



REPORT (DELIVERABLE D.T2.3.1)

| risk reduction -Czech Republic | Awareness raising events for fostering transnational cooperation in disaster risk reduction -Czech Republic | Final 10 2021 |
|--------------------------------|---|------------------|
|--------------------------------|---|------------------|

Miloš Drdácký Riccardo Cacciotti





1. Introduction

Description:

Date: December 7, 2021, 14:00

Place: Prague ITAM – on-line event for invited participants –

Main topics discussed:

- Presentation of EU activities fostering disaster risk reduction in the CH field
- Information on recent European research in the protection of CH against disasters
- Information on planned European research in the protection of CH against disasters
- Transnational support to CH risk management issues at local level
- Gaps / Drawbacks existing in the management of the site at risk due to extreme events
- Strategies / Measures for overcoming the identified gaps and drawbacks
- Opportunities / Barriers for enforcing the local strategies into regional / national policies

Target stakeholders: risk management stakeholders.

2. CH management issues at local level:

According to the local risk management experience, there is still a lack of knowledge about the needs of cultural heritage protection in endangered areas. The identified deficiencies relate mainly to the assessment of the hazards at specific locations and the evaluation of the intrinsic vulnerability of CH objects. Moreover the lack of evacuation routes and temporary storages prove to be a common issue, particularly during the emergency phase of the disaster. The lack of knowledge strongly affects also the recovery phase, such as for example the absence of or insufficent level of guidance for the implementation of compatible damage remediation activities. Incomplete contingency plans have also been flagged as a potentially dangerous issues for CH management, which commonly address exclusively fire risk. Finally, the above mentioned issues at local level are mostly accompanied by a chronic lack of funding for preventive measures.

3. Strategies/measures

Prevention, including technical and non-technical measures, is considered to be the basic strategy for mitigating or eliminating damage. Technical measures are proposed in three areas - reducing the effects of the disaster on monuments (protective elements - permanent and temporary dams, shelters), - increasing resilience (reinforcement, rapid rescue equipment), -





maintaining the optimal condition of buildings (regular maintenance). Non-technical measures mainly include preparedness for danger at all levels - local territorial state administration and self-government, administration of facilities, public involvement, training of rescue teams and volunteers, education. Supplementing contingency plans with less likely risks, publishing manuals - for example, the owner's manual has been published in six language versions for project partners.

4. Upstreaming at national policy levels

The protection of cultural heritage is still not perceived as one of the priorities for rescue in crisis situations. There is a significant amount of family cultural heritage, the protection of which is only in the hands of the owners. An opportunity to save this heritage is to raise awareness of the possibilities of preventing or repairing damage while preserving cultural and historical values. This would require the creation of specific nationwide programmes addressing specifically the engagement of non-technical users, such as owners and managers, which through the support of different support tools (e.g. guidelines, video tutorials, apps) can be enabled to respond actively during the preparedness, emergency and recovery phases of disasters. Specific offices of the Ministry of Culture, the Ministry of Interior and the Ministry of Education could team up, involving the National Heritage Institute, the Army and Universities for the development of appropriate funding schemes, training programmes and dissemination activites. Also the participation of the civil society and local associations of heritage owners and enthusiasts should be of paramount importance for the design and implementation of effective policies at national level.







