

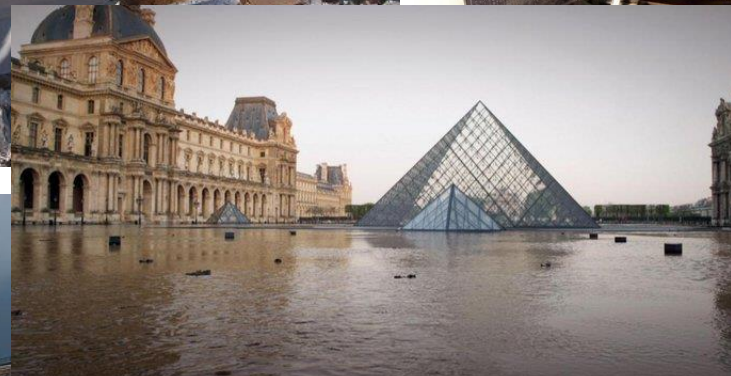
EVOLUTION OF INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES RELATED TO EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS

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Strengthening libraries emergency preparedness and response
Amsterdam, 17-18 August 2023





Written heritage in times of crisis

21. mai 1815 - 2

Il m'arrive souvent de me sentir un peu triste et d'ignorer même ce que c'est. Je suis si fatigué et si déprimé que je ne puis plus rien faire et que je ne puis plus rien écrire. Je suis si fatigué et si déprimé que je ne puis plus rien faire et que je ne puis plus rien écrire. Je suis si fatigué et si déprimé que je ne puis plus rien faire et que je ne puis plus rien écrire.



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Collections during a disaster

- While written heritage requires a rapid intervention, its safeguarding may not be feasible
- Looting during during wars or social conflicts
- Looting during and after a natural disaster

Challenges in the preparation phase

CHALLENGES IN THE PLANNING PROCESS

- Emergency operations planning is often time-consuming and difficult to sustain
- Libraries may face vastly different hazards and threats
- The staff in charge of the Plan doesn't have access to the required information

CHALLENGES IN THE WRITING PROCESS

- Some plans do not address specific operational issues
- Some plans are narrative, wordy, difficult to use as a guide in an emergency situation
- The plan is stereotyped and not adapted to the organization nor the building

Why a standard-based approach?

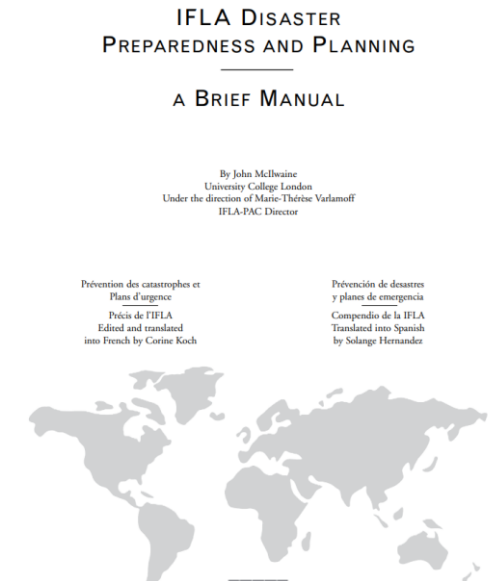
ISO 21110



ICCROM

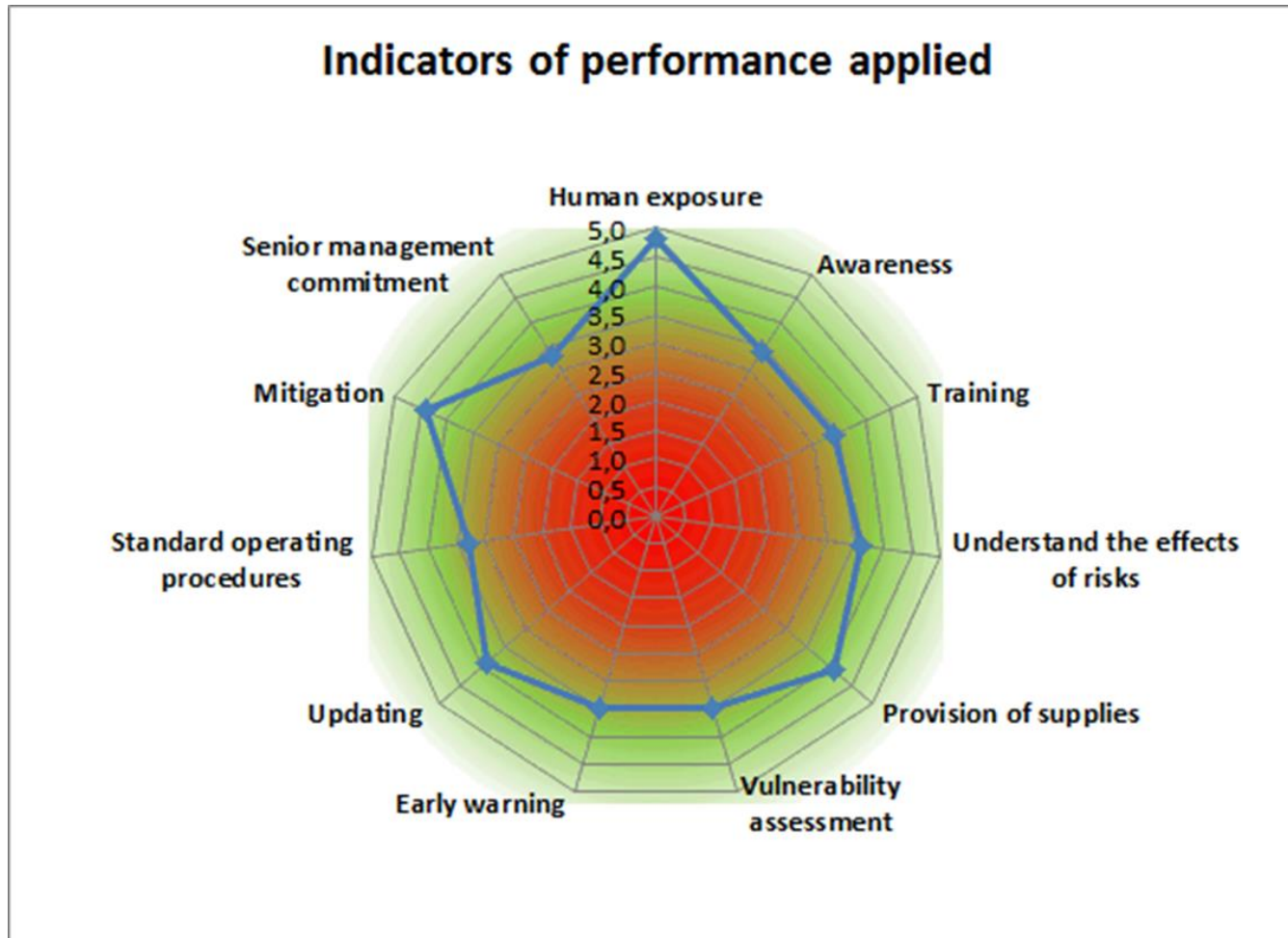


IFLA



How do they differ and how to use them?

- **ISO 21110**



How do they differ and how to use them?

- **ICCROM guidelines and toolkits**
- Practical and didactical
- Usable for an on-going disaster in any type of organisation when specific procedures have not been prepared
- Usable for educational purposes

What are the most important characteristics for a useful post-event damage and risk assessment form?

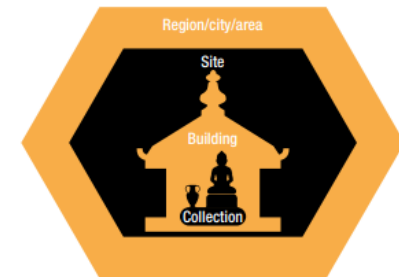
- 1 **Concise** and easy to complete.
- 2 Tailored to the **local context and language**.
- 3 **Standardised** and suitable for movable, immovable and intangible heritage in the affected area.

Discuss with the team the definitions of each category of damage and risk, so that the data recorded is consistent across the team. This is especially important for large teams, where multiple groups are recording data.

Although forms can be hazard- and heritage-specific, they should aid the carrying out of integrated damage and risk assessments. For example, if the primary hazard is an earthquake, related hazards such as fire and heavy rainfall (if applicable) should also be considered.

Include multiple-choice options, with the possibility to add qualitative data, where needed. Where relevant, collect information at various levels, which may also be subsets of each other, namely:

- 1 Region/city/area level
- 2 Site level
- 3 Building level
- 4 Collection/objects level



How do they differ and how to use them?

- **IFLA Disaster Preparedness and Planning**
- Relevant
- Concise and straight forward
- Good introduction to the process of planning:
 - for beginners
 - and for small libraries with reduced staff and time.

IFLA DISASTER
PREPAREDNESS AND PLANNING
A BRIEF MANUAL

By John McIlwaine
University College London
Under the direction of Marie-Thérèse Varlamoff
IFLA-PAC Director

Prévention des catastrophes et
Plans d'urgence
Précis de l'IFLA
Edited and translated
into French by Corine Koch

Prevención de desastres
y planes de emergencia
Compendio de la IFLA
Translated into Spanish
by Solange Hernandez



Orientations for IFLA's manual revision

Focus on the preparation phase

- Planning process towards simplification and guidance
 - ❑ First priority: prepare for fire: instructions for a fire brigade
 - ❑ Use of practical guides for leakage
- Writing process towards a standardized format
 - ❑ To be used as guidance

IFLA– First steps towards a plan

Functional area	Levels			
	Level 1 (Informal)	Level 2 (Practical)	Level 3 (Specialized)	Level 4 (Reference)
Risk assessment				
Prevention and protection				
Preparation				
Response & emergency				
Recovery				

Functional area	Levels			
	Level 1 (Informal)	Level 2 (Practical)	Level 3 (Specialized)	Level 4 (Reference)
1. Risk assessment				
2. Prevention and protection				
3. Preparation				
4. Response				
5. Recovery				

Conclusion

- While the writing of ISO21110 was based on performance and non-prescriptive principles, there seems to be a need for more guidance and practical orientations for the preparation phase,
- Although a standardized template would be useful, there is a risk of focusing on the format rather than the content
- The preparation of operational procedures must be considered the core of the plan.

Please share your thoughts!

We will be happy to discuss these during
the Congress or in a working group

Thank you for your attention