



FP7-JPROG-2011-RTD Project no. 277606-JHEP

## JHEP

### **Coordination action in support of the implementation of a Joint Programming Initiative (JPI) on Cultural Heritage and Global Change : a new challenge for Europe**

Instrument: Coordination and support actions (Coordinating type)

#### **Deliverable 4.3**

**Title: Creating synergies through collaboration with NGOs and IGOs: a concept paper on the results achieved so far.**

Due date of deliverable: **1 April 2014**  
Actual submission date: **17 December 2014**

Start date of project: 1<sup>st</sup> October 2011  
Ministry of Cultural Heritage and Activities (Italy)  
Project coordinator: Antonia Pasqua RECCHIA

Duration: 3 Years

Project co-funded by the European Commission within the Seventh Framework Programme (2007- 2013)		
Dissemination Level		
PU	Public	X
PP	Restricted to other programme participants (including the Commission Services)	
RE	Restricted to a group specified by the consortium (including the Commission Services)	
CO	Confidential, only for members of the consortium (including the Commission Services)	



## **Creating synergies through collaboration with NGOs and IGOs**

**A concept paper on the results achieved so far.**

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# 1. Summary

**The cooperation has been established firmly, but further synergies can be achieved**

**An important goal of Joint programming initiative on Cultural Heritage (JPI-CH) is to extend the network with non-governmental and inter-governmental organizations (NGOs and IGOs). As formulated in Task 4.3, the cooperation is to focus on the implementation of the Strategic Research Agenda. Foreseen actions to achieve this goal have been to organize a workshop and to present the results in a concept paper.**

**In addition to the foreseen actions, we have pursued further efforts in order to achieve the goal of extending the JPI collaboration. Two workshops were organized, combined with various (online) consultation methods. We approached additional NGOs/IGOs, and expanded (or focussed?) the effort to the Action programme - after all the concretization of the SRA in the next couple of years. Several challenges for implementation were identified during the workshops, as were solutions to these. The results and recommendations are presented here: the cooperation with NGOs/IGOs has been established firmly, through advice and sharing of knowledge and resources. However, further synergies can be achieved by developing joint projects.**

## 2. Stakeholders

### The JPI Advisory Board has been complemented with other NGOs / IGOs

**A number of NGOs and IGOs were (formally) involved in the JPI-CH from the start, being members of its Advisory Board. Further involvement of these organizations has been sought. Subsequently, additional organizations that are relevant to the focus area of the JPI have been approached.**

#### **The regular Advisory Board**

A pivotal role in strengthening the relation between JPI-CH and nongovernmental and intergovernmental organizations is played by the Advisory Board (AB). This board is composed of the following organizations: Unesco, ICCROM, ICOM, Council of Europe (HEREIN), ICOMOS, Europa Nostra, ECTP/FACH (the Focus Area Cultural Heritage of the European Construction and Technology Platform). As a formal advisory body of JPI-CH, the board meets approximately once a year. Within the framework of task 4.3, two Advisory Board meetings have been organized, and the members have been consulted in various (other) ways (see chapter 3).

#### **Broadening the NGO/IGO base**

In order to gain critical mass in the JPI-network, our efforts were not limited to the organizations already involved as AB-member. Complementary to these, other stakeholder organizations were explored through an internal survey. The resulting (rather) long list was shortened, while keeping the criterion of diversity in mind, in order to fully reflect the integral definition of cultural heritage (tangible, intangible and digital) as formulated in the SRA. In addition to AB-members, thus ten more organizations were invited to join, both in a workshop and through partner forms. Accordingly, the collaboration has been expanded with the following entities: EUROPEANA, FIAT/IFTA (International Federation of Television Archives), IFLA (International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions), EAA (European Association of Archaeologists), EHHF (European Heads of Heritage Forum) and EHLF (European Heritage Legal Forum).

A summary of the nature and scope of the organizations involved is provided in the table below.

**Table 1: overview of the nature and scope of the NGOs and IGOs involved<sup>1</sup>**

Organization	Mission statement	Playing field	Legal position and business model
ECTP	The main mission of ECTP is to develop new strategies on Research, Development and Innovation, both to improve the competitiveness of the construction sector and to meet societal needs and environmental challenges.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Buildings and cities, through PPP Energy Efficient Building (E2B)</li> <li>- Infrastructures, through Refine</li> <li>- Cultural heritage, through Focus Area Cultural Heritage</li> <li>- Materials, through Focus Area Materials</li> <li>- Active Ageing, through Active Ageing and the Built Environment Focus Area</li> </ul>	The European Construction Technology Platform (ECTP) was launched in mid-2004 in the framework of the setting up of European Technology Platforms wished by the European Commission in order to develop sectorial collective strategies on Research, Development and Innovation. Among the different Focus Areas, Focus Area on Cultural Heritage is one of the most active. ECTP has decided in early 2008 to operate under a new structure, including an annual membership fee system to cover the costs of its coordination activities steered by a Secretary General.
Europa Nostra	EUROPA NOSTRA represents a rapidly growing citizens' movement for the safeguarding of Europe's cultural and natural heritage. Our pan-European network is composed of 250 member organisations (heritage associations and foundations with a combined membership of more than 5 million people), 150 associated organisations (governmental bodies, local authorities and corporations) and also 1500 individual members who directly support our mission. Together, we form an important lobby for cultural heritage in Europe; we celebrate excellence through the European Heritage Awards organised by Europa Nostra in partnership with the European Union; and we campaign to save Europe's endangered historic monuments, sites and cultural landscapes. We are the Voice of Cultural Heritage in Europe.	The European continent (geographic, all member states of the Council of Europe) and all its citizens. Europa Nostra also participates in numerous international organisations and platforms.	an Association governed under Dutch law.
Europeana	Europeana is a catalyst for change in the world of cultural heritage. The Europeana Foundation and its Network create new ways for people to engage with their cultural history, whether it is for work, learning or pleasure. We believe in making cultural heritage openly accessible in a digital way, to promote the exchange of ideas and information. This helps us all to understand our cultural diversity better and contributes to a thriving knowledge economy.	digital cultural and scientific heritage <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Europeana Network, a community of experts working in the field of digital heritage and united by a common mission to expand and improve access to Europe's cultural digital heritage;</li> <li>- memory institutions across Europe (GLAM: Galleries, Libraries, Archives, Museums);</li> <li>- end-users of digital heritage (general public,</li> </ul>	Foundation by Dutch Law, representing international or national associations of cultural and scientific heritage organisations. Europeana receives funding from the European Commission, with matching funds supplied by EU Member States and Non-Member States to carry out its activities.

<sup>1</sup> This table is based on the partner forms that were received by July 2014. Some forms were announced but still pending. Therefore, not all organisations are presented here.

		<p>scholars, professionals);</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- re-users of digital heritage (creative industries);</li> <li>- policy makers and politicians in every EU Member State.</li> </ul>	
<b>Organization</b>	<b>Mission statement</b>	<b>Playing field</b>	<b>Legal position and business model</b>
FIAT/IFTA	<p>The International Federation of Television Archives (FIAT/IFTA) is a professional Association established to provide a means for co-operation amongst television archives, multimedia and audiovisual archive and libraries concerned with the collection, preservation and exploitation of moving image and recorded sound materials and associated documentation, still image and other materials. FIAT/IFTA is organised in an Executive Council elected at the General Assembly, and four commissions.</p>	<p>Audiovisual archiving.</p>	<p>Professional Association. The President, in addition to the responsibilities defined in other articles of these statutes, represents the Association before the law and in all legal matters.</p>
HEREIN	<p>HEREIN is a permanent Council of Europe information system bringing together 42 Member States European public administrations in charge of national cultural heritage policies. HEREIN acts as an 'observatory' tool to follow up the implementation of European heritage conventions, the evolution of policies and the strengthening of the values of heritage for society as a factor of intercultural dialogue and improvement of living conditions.</p>	<p>The HEREIN Network stimulates co-operation between ministries responsible for heritage management, and between the States and the Council of Europe. The HEREIN System provides an overview and a comparison tool of the heritage policies pursued by European countries. The HEREIN Thesaurus is multilingual tool which facilitates the identification of the main terms related to the heritage fields.</p>	<p>HEREIN is part of the Council of Europe programme of activities since 1996. It is found by the Council of Europe budget, with support from several countries. HEREIN objectives are supported by the "HEREIN AISBL" association. HEREIN is supervised by the Steering Committee for Culture, Heritage and Landscape in charge of the follow-up of the Council of Europe activity programme and ensures that norms and principles of the Organisation are respected.</p>
ICCROM	<p>ICCROM aims at improving the quality of conservation practice as well as raising awareness about the importance of preserving cultural heritage. ICCROM contributes to preserving cultural heritage in the world today and for the future through five main areas of activity: Training, Information, Research, Cooperation and Advocacy.</p>	<p>Universities, governments at all levels, CH professionals, institutions</p>	<p>ICCROM is an intergovernmental organization dedicated to the conservation of cultural heritage. Its members are individual states which have declared their adhesion to it. It exists to serve the international community as represented by its Member States, which currently number 133.</p>
IFLA	<p>IFLA is the leading international body representing the interests of library and information services and their users. It is the global voice of the library and information profession.</p>	<p>Target groups are our members as well as the UN institutions and governments. Focus in all of this is access to information, library policy and preservation of library materials</p>	<p>NGO Membership model</p>
Unesco	<p>The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) has been pursuing a mission of dialogue and cooperation since it was founded in 1945. It covers four major fields: education, science, culture and</p>	<p>Through the implementation of its various Conventions, UNESCO works in cooperation with all States Parties as well as with a broad range of technical partners, including several UN Agencies</p>	<p>UNESCO is a specialized agency of the United Nations. The governing body of UNESCO is its General Conference (GC), which consists of representatives of all its Member States and meets every two years. Each country has one vote, irrespective of</p>

	<p>communication. Its aim is to build peace in the world through knowledge, social progress, exchange and mutual understanding among peoples. In the field of cultural heritage, UNESCO's goal is to "protect, conserve, promote and transmit" it to future generations, through all of its Conventions. These address all categories of heritage, cultural and natural, tangible and intangible, immovable and movable. For UNESCO, heritage should be safeguarded and promoted because of the roles it can play as a key asset for promoting social stability, building peace and a sustainable societal, environmental and economic development.</p>	<p>and development institutions, ICOMOS, IUCN and ICCROM, category 2 centres under the auspices of UNESCO, hundreds of Universities, and numerous NGOs active in the heritage or related fields. Over the past years, UNESCO is engaged in a major initiative to integrate heritage, and culture in general, within international sustainable development policies and programmes (e.g. the post-2015 development agenda).</p>	<p>its size or the extent of its contribution to the budget. An Executive Board, consisting of 57 elected Member States, meets every six months to monitor the implementation of UNESCO's programmes and prepare recommendations for the GC. With regard to cultural heritage, UNESCO has established several Conventions dealing with various aspects, from the safeguarding of heritage in the event of conflict (1954) to fight against the illicit traffic of cultural properties (1970), the protection of the world's cultural and natural heritage (1972), the safeguarding of underwater heritage (2001), etc. All of these have their independent governing systems, consisting of various bodies in which sit elected representatives of the signatory States Parties. UNESCO acts as the secretariat to the governing bodies of all of these Conventions, as well as to its main governing bodies (e.g. the GC and the Executive Board).</p>
<b>Organization</b>	<b>Mission statement</b>	<b>Playing field</b>	<b>Legal position and business model</b>



### 3. Methodology

#### NGO/IGOs got involved through workshops and (online) consultation

Various efforts have been aimed at collecting advice from the official Advisory Board: a survey and a workshop. Subsequently, the complementary NGOs and IGOs have gotten involved through a second workshop. Finally, all organizations have expressed their priorities and interests through partner forms.

#### **Input from the Advisory Board was solicited through an online survey**

Input from the Advisory Board was first sought through an online survey launched early 2013. The online form, which addressed implementation of the SRA, was composed of sets of questions that specifically addressed various target groups (JPI-partners versus AB-members). After some gentle reminders, response was received from sixteen partners, from Slovakia, Poland, Slovenia, Belgium, Denmark, Sweden, Cyprus, Portugal, Spain and UK, as well as two Advisory Board members.

Alongside more basic items, the questionnaire addressed familiarity with the JPI and with the SRA (at that moment yet to be published).

Respondents were invited to upload information on exemplary projects; good examples in terms of collaboration/partnership, funding mode, thematic focus, et cetera, and asked to link these with the four themes of the SRA. When asked which research theme has high priority within the organization of the respondent, all four SRA-themes score comparably. The majority of partners is willing to participate financially in new projects on these themes, although often under certain conditions.

The additional questions for Advisory Board members concerned input for the Advisory Board workshop, which was to be held a few months afterwards. The AB-members were asked whether the four SRA topics are of importance to their organization, which priorities they would like to

emphasize, whether and how their organization would want to provide feedback or suggestions, and how they would like to link with future initiatives. Finally there was an opportunity to upload the strategic (policy) documents and/or research agenda of these NGOs and IGOs.

#### **Advice on implementing the SRA was gained in a workshop**

After a first get-together of the Advisory Board in Rome in April 2012, a more extensive workshop has been organized for and with the AB-members. Task leader 4.3 (RCE) arranged this meeting in Amersfoort, the Netherlands, in April 2013. The workshop was prepared with Ireland (responsible for WP6 on stakeholders). This meeting was the first of two workshops organized within the task 4.3 frame, and is hereafter referred to as the first workshop.

The first workshop focused on how to operationalize the cooperation with the NGOs and IGOs. Specifically, the implementation of the Strategic Research Agenda (SRA) of the JPI-CH was at stake. All Advisory Board members were invited to the workshop and most of them able to attend, with representatives of Unesco, Europa Nostra, ECTP and ICCROM present. Also, a number of JPI-CH partners attended and presented relevant activities: Italy (minutes of the first AB-meeting); UK (formulation of the SRA); and Ireland (communications and dissemination plan and the Heritage portal). The Netherlands presented the scope of the Action

Programme to be developed, and coordinated the discussion on the involvement of the NGOs and IGOs, structured along the following topics:

- advice from AB regarding involvement of stakeholders;
- input from AB regarding their own ambitions in relation to the four research priorities of the SRA;
- how can the AB support the implementation of the Action Programme;
- more general strategic advice of the AB in the development of the Action Programme.

The minutes of the workshop are attached (annex 2, and the main results are described in chapter 4-5 of this paper.

#### **Extra NGOs/IGOs got involved through the second (AB+) workshop**

After identifying additional organizations, in the process described above, a second workshop was held in February 2014 in The Hague, the Netherlands. To this “advisory board plus” meeting, both official AB-members and the complementary organizations were invited. Of the latter category, the following organizations were present: Europeana, IFLA-LAMMS, European Heritage Legal Forum, and the European Association of Archaeologists. The Advisory Board members that were represented at the workshop were; Europa Nostra, ICCROM and ICOM. All JPI-CH partners were invited as well, of which four member states were able to join, as did the European Commission.

This workshop particularly focused on collaboration through the Action Programme, that is yet to be finalized. In order to prepare, the participants received the link to the published Strategic Research Agenda, as well as a

draft version of the Action Programme (AP). The first day of the workshop was aimed at updating each other on the recent activities. Also, funding opportunities within Europe, as identified in the draft AP, were discussed.

After addressing the notes of the previous workshop, the second day was fully targeted at identifying concrete opportunities to collaborate under the heading of the Action Programme. NGOs and IGOs were invited to add their organizations as stakeholder for activities of their interest. Furthermore, the NGOs and IGOs were invited to propose additional actions. The day was concluded with an animated discussion on the (potential) role of the organization within the JPI, on synergies between ambitions, on the relevance of heritage to society, and on how to further increase the JPI-network. The notes of the workshop are included (annex 2), while the content is analysed in the following chapters.

#### **Partner forms affirm the collaboration, synergies can be identified**

The materials that were provided prior to the second workshop included a partner form. The form covers the basics of the NGO/IGO involved, such as size and location. Also, playing field (themes, actors) and business model of the organisations are addressed. The potential thematic complementarity and synergy with the JPI exercise can be distilled from the topics on priority themes and (strategic) policy documents. During the workshop, three NGOs/IGOs filled in the form, thereby affirming their intention to collaborate with the JPI-consortium. After some digital reminders, the list of affiliated organisations grew to a total of 8 (see annex 1). The forms are summarized in chapter 2 and 5 of this paper.

## 4. Focus of collaboration

### Implementation of the SRA has first been promoted by exchanging knowledge

During its first years, a major effort by the JPI-CH consortium has been the formulation of the **Strategic Research Agenda (SRA)**, which has been embraced by seventeen Member States and eight observer countries. In the SRA, cultural heritage is approached in a holistic and integral way, covering and connecting tangible, intangible and digital domain. It establishes four priority research areas, that are composed of several topics. The SRA offers a clear starting point on which to base the collaboration with NGOs and IGOs.

#### **The added value of collaboration for the (implementation of) the SRA**

The SRA provides a common ground on which to build a fruitful collaboration in at least three ways.

First (1), by sharing knowledge, resources, findings and results, the collaboration can illuminate what is already being done, and therefore does not have to be addressed in the (implementation of the) SRA. Sharing resources, in other words, helps to prevent duplication and promotes valorization of existing knowledge and tools.

Secondly, given their rich experience, the NGOs and IGOs provide valuable insights on how to develop and implement the SRA, how to build and maintain critical mass and network, and how to get things done.

Thirdly, in terms of research themes, the SRA helps clarifying the complementarities and synergies between the research priorities of the NGOs and IGOs, and the JPI-CH consortium. By identifying topics of shared interest, the aim is to actually collaborate by means of participation in projects. The outcome of this exercise is discussed in chapter 5.

In this section, we will focus on the first two ways in which the implementation of the SRA is addressed and promoted by the

collaboration with NGOs and IGOs. The discussion is based on the interactions, findings and recommendations made during the workshops and through the online survey and the partner forms.

#### **(1) By sharing resources we prevent for duplication**

The first, logical and feasible step in the cooperation is to a) get to know and b) inform each other, c) use each other's networks and d) share and link (outcomes of) existing activities.

Ad a): NGOs/IGOs have presented themselves and their focus during the workshop and through the partner forms (see annex 1). They would like a brief information package (e.g. flyer) by the JPI in order to introduce the JPI to their networks/on events such as the Heritage Alliance. The one-pager should focus on: what is it, why is it important, and what is to be achieved. There is a need for JPI ambassadors. Formulate a position paper, defining which issues JPI deals with, and which parties are involved. Also social media can be used.

Ad b): NGOs would like frequent updates on JPI activities. A shared calendar of events is suggested. A specific section of Heritage Portal might be used for that purpose. The Heritage Portal as a tool for interaction is to be actively supported by AB. Communicate here (and via other means) the

results of completed research projects and other activities, also beyond EU borders.

Ad c): Use existing networks, also those of the NGOs and IGOs, in order to:

- map what is already being done in terms of projects, activities, mapping, research and networks. For instance, Europa Nostra is surveying cultural heritage research, through its project Cultural Heritage Counts for Europe.
- ask the consultation panels of NGOs for help, for instance their experience in building a forum and maintaining the networks around it, and ask for advice in finding the right partners/stakeholders. Think of the fora built by ICCROM.
- spread the word of concrete JPI activities, and collect research ideas from these networks.

Ad d): Do not reinvent the wheel as JPI. Much work has already been done but is disconnected. Share standards / (scientific) documentation (e.g. through fastonline.org) and if possible even research data. This may be organized through a dedicated section of Heritage portal. Outcomes of projects by NGOs/IGOs may serve the core purpose of the JPI, and the other way around. The SRA of FACH, for instance, is complementary to that of the JPI and therefore helps in the aim of preventing duplication and efficient spending of research budgets.

## **(2) Implementation of the SRA poses challenges. These can be tackled, partly with the help of NGOs and IGOs**

Future collaboration is key to the implementation of the SRA, which in the short term is pursued through the Action Programme. During the workshop discussions, we have (often unintentionally) touched upon challenges that we face in the process. The NGOs and IGOs have provided recommendations on how to achieve a successful implementation, thereby

removing some of the challenges, as did the other participants (i.e. JPI-partners and de European Commission):

- How to make sure the proposed topics are representative (i.e. cover the broad field of heritage)?
  - o NCPs composition should reflect that balance.
  - o Perhaps not strive for full coverage and (too) broad topics, as it might be a handicap to be overly inclusive.
- How to translate abstract goals of SRA to specific activities?
  - o Learn from other projects/JPIs that have implemented SRA.
  - o Developing a matrix which provides an overview of “what” and “how” could help.
  - o Define suitable tools, not just calls, but also other prerequisites and instruments, including the 5 enablers identified in the SRA, data sharing, mobility of researchers.
  - o Governance by JHEP is needed to ensure implementation in the different countries.
- How to adjust SRA to changing needs?
  - o The SRA is not static, it needs to be tested and adjusted through the Action Programme, which is a living instrument, that is updated every 2-3 year. In this process, the SRA is guiding, it specifies the final goal.
- How to involve other (Member) States?
  - o Address observer and other countries that do not yet fully participate, otherwise researchers from those countries are excluded. By including the researchers in projects, their governments are likely to follow and to join.
  - o Convince MS and non-European countries not yet involved through a clear message.

- When implementing SRA, how to connect the NGOs/IGOs (which often operate on a worldwide level) with countries/ministries? Is the SRA supposed to be mondial?
  - o Extending the network beyond Europe by linking with BRICS, US, Japan (task 4.2).
  - o The Unesco representatives within the JPI member states might bridge the gap between a global organization and 'a la carte' constellations of countries collaborating on a project.
  
- How to include society and move beyond universities/researchers?
  - o Address handicrafts, guilds.
  - o Address young professionals, for instance through YOCOCU (Youth in Conservation of Cultural Heritage).
  - o Create think tanks fora for discussion in order to develop a reflective society.
  - o Use Europa Nostra in order to raise awareness within civil society.
  
- How to link with other sectors (tourism, insurance, agriculture, media), promote PPP and make investments in research interesting? How to connect with societal challenges?
  - o Formulate the added value of participation to stakeholders, and define the benefit to the economy, politics and society.
  
- Prove the value of Cultural Heritage. Show the intrinsic value of the JPI-CH (e.g. solidarity).
  - o the need to prove the value of heritage to society is, at least partially, answered through the research of Europa Nostra on the economic value and societal impact.
  - o The ECTP (FACH) network consist for over fifty percent of industry. Therefore the involvement of SMEs and firms working in this field can be pursued through this network.
  
- How to further develop the consortium, ensure alignment of national programmes and influence ministries?
  - o Political commitment (at a higher level) is needed. Address ministers and directors of funding agencies.
  - o Influence policy, not politics. By choosing to fund certain research topics, we in fact promote something and thereby already influence policymaking.
  - o JPI is not another network doing projects, but a platform to reflect on national situations and influence policies, balance topics and funding.
  - o Priority topics should be clarified by national funding agencies (assess national funding priorities of MS). Also clarify the national situations in terms of funding and research programmes.
  - o Employ icons, think of Nobel Prize winners, artists: create ambassadors with wide reach.

## 5. What's next?

### Shared priorities have been identified; promote further synergies by developing joint projects

Synergies and complementarities in terms of research topics have been explored in two ways. First, as the JPI-consortium has expressed its priorities through its SRA, the NGOs and IGOs have been invited to do so via a partner form. Secondly, synergies between these “bucket lists” have been identified through expressing interest in and complementing the list of proposed activities (the annex of the action programme).

#### Through partner forms, the priorities of the NGOs/IGOs are identified

Both existing activities and thematic priorities are identified by the NGOs and IGOs through the submitted partner forms. Since the organizations are rather diverse, covering the broad field of cultural heritage both in terms of focus (built heritage, conservation, movable heritage, digital heritage, legal aspects and regulations, archaeology, et cetera) as well as target group (civil society, researchers, (directors of) knowledge institutes, countries, et

cetera) it is not easy nor desirable to aggregate these themes and activities to a small number. Instead, the full texts are provided here, so as to allow for tailor-made matches between these actions and the priorities of JPI-partners, according to the principle of the variable geometry.

**Table 2: Activities and priorities of IGOs and NGOs involved<sup>2</sup>**

Organization	Activities relevant to Cultural Heritage research field	Priority themes
ECTP	<p>The CHRAF Project addresses the topic 'the protection of cultural heritage and associated conservation strategies' of the SSP (Scientific Support to Policies) of the Sixth framework Programme of the European Commission. The CHRAF activities are divided into 5 different workpackages:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Cultural heritage research priorities and strategies for integration in the ECTP and FP7</li> <li>- Organisation and coordination of the FACH of the ECTP and its working groups in relation to the other ECTP focus areas.</li> <li>- Exchange of information and dissemination of results of FP5-FP6 projects in cultural heritage research.</li> <li>- Dissemination and exploitation</li> <li>- Project management</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Conservation of cultural heritage exposed to climate change, natural and man-made hazards: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Risks assessment and management</li> </ul> </li> <li>- Joint management and promotion of natural and cultural assets: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Cultural and natural landscapes</li> <li>❖ Vernacular Architecture</li> <li>❖ Public spaces and historic urban landscapes</li> </ul> </li> <li>- Horizontal issues <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ General on sustainability of interventions</li> <li>❖ Resource efficiency</li> <li>❖ Enhancement of local and European Identity</li> <li>❖ Economic values of Cultural Heritage</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

<sup>2</sup> This table is based on the partner forms that were received only. Therefore, not all organisations are presented here.

Organization	Activities relevant to Cultural Heritage research field	Priority themes
Europeana	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- computer science for the cultural sector:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▫ technical issues for developers working with digital heritage;</li> <li>▫ multilingual information access;</li> <li>▫ data modelling;</li> <li>▫ coordinating the EuropeanaTech Research and Development community of researchers, developers and experts from the Europeana Network to innovate and undertake research needed for the future of Europeana (creating new ways for people to engage with their cultural history);</li> </ul> </li> <li>- intellectual property standards.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- improve access to digital cultural and scientific heritage</li> <li>- data modelling</li> <li>- standardization</li> <li>- correct rights labelling</li> </ul>
FIAT/IFTA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The FIAT/IFTA Television Studies Commission promotes academic research of the holdings of television archives that are a member of the federation. The Commission hosts expert workshops.</li> <li>- FIAT-IFTA is associate partner to the EUscreen Network. EUscreen brings collections of various European archives together. EUscreen publishes VIEW, the first peer-reviewed, multi-media and open access e-journal in the field of European television history and culture.</li> <li>- FIAT/IFTA continues to work with its world partners to raise awareness of the plight of endangered audiovisual heritage worldwide through a newly invigorated Archives@Risk world initiative.</li> <li>- FIAT-IFTA is supporter of the PrestoCentre, the competence centre for digital preservation and the UNESCO Memory of the World initiative.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Television Archives</li> <li>- Archiving</li> <li>- Multimedia Analysis</li> <li>- Digital Durability</li> <li>- Interoperability between audiovisual collections</li> </ul>
HEREIN	Data collection on policies and strategies; follow up of legal institutional frameworks; evaluation of professional competencies and needs for training; convention implementation monitoring; identification and promotion of best practices; improvement and development of management tools; promotion of projects and cooperation.	Built heritage, archaeological heritage, heritage policies, cooperation, best practices, heritage values for society, intercultural dialogue and management of diversities.
ICCROM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Training courses on various types of cultural heritage</li> <li>- Forum on conservation science</li> <li>- RE-ORG: preventive conservation and storage reorganization solutions for small museums</li> <li>- Hosts fellows and visiting researchers</li> <li>- Library, Archive and Publications</li> <li>- Participation and organizes sessions in major conferences (e.g. Lacona, WAC, ICOM-CC, IIC)</li> <li>- Partnerships with other conservation organizations (UNESCO, Getty Conservation Institute, etc.)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Disaster and risk management</li> <li>- Integrating material science and technology with conservation</li> <li>- World Heritage</li> <li>- Promoting people-centered approaches to conservation (Living Heritage)</li> <li>- Regional Collaboration: Arab States (ATHAR), Latin America and the Caribbean (LATAM), Southeastern Mediterranean (MOSAIKON), Asia-Pacific, Africa</li> <li>- Sound and Image Collections Conservation</li> </ul>
IFLA	Mainly IFLA Key Initiative 4 'Cultural Heritage Disaster Reconstruction Programme' as well as IFLA's involvement in the Libraries, Archives, Museums, Monuments and Sites (LAMMS) group and the Blue Shield. Involvement in the Ark Foundation Haiti project.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Access to information</li> <li>Balanced copyright for libraries and archives</li> <li>Preservation and conservation of documentary heritage</li> <li>Freedom of expression</li> </ul>

		Libraries for Development
Unesco	With regard to the various cultural Conventions, a description of the manifold activities undertaken in their frameworks is available through the respective websites (e.g. see the website of the World Heritage Centre at: <a href="http://whc.unesco.org/">http://whc.unesco.org/</a> ). In general, these activities include the setting of new standards and policies in heritage protection, the provision of technical support to Member States; the implementation of capacity building initiatives as well as of educational and awareness raising programmes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Protection of cultural heritage in the event of armed conflict</li> <li>- Fight against illicit trafficking of cultural properties</li> <li>- Protection of World cultural and natural Heritage</li> <li>- Protection of underwater cultural heritage</li> <li>- Safeguarding of intangible cultural heritage</li> <li>- Integration of heritage in international sustainable development, resilience and peace policies and programmes.</li> </ul>
<b>Organization</b>	<b>Activities relevant to Cultural Heritage research field</b>	<b>Priority themes</b>

### (3) Shared expressions of interest; a first step toward joint projects

In the second (“Advisory Board Plus”) workshop, an interactive exercise was performed with the NGOs and IGOs, in order to find common ground regarding concrete activities that have been proposed by the JPI community. It concerned the AP-annex of about fifty activities, that had earlier been put forward as potential actions/projects by the member states and their national consultation panels. Other JPI-CH partners had already expressed – if applicable – their interest in these, in terms of participation with or without having funding available, resulting in some actions being supported by up to eight partners.

The NGOs and IGOs signed in on activities that are relevant to their goals and target groups. Like the JPI-partners, they could define whether the theme had major (or less acute) priority, and whether this could be financial participation as well, which was however barely the case. As a result, the NGOs and IGOs expressed interest in 28 out of 54 actions. Also, a couple of new activities were proposed by the organizations.

The process how to get the activities started is yet to be defined in the Action Programme. Nonetheless, the contribution of the NGOs and IGOs has been discussed. Several roles were identified. Through their constituency, further research priorities and ideas can be harvested and input in the formulation of calls can be delivered. Some NGOs and IGOs can participate in the proposed activities. And they can spread the word of the proposed projects in order to find more stakeholders. Furthermore, they can provide reference, a quality mark to the projects under the JPI

umbrella. Some NGOs offer to act as reviewer in the (call) process and others can provide input to call texts.

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<sup>i</sup> The concept of this paper, finished July 2014, has then been sent to all JPI partners in order to receive comments. The paper did not need major revisions and has then been discussed and adopted unchanged during the biannual JHEP meeting Nov 27-28, 2014 in Rome.

<sup>ii</sup> With special thanks to Marjolein van Bommel, Jan van 't Hof, Jennifer Gravendaal and Alice Dijkstra.