**Council of Europe Contribution to the United Nations 2030 agenda for sustainable development goals**

With its global and overarching political approach, [UN Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development](http://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/) has been highly relevant for the Council of Europe (hereafter CoE), which has, from the outset, been contributing to the process which led to the adoption of Agenda 2030.

By definition, the CoE philosophy is that most, if not all, of the Council of Europe’s activities are relevant and contribute to the implementation of Agenda 2030. It has thus not been necessary for the organisation to set up new objectives, instruments or activities, but rather to align existing ones with relevant SDGs. This has been reflected as of the 2018-2019 biennium programme of activities and budget, which identifies to which specific SDG(s) each programme is linked While recognising that the main responsibility for the implementation of Agenda 2030 lies with member States, the Council of Europe’s role as an international organisation is to assist and facilitate member States in their contribution to SDG implementation. In particular, the organisation, through its instruments, can contribute to the national implementation reporting by member States, and several member States have referred to their work at the Council of Europe in such reporting.

The Council of Europe is regularly represented at relevant UN events, including the Regional Forum of the UNECE Regional and the High-Level Political Forum.

Secretary General, Ms Marija Pejčinović Burić, since the beginning of her mandate, has underlined the close connection between the Council of Europe’s objectives and the SDGs. Shortly after her appointment, she delivered a written statement on the Council of Europe’s approach to Agenda 2030 at the High-Level Political Forum under the 74th. Session of the United Nations General Assembly in September 2020 on “Accelerating the Implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”. The SDGs are also referred to in the “Strategic Framework of the Council of Europe” in the context of promoting relations between the Council of Europe and other international organisations.

 The added-value of the Council of Europe is a combination of:

* its pan-European membership: 46 member States;
* its standards: a comprehensive measurable normative framework which can be used as indicators/benchmarks;
* its multi-stakeholder dimension: in addition to its intergovernmental bodies, the Council of Europe’s unique structure includes the Parliamentary Assembly, the Congress of Local and Regional Authorities, the Commissioner for Human Rights the Conference of International NGOs, as well as the European Court of Human Rights, the case law of which covers almost all SDGs, and the unique mechanism of implementation of its judgments. The annual World Forum for Democracy is also an important platform reaching out to civil society to consolidate democratic institutions. These various bodies and instruments are precious to support States in their efforts to translate the global agenda into action at both national and local levels;
* its monitoring/follow-up bodies and processes: essential to foster political dialogue, gather data, assess progress and provide further guidance;
* its technical support provided to individual countries for capacity-building and removing obstacles to implementation; and
* its global outreach: most of the organisation’s legally-binding conventions and activities are open to participation by non-member States, in particular, those benefitting from observer status and from the neighbouring regions.

More information about the Council of Europe Contribution to the United Nations 2030 agenda for sustainable development goals can be found [here](https://www.coe.int/en/web/un-agenda-2030/home).

**The cultural rights dimension of the sustainable development goals**

The main objectives of the Steering Committee for Culture, Heritage and Landscape (CDCPP) of the Council of Europe are to promote participatory democracy, maintaining and deepening dialogue and co-operation between public authorities and civil society for the implementation of the culture, cultural heritage and landscape Conventions and other standards such as sector-specific Recommendations by the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe. Given its mandate, the work of the Steering Committee for Culture, Heritage and Landscapecontributes directly to achieving the UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

The Steering Committee for Culture, Heritage and Landscape is finalising an integrated culture/nature strategy, based on the Council of Europe Human Rights approach and its Conventions in the CDCPP’s realm of expertise, consisting of 15 principles for inspired policy making by governments. In view of the pertinence of the subject, organisation-wide, many other projects beyond the cultural sector will also further develop their action lines on sustainable development.

In addition, The Strategic Framework 2022-2025 of the Secretary General of the Council of Europe included the development of an instrument on human rights and the environment as one of the priorities of the Organisation.

Concrete actions on sustainable development undertaken in the framework of the Steering Committee for Culture, Heritage and Landscape relevant projects are listed below:

**CONFERENCE OF MINISTERS OF CULTURE**

The Steering Committee for Culture, Heritage and Landscape (CDCPP) and the Italian Ministry of Culture organised a [Conference of Ministers of Culture](https://www.coe.int/en/web/culture-and-heritage/conference-of-ministers-of-culture-1-april-2022) in the framework of the Italian Presidency of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe. The event took place in hybrid format (Strasbourg/online) on **1 April 2022**.

The conference examined in depth the challenges and opportunities of digital technologies for European cultural policy, cultural heritage standards and audio-visual practices, addressing these subjects in two main sessions:

* The consequences of digital technology developments, including AI, for the Council of Europe’s cultural heritage conventions (Granada, Valletta, Faro and Nicosia) in order to reinforce their utility as a unique framework for European action, and in the pursuit of sustainable development goals;
* The specific challenges posed to creativity, diversity and pluralism by AI developments and global digital players using predictive algorithms within the audio-visual industry, as well as the need to foster cultural diversity and cultural participation in the digital environment and in creative production.

The Ministerial Conference on 1 April aimed to encourage Ministers to take the lead and propose concrete measures to strengthen the European position through further international cooperation on dedicated guidelines that could amend the existing cultural heritage conventions and on a new public financial support programme for European drama series co-productions.

Various cultural events, including a performance from the [Italian artist Quayola](https://quayola.com/info) on 31 March and two digital exhibitions [the new Council of Europe digital #exhibition [“Free to Create, Create to be Free”](https://freetocreate.art/) and the work of the Enlarged Partial Agreement on Cultural Routes “Cultural Routes crossing Italy”] on 1 April, brought additional content to this ministerial conference.

**HIGH LEVEL CONFERENCES**

**The Council of Europe’s High level Conference - Environmental Protection and Human Rights**, held under the Georgian Chairmanship of the Committee of Ministers on 27 February 2020, in Strasbourg [(https://www.coe.int/en/web/human-rights-rule-of- law/human-rights-and-the-environment)](https://www.coe.int/en/web/human-rights-rule-of-law/human-rights-and-the-environment)

The aims of the conference were to discuss the relation between human rights and environmental protection in the context of national policies and to examine the potential of the European Convention on Human Rights and other Council of Europe instruments for protecting the environment.

A declaration adopted by the outgoing (Georgia) and incoming (Greece and Germany) chairmanships of the Committee of Ministers stressed the need for a non-binding instrument on human rights and the environment by the end of 2021.

**The High Level International Conference on HR and Environmental Protection: “Human rights for the Planet”,** held under the Greek Chairmanship of the Committee of Ministers on 5October 2020, in Strasbourg [(https://www.coe.int/en/web/portal/human-rights-for-the- planet)](https://www.coe.int/en/web/portal/human-rights-for-the-planet)

The aims of the conference were to examine how the ECHR will take account of climate change, loss of biodiversity, depletion of natural resources and chemical pollution in its work and to discuss the new challenges in interpreting the European Convention on Human Rights in future cases relating to the environment.

**STANDARDS**

The Council of Europe has promoted several standards in the Cultural Heritage Sector dealing with climate change and the environment:

* CM/Rec (2020)7 to member States on promoting the continuous prevention of risks in the day-to-day management of cultural heritage;
* CM/Rec (2018)3 on cultural heritage facing climate change.

# **MANIFESTO ON THE FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION OF ARTS AND CULTURE IN THE DIGITAL ERA**

Launched on the occasion of the 70th anniversary of the European Convention on Human Rights to highlight the key role of arts and culture as powerful means for maintaining constructive dialogue in democratic and open societies.

The European continent strongly identifies with common values and its long-standing democratic traditions, and freedom of expression, including artistic freedom, is globally its most significant and consequential export. Article 10 of the Convention protects the right to Freedom of Expression, including freedom of artistic expression.

In recent years, with democracy facing increasing challenges, there was and there is evidence of growing interference from certain state bodies in the freedom of artistic expression, and also interference from non-state actors in Europe. Therefore, the Steering Committee for Culture, Heritage and Landscape was keen to emphasise in the Manifesto that:

* Human Rights are indivisible. Freedom of expression is a core human right;
* Freedom of expression needs to be protected, be it from abuse of technological developments, attempts to muzzle dissenting voices in a society or misuse of the freedom of expression to foster divisive narratives, intolerance and hate;
* Artistic and creative expression is a part of the freedom of expression and artists must be protected against censorship and any form of pressure or intimidation. Any limitation should be in line with the European Convention on Human Rights and the case law of the European Court of Human Rights;
* Restrictions on freedom of expression and artistic freedom affect the whole of society, bereaving it of its pluralism and the vitality of the democratic process. The ecosystem of artistic freedom affects education, cultural development, socio-economic standards, well-being, quality of life and social cohesion;
* It is the diversity in cultures, languages, art forms and free artistic expressions that nourishes intercultural dialogue and co-operation. Freedom of expression is reflected in a diverse and stimulating artistic and cultural environment and contributes to mutual understanding and living together;
* Artistic freedom is associated, inter alia, with curiosity, creativity, innovation, self-realisation, critical thinking and those competences that will be increasingly required for mediating between humans and technologies: arts and culture are central for paving the human-centred way to the future that may be marked by machine-intelligence and man-machine interaction;
* Arts and culture emphasise, express, communicate and anticipate the human reaction to social changes, and provide connections between economic/technological logics and sustainable development. Creativity and diverse cultural expressions, enabled and stimulated by artistic freedom and freedom of expression, are then catalysts for creating sustainable development planning and policies;
* The power of artistic expression to communicate and open up for new perspectives and ideas makes the artist, artistic mobility and artistic freedom strategic resources for society, helping to overcome fragmentation and addressing today's planetary challenges;
* In these difficult times marked by the COVID-19 crisis and where artists’ and the cultural and creative sector’s revenue generation is severely affected by confinement measures and where at the same time the importance of arts and culture becomes ever more visible as societal resources to keep people included, connected and inspired, it is important to include artists and the cultural sector as beneficiaries of economic support packages made available by states;
* Today’s artists and cultural workers are producing the heritage of tomorrow, frequently linking the past, present and future in their acts and products. Their work inspires by anticipating, reflecting on society and memorialising, strengthening individual and collective identities and raising democratic consciousness;
* Neglect, damage, falsification and destruction of cultural heritage, especially in times of crisis, affect human rights. The protection, conservation and enhancement of cultural heritage is essential to the freedom of expression of human societies;
* To pay tribute to the key role of arts, culture and the work of artists in the ongoing endeavour to uphold Human Rights, Democracy and the Rule of Law, and in line with the 30th Council of Europe Art Exhibition "The Desire for Freedom: Art in Europe since 1945" (2012-15), the Organisation is invited to dedicate a digital #exhibition to showcase works of art and culture from its member States that speak directly of the ongoing quest for freedom of expression and that feature artists as critical agents for the survival of vibrant democracies in the globalised society of today.

The complete text of the Manifesto is available [here](https://rm.coe.int/manifesto-on-the-freedom-of-expression-of-arts-and-culture-in-the-digi/1680a056a2).

**THEMATIC SESSIONS**

At its 8th plenary session in 2019, the CDCPP held a thematic debate on Climate Change and Sustainable Development as it relates to culture, heritage, and landscape. The event featured expert presentations, country reports and reports by relevant professional associations. A special file gathering all elements was made available on the CDCPP's website[[1]](#footnote-1) .

Given the relevance of the subject, the Committee held another thematic debate on Climate Change and Sustainable Development as part of its 9th plenary session in November 2020[[2]](#footnote-2).

**EXHIBITIONS**

### “Free to Create, Create to be Free” – digital exhibition on artistic freedom.

In today’s world, freedom of expression is facing growing pressure – and so is the freedom of artistic expression. The COVID-19 crisis has severely affected artists and the cultural and creative sector, having rendered, at the same time, ever more visible the importance of arts and culture that help keep people included, connected and inspired. The health crisis has also encouraged artists to explore new avenues of their creativity and seek new tools to reach out to their audience, including virtual ones. It is in this spirit that in the end of 2020, the Council of Europe’s Steering Committee for Culture, Heritage and Landscape initiated a digital exhibition ["Free to Create, Create to be Free"](https://freetocreate.art/).

The exhibition builds on the Council of Europe’s legacy of art exhibitions and provides a fresh view and an innovative means to communicate the Council of Europe values. It follows the launch by the Steering Committee of the ["Manifesto on the Freedom of the Expression of Arts and Culture in the Digital Era"](https://www.coe.int/en/web/culture-and-heritage/manifesto-on-the-freedom-of-expression-of-arts-and-culture-in-the-digital-era).

Several countries have already provided their artworks in digital format to the exhibition available on a dedicated, artistic website. Several other Council of Europe states are currently preparing their contributions and selecting art works. The exhibition aims to include all Council of Europe member states and to exhibit the chosen pieces, reflecting the essential role of artistic freedom in a democratic society, and have the exhibition sustainably grow into a living archive that showcases the status of artistic freedom in Europe in the 21st century.

**PROGRAMMES**

The main projects in the Heritage Sector dealing with climate change and environment are:

* **Faro Convention Action Plan and the Faro Way (Joint Project)**

The second principle[[3]](#footnote-3) of the *Faro Convention on the value of cultural heritage for society* establishes the improvement of the living environment and quality of life and aims at raising the awareness of Faro communities on the importance of tackling the effects of climate change on their environment and reflecting this aspect in their own work. Climate change is often the source of increased frequency or intensity of disasters, exposing cultural heritage to new threats and/or increasing the vulnerability of sites already at risk. Such heritage degradation also has a negative socio-economic impact on local communities, involving a loss of identity-generating values and cultural diversity. The integration of cultural and natural elements as part of the same process, is precisely one of the aspects that can most enrich the processes of localization of the 2030 Agenda.

To tackle this, the webinar *Faro Convention Principles and the 2030 Agenda* held in May 2020 brought together participants from on-the-ground heritage projects and provided input for further discussions about the links between the Faro and UN processes. A new forthcoming publication compiling articles on the Faro Convention and the selected topics, will cover the contribution to the Sustainable Development Goals of the Faro-inspired activities developed by heritage communities. As a follow-up, one of the “Faro Talks” organised by the Faro Convention Network recently explored possible future common activities using the respective expertise of its various members.

Another topic of interest for the Faro Convention is its possible contribution to promoting sustainable tourism. Recently, the European Network for Sustainable Travel and “Turismo de Portugal”, in collaboration with the Ministry of Culture of Portugal, the Council of Europe, the European Commission, the European Parliament (TRAN committee), universities and the Faro Convention Network organised an e-conference: “Promoting Sustainable and Social Travel in Europe” to discuss the best ways of supporting more resilient, responsible, harmonious and social tourism in line with the new reality caused by the Covid-19 crisis. Community-based heritage initiatives appeared to be an important aspect to consider in such a process.

* **The European Cultural Heritage Strategy for the 21st Century (ST21)**

The ministers of the States Parties to the European Cultural Convention met in April 2015, adopting the Declaration of Namur to promote a shared and unifying approach to cultural heritage management. In February 2017, the ministers’ deputies adopted [Recommendation CM/Rec(2017)1 to member States on the “European Cultural Heritage Strategy for the 21st century”](http://rm.coe.int/16806f6a03) which was officially launched in Limassol, Cyprus in April 2017.

The “Territorial and economic development component” of ST21 focuses on the relationship between cultural heritage and spatial development, the economy and local and regional governance with due regard for the principles of sustainable development.

The Council of Europe has promoted the collection of best practices for illustrating the principles of sustainable development within the chapter dedicated to the territorial and economic development component. Concrete examples can be found on the website and in the publication “The Golden Collection of Good Practices”[[4]](#footnote-4), such as:

* [**Reuse of rural buildings in**](https://www.coe.int/en/web/culture-and-heritage/-/reuse-of-rural-buildings-in-slovenia-in-the-execution-of-the-rural-development-programme) [**Slovenia in the execution of the**](https://www.coe.int/en/web/culture-and-heritage/-/reuse-of-rural-buildings-in-slovenia-in-the-execution-of-the-rural-development-programme) [**rural development programme**](https://www.coe.int/en/web/culture-and-heritage/-/reuse-of-rural-buildings-in-slovenia-in-the-execution-of-the-rural-development-programme) [**(Slovenia)**](https://www.coe.int/en/web/culture-and-heritage/-/reuse-of-rural-buildings-in-slovenia-in-the-execution-of-the-rural-development-programme)

This project aims at developing Europe’s prosperity by drawing on its heritage resources, ensuring that Europeans enjoy a high quality of life, in harmony with their cultural and natural environment; implementing the principles of integrated conservation and ensuring that heritage is taken into account in sustainable spatial development strategies and programmes.

The focus is on safeguarding cultural heritage, to preserve its core values and nature and consequently to revitalise our own environment. The initiative aims at achieving positive effects for society, i.e. sustainability, regional (rural) development.

* [**Cultural history as knowledge**](https://www.coe.int/en/web/culture-and-heritage/-/cultural-history-as-knowledge-source-for-the-climate-stress-test)  [**source for the climate stress test (Netherlands)**](https://www.coe.int/en/web/culture-and-heritage/-/cultural-history-as-knowledge-source-for-the-climate-stress-test)

In the Netherlands, soil and water have always played a major role when making decisions. The Cultural Heritage Agency of the Netherlands (RCE) has presented a simple step by step method, to help integrate cultural historic knowledge in climate adaptation stress tests, through meetings, conferences and workshops with municipalities and water authorities. The programme is aimed at raising awareness about the benefits of using historical information for these types of projects.

As part of the workplan of the European Cultural Heritage Strategy for the 21st century, a MooC is being developed. This open online course will promote and facilitate the use of the strategy. Through the ST21 main components (social, territorial and knowledge-education) some SDGs could be better achieved. Other ST21 concrete actions aligned with the UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development will be the collection of good practices related to gender and disability issues and a study on climate change for greening ST21.

* **European Heritage Days**

All 48 European States parties to the European Cultural Convention actively involve all levels of government, regional and local authorities, civil society, private sector and thousands of volunteers in the shared endeavour of promoting the common understanding of cultural diversity, local skills and traditions, architectural styles and works of art that form part of the European heritage. Creating a climate in which the appreciation of the rich mosaic of European cultures is stimulated has led to a passionate community working together to encourage inclusive societies in Europe and beyond its national borders.

[Sustainable Heritage](https://www.europeanheritagedays.com/Shared-Theme/Sustainable-Heritage-2022) is the EHD 2022 shared theme. The theme will create an opportunity for EHD communities/organisers to:

* Raise awareness of and respond to challenges presented by climate change, in terms of both the management of physical heritage assets, and in enabling a broader discussion about the role of culture in building a more sustainable/resilient future.
* Invite people of all ages and backgrounds to participate in events and activities to promote the importance of preserving tangible, intangible and natural heritage for future generations.
* Contribute to a collection of good practices and share their knowledge and skills through the EHD network.

The [**new brochure "Sustainable Heritage"**](https://www.europeanheritagedays.com/Sustainable-Heritage-2022-brochure) with background information on the concept of Sustainable Heritage, legal framework, event ideas, examples of good practice and some tips for the event organisers, has been published.

* **Enlarged Partial Agreement on Cultural Routes – Routes4You**

Launched by the Council of Europe in 1987, the Cultural Routes demonstrate, by means of a journey through space and time, how the heritage of the different countries and cultures of Europe contributes to a shared and living cultural heritage.

Cultural Routes encourage “slow tourism” through transportation means promoted by the different Routes, including the Santiago de Compostela or St Olav Ways, walking with a donkey on R. L. Stevenson’s trails, cycling along the Iron Curtain Trail.

The promotion of less well-known destinations through the Cultural Routes programme, with some 90% of sites in rural areas, also ensures a better distribution of visitors both throughout the year and throughout the regions, with the promotion of year-round activities such as olive picking in winter in the Mediterranean with small local producers.

One of the keys for successful sustainable tourism is the involvement, from the planning stages, of the local communities and local heritage.

**HEREIN**

The [HEREIN System](https://www.coe.int/en/web/herein-system/) is a tool for collecting heritage-related data and information, including on financing mechanisms, legislation, documentation systems, integrated conservation strategies and awareness-raising actions, among others. This data base is complemented by a unique multilingual HEREIN Thesaurus containing over 500 terms and concepts in the 14 languages presently available. Participative surveys are at the disposal of the Herein Coordinators and the national institutions to mobilise the network of the public administrations participating in the HEREIN System with the view to collecting specific thematic information.

Following the two CDCPP thematic sessions on the topic of sustainable development, the HEREIN network launched a questionnaire on “Climate Action and Heritage” among its members to gather basic information on how ministries and public administration responsible for cultural heritage participate in planning and implementing national policies on climate change and how climate change related challenges are addressed to meet heritage needs and how heritage can be part of the necessary change or solutions. Once analysed in detail, the state of the art in member countries on existing policies could be known and the system could offer insights on topics for future development.

**Landscape**

The European Landscape Convention was adopted to promote landscape protection, management and planning, and to foster international co-operation. The Council of Europe member States signatories to the Convention are “concerned to achieve sustainable development based on a balanced and harmonious relationship between social needs, economic activity and the environment”. The Convention is therefore the first international treaty devoted to sustainable development, with the cultural dimension a particularly relevant factor. To date, 40 States have ratified the European Landscape Convention.

The Convention and the basic texts concerning its implementation contribute to promoting definition and legal recognition of the landscape, ensuring that the landscape dimension is taken into account in national and international policies, and developing international co-operation.

The Work Programme of the Convention organises conferences and workshops[[5]](#footnote-5). In 2019 a workshop was held in Sevilla, Spain, on “Water, landscape and citizenship in the face of global change”. For the 20th Anniversary of the Convention in 2020, the Council of Europe organised a workshop “Landscape integration in sectorial policies”.

During the reporting period the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe has adopted the following texts, for the implementation of the Convention:

* Recommendation CM/Rec (2019)7 on Landscape integration in policies relating to rural territories in agricultural and forestry, energy and demographic transition;
* Recommendation CM/Rec (2019)8 on Landscape and democracy: public participation.

The book “*Council of Europe Landscape Convention: Contribution to human rights, democracy and sustainable development*” has been widely disseminated since its launch in 2018.

**EUR-OPA**

The EUR-OPAMajor Hazards Agreement is a platform for co-operation in the field of major natural and technological disasters. Its field of competence covers disaster risk reduction, in particular knowledge, prevention, preparedness, risk management and post-crisis analysis.

On 18 February 2021, the Secretariat of the [World Forum for Democracy](https://www.coe.int/en/web/world-forum-democracy/home), in collaboration with the EUR-OPA Major Hazards Agreement, organised a Forum Talk on the topic “*It’s not just about the weather: the impact of climate change on natural disasters*”[[6]](#footnote-6).

The Agreement organises the annual BeSafeNet Olympiads – an international online competition on “Better knowledge against disasters” for secondary schools. The Olympiads offer students a chance to deepen their knowledge on natural and technological hazards that they could face inside or outside of school. The aim is also to promote appropriate behaviour in risk situations in order to reduce the potential impact of disasters.

On the occasion of the International Day for Disaster Risk Reduction on 13 October 2020, the
EUR-OPA Major Hazards launched the social media campaign **"Stand out in Disasters" #BeReadyStandOut** which aims to raise awareness about disaster risk reduction and give visibility to effective prevention measures[[7]](#footnote-7).

1. [SPECIAL FILE: Climate change and sustainable development as it relates to culture, heritage and landscape (coe.int)](https://www.coe.int/en/web/cdcpp-committee/special-file-climate-change) [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. [SPECIAL FILE: Thematic sessions at the 9th plenary session of the CDCPP](https://www.coe.int/en/web/cdcpp-committee/special-file-thematic-sessions-at-the-9th-plenary-session-of-the-cdcpp) [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. *“Parties to the Convention should aim at reinforcing people’s sense of belonging, by fostering shared responsibility for the common environment in which they live”* (article 8). [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. [https://rm.coe.int/europea n-heritage-strategy-for-the-21st- century-the-golden-collection-/1680966dda](https://rm.coe.int/european-heritage-strategy-for-the-21st-century-the-golden-collection-/1680966dda) [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. [International Meetings of the Workshops on the European Landscape Convention (coe.int)](https://www.coe.int/en/web/landscape/workshops) [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
6. [Forum Talk “It’s not just about the weather: the impact of climate change on natural disasters” - News (coe.int)](https://www.coe.int/en/web/europarisks/-/forum-talk-it-s-not-just-about-the-weather-the-impact-of-climate-change-on-natural-disasters-) [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
7. [Stand out in disasters. #BeReadyStandOut](https://standoutindisasters.eu/) [↑](#footnote-ref-7)