climate-resilient adaptation packages in European Regions	https://cordis.europa.e u/project/id/101037084	https://climate- impetus.eu/	Climate change, Risk Assessment, Framework, Resilience, Human Factors	1 October 2021 - 30 September 2025
INDEED	Strengthening a comprehensive approach to preventing and counteracting radicalisation based on a universal evideNce-	https://cordis.europa.e u/project/id/101021701	https://www.indeedproj	Disaster preparedness, Disaster Management, Policies, Human Factors	1 September 2021 - 31 August 2024
INDLLD	a universal evidence-	<u>u/project/lu/101021701</u>	<u> </u>	1 401015	August 2024





	based moDEl for				
	Evaluation of				
	raDicalisation				
	prevention and				
	mitigation				
	A LANDSCAPE				
	approach to cultural				
	heritage management			Climate change,	
LANDSCAPEforCHAN	in the context of	https://cordis.europa.e		Cultural Heritage,	3 July 2023 - 2 July
GE	climate CHANGE	<u>u/project/id/101106194</u>		Disaster Management	2025
				Disaster Management,	
				Risk management,	
				Disaster Resilience,	
				Communication,	
	Strengthening links			Crowdsourcing,	
	between technologies			Toolkit, Disaster Risk	
	and society for			perception and	
	european disaster	https://cordis.europa.e		vulnerability, Soft	1 June 2020 - 30
LINKS	resilience	u/project/id/883490	https://links-project.eu/	Solutions, Training,	November 2023
	Multi-hazard and risk	<u> </u>		, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	
	informed system for				
	Enhanced local and			DSS; tech tools;	
	regional Disaster risk	https://cordis.europa.e	https://mediate-	climate changes; crisis	1 Oct 2022 - 30 Sept
MEDiate	management	u/project/id/101074075	project.eu/	management	2025
WILDIALE	A probabilistic decision	<u>a/project/la/1010/ 40/0</u>	<u>project.eu/</u>	management	2020
	framework for MULti-			Disaster management,	
	HAzard RESilience of			Preparedness, Floods,	
	residential building		https://faculty.ozyegin.	Landslides, Rainfalls,	
	portfolios subjected to	https://cordis.europa.e	edu.tr/deryadeniz/mulh	Framework, Model,	1 June 2020 - 28
Mullippes		u/project/id/893147	ares/	Resilience	
MulHaRes	floods and landslides	<u>u/project/id/893147</u>	<u>ares/</u>	Resilience	September 2022
	Multi-hazard and				
	sYstemic framework				
	for enhancing Risk-				
	Informed mAnagement			Multi-hazard risk	
	and Decision-making in	https://cordis.europa.e	https://www.myriadproj	management,	2 June 2021 - 31
MYRIAD-EU	the E.U	<u>u/project/id/101003276</u>	ect.eu/	Framework	August 2025
	Integrated holographic			Disaster management;	
	management map for	https://cordis.europa.e		Technologies; Digital	1 Nov 2022 - 31 Oct
OVERWATCH	safety and crisis events	<u>u/project/id/101082320</u>		solutions, AI; drones	2025





	Promoting disaster				
	preparedness and				
	resilience by co-				
	developing stakeholder			Climate Crisis, Disaster	
	support tools for			Preparedness, Disaster	
	• •				
	managing the systemic			Management, Risk	00 1-1- 0000 00
DADATUO	risk of compounding	https://cordis.europa.e		assessment, Human	20 July 2022 - 30
PARATUS	disasters	<u>u/project/id/101073954</u>		Factors	September 2026
	Equitable RESilience			Cultural Heritage,	
	solutions to strengthen			Resilience, Disaster	
	the link between			Management, Risk	
	CUltural landscapEs	https://cordis.europa.e		assessment, Climate	1 February 2023 - 31
RescueME	and coMmunitiEs	<u>u/project/id/101094978</u>		change	July 2026
				Risk Perception, Risk	
	Integrating Risk			management,	
	Perception and Action			Methodologies, Best	
	to enhance Civil			practices, Resilience,	
	protection-Citizen	https://cordis.europa.e	https://www.riskpacc.e	Disaster Management,	1 September 2021 - 31
RiskPACC	interaction	u/project/id/101019707	u/	Human Factors	August 2024
	Search and Rescue:				
	Emerging technologies				
	for the Early location of				
	Entrapped victims				
	under Collapsed				
	Structures and				
	Advanced Wearables				
	for risk assessment			Technologies, Digital	
	and First Responders			solutions, Disaster	
	Safety in SAR	https://cordis.europa.e	https://search-and-	management, First	1 July 2020 - 30 June
Search & Rescue	operations	u/project/id/882897	rescue.eu/	responders	2023
Search & Hescue	Facilitating EU pre-	<u>a/project/ia/662637</u>	rescue.eu/	responders	2020
	Standardization				
	process Through				
	stReamlining and				
				Crisis Management,	
	vAlidating				
	inTeroperability in	https://sordia.a.mana.a	https://atvatas::	Communication,	1 Contomber 2000 01
OTDATEON	systems and	https://cordis.europa.e	https://strategy-	Emergency response	1 September 2020 - 31
STRATEGY	procEdures involved in	u/project/id/883520	project.eu/	planning	August 2023





	the crisis manaGement				
	cYcle				
	Innovating				
	Preparedness by			Preparedness,	
	Leveraging			Communication,	
	SYNERGIES and			Training, Human	
	Enhancing Results of	https://cordis.europa.e		Factors, Disaster	1 December 2023 - 30
SYNERGIES	DRM Projects	<u>u/project/id/101121172</u>	_	management, Resilince	November 2026
				Disaster risk	
				management,	
	The Human-Tech			prevention and	
	Nexus - Building a Safe			preparedness,	
	Haven to cope with	https://cordis.europa.e		landslides, floods,	2 October 2022 - 30
THE HuT	Climate Extremes	<u>u/project/id/101073957</u>	https://thehut-nexus.eu	heatwaves	September 2026
	A Holistic Fire				
	Management				
	Ecosystem for				
	Prevention, Detection				
	and Restoration of				
	Environmental	https://cordis.europa.e	https://treeads-		1 December 2021 - 31
TREEADS	Disasters	<u>u/project/id/101036926</u>	project.eu/		May 2025
	Community-Based				
	Smart City Digital Twin				
	Platform for Optimised			Risk Assessment,	
	DRM operations and			Disaster management,	
	Enhanced Community	https://cordis.europa.e		Framework,	1 January 2023 - 31
PANTHEON	Disaster Resilience	<u>u/project/id/101074008</u>		Technologies	December 2025
	Team Awareness				
	Enhanced with Artificial				
	Intelligence and	https://cordis.europa.e		Disaster Management,	1 May 2021 - 30 April
TeamAware	Augmented Reality	<u>u/project/id/101019808</u>	https://teamaware.eu/	Risk Management	2024
				Behaviour, Awareness,	
				Policies, Risk	
	Filling the Behavioral			assessment,	
	Gap in Disaster Risk			Indicators,	
	Reduction and Climate	https://cordis.europa.e		Participatory	1 Sept 2023 - 31
FiBeGa	Change Adaptation	u/project/id/101044374		methodologies	August 2028





	first RESponder-				
	•				
	Centered support				
	toolkit for operating in adverse and			Table alasiaal alattawa	
		latter and the common and		Technological platform,	4 lists 0004 00 lists
DESCUED	infrastrUcture-less	https://cordis.europa.e	https://rescuerproject.e	Disaster Management	1 July 2021 - 30 June
RESCUER	EnviRonments	<u>u/project/id/101021836</u>	<u>u/</u>	platform	2024
	Integrated				
	Technological and				
	Information Platform			Wildfire Management,	
	for wildfire	https://cordis.europa.e	https://silvanus-	Disaster Management,	1 October 2021 - 31
SILVANUS	Management	<u>u/project/id/101037247</u>	project.eu/	Risk monitoring	March 2025
	Critical Action Planning				
	over Extreme-Scale	https://cordis.europa.e		Crisis Management,	1/1/2023 - 31
CREXDATA	Data	<u>u/project/id/101092749</u>	https://crexdata.eu/	Disaster Management	December 2025
	Public-Private				
	Insurance Partnerships				
	for Adapting to Multi-			Risk management,	
	Hazard Climate	https://cordis.europa.e		Disaster Management,	1 December 2023- 30
INSUREADAPT	Change Risks	u/project/id/101086783		Climate Change	November 2028
	Dynamic Resilience				
	Assessment Method				
	including combined				
	Business Continuity				
	Management and				
	Cyber Threat			Disaster cycle, Human	
	Intelligence solution for	https://cordis.europa.e	https://horizon-	Factors,	1 October 2022 - 30
DYNAMO	Critical Sectors	u/project/id/101069601	dynamo.eu/	Methodologies	September 2025
	Improving community			3	
	Resilience through				
	Experimentally				
	validated tools for				
	assessing the				
	performance of			Risk assessment,	
	Structures under			resilience, tools,	
	Earthquake and	https://cordis.europa.e		tsunami flows, coastal	1 May 2022 - 1 June
ireset	Tsunami hazards	u/project/id/101022337		communities	2025
	. carrarn riazardo	<u> </u>		Al, Risk monitoring,	
	Earthquake Risk	https://cordis.europa.e		Risk management,	1 January 2023 - 31
ERA4EH	plAtform For european	u/project/id/101086280		Cultural Heritage	December 2026
LIIAHLII	pintion in european	<u>u/project/iu/101000200</u>	<u>L</u>	Cuiturai i ieritage	DECEITIBEL 2020





	cities Cultural Heritage				
	protection				
	Improved Resilience				
	and Sustainable				
	Reconstruction of				
	Cultural Heritage Areas				
	to cope with Climate			Cultural Heritage,	
	Change and Other			Resilience, Climate	
	Hazards based on			change, Training,	
	Innovative Algorithms	https://cordis.europa.e	https://yades-	Prevention, Risk	1 April 2020 - 31 March
YADES	and Modelling Tools	u/project/id/872931	project.eu/	preparedness	2025
	Improved resilience of				
	Critical Infratsructures				
	AgainsT LArge scale				
	transNational and	https://cordis.europa.e	https://www.atlantis-	Cyber Security,	1 October 2022 - 30
ATLANTIS	sysTemic rlSks	<u>u/project/id/101073909</u>	project.eu/	Disaster preparedness,	September 2025
	Spatial-Temporal				
ODATIAL	Dynamics of Flood	https://cordis.europa.e		E	1 April 2023 - 31 March
SPATIAL	Resilience	<u>u/project/id/101040939</u>		Resilience, Flood	2028
	Fostering Resilience' in				
	Front-line				
	Environmental			Climata abanasa	
	Management Practice:			Climate change,	
	A Multi-Sited			Awareness,	
	Ethnography of Novel Constellations of			Communication, Resilience.	
	Environmental Value in	https://cordis.europa.e		Environmental	1 December 2021- 30
FosResil	Practice	u/project/id/101024490		management	November 2024
TOSHESII	Fractice	<u>u/project/la/101024490</u>		Communication,	November 2024
				Resilience,	
	Resilience Strategies	https://cordis.europa.e		Dissemination, Climate	1 November 2021 - 31
REGILIENCE	for Regions	u/project/id/101036560	https://regilience.eu/	change, Awareness	October 2025
TEGIEIENGE	Resilient forest value	<u>a/project/ia/101030300</u>	ittps://regilierice.ed/	Change, Awareness	October 2020
	chains – enhancing				
	resilience through			Resilience, Forests,	
	natural and socio-	https://cordis.europa.e	https://resonateforest.o	Climate change, Risk	1 April 2021 - 31 March
RESONATE	economic responses	u/project/id/101000574	rg/	Management, Policies	2025
		https://cordis.europa.e	https://resist-	Policies, Climate	1 January 2023- 31
RESIST	Regions for climate	u/project/id/101093968	project.eu/	change	December 2027
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	change resilience				
	through Innovation,				
	Science and				
	Technology				
	Landscape resilience				
	knowledge alliance for				
	agriculture and forestry			Policies, Climate	
	in the Mediterranean	https://cordis.europa.e	https://www.resalliance	change, Resilience,	1 December 2022 - 30
ResAlliance	basin	u/project/id/101086600	.eu/	Network, Forestry	November 2025
	Integrated landscape				
	management for				
	resilient mountain			Policies, Climate	
	forests under global	https://cordis.europa.e	https://www.reinforcee	change, Resilience,	14 June 2021 - 6
REINFORCE	•	u/project/id/891671	u.eu/	Forestry	november 2023
NEINFONGE	changes	<u>u/project/id/691671</u>	<u>u.eu/</u>	Forestry	Hovember 2023
	Co-developing			D II : OII I	
	pathways towards		"	Policies, Climate	
	Climate resilient	https://cordis.europa.e	https://peers-	Change, Resilience,	1 January 2023 - 31
PEERS	regions in Europe	<u>u/project/id/101093942</u>	project.eu/	Methodology	December 2027
				Risk monitoring, Risk	
				management, Disaster	
				Management, Risk	
			https://cure-	assessment,	
	Copernicus for Urban	https://cordis.europa.e	copernicus.eu/index.ht	Preparedness,	1 January 2020 - 30
CURE	Resilience in Europe	u/project/id/870337	ml	Technological Platform	April 2023
30.1=	Invigorating	5, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6,	<u></u>	- commone grown i wan comm	7,0 =0=0
	Enlargement and				
	Neighbourhood Policy	https://cordis.europa.e		Foreign Policy,	1 January 2024- 31
las de contELL		u/project/id/101132124	NI/A	Policies.	December 2026
InvigoratEU	for a Resilient Europe	<u>u/project/id/101132124</u>	N/A	Policies,	December 2026
	User-centric and data-				
	driven retrofitting				
	solutions for a resilient,				
	energy-efficient, low-			Cultural Heritage,	
	emission and inclusive	https://cordis.europa.e		Climate Change,	1 November 2023 - 31
HERIT4AGES	cultural heritage.	u/project/id/101123175		Urbanistics	October 2027
	HERITAGE			Cultural Heritage,	
	ACTIVATION			Climate Change,	
	THROUGH ENGAGING			Methodologies, Digital	
	EXPERIENCES	https://cordis.europa.e	https://www.heritact.eu	solutions, Soft	1 March 2023 - 28
HERITACT	TOWARDS	u/project/id/101094998	/	solutions, Toolkit	February 2026
TILITIAOT	TOWANDS	<u>u/project/iu/101034996</u>	<u> </u>	SOIULIONS, TOOKIL	I GUIUAI Y ZUZU





	SUSTAINABLE				
	DEVELOPMENT				
	Next-generation				
	equipment tools and				
	mission-critical			Technological platform,	
	strategies for First	https://cordis.europa.e		Disaster Management,	1 June 2020 - 31 May
RESPOND	Responders	u/project/id/883371		First Responders	2023
	Coevolutionary			•	
	approach to unlock the				
	transformative potential				
	of nature-based				
	solutions for more			Methodology,	
	inclusive and resilient	https://cordis.europa.e		Preparedness, Policies,	1 November 2022 - 31
Co-Evolvers	communities	<u>u/project/id/101084220</u>	https://co-evolvers.eu/	Governance	October 2026
	Intangible Cultural			Intangible Cultural	
	Heritage, Bridging the			Heritage, Vulnerable	
	Past, Present, and	https://cordis.europa.e		groups, Communities,	1 January 2024 - 31
INT-ACT	Future	<u>u/project/id/101132719</u>	https://intactproject.eu/	Methodologies	December 2026
	SOCIAL PLATFORM			Cultural Heritage,	
	FOR HOLISTIC			Impact Assessment,	
	HERITAGE IMPACT	https://cordis.europa.e	https://sophiaplatform.	Best practices,	1 January 2020 - 31
SoPhia	ASSESSMENT	u/project/id/870954	<u>eu/en</u>	Policies, Platform	December 2021

7.2.2. Previous EU projects ranked by relevance for RESILIAGE

Table 9. Previous EU projects 2010-2023, ranked by relevance for RESILIAGE

mean= 3 (4/123=3.25% of the total amount of projects identified)			
RESILOC	Resilient Europe and Societies by Innovating Local Communities		
KULTURISK	Knowledge-based approach to develop a cULTUre of Risk prevention		





Multi-hazard and risk informed system for Enhanced local and regional Disaster risk management
Equitable RESilience solutions to strengthen the link between CUltural landscapEs and coMmunitiEs
mean= 2.75 (12/123=9.76% of the total amount of projects identified)
Expecting the unexpected and know how to respond
DRiving InnoVation in crisis management for European Resilience
Tools, methods And training for CommuniTles and Society to better prepare for a Crisis
Culture And RISkmanagement in Man-made And Natural Disasters
Alert for All
Online and Mobile Communications for Emergencies
Public Empowerment Policies for Crisis Management
Engage Society for Risk Awareness and Resilience
Innovative technologies and socio-ecological-economic solutions for fire resilient territories in Europe.
Cross-sector dialogue for Wildfire Risk Management
Developing a holistic, risk wise strategy for European wildfire management
Resilience Strategies for Regions
mean= 2.5 (10/123=8.13% of the total amount of projects identified of the total amount of projects identified)
Smart Mature Resilience
Population Alerting: Linking Emergencies, Resilience and Training
First responder Advanced technologies for Safe and efficienT Emergency Response
Operationalising Psychosocial Support in Crisis
European Disasters in Urban centres: a Culture Expert Network (3C - Cities, Cultures, Catastrophes)
sCience and human factOr for Resilient sociEty
Integrating Risk Perception and Action to enhance Civil protection-Citizen interaction
Innovating Preparedness by Leveraging SYNERGIES and Enhancing Results of DRM Projects
Advancing Resilience of Historic Areas against Climate-related and other Hazards
HERITAGE ACTIVATION THROUGH ENGAGING EXPERIENCES TOWARDS SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT
mean= 2.25 (4/123=3.25% of the total amount of projects identified)
Sustainable Historic Environments hoListic reconstruction through Technological Enhancement and community based Resilience





LANDSCAPEforC HANGE	A LANDSCAPE approach to cultural heritage management in the context of climate CHANGE								
LINKS	Strengthening links between technologies and society for european disaster resilience								
TREEADS	A Holistic Fire Management Ecosystem for Prevention, Detection and Restoration of Environmental Disasters								
PANTHEON	ommunity-Based Smart City Digital Twin Platform for Optimised DRM operations and Enhanced Community Disaster Resilience								
	mean= 2 (26/123=21.14% of the total amount of projects identified)								
HERACLES	HEritage Resilience Against CLimate Events on Site								
I-REACT	Improving Resilience to Emergencies through Advanced Cyber Technologies								
CUIDAR	Cultures of Disaster Resilience among children and young people								
STAIR4SECURITY	STAIR4SECURITY- STANDARDS, INNOVATION AND RESEARCH FOR SECURITY								
BRIDGE	BRIDGE: Bridging resources and agencies in large-scale emergency management								
IMPACT	Impact of Cultural aspects in the management of emergencies in public Transport								
BuildERS	Building European Communities' Resilience and Social Capital								
PEP	Public Empowerment Policies for Crisis Management								
CRISMA	Modelling crisis management for improved action and preparedness								
HEIMDALL	HEIMDALL - MULTI-HAZARD COOPERATIVE MANAGEMENT TOOL FOR DATA EXCHANGE, RESPONSE PLANNING AND SCENARIO BUILDING								
OPTI-ALERT	Opti-Alert: Enhancing the efficiency of alerting systems through personalized, culturally sensitive multi-channel communication								
ICRED	Integrated European Disaster Community Resilience								
RURITAGE	Rural regeneration through systemic heritage-led strategies								
EVACUATION	Testing communication strategies to save lives in emergency evacuation								
C2IMPRESS	CO-CREATIVE IMPROVED UNDERSTANDING AND AWARENESS OF MULTI-HAZARD RISKS FOR DISASTER RESILIENT SOCIETY								
DIRECTED	DIsaster Resilience for Extreme ClimaTe Events providing interoperable Data, models, communication and governance								
DIREKTION	Disaster Resilience Knowledge Network promoting innovation, technology uptake and multi-stakeholder cooperation								
FUTURESILIENC E	Creating FUTUre societal RESILIENCE through innovative, science-based co-creation labs								
STRATEGY	Facilitating EU pre-Standardization process Through stReamlining and vAlidating inTeroperability in systems and procEdures involved in the crisis manaGement cYcle								





THE HuT	The Human-Tech Nexus - Building a Safe Haven to cope with Climate Extremes									
FiBeGa	Filling the Behavioral Gap in Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation									
SPATIAL	Spatial-Temporal Dynamics of Flood Resilience									
FosResil	Fostering Resilience' in Front-line Environmental Management Practice: A Multi-Sited Ethnography of Novel Constellations of Environmental Value in Practice									
ResAlliance	Landscape resilience knowledge alliance for agriculture and forestry in the Mediterranean basin									
INT-ACT	Intangible Cultural Heritage, Bridging the Past, Present, and Future									
	mean= 1.75 (7/123=5.69% of the total amount of projects identified)									
beAWARE	Enhanced situational awareness improves decision-making during extreme weather events									
COMRADES	Collective Platform for Community Resilience and Social Innovation during Crises									
COSMIC	The COntribution of Social Media In Crisis management									
PANDORA	Advanced Training Environment for Crisis Scenarios									
LIQUEFACT	Assessment and mitigation of liquefaction potential across Europe: a holistic approach to protect structures / infrastructures for improved resilience to earthquake-induced liquefaction disasters									
CRISYS	Critical Response in Security and Safety Emergencies									
YADES	Improved Resilience and Sustainable Reconstruction of Cultural Heritage Areas to cope with Climate Change and Other Hazards based on Innovative Algorithms and Modelling Tools									
	mean= 1.5 (7/123=5.69% of the total amount of projects identified)									
ATHENA	ATHENA									
ELITE (LESSONS LEARNED)	ELICIT TO LEARN CRUCIAL POST-CRISIS LESSONS									
ESPREssO	Enhancing Synergies for disaster PRevention in the EurOpean Union									
DISCOMPOSE	Disasters, Communication and Politics in South-Western Europe: the Making of Emergency Response Policies in the Early Modern Age									
CROWD4SDG	Citizen Science for Monitoring Climate Impacts and Achieving Climate Resilience									
Search & Rescue	Search and Rescue: Emerging technologies for the Early location of Entrapped victims under Collapsed Structures and Advanced Wearables for risk assessment and First Responders Safety in SAR operations									
PEERS	Co-developing pathways towards Climate resilient regions in Europe									
	mean= 1.25 (19/123=15.45% of the total amount of projects identified)									
DITAC	Disaster Training Curriculum									





PSYCRIS	PSYcho-Social Support in CRISis Management
INTERACT	The INTERnAtional network on Crisis Translation
GEO-PICTURES	GMES and Earth Observation with Position-based Image and sensor Communications Technology for Universal Rescue, Emergency and Surveillance management
OFF-WEGO	OFF-network Wireless communications for Emergencies and General Operations
TURNkey	Towards more Earthquake-resilient Urban Societies through a Multi-sensor-based Information System enabling Earthquake Forecasting, Early Warning and Rapid Response actions
IncREO	Increasing Resilience through Earth Observation
CLIMAAX	CLIMAte risk and vulnerability Assessment framework and toolboX
HYBLAND	Development of a hybrid methodology for the susceptibility and hazard analysis of landslides
IMPETUS	Dynamic Information Management Approach for the implementation of climate-resilient adaptation packages in European Regions
PARATUS	Promoting disaster preparedness and resilience by co-developing stakeholder support tools for managing the systemic risk of compounding disasters
TeamAware	Team Awareness Enhanced with Artificial Intelligence and Augmented Reality
RESCUER	first RESponder-Centered support toolkit for operating in adverse and infrastrUcture-less EnviRonments
CREXDATA	Critical Action Planning over Extreme-Scale Data
DYNAMO	Dynamic Resilience Assessment Method including combined Business Continuity Management and Cyber Threat Intelligence solution for Critical Sectors
REINFORCE	Integrated landscape management for resilient mountain forests under global changes
HERIT4AGES	User-centric and data-driven retrofitting solutions for a resilient, energy-efficient, low-emission and inclusive cultural heritage.
RESILIENS	RESILENS: Realising European ReSiliencE for CritIcaL INfraStructure
SoPhia	SOCIAL PLATFORM FOR HOLISTIC HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT
	mean= 1 (34/123=27.64% of the total amount of projects identified)
RESOLUTE	RESilience management guidelines and Operationalization appLied to Urban Transport Environment
RESISTO (CIP)	RESIlience enhancement and risk control platform for communication infraSTructure Operators
SECTOR	SECURE EUROPEAN COMMON INFORMATION SPACE FOR THE INTEROPERABILITY OF FIRST RESPONDERS AND POLICE AUTHORITIES
ASSISTANCE	ADAPTED SITUATION AWARENESS TOOLS AND TAILORED TRAINING SCENARIOS FOR INCREASING CAPABILITIES AND ENHANCING THE PROTECTION OF FIRST RESPONDERS
ResiStand	Increasing disaster Resilience by establishing a sustainable process to support Standardisation of technologies and services





ACRIMAS	Aftermath Crisis Management System-of-systems Demonstration
NITIMESR	A Networked and IT-enabled Firm's Perspective on Crisis Management
Reaching out	demonstRation of EU effective IArge sCale tHreat and crIsis maNaGement OUTside the EU
FORTRESS	Foresight Tools for Responding to cascading effects in a crisis
IMPRESS	IMproving Preparedness and Response of HEalth Services in major criseS
LETSCROWD	Law Enforcement agencies human factor methods and Toolkit for the Security and protection of CROWDs in mass gatherings
URBAN GreenUP	New Strategy for Re-Naturing Cities through Nature-Based Solutions
RISE	Real-time Earthquake Risk Reduction for a Resilient Europe
H_2020 Insurance	Oasis Innovation Hub for Catastrophe and Climate Extremes Risk Assessment
PROACTIVE	PReparedness against CBRNE threats through cOmmon Approaches between security praCTItioners and the VulnerablE civil society
PANDEM	Pandemic Risk and Emergency Management
CLARITY	Integrated Climate Adaptation Service Tools for Improving Resilience Measure Efficiency
iProcureSecurity	Strategic Partnership of Emergency Medical Service Practitioners for Coordination of Innovation Procurement
AGILE	AGnostic risk management for high Impact Low probability Events
INDEED	Strengthening a comprehensive approach to preventing and counteracting radicalisation based on a universal evideNce-based moDEI for Evaluation of raDicalisation prevention and mitigation
MulHaRes	A probabilistic decision framework for MULti-HAzard RESilience of residential building portfolios subjected to floods and landslides
MYRIAD-EU	Multi-hazard and sYstemic framework for enhancing Risk-Informed mAnagement and Decision-making in the E.U
OVERWATCH	Integrated holographic management map for safety and crisis events
SILVANUS	Integrated Technological and Information Platform for wildfire Management
INSUREADAPT	Public-Private Insurance Partnerships for Adapting to Multi-Hazard Climate Change Risks
iRESET	Improving community Resilience through Experimentally validated tools for assessing the performance of Structures under Earthquake and Tsunami hazards
ERA4EH	Earthquake Risk plAtform For european cities Cultural Heritage protection
ATLANTIS	Improved resilience of Critical Infratsructures AgainsT LArge scale transNational and sysTemic rlSks
RESONATE	Resilient forest value chains – enhancing resilience through natural and socio-economic responses
RESIST	Regions for climate change resilience through Innovation, Science and Technology
CURE	Copernicus for Urban Resilience in Europe





InvigoratEU	Invigorating Enlargement and Neighbourhood Policy for a Resilient Europe
RESPOND	Next-generation equipment tools and mission-critical strategies for First Responders
Co-Evolvers	Coevolutionary approach to unlock the transformative potential of nature-based solutions for more inclusive and resilient communities





7.3. EM-DAT records per crisis scenario and CORE country

90			scale									1	38	pe
Disaster Type		apri	lagnitude Scale	ear	onth	Day	ar	th the	>	Deaths	Injured	fected	Homeless	Total Affected
saste	Sountry	Magnitude	agnit	Start Yea	Start Month	Start D	End Year	End Month	End Day	Total D	Vo. Inju	₹	Vo. Ho	otal A
]	ර Greece	6,2	∑ Richter	ن 1904	8	ن 11	ப் 1904	<u>ت</u> 8	ت 11	4	ž	일 1620	ž	1620
	Greece	6,3	Richter	1914	11	27	1914	11	27	14		TOLO		TOLO
	Greece		Richter	1928		-	1928			103				
Earthquak Earthquak	Greece Greece	6,9 7,6	Richter Richter	1932 1947	9	26 6	1932 1947	9	26 6	151 3	669 20	9654	12318 35000	22641 35020
Earthquak	Greece	6,5		1948	4	22	1948	4	22	2	45	10110	1220	11375
Earthquak Earthquak	Greece Greece	6,8 7	Richter Richter	1953 1954	8	12 30	1953 1954	8	12 30	476 31	2412 200		138865	141277 200
	Greece		Richter	1954	4	20	1954	4	20	25	200			200
Earthquak	Greece		Richter	1955	4	19	1955	4	19	8	149	25056	1377	26582
	Greece Greece	7,8 6,2	Richter Richter	1956 1965	7	9	1956 1965	7	9	53 32	100 200			100 200
	Greece	6,3	Richter	1965	3	9	1965	3	9	38	253	30000		30253
	Greece	5,9	Richter Richter	1966	9	1	1966	9	1	1	123	15000		15123
_	Greece Greece	6,3 5,9	Richter	1966 1967	5	5	1966 1967	2 5	5	1 9	50 56	11000 16527		11050 16583
	Greece	7,2	Richter	1968	2	20	1968	2	20	19	18	4000	3600	7618
	Greece	6,4	Richter Richter	1978 1980	6 7	20 12	1978 1980	6 7	20 12	50	100	600000		600100
Earthquak Earthquak	Greece	6,3 5,6	Richter	1980	3	10	1980	3	10	2	- 17	450		450
Earthquak	Greece	6,7	Richter	1981	2	24	1981	2	24	22	400	80000		80400
Earthquak Earthquak	Greece Greece	6,2 5,6	Richter Richter	1983 1986	3	24 13	1983 1986	3 9	24 13	20	300	480 45000		487 45300
Earthquak	Greece	5,8	Richter	1988	10	16	1988	10	16	20	25	-3000		45300
Earthquak	Greece	5,5	Richter	1990	12	21	1990	12	21	1	60			60
Earthquak Earthquak	Greece Greece	5,1 5,3	Richter Richter	1990 1993	6 7	16 14	1990 1993	6 7	16 14		5	600		605
Earthquak	Greece	5,2	Richter	1993	3	27	1993	3	27	1	16	1500		1516
	Greece Greece	6,6 6,3	Richter Richter	1995 1995	5	13 15	1995 1995	5 6	13 15	26 26	60 100	15000 7500	6300	15060 13900
	Greece	5,6	Richter	1995	8	6	1995	8	6	26	100	1500	6300	1500
	Greece	5,8		1999	9	7	1999	9	7	143	2000	113031	108	115139
	Greece Greece	5,6 6,5	Richter Richter	2000 2001	5 7	26 26	2000 2001	5 7	26 26			600 300		600 300
	Greece	5,7	Richter	2002	12	2	2002	12	2		17	150		167
	Greece	6,3	Richter	2003	8	14	2003	8	14		50			50
	Greece Greece	6,4	Richter Richter	2008 2014	6 5	8 24	2008 2014	6 5	8 24	2	240	3468 75000		3708 75002
	Greece	6,1	Richter	2014	1	26	2014	2	3		23	2000		2023
_	Greece Greece	6,3 6,7		2017 2017	7	12 21	2017 2017	6 7	12 21	1 2	11 120	720		731 120
_	Greece	7	Richter	2020	10	30	2020	10	30	2	19	900		919
_	Greece	5,8	Richter	2021	3	3	2021	3	3		11		2700	2711
Earthquak Heat wave	Greece Türkiye	6 43	Richter °C	2021 2007	9	27	2021 2007	9	27	1 3	20		2316	2336
Heat wave	Türkiye	46	°C	2000	6		2000	7		11	300			300
	Belgium Belgium		Km2 Km2	1906 1906	5	14	1906 1906	5 4	14	6				
	Belgium		Km2	1928	*		1928	-				6000		6000
Flood	Belgium		Km2	1956	5	29	1956	5	29	4				
Flood	Belgium		Km2 Km2	1971 1993	8	26 11	1971 1993	8	26 11			600		600
	Belgium		Km2	1993	12	20	1993	12	31			000		000
	Belgium		Km2	1994	8		1994	8				135		135
	Belgium Belgium		Km2 Km2	1998 2002	9	12 27	1998 2002	9	14 27	1		140 600		140 600
Flood	Belgium		Km2	2002	2	11	2002	2	11			1200		1200
Flood Flood	Belgium	0	Km2 Km2	2002	12	26 24	2002	8 12	26 24	2		600		600
	Belgium Belgium	0	Km2 Km2	2002	12	1	2002	12	24	2				
Flood	Belgium		Km2	2005	9	10	2005	9	11			210		210
	Belgium Belgium	8458	Km2 Km2	2010 2011	11	11	2010 2011	11	15 13	3		690		690
Flood	Belgium		Km2	2016	6	2	2016	6	8	1				
	Belgium		Km2	2021	7	14	2021	7	15	39		1950	100000	101950
	Belgium Portugal	50	Km2 Km2	2023 1966	11	6	2023 1966	11 9	10 12	25		3000		3000
Wildfire	Portugal		Km2	1983	9	24	1983	9	24					
Wildfire Wildfire	Portugal Portugal	375	Km2 Km2	1985 1986	9	9	1985 1986	9	9 15	14 15	50			50
	Portugal	1824	Km2	1991	-	13	1991	<u> </u>	13	15	30			30
	Portugal	428	Km2	2001	9		2001	9				45		45
	Portugal Portugal	4260 1080	Km2 Km2	2003 2004	7		2003 2004	9	1	14		150000		150000
Wildfire	Portugal	.000	Km2	2005	5	15	2005	7	14	15	136			136
Wildfire	Portugal		Km2	2013	1		2013	8		9			40-	100
	Portugal Portugal	300	Km2 Km2	2016 2017	8	17	2016 2017	8	13 21	4 64	200 204	699 500	462	1361 704
	Portugal	2240	Km2	2017	10	15	2017	10	16	45	71		2700	2771
			Km2	2018	8	3	2018	8	8	i –	79	250		329
Wildfire	Portugal								40					107
Wildfire Wildfire	Portugal Portugal Portugal		Km2 Km2	2022	7	9	2022 2023	7	12 9	3	187 35	1400		187 1435
Wildfire Wildfire Wildfire Mass mo	Portugal		Km2	2022	7	9	2022	7		3 1 10	187			

Figure 56. EM-DAT records per crisis scenario and CORE country





