

ICOMOS CVVIH Mediterranean Sub-Committee Symposium
Climate Change in Historic Towns and Villages of the Mediterranean Area
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The 2023 Earthquake in Southeast Türkiye: Overview of the governance of the response

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Member of Istanbul Citizens Assembly Cultural Heritage Working Group, and of Climate Heritage Network



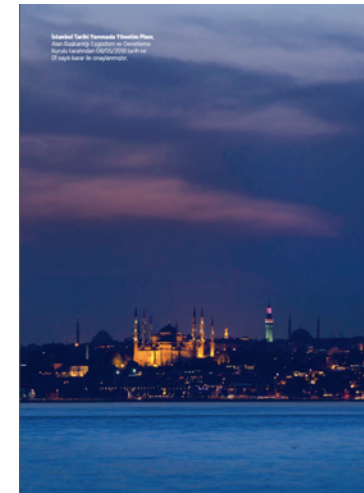
Governance and financing for World Heritage properties in Türkiye, including assessment and management of risks



- As per **Law 2863** and its related regulations, the Turkish **Ministry of Culture and Tourism (MoCT)** (World Heritage Sites Section under the General Directorate for Museums and Cultural Heritage) is the primary authority, with the support of the **Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA)**, on matters related to World Heritage, in particular cultural sites. These include:

- designating sites on the **Tentative List**,
 - approving **site management (SM) boundaries** (with advice from relevant stakeholders),
 - **appointing the governance bodies related to SM plans** and their annual implementation (the Coordination and Supervision Boards [CSB] for approval, Advisory Boards for advisory review, and the Site Managers for chairing the CSB and general coordination),
 - **submitting nomination files** to the WH Centre (through the MFA),
 - coordinating the **hosting of the Evaluation Mission**, with the participation of representatives from ICOMOS Türkiye, Turkish National Commission for UNESCO, the site manager and local stakeholders.
 - deciding actions to take related to the files' status vis-à-vis WH Advisory Bodies and WH Committee decisions (delegation composition- together with MFA, amendment proposals, withdrawals, etc.).
- The **technical work and funding for the preparation of SM plans** (through inter-disciplinary expert teams as defined by Law) and of **nomination files** may be undertaken **directly by the MoCT, or delegated** to willing local governments or competent non-governmental entities (NGOs, universities, companies etc), through protocols of cooperation.
- The **site managers** appointed by the MoCT for 3-year terms receive a symbolic salary (generally as a secondary job), but there is **no standard SM office** defined in the legislation. Local governments or other entities delegated SM planning work may set up SM units on their own initiative.
- In 2011, powers for the cultural and natural heritage were divided between the MoCT and the **Ministry of Environment, Urbanization and Climate Change (MEUCC)**. The MEUCC follows the same legislation as the MoCT for heritage matters, although they are less experienced and tend to follow the lead of the MoCT.

- The **funding for implementation of projects** defined under the SM plans is delegated to relevant public and private entities designated for each project in the plans, or arising spontaneously during the course of SM implementation.
- The projects in question, if they involved the built heritage, are reviewed and approved by the MoCT's **Regional Conservation Boards** for cultural and natural heritage. SM plans are expected to be in consistency with the local **Conservation and Development Plans**, and sometimes these plans are prepared together.



Risk assessment and management works for WH sites include:

- relevant sections in **site management plans** and **nomination files**
- **State of Conservation reports** prepared individually of as part of the Periodic Reporting of WH regions
- various **initiatives** undertaken by public/ academic/ NGO partners

Managers and staff of WH properties, Provincial Directorates for Culture and Tourism, and museum directorates, are **expected to manage risks** related to heritage, as per relevant clauses in the legislation and as the need arises, in conjunction with the MoCT (GD for Monuments and Museums, WHS Section, GD for Foundations, etc), municipal and other public bodies (MEUCC, province and district governorships, disaster agency AFAD, etc), as well as non-governmental partners.

- **Law 2863**, Additional Article 6: “Projects and implementation works for the **repair and restoration** of privately owned immovable cultural assets (...) **where a natural disaster occurs** can be **carried out by the Ministry** without requiring the consent of the owners and other relevant parties and free of charge.”
- **Supreme Conservation Council’s “Principle Decision No. 35** (10.04.2012) Concerning the Measures to be Taken in Registered Immovable Cultural Assets and Structures in Protected Areas Damaged in Earthquakes”; **“Principle Decision No. 37** (10.04.2012) Concerning the Preservation and Evaluation of Archaeological Sites or Cultural Assets Revealed as a Result of New Construction, Infrastructure Works or Natural Disasters”

Disaster preparedness in management plans of Turkish WH Properties

Ulusan, E. (2023). Analysis of Management Planning and Governance Systems for Cultural Heritage Places in Türkiye, doctoral thesis, Middle East Technical University:

- **Varying degrees to which SMPs address vulnerabilities:** Aphrodisias, Bursa, Çatalhöyük to a higher degree; Ephesus, Selimiye, Ani, Istanbul to a moderate degree; Arslantepe, Göbeklitepe, Pergamon lacking these analyses.
- “Relevant disaster and emergency departments are only included in the **governance structures** of Bursa and Cumalıkızık, İstanbul-1 and İstanbul-2, though they are key partners to evaluate risk management policies (...).”

[illegible]

Table 3.10: Governance Structure Composition for Bursa and Cumalikizik Management Plan

AB	to 2019	to 2019
	- General Directorate of Cultural Heritage and Museums	- General Directorate of Cultural Heritage and Museums
	- Bursa Metropolitan Municipality	- Bursa and Cumalıkızık Metropolitan Municipality
	- Osmangazi Metropolitan Municipality	- Bursa and Cumalıkızık Regional Directorate for Non Profit Foundations
	- Yalınlar Municipality	- Osmangazi Metropolitan Municipality
	- Provincial Directorate of Culture and Tourism	- Yalınlar Municipality
	- Bursa Regional Conservation Center	- Provincial Directorate of Culture and Tourism
	- Chamber of City Planners	- Provincial Directorate of Environment and Urbanization
	- Chamber of Architects	- Provincial Directorate of Disaster and Emergency Situations
	- Chamber of Commerce and Industry	- Bursa and Cumalıkızık Regional Conservation Center
	- Bursa Law Society	- Bursa and Cumalıkızık Directorate of Surveying and Measurements
	- Bursa Historical Bazaar and Baza Association	- Osmangazi District Governance
	- Association of Turkish Travel Agencies	- Bursa District Governance
	- CEBES	- Osmangazi neighborhood associations
	- Bursa Governance	- Bursa neighborhood associations
	- Bursa Metropolitan Municipality	- Cumalıkızık neighborhood mahaller - Uşak University
	- Osmangazi District Municipality	- Bursa and Cumalıkızık Technical University
	- Bursa Regional Directorate for Non Profit Foundations	- CEBUL
	- 7 different academicians	- Foundation of Bursa and Cumalıkızık Amfiteatr Lovcu
		- Bursa and Cumalıkızık Historical Bazaar and Baza Association
		- Bursa and Cumalıkızık City Council, Disabled Group

Table 3.15: Governance Structure Composition for Istanbul Management Plan

[illegible]

Source: BİMTAŞ, 2011; MoCT archive

Although a few “weaknesses” are listed in the SWOT analysis in the Ephesus and Selimiye Plans, the protection and management problems and needs of the architectural and archaeological elements that make up the asset are not explained

expert, and the representative of the GAP Regional Development Administration is also included in the governance structure. Relevant disaster and emergency departments or directorates are only included in the governance structures of Bursa and Cumalıkızık, İstanbul-1 and İstanbul-2, though they are key partners to evaluate

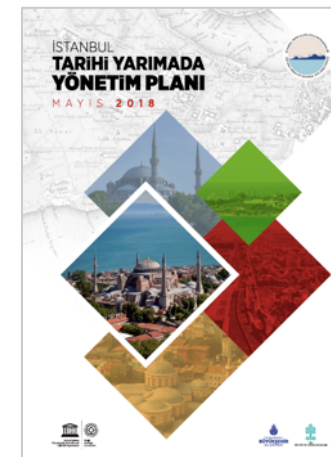
mentioned risk status stated that Madhum profession diversity Selmiye the ident coordinat

ICOMOS stated that the management plan for *Aphrodisias* addresses the key issues and threats on the property (ICOMOS, 2017a, p.266). *Birsa and Comalcalche* plan is based on a detailed analysis of management needs and opportunities (ICOMOS, 2018b, p.278). *Catalhöyük* plan addresses the key management issues based on the analysis of the situation and information derived from a stakeholder consultation (UNESCO, 2013); but management plan for *Aristidepe* does not assess vulnerabilities against disasters despite to the situation of the property on a zone of high seismic risk (ICOMOS, 2013, p.157). *Ani* plan requires a more comprehensive need assessment

for each listed building (ICOMOS, 2016a, p.183). Istanbul-1 plan addresses a broad range of issues, but some critical issues such as lack of coordination needs explicit definition while development pressures posing a major concern on the Historic Peninsula were not mentioned (ICOMOS, 2012a).

Melike Kalkan, E., Alptekin, O. & Ünver, H. (2021). Evaluation of Earthquake Protection of Cultural Properties within the Scope of National Management Plans. *EgeMim*, 2021-2 (110); 64-69:

- “It has been seen that the plans contain **various levels** of awareness and policies, but have deficiencies in the context of planning and implementation.”
- “in line with contemporary risk management, **risk management themes** that should be included in management plans; “risk management and planning”, “risk management-protection”, “awareness and education” and “risk management-accessibility”



State of Conservation reports submitted to the WH Centre

Times of SoC reports:

Ani: 2018

Aphrodisias, Göbeklitepe: 2021, 2023

Arsilantepe: 2023

Çatalhöyük: 2013

Diyarbakır: 2016-17, 2019, 2021, 2023

Ephesus: 2017, 2019

Göreme: 1988, 1992, 1994

Istanbul: 1992-94, 1997-2000, annually
2003-2013, 2015, 2017, 2018, 2021, 2023

Hierapolis-Pamukkale: 1990-92, 2001, 2002

Pergamon: 2016

Xanthos-Letoon: 1991, 1994

All sites: Periodic Reporting, 1st cycle (2004-05),
2nd cycle (2013-14), 3rd cycle (2002-23)

Types of risks/ factors affecting properties:

Management system/activities: 10

Infrastructure (transport, water) development
and use: 7

Deterioration/ decay: 3

Visitor impact: 3

Housing: 2

Civil unrest: 1

Commercial development: 1

Earthquake: 1

Financial resources: 1

Flooding/ water table: 1

Inappropriate use: 1

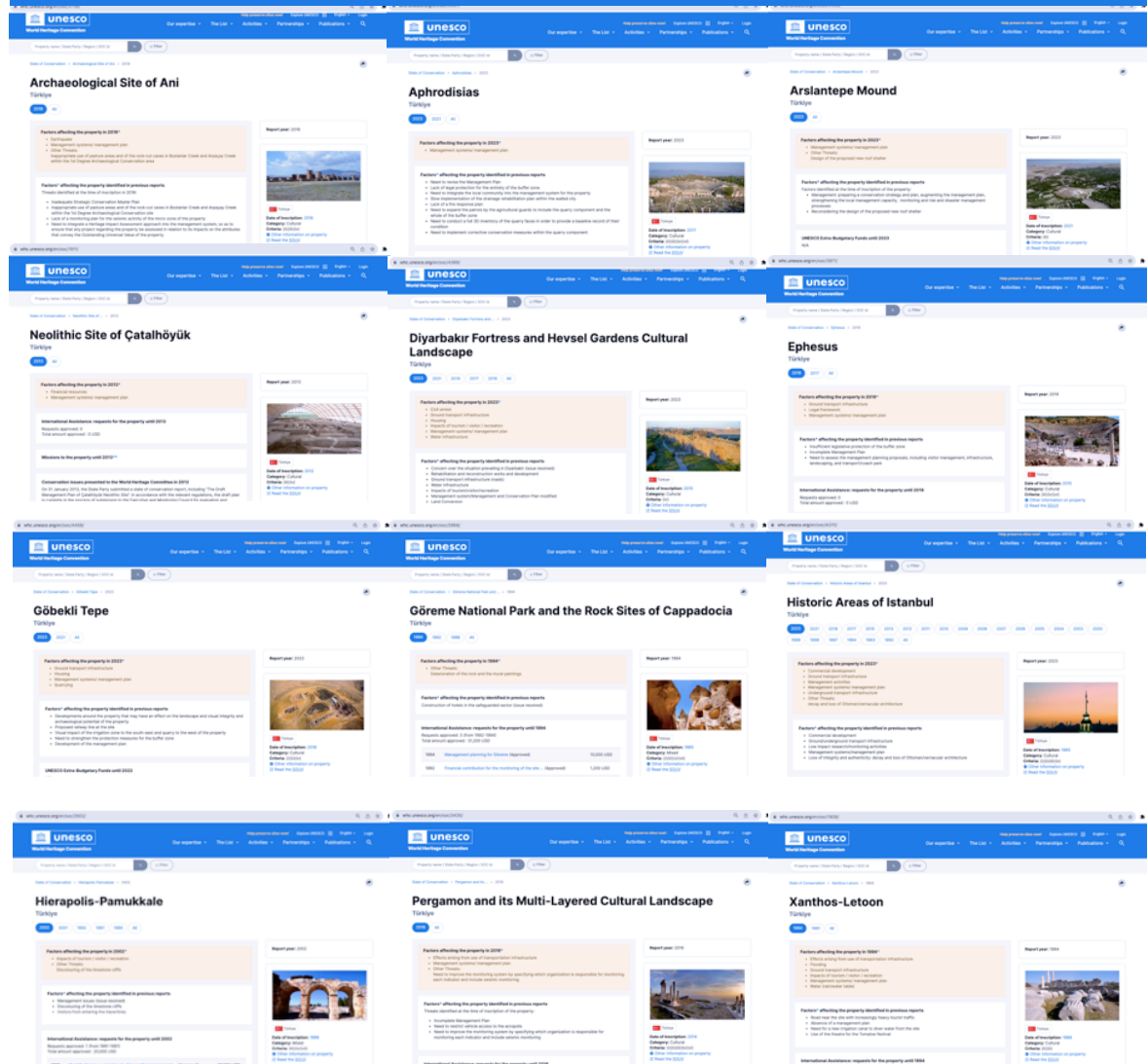
Legal framework: 1

Monitoring governance: !

Quarrying: 1

Shelter design: 1

- The drafting of State of Conservation SoC reports are undertaken by **MoCT staff (WHS Section)**, with inputs from the site manager, relevant academics and experts, representatives from ICOMOS Türkiye and local stakeholders.



Initiatives undertaken by MoCT and public/ academic/ NGO partners for disaster preparedness for heritage

Various training, capacity building and exchange programs for heritage and museum staff have been conducted over the past years in Türkiye. It is not clear to what degree these are systematized, i.e. in terms of regular frequency or format, but there is a substantial **body of experience accumulated** over the past years in the heritage sector on the topic of risk preparedness.

International Conference on Risk Management in Museums, held in June 2012, Ankara, co-funded by the European Commission and the Republic of Türkiye. Heritage, military and humanitarian professionals from Turkey and the European Union were convened to discuss Museum Security, Risk Management in Museums, Seismic protection of museums and their collections, Protection of movable heritage in case of natural and man-made disasters, and Combatting illegal trade in cultural assets. Followed by a three-day Training Program organized by the International Council of Museums (ICOM), Museum of Anatolian Civilizations (AMM) and Friends of Cultural Heritage Association (KUMID), aimed to provide training to 18 museum officials from Ankara, Istanbul and Macedonia.

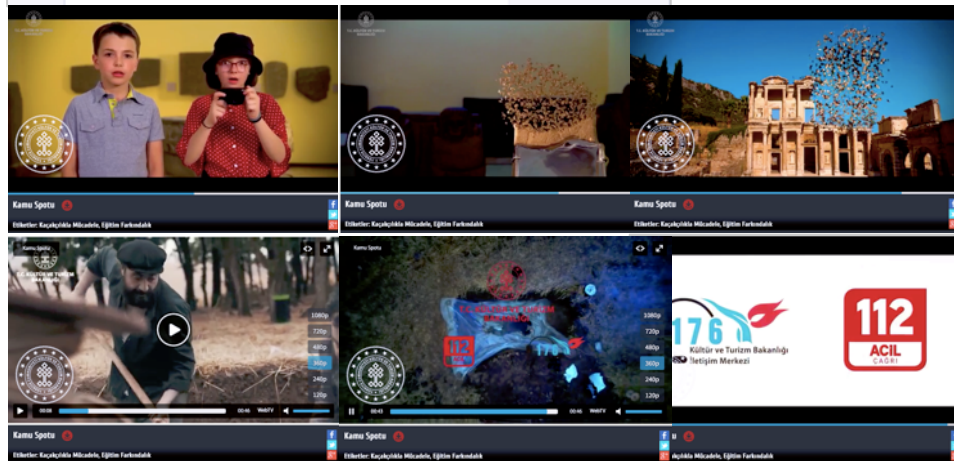
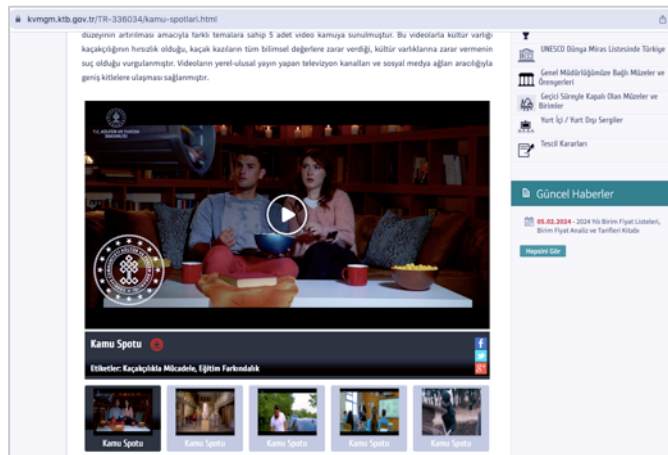
In-house training is provided to museum staff by the MoCT, focusing on solving practical on-the-job problems and enabling work process to run more smoothly.



Initiatives undertaken by MoCT and public/ academic/ NGO partners for disaster preparedness for heritage

The MoCT has a dedicated and active directorate for combatting illicit trafficking. Their activities include:

- Long-term, rigorous tracking of antiquities that are lost, stolen, under risk, both originating in Türkiye and abroad;
- Conducting arrangements and agreements with persons and institutions abroad for restitution of antiquities to Türkiye
- Awareness raising, through tools such as public information spots (short videos broadcast on TV and internet)



DG Cultural Heritage and Museums:

<https://kvmgm.ktb.gov.tr/>

ICOM Red List for Syria on
the MoCT website

List of Works Returned from Abroad:
149 items, from 1980 to 2024,
from about 17 countries,
mostly USA and Europe



- **ICORP** (ICOMOS Scientific Committee for Disaster Preparedness): Strong presence in Türkiye, with leading experts including Zeynep Gül Ünal, Nevra Ertürk, Meltem Vatan Kaptan
- **ICORP Türkiye** provided safety training to Istanbul Museums Directorate, disaster risk management training (including a two-day field exercise) to Istanbul Site Management Directorate (with a relate publication), and an emergency intervention field exercise for Ephesus Site Management Directorate
- Other ICORP Türkiye activities: Heritage training for NATO 3rd Corps Civil-Military Cooperation Centre (CIMIC), NATO Eurasian Bridge 2020; joint preparation with ICCROM of Turkish version “Endangered Heritage: Emergency Evacuation of Heritage Collections”
- **KÜMİD/ FOCUH** (Friends of Cultural Heritage Association) joint publication with Aydın University Disaster Research Centre (AFAM) and an expert from Batman University of “Guide for Reducing Disaster Risks in Museums” 2020



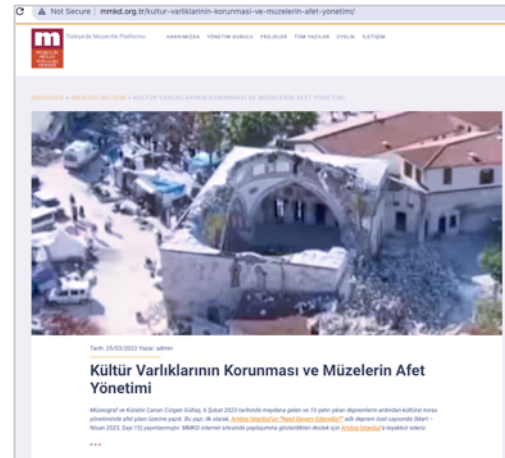
- **American Research Institute in Turkey (ARIT)** conference “Protection of Cultural Heritage in Emergency Situations” 2017

- **Turkish Union of Historic Towns and ÇEKÜL** (Foundation for the Protection and Promotion of Cultural and Natural Heritage) publication: “Heritage as a Resource for Resilience against Climate Change” 2023

Numerous blogs emerged on disaster preparedness for heritage by independent heritage platforms, particularly after the February 2023 Earthquake:

- **Association of Museum Professionals (MMKD)**: “Protection of Cultural Property and Disaster Management in Museums”


- **Arkitera** architecture website: “How to Approach Heritage Places Post-Disaster?” May 2023




Cultural heritage in general disaster preparedness plans in Türkiye

Conversely to integration of DRR in heritage management practice, **integration of heritage concerns into mainstream DRR work** is also taking place to a certain extent.

- **AFAD-** The Turkish disaster and emergency management agency, increased activity and presence in Turkish society
- **12th National Development Plan** (2024-28) includes among Goals and Policies, Section 3.3. “Qualified Human Resources, Strong Family, Healthy Society”, Item 3.3.11. “Culture and Art”, Policy 780 “Our domestic and international cultural assets will be protected in a way that develops social awareness of culture, history and aesthetics, takes into account disaster risks, and contributes to cultural tourism”
- **IRAP- Istanbul Province Risk Reduction Plan** 2021 includes various sections on cultural heritage, including in the SWOT analysis, structural risk areas, a devoted Policy Section.



AFAD
MINISTRY OF INTERIOR
DISASTER AND EMERGENCY
MANAGEMENT PRESIDENCY



İKİNCİ KALKINMA PLANI (2024-2028)

Yükseköğretimdeki ihtiyaç
özel olarak burs, kredi, burs, sosyal yardım ve transferler

Ölçüm Hedefleri

	2022	2023	2028
0.401 ¹	0.415 ¹	0.380	

3.3.11. Kültür ve Sanat

a. Amaç

779. Kültür ve sanat mirasımızın zenginlik ve çeşitliliğinin korunup geliştirilerek gelecek nesillere aktarılması, milli kültür ve kadim mediyetimizin ortak değerleri etrafında toplumsal birliğin ve dayanışmanın güçlendirilmesi, kültür ve sanat faaliyetlerinin toplum geneline yaygınlaştırılarak kalıncılaşması çok boyutlu etkisizim artırılması temel amaçtır.

b. Politika ve Tedbirler

780. Yurt içi ve yurt dışındaki kültür mirasımız, toplumun kütür, tarih ve estetik bilinciyle ge-

779. Kültür ve sanat mirasımızın zenginlik ve çeşitliliğinin korunup geliştirilerek gelecek nesillere aktarılması, milli kültür ve kadim mediyetimizin ortak değerleri etrafında toplumsal birliğin ve dayanışmanın güçlendirilmesi, kültür ve sanat faaliyetlerinin toplum geneline yaygınlaştırılarak kalıncılaşması çok boyutlu etkisizim artırılması temel amaçtır.

780.1. Ekonomik politikaların, gelir dağılımı üzerinde etkili sosyal politikalarla bütüncül bir anlayış içinde oluşturulması amacıyla Ekonomik ve Sosyal Konsey etkin hale getirilecektir.

780.2. Tarihî kent dokulama yönetici kentsel tasarımı yapıpcaak, tarihî kent bölgeleri bu tasarımlara göre bütüncül anlayışla iyileştirilecektir.

780.3. Yurt içi ve yurt dışındaki taşınmaz kültür mirasımızın korunmasına yönelik yürütülen

780.4. Tarihî kent dokulama yönetici kentsel tasarımı yapıpcaak, tarihî kent bölgeleri bu tasarımlara göre bütüncül anlayışla iyileştirilecektir.

780.5. Yurt içi ve yurt dışındaki taşınmaz kültür mirasımızın korunmasına yönelik yürütülen

780.6. Tarihî kent dokulama yönetici kentsel tasarımı yapıpcaak, tarihî kent bölgeleri bu tasarımlara göre bütüncül anlayışla iyileştirilecektir.

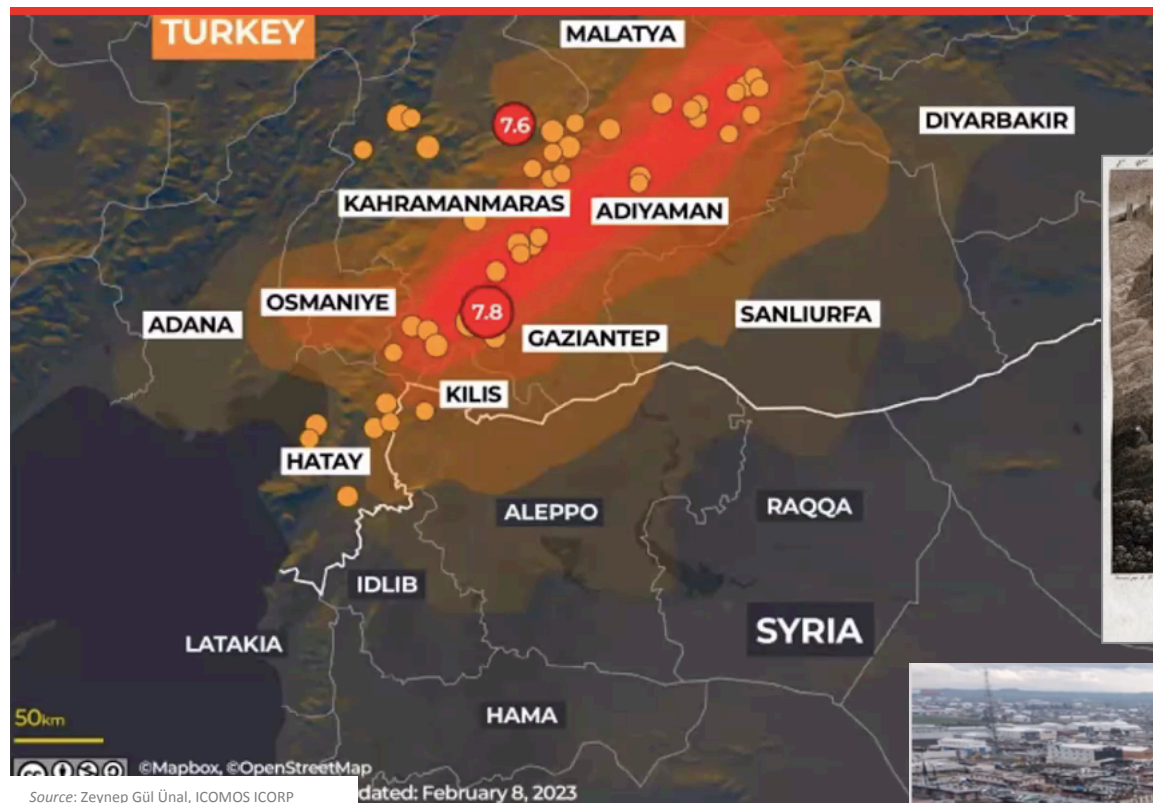
780.7. Yurt içi ve yurt dışındaki taşınmaz kültür mirasımızın korunmasına yönelik yürütülen

780.8. Tarihî kent dokulama yönetici kentsel tasarımı yapıpcaak, tarihî kent bölgeleri bu tasarımlara göre bütüncül anlayışla iyileştirilecektir.

780.9. Yurt içi ve yurt dışındaki taşınmaz kültür mirasımızın korunmasına yönelik yürütülen

The February 2023 Earthquakes in Türkiye and Syria

Two earthquakes of magnitude 7.6 and 7.8 on February 6th, followed by aftershocks, one particularly big one on February 20th, felt in ten provinces of Türkiye, five regions in Syria and environs



On February 6, 2023, at 04:17 and 13:24 Turkish time, two earthquakes with a magnitude of 7.7 and 7.6, respectively, occurred in Pazarcık and Elbistan districts of Kahramanmaraş. Until June, a total of 36,692 aftershocks were recorded following the main earthquake. The 62 most affected places are concentrated in 11 provinces (Hatay, Adana, Osmaniye, Malatya, Elazığ, Adiyaman, Diyarbakır, Kahramanmaraş, Gaziantep, Kilis and Şanlıurfa) where about 9 million people, about 65% of the total population, were directly hit by the earthquake: more than 48,000 people lost their lives, more than half a million buildings were damaged and communication, transport and energy infrastructures were seriously affected. As a result of the evaluation, an estimated financial loss of approximately 104 billion USD was recorded.

Extraordinary loss and damage, humanitarian and heritage-wise

- **Loss of lives**, physical injuries (humans/ animals)
- **Homes, businesses**, properties, individual/ social/ public, services and infrastructure
- **Socio-economic life**, livelihoods, agricultural production
- **Trauma** and mental health
- **Urban collective memory**, identity and sense of belonging, local social/ cultural fabric
- **Cultural heritage (tangible and intangible)**: World Heritage Sites, monuments, civilian architecture, conservation areas, heritage at the scale of urban fabric/ environment/ landscape, rural/ vernacular architecture (officially registered and not); damage observed to intensify in recent restoration works/ additions to historic buildings

World Heritage Sites located within the Provinces Affected:

Nemrut Dağ (Adıyaman) [1987]

Diyarbakır Fortress and Hevsel Gardens Cultural Landscape (Diyarbakır) [2015]

Göbekli Tepe (Şanlıurfa) [2018]

Arsilantepe Mound (Malatya) [2021]

Statistical Breakdown of the Conservation Areas and Registered Cultural Properties located within the Provinces Affected:

Adana: 502 archaeological conservation areas / 1 urban and archaeological conservation area / 3 urban conservation areas / 874 immovable cultural properties

Adıyaman: 251 archaeological conservation areas / 1 urban conservation area / 144 immovable cultural properties

Diyarbakır: 377 archaeological conservation areas / 1 urban conservation area / 1,113 immovable cultural properties

Elazığ: 171 archaeological conservation areas / 1 urban conservation area / 301 immovable cultural properties

Gaziantep: 293 archaeological conservation areas / 1 historical conservation area / 3 urban conservation areas / 906 immovable cultural properties

Hatay: 531 conservation areas / 1,099 immovable cultural properties

Kahramanmaraş: 296 archaeological conservation areas / 1 historical conservation area / 2 urban conservation areas / 520 immovable cultural properties

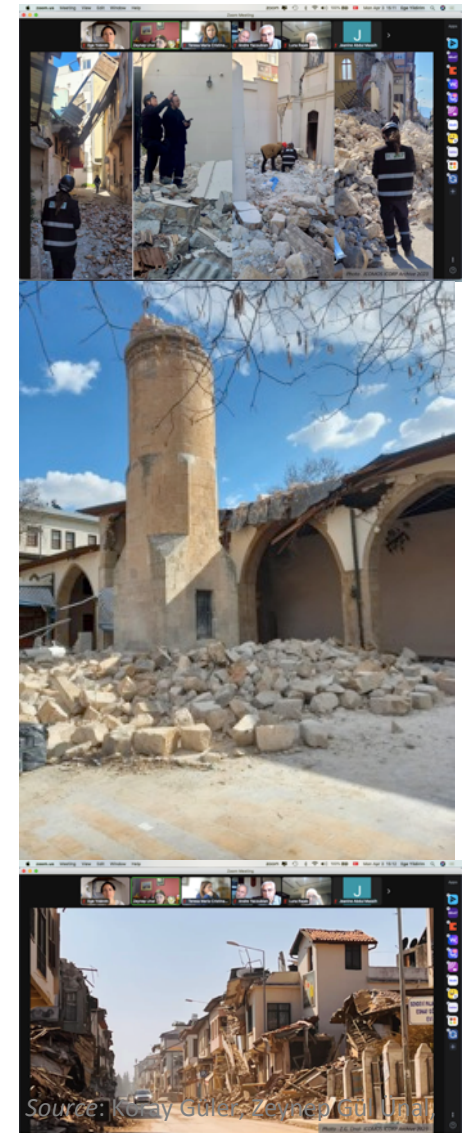
Kilis: 59 archaeological conservation areas / 1 urban conservation area / 420 immovable cultural properties

Malatya: 5 urban conservation areas / 216 archaeological and natural conservation areas / 685 immovable cultural properties

Osmaniye: 143 conservation areas / 161 immovable cultural properties

Şanlıurfa: 844 archaeological conservation areas / 3 urban and archaeological conservation areas / 7 urban conservation areas / 2 historical conservation areas / 1,764 immovable cultural properties

TOTAL: 1,601 conservation areas / 7,987 immovable cultural properties



Post-disaster response, humanitarian and for heritage

Humanitarian response:

- In the aftermath of this disaster, labeled “the disaster of the century” and indeed causing extraordinary damage, state institutions were observed to be not adequately prepared and not able to manage the situation effectively (e.g. army, AFAD, Kızılay could not be mobilized quickly)
- Meanwhile, citizens, NGOs, search and rescue groups, local governments and citizen councils across the country mobilizing directly and showing great solidarity; search and rescue and aid sent from many countries around the world.
- As it was obvious the recovery would take a long time, calls were made for the needs of the region and its people to be kept on the national agenda, and not forgotten after the first few weeks/months.
- Support activities across the country have flourished, such as shopping from local producers



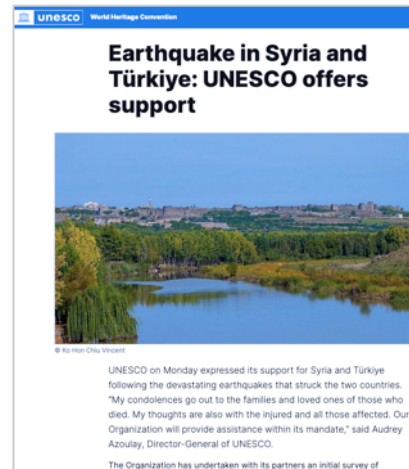
Duygu Sahil @dabbugh · 19h ...
Ailem Antakya'dan deprem nedeniyle Urfa'ya taşındı.Yeni hayatımızı kurabilmek ve bir gün Antakya'ya,evimize dönebilmek için annemin özenle yaptığı içli köftelerden (oruk) satın alabilir ve bize destek olabilirsiniz.Sipariş için 0 539 200 41 90 direkt bana ulaşabilirsiniz ❤️



Response for heritage:

- It was observed that the Ministry of Culture and Tourism took fairly swift action, focusing on museums and monuments, and with measures from its different organs and at various levels.
- UNESCO first response, 7 February 2023:

<https://whc.unesco.org/en/news/2521/>



Minister of CT M.N.Ersoy convening a meeting at the Hatay Archaeological Museum



Social media post from the Ministry of Culture and Tourism, 9 February 2023:

In the earthquake that occurred on February 6, 2023 and affected ten provinces, our Ministry has been carrying out the necessary work from the first moment to ensure the health of our staff, the security of our museums and archaeological sites, the condition of the museum building and our works, and the protection of our cultural assets.

There was **no damage to the museums of Gaziantep, Şanlıurfa, Kilis, Osmaniye, Diyarbakır and Adana**, which are among the provinces affected by the earthquake. There was **no damage other than small cracks in our Kahramanmaraş, Elbistan, Adıyaman and Malatya museums**. **No serious damage has been detected in the collections of our museums**.

However, considering the possibility that the buildings around it may pose a danger, the **portable collection of our Kahramanmaraş Museum was transferred to a safe museum**.

There was **damage to a part of our Hatay Archeology Museum**. Our Ministry has provided the fastest and most comprehensive **personnel support** to this museum in line with our **emergency action plan**. In addition, **solar-powered camera systems** have been installed in our museum to prevent power outages from creating security vulnerabilities.

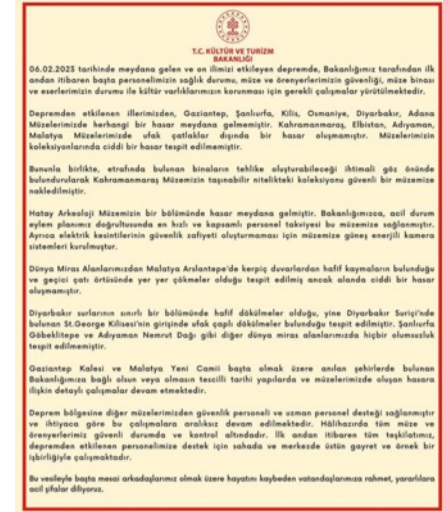
In **Malatya Arslantepe**, one of our World Heritage Sites, it was determined that there were **slight slides in the adobe walls** and occasional collapses in the temporary roof cover, but no serious damage occurred in the area.

It was reported that there were **slight spills in a limited part of the Diyarbakır city walls**, as well as minor spills at the entrance of **St. George Church**. **No negative effects have been detected in our other World Heritage Sites** such as Şanlıurfa Göbeklitepe and Adıyaman Nemrut Mountain.

Detailed studies on the damage to registered historical buildings and museums, whether affiliated with our Ministry or not, are continuing in the mentioned cities, especially Gaziantep Castle and Malatya Yeni Mosque.

Security personnel and expert personnel support from our other museums has been provided to the earthquake area, and these efforts continue uninterruptedly as needed. Currently, all our museums and archaeological sites are safe and under control. From the first moment, our entire organization has been working with great effort and exemplary cooperation in the field and at the center to support our personnel affected by the earthquake.

On this occasion, we wish mercy to our citizens who lost their lives, especially our colleagues, and wish a speedy recovery to the injured.



MoCT activities related to post-earthquake cultural heritage relief

- Adıyaman Museum Directorate has been cooperating with Middle East Technical University students, to hold various activities for disaster-affected children, such as photo shooting, workshops, arrow shooting, experimental archaeological excavation, clown and theater shows accompanied by music in the museum since 20.02.2023.

- Within the scope of the "Regulation on Providing Assistance to Immovable Cultural Assets", the MoCT provides in-kind, cash and technical assistance for the protection, maintenance and repair (project and implementation assistance) of privately-owned immovable cultural assets, located in Adana, Adıyaman, Diyarbakır, Gaziantep, Hatay, Kahramanmaraş, Kilis, Malatya, Osmaniye, Şanlıurfa, Elazığ, Batman, Bingöl, Kayseri, Mardin, Niğde and Tunceli provinces and Gürün district of Sivas province, which were declared as Disaster Areas Affecting General Life by AFAD.

Neredeyim : Duyurular ► 2023 Yılı Duyuruları

Adıyaman Müzesi Müdürlüğü Eğitim Etkinliği

Adıyaman Müzesi Müdürlüğü ile Orta Doğu Teknik Üniversitesi öğrencileri işbirliğinde müzede 20.02.2023 tarihinden itibaren afetzedeki çocuklara yönelik fotoğraf çekimi, atölye etkinlikleri, ok atma, deneysel arkeolojik kazı, müzik eşliğinde palyaço ve tiyatro gösterileri gibi çeşitli etkinlikler gerçekleştirilmektedir.



EU Civil Protection Network, News Piece July 2023: Further progress for heritage protection in Türkiye after the seism of 2023

3/19/24, 11:12 AM

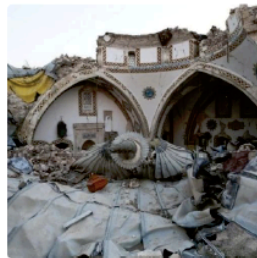
Further progress for heritage protection in Türkiye after the seism of 2023 | UCP Knowledge Network: Applied knowledge for action



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Further progress for heritage protection in Türkiye after the seism of 2023

By project [PROCULTHER-NET](#) staff Published on 11 July 2023

The interventions undertaken by Türkiye in response to the earthquakes that hit the Country on February 2023 and the measures and initiatives implemented during the recovery phase have revealed the importance of intensifying the exchange and cooperation among all stakeholders involved in disaster management and cultural heritage protection.

Resilience and conservation of cultural heritage

These earthquakes have also had a devastating impact on the heritage of these cities, which are rich in cultural sites, streets and avenues featuring a rich cultural fabric, as they have been home to many civilisations in the past and must therefore be protected. In particular, these 11 severely affected provinces have registered cultural assets such as monumental structures, examples of civil architecture, archaeological remains and mausoleums of martyrs: there are 8,444 buildings within the immovable cultural heritage category, including 28 museums, 22 ruins, 153 libraries and 219 movie theatres affiliated to the Ministry of Culture and Tourism- MoCT. (1)

Damage assessment studies were carried out with a technical team of 150 people consisting of civil engineers and architects from the MoCT's General Directorate of Cultural Heritage and Museums and General Directorate of Foundations, in cooperation with the national Disaster and Emergency Management Authority - AFAD, the Ministry of Environment and Urbanization, non-governmental organizations and universities. As a result of these studies, a total of 5,998 registered immovable cultural assets were classified as destroyed, heavily damaged, moderately damaged, slightly damaged or undamaged, and placed for future reference in a database that allows for recording, in addition to the level of damage, other characteristics of the areas, places and buildings assessed useful during the reconstruction phase.

In the post-earthquake phase involving the recovery of registered cultural assets, the priority was to operate together in a participatory environment with a cooperative approach. In order to coordinate the operations in the field, cooperation meetings were held under the chairmanship of the MoCT Deputy Minister that brought together experts and professionals (architects, civil engineers, art historians, archaeologists, geological engineers) coming from universities, non-governmental organizations and professional networks such as the UNESCO Türkiye National Commission, the International council of monuments and sites - ICOMOS Türkiye, the International Council of Museums - ICOM Türkiye, International Scientific Committee on Risk Preparedness - ICORP Türkiye, KORDER Experts Association (2), Cultural Heritage Preservation Association, Chambers of Engineers and Architects Union, Chamber of Civil Engineers, etc. Following the meetings aimed at sharing the results of damage assessments carried out in the earthquake-affected areas, holistic

Fortunately, the assessments carried out didn't report significant damage in the museums where large and important art-works are located, such as Hatay Archeology, Şanlıurfa Edessa Archaeology and Haleplibahçe Mosaic Museum and Gaziantep Zeugma Museum, which have been in service for the last 10 years. On the contrary, partial damage occurred in the museums in the cities of Hatay, Kahramanmaraş, Adıyaman and Malatya, among those mostly affected by the seism. It is worth noting that the Adıyaman Museum, although a rather old building, was only slightly damaged.

The first damage assessment carried out in the region's museum directorates, reported severe damage to a total of 90 cultural heritage assets. However, there is no item in the "unique" category among the damaged artifacts. Damage assessment studies continue for the artifacts exhibited and preserved in the Hatay Museum Directorate's collection. Although no significant damage to the ruins was reported, two sites listed in the UNESCO World Cultural Heritage were affected: heavy damage was registered in the conservation and landscape heritage area of Malatya Arslantepe Mound, and some falling stones partly damaged parts of the 5,000-year-old Diyarbakır Walls.

In the aftermath of the earthquakes, urgent measures were undertaken in all the affected sites, as foreseen by the Emergency Action Plan drafted immediately after the earthquake in cooperation with AFAD and the MoCT, in accordance with and in support of the Province Risk Reduction Plans of 2020 (3) that identifies the actions to be undertaken to reduce losses, and helps to identify the stakeholders that shall be involved in.

Security and rescue personnel were assigned to the affected areas and museums, and protection and rescue efforts were initiated rapidly. In addition, damage assessments and excavations in archaeological sites were carried out with AFAD, the Ministry of Environment and Urbanization, non-governmental organizations and universities under the coordination of the MoCT: a total of 210 experts from 11 provinces participated in these operations.

In order to react to the emergency and adequately intervene for the protection of the cultural heritage in the provinces damaged by the earthquake, first of all, it was necessary to identify and mark each structure to distinguish the registered ones from the non-registered ones, then necessary safety measures were adopted, and finally, response and protection operations were carried out.

For the smooth implementation of rescue interventions, Disaster Excavation Departments were established. During such interventions the original architectural pieces were separated from the debris of the registered immovable cultural assets and transferred from the museums and from the excavation sites to the warehouses, after the completion of inventory records. In addition, during the operations of separating, sorting, documenting and cleaning of the movable cultural assets and the original architectural parts that have become rubble, scientific methods have been applied to ensure that these works of art can be relocated later on to their sites of origin after their reconstruction and/or restoration. In parallel, the works for the establishment of the Directorate of Surveying and Monuments and the Restoration and Conservation Regional Laboratory in Hatay started and are still ongoing in order to carry out restoration and conservation interventions of the artefacts damaged by the earthquake.

<https://civil-protection-knowledge-network.europa.eu/news/further-progress-heritage-protection-turkiye-after-seism-2023>

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A "Cultural Heritage Scientific Advisory Board" was also established, composed by professionals and expert academicians, whose mandate is to define the criteria for reconstruction and restoration in urban archaeological areas where monumental and civil architecture examples are intertwined.

Finally, in order to support the recovery phase, it was necessary to improve the legislative framework establishing the provisions for the protection, securing and restoration of buildings damaged by the earthquakes, most of which privately owned. To this end, the 2015 Regulation on Providing Assistance to Immovable Cultural Properties (4) by MoCT has been updated to broaden the scope of projects for the restoration and protection of registered immovable cultural properties and the implementation of aids in disaster-stricken regions. Indeed, this Regulation allows non-refundable cash assistance for the preparation of projects and applications for such initiatives implemented on immovable cultural heritage privately owned since 2005.

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Conclusion

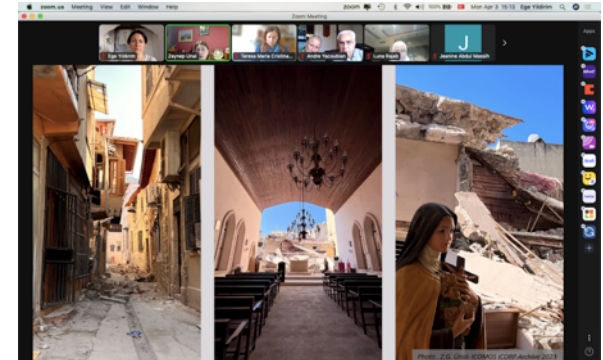
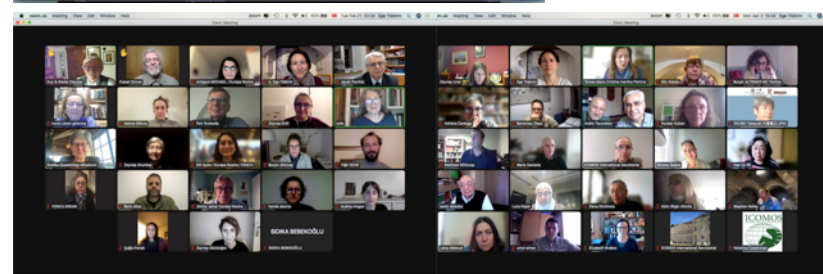
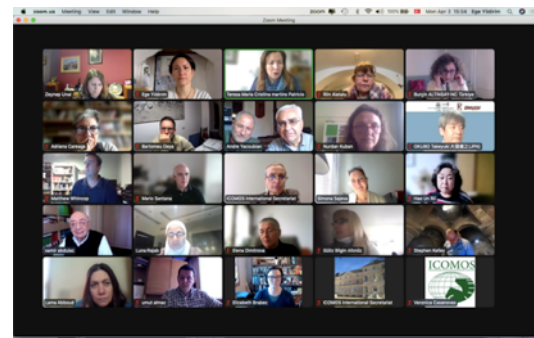
Earthquakes are among the most important natural risks faced by cultural heritage, since the loss and damage they cause threaten their integrity, value and originality. Especially in recent years, the intensification of disasters whose impact is exacerbated by the effects of climate change, the protection of cultural heritage has become an increasingly important area of cooperation. In conclusion, the works carried out in Türkiye following the earthquakes will contribute to the literature for the inclusion of cultural heritage protection in all disaster risk management processes and planning. The measures and initiative undertaken by the Country have shown the importance of intensifying the exchange and cooperation among all stakeholders involved in disaster management and cultural heritage protection, in order to make a comprehensive resource planning and to create detailed cooperation plans for cultural heritage areas before, during and after the disaster. In addition, social inclusion, awareness raising and proactive participation of the local communities are of key importance for an adequate and sustainable implementation of the actions within the recovery phase.

(1) Source: Türkiye Earthquakes Recovery and Reconstruction Assessment <https://www.sbb.gov.tr/wp-content/uploads/2023/03/Turkiye-Recovery-and-Reconstruction-Assessment.pdf>

Independent civilian groups, professionals and experts also carried out information gathering and compiling activities

- **Declarations** of solidarity and advice/demands, from ICOMOS TR, Europa Nostra TR, Istanbul Citizens Assembly, Antakya Ortak Meselemiz (Our Common Issue Antakya) and similar groups;
- **Field work and assessment studies:** ICOMOS ICORP works; ICOMOS TR disaster working group, experts going to site investigations with the Chamber of Architects and DG of Foundations (Waqf), university studies (ie. METU), NGO studies (Diyarbakır Cultural Heritage Protection Association, KMKD)
- **Meetings** / panels / TV programs, articles in the press / social **media**
- **International funds used**, such as from ALIPH and CER for some of these works

Collaboration between the public authorities and civil society and experts, and participation has been found to be limited, mainly to the establishment of a scientific advisory board by the Ministry, and meetings with selected NGOs; there have been demands for it to be more sincere and effective in the expert community, which has widely volunteered for contribution



ICOMOS Report, 1 March 2023

ULUSLARARASI ANITLAR VE SİTLER KONSEYİ
ICOMOS - TÜRKİYE



INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL ON MONUMENTS AND SITES
ICOMOS - TURKEY

KÜLTÜR VARLIKLARI ve DEPREM:
GÖRÜŞ, DEĞERLENDİRME VE ÖNERİLER

ICOMOS TÜRKİYE Milli Komitesi, 1 Mart 2023

CULTURAL ASSETS and the EARTHQUAKE: OPINIONS, ASSESSMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

ICOMOS TÜRKİYE National Committee, 1 March 2023

We observe sadly that the earthquakes that took place on Monday, February 6, 2023, while having caused irreparable losses in human life, injuries and the disintegrations in the social pattern, also had devastating impacts on cultural assets and cultural life in the region very rich in terms of culture, especially in our cities that have enriched with their cultural diversity by accumulating the traces of ancient civilizations.

We are aware that saving human life and sustaining life comes first. In this context, it is of great importance to reintroduce tangible and intangible cultural assets to life in the process of healing our social wounds, in order to rebuild individual and social belonging and liveliness.

It is essential to revitalize, in a holistic manner including the local people and values, this geographical region with enormous cultural diversity and traces of many deep-rooted civilizations, which we unfortunately now refer to as the "disaster zone".

CULTURAL GEOGRAPHY/ CULTURAL ASSETS IN THE AFTERMATH OF THE DESTRUCTION

There are four UNESCO World Heritage Sites, 3,715 nationally registered conservation areas and 7,987 nationally registered immovable cultural properties in the provinces affected by the earthquake. However, beyond these official numbers, there are a great number of buildings, archaeological – rural – urban sites, cultural landscapes and intangible cultural heritage elements that had not yet been registered as cultural property in spite of their cultural values, which were affected by the earthquake.

The severely damaged monumental buildings and examples of civil architecture were either partially or completely destroyed; significant losses occurred in urban and rural settlements and components of cultural landscapes.

In this multi-layered region with a rich accumulation of cultural assets, previously covered archaeological layers have become accessible as a result of the demolition of the existing structures; ground conditions have changed in areas where cultural assets and other settlements are located.

soyfaruk

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soyfaruk Depremde, Kültürel mirasımızda da hasarlar meydana geldi. Hatay Meclis Binası ve Antakya Rum Ortadoks Kilisesinde hasar görüldü.. 🙏 #deprem



Kaynak/ Source: Koray Güler,

HAZARDS THAT HAVE NOT YET PASSED AND ONGOING RISKS

- Parts of cultural properties being lost amidst the debris of ruins, and their change of location without due documentation supervised by experts and in accordance with rescue procedures
- Demolition of remaining standing parts that could have been but were not safeguarded with temporary supports
- Destruction of near-surface archaeological layers during debris removal
- Skipping over of the phase of a thorough damage analysis; missing the opportunity to learn from past mistakes in order to prepare for future risks
- Disruption of cultural layers through piecemeal and individual building restorations carried out without developing a holistic approach for the region
- Dealing solely with monumental buildings and symbolic structures at the expense of neglecting and ignoring civil architecture
- Loss of unregistered cultural properties worth preserving, in cities and especially in rural settlements
- Hasty decisions in new construction areas and urban design processes, which erase of the traces of history, cut off relations with historic centers, and isolate the historic built fabric from its context.
- Disruption of the historical identities of cities, and of the sense of belonging, ownership and vital relationships (for shelter and production) established by people with their cities, causing emigration and depopulation in historic city centers.
- By ignoring the agricultural and local production, cultural landscape values and socio-economic life styles of the communities that keep the region's culture alive, reducing the historically sustainable urban settlements to mere objects of a tourist trail, or transforming them into museum-cities that were frozen at the instance of the earthquake.

Immediately after the earthquake, the initial attempts of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism Museums to access the region were focused on museums and the monumental buildings.

Although the damage assessment and emergency measures in monumental structures are of great importance, this work should not be limited to monumental structures only. Immediate action should be taken for the damage assessment and preservation measures of civil architecture in urban and rural settlements.

It is clear that in the multi-layered settlements affected by the earthquake, especially in Antakya, new findings and evaluations will be required within the scope of urban archeology.



IMPROVING THE FUTURE BY LEARNING FROM THE DEVASTATION

REVITALIZING THE CITIES THROUGH INTEGRATED PLANNING

In an environment where no people or buildings are left today, it will be important to have a multi-dimensional and multi-phase approach to revitalize the places and enable life to begin again. It is of course a great necessity for a rebuilding process to be managed in order to address the need for emergency and temporary housing. However, another important work that needs to be done in parallel to this process is the programming of the city/urban areas for their revitalization. A prerequisite for this is the rapid execution of socio-spatial analyses. It is an indispensable requirement that the decision-making for the future be carried out together with the people of the city. It is not possible for people who belong to the region but are excluded from the decision-making and alienated from the new places produced, to give spirit to the city again, nor for daily life to be revitalized. Therefore, it is of utmost importance that the shaping and planning of the city's future and its development / revitalization is conducted in a phased and participatory manner.

During the process of rebuilding the cities, their historically multi-layered structure should be taken into consideration in planning studies, and historical, urban, archaeological, natural and mixed conservation areas and their environments should be planned with regard for their disaster-resilience and their local cultural character. It is clear that individual restorations of cultural properties at building scale will not be sufficient. It is very important to establish the contexts of these buildings at the street, neighborhood and city scale. Repaired historic buildings should not lead to "museum cities" that have been rebuilt in a way that is disconnected from their past and fixed at the moment of the earthquake; on the contrary, they should be living places in every sense.

CONSERVATION, RESTORATION, REHABILITATION OF CULTURAL ASSETS

Considering the destructive effects and consequences of earthquakes, it is understood that the usual steps in the project design, implementation and approval-audit processes regarding the restoration of cultural assets are far from yielding positive results in a short time. It is of great importance to re-evaluate the restorations undertaken in the past and to reveal the rights and wrongs from an impartial and scientific perspective. The techniques and methods that are and should be used for the restoration of cultural assets in the light of current scientific principles need to be reconsidered in order to reduce earthquake risks. Existing legislation and relevant boards should be re-evaluated and provisions should be considered to ensure that the right decisions are made with advice from experts and relatively quickly during the approval and audit processes regarding the special post-earthquake situation. The existing projects for many cultural assets cannot be used without being adapted to the post-earthquake situation, but they will provide a very important benefit in terms of documentation. The intense destruction in the region will bring about extensive reconstructions and reconstitutions; however, hasty decisions should be avoided in these reconstructions, and the surviving parts of the structures and the appropriate method and scale of reconstruction should be carefully evaluated by experts.

Monumental structures came to the fore in the first interventions after the disaster. Monumental buildings provide relatively more convenient circumstances for sorting out destroyed building parts, and for detecting and taking precautions. However, urban and rural fabric, especially those with examples of civilian architecture, present various difficulties in this sense. The fact that urban protected areas have been designated in most of the city and town centers in the region damaged by the earthquake legally allows for rehabilitation and restoration works to be carried out in these areas in accordance with the relevant protection legislation. However, structures within urban settlements that are not registered despite having characteristics of cultural assets and rural settlements, where not many protected areas or historical buildings have been registered, present heritage that is under great threat.

Rural buildings ruined by the earthquakes are demolished and disposed of like any other building rubble, as they are not officially considered cultural assets. Village structures that are not yet registered but actually have cultural heritage value should be urgently registered and protected, based on previous studies and documents. Preserving the traditional rural structures and environments, which are representative of the region's experience of the last two hundred years and a document of traditional village life, will also be a valuable effort in terms of the continuity of the local community memory of the region.

GOVERNANCE- COORDINATION OF THE POST-DISASTER PROCESS / BİRLİKTE İYİLEŞTİRME

Integrated planning, interdisciplinary scientific studies and correct timing gain great importance in the recovery process to be carried out after the devastating effects of the disaster. It is clear that rapid and hasty decisions will make it just as difficult to protect the cultural assets in the region as any delay in detection and protection measures. For the mobilization required by this difficult task, it is necessary not to expect all the work from the technical and human resources of public institutions, but to combine all forces, including our country's strong civil and expert networks.

It is vital that different public mechanisms that make decisions regarding the physical environment in the crisis and risk management and post-disaster recovery processes are in full coordination, in line with their areas of authority and responsibility.

Public institutions responsible for the protection of cultural assets are expected to assume the responsibility of process planning and coordination and to define committees and work teams to be formed at different stages of the work according to the themes, location and nature of the work, and to establish an organization in which these teams will work in coordination and cooperation with the local units of the institutions.

Remembering that there are many institutions that are competent and voluntarily willing to contribute to the boards and work teams to be formed – including the relevant units of universities, local, national and international professional organizations and non-governmental organizations – sharing this burden together and receiving contributions through experience exchange as widely as possible, will ensure that qualified and rapid results are obtained, as well as reassuring the public. In addition, the participation of local citizens in person in these efforts will give them a purpose in this difficult period and support them in the recovery process.

FRAMEWORK FOR THE CONTRIBUTION OF ICOMOS TÜRKİYE NATIONAL COMMITTEE

ICOMOS is an international organization consisting of experts who address the effects of today's crises such as climate change, environmental destruction, rapid and unhealthy urbanization, war and conflict, disasters, poverty and inequality on cultural heritage and advocate the role of preserving heritage in creating a more sustainable and resilient world and who constantly work on these issues. As the ICOMOS Turkish National Committee, we work with the same approach and through our extensive network of expertise, diversifying in different fields such as architecture, engineering, planning, archaeology, history of architecture, history and geology, around the main focus of protecting cultural assets. After the earthquakes, we would like to emphasize that we are ready to contribute to the efforts to overcome this disaster and regaining our cultural assets, as affirmed by the solidarity and support messages of our national members as well as international ICOMOS members and their networks.

- At all levels of the post-disaster recovery organization, our members can take part in decision-making commissions and boards with scientific consultancy and in field work teams with their expert capacities.
- Through our extensive network of expertise, we can establish collaboration bridges, facilitating access to data sources related to previous and ongoing scientific studies related to the disaster area.
- We can compile the current work of our Scientific Committees and members to ensure that the damage assessment procedures and data collection tools to be used are consistent and connected.
- We can contribute to establishing and coordinating collaborations by taking advantage of our connections, primarily those of ICOMOS Scientific Committees, with international expert networks such as ICORP, ISCARSAN, CIVVIH, CIPA and Europa Nostra.



PROPOSED ROAD MAP - A TO-DO LIST

Emergency conservation measures

- Protection measures for traces containing cultural layers in the ruins. Securing the ruins of cultural heritage structures within their own parcels.
- Ensuring the security of the surviving parts of cultural heritage buildings with temporary measures such as supporting, shoring and scaffolding.
- Identifying the archaeological/cultural layers that may emerge underneath during the removal of debris, making a rapid inventory and taking necessary precautions against their possible destruction.

Short-term (documentation of the current state, damage assessment, document compilation):

- Compiling existing research, documents, projects and registration records related to the cultural assets, and establishing connections to collaborate with experts who produce these studies.
- Making a widespread call to collect photographic and similar documents in personal archives regarding the pre-earthquake situation, especially for the documentation of civil structures, and to create an archive in a digital environment.
- Identification of the parts that survived after the earthquake and classification of the original building parts in the ruins.
- Conducting detailed structural damage analysis, understanding and documenting the demolition process. Combining and using existing damage assessment/analysis forms from ICORP, ICCROM and other institutions to collect as consistent data as possible.
- Updating existing guides on Disaster and Risk Management and putting them to use.
- Determining the earthquake resistance of different restoration interventions made to the buildings throughout their history.
- Documenting and recording the layers that became accessible as a result of the earthquake, and initiating conservation processes (archaeological layers or different cultural components that remained under the urban structure may have emerged).

Medium term (The re-envisioning of life in the disaster area):

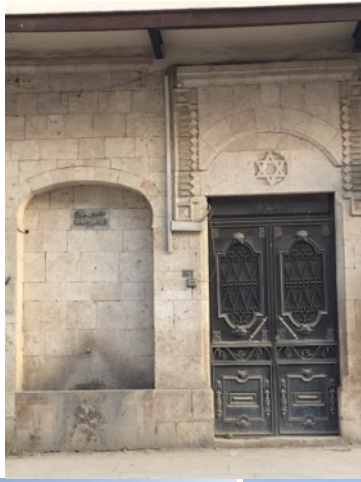
- Drafting an interdisciplinary, holistic and comprehensive strategic action plan for the region, defining repair priorities and designing sub-projects related to different regions and themes (site management planning approaches in our legislation can be used here).
- In the process of establishing new settlements, planning our historical cities and rural fabrics as healthy and resilient historical centers/settlements, where local life continues with all its vitality, in order to reconnect the socio-cultural texture to life, without dehumanizing (abandoning) them, turning them into museums, or allowing the traces of history to be erased under new construction.
- During the process of restructuring the cities, taking into consideration their archaeologically multi-layered structure within planning studies, and strengthening expert staff in the field of urban archaeology in different related disciplines such as archeology, planning and architecture.
- Re-evaluation of the principles, techniques/methods used and legislation for the repair and restoration operations of cultural assets. Taking planning and architectural conservation measures that are resistant to earthquakes and disasters in general, and strengthening expert staff capacity by developing projects for this end.
- Within the framework of the holistic plan to be made for the region, carrying out restoration works with scientific methods for the prioritized cultural heritage structures in line with the defined principles.

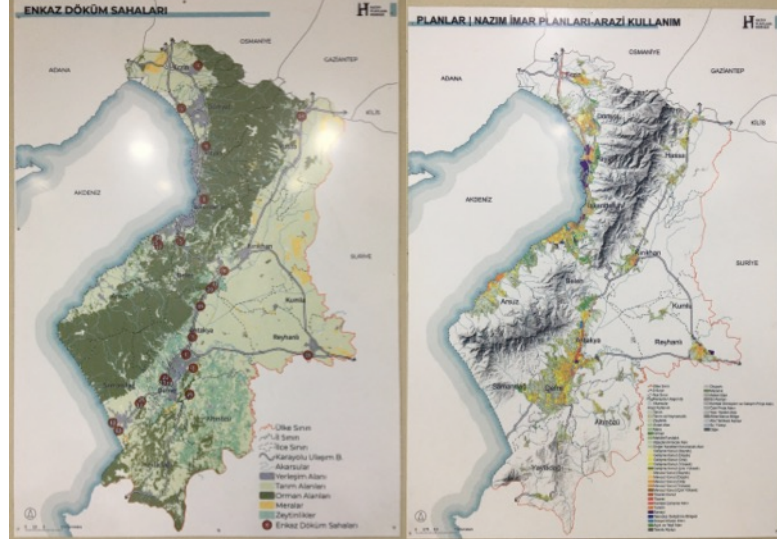
Long term (Disaster-resilient cultural heritage conservation and management)

- Developing necessary national and regional plans and projects in order to achieve protection / preventive protection results, and create healthy and resilient settlements.
- Conducting future disaster preparedness risk planning and adapting these plans to other settlements.
- Carrying out institutional and human capacity building studies, providing training, and developing cooperation projects with expert institutions around the world and nationally, in order to reduce the risk of disasters in cultural assets both in the earthquake region and other regions of our country.
- Making corporate collaborations resulting from the earthquake long-term and sustainable.

ICOMOS TR visit to the earthquake zone (Antakya), December 2023

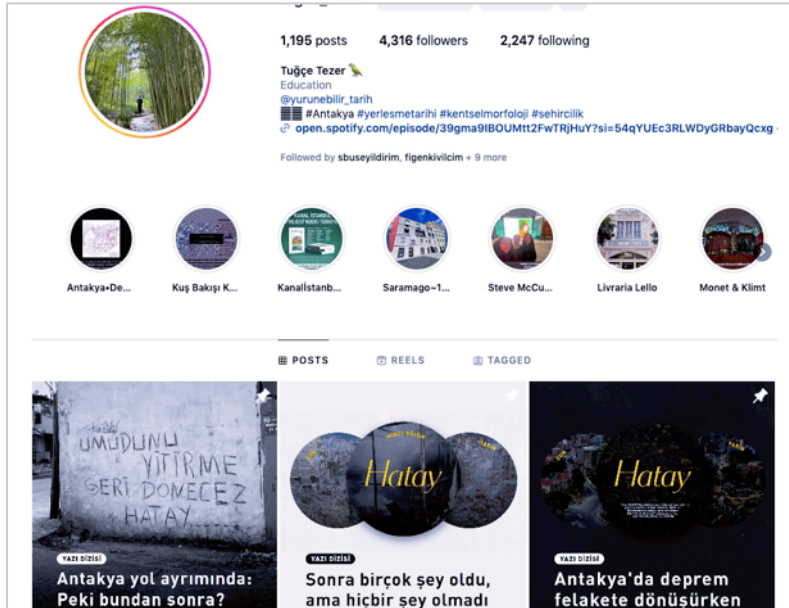






“The Soul of Antioch” ... Memory keeping and accountability seeking

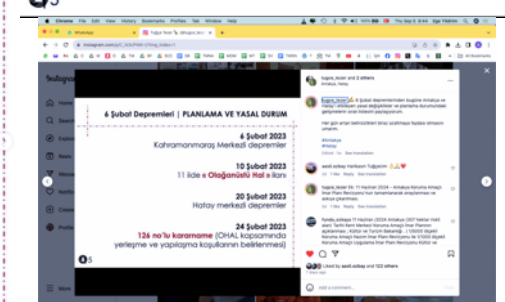
Professionals and community members who care deeply about Antakya, follow the developments closely, try to keep the memory of a vibrant urban life



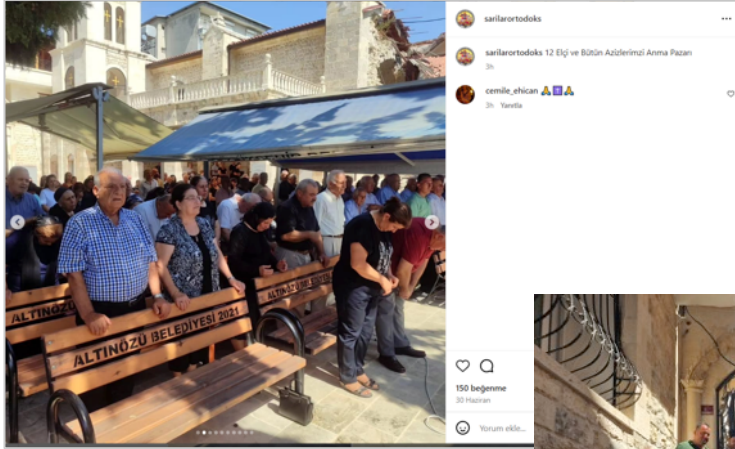
6 Şubat Depremleri | PLANLAMA VE YASAL DURUM

6 Şubat 2023	Kahramanmaraş Merkezli depremler
10 Şubat 2023	11 ilde « Olağanüstü Hal » ilanı
20 Şubat 2023	Hatay merkezli depremler
24 Şubat 2023	126 no'lu kararname (OHAL kapsamında yerleşme ve yapılaşma koşullarının belirlenmesi)
Mart 2023	Afet Bölgesi Kazı Başkanlığı'nın Antakya'daki enkaz kaldırma çalışmalarının başlaması
Mart 2023	DB Mimarlık'ın Hatay Master Planı çalışmasının başlaması
5 Nisan 2023	6306 sayılı yasa kapsamında Antakya tarihi kent merkezinde « afet riskli alan » ilanı (307,6 ha)
10 Nisan 2023	7452 sayılı yasa OHAL Kapsamında Yerleşme ve Yapılaşmaya İlişkin Cumhurbaşkanlığı Kararnamesinin Kabul Edilmesine Dair Kanun (126 no'lu kararname)
9 Mayıs 2023	3 aylık OHAL süresi tamamlanınca devam eden plan askı süreleri - planların önceki haliyle onaylanması
15 Mayıs 2023	ÇŞİDB ve KTB arasında « afet riskli alan » konusunda protokol - Antakya Koruma Amaçlı İmar Planı çalışmalarının başlaması (TTV, DB Mimarlık, KEYM)
Mayıs ve Temmuz 2023	Kültür ve Turizm Bakanlığı'nın « Depremde zarar gören tescilli taşınmazlara yönelik destek » projesi ilanı

17 Temmuz 2023	Çevre, Şehircilik ve İklim Değişikliği Bakanlığı'nın « Yerinde Dönüşüm » projesi
Eylül 2023	TTV, DB Mimarlık ve KEYM'in, ÇŞİDB'nin belirlediği pilot proje alanındaki kalıcı konut tasarımı sürecinin başlaması
12 Ekim 2023	Devlet Hava Meydanları İşletmesi Genel Müdürlüğü'nün Hatay Havalimanı'nın onarımına ilişkin ihalesi
13 Kasım 2023	6306 sayılı yasa kapsamında Antakya yeni merkezinde « rezerv yapı alanı » ilanı (207 ha)
30 Nisan 2024	Pilot proje alanındaki 6000 kalıcı konutun tasarım sürecinin tamamlanması ve projelerin tanıtımı
Mayıs 2024	Çevre, Şehircilik ve İklim Değişikliği Bakanlığı'nın, TOKİ tarafından Hatay ve Antakya'da TOKİ tarafından inşa edilecek 140 bin konutun ihalesinin yapıldığını duyurması
Temmuz 2024	Hatay bütününde kalıcı konut inşaatlarının yapılabilmesi için 60'a yakın taş ocağı ruhsat verildiğinin duyurulması
devam edecek ...	



Europa Nostra 7 Most Endangered Program 2024: Iron Gate and St. George Church, Antakya



BASIN DUYURUSU

TEHLİKE ALTINDAKİ 7 KÜLTÜREL MİRAS ALANI PROGRAMI 2024

Demir Kapı, Antakya ve Aziz Georgios Rum Ortodoks Kilisesi, Altınözü (Türkiye) Avrupa'nın Tehlike Altındaki 11 Kültürel Miras alanı arasında

Lahey/Brüksel/ Lüksemburg, 30 Ocak 2024

Bu yılın Tehlike Altındaki 7 Kültürel Miras Alanı" programının kısa aday listesinde yer alan 11 kültürel miras alanı, Avrupa'daki Kültürel ve Doğal Mirasın Korunmasına ve Tanıtılmasına Adanmış Sivil Toplumun Sesi olan Europa Nostra ve Avrupa Yatırım Bankası Enstitüsü tarafından bugün açıklandı.

2024 yılı için Avrupa'nın tehlike altındaki 11 kültürel miras alanı şöyledir:

- [Demir Kapı, Antakya / Hatay, TÜRKİYE](#)
- [Aziz Georgios Rum Ortodoks Kilisesi, Altınözü / Hatay, TÜRKİYE](#)
- [Muret e Pordès Arkeolojik Siti, Durres, ARNAVUTLUK](#)
- [Amberd Tarihi ve Kültürel Rezervü, ERMENİSTAN](#)
- [Midt Sarayı, Brüksel, BELÇİKA](#)
- [İşçi Sınıfı Evleri \(coursées\), Roubaix-Tourcoing, FRANSA](#)
- [Kiklad Adaları, özellikle Sifnos, Serifos and Folegandros, YUNANISTAN](#)
- [Gessate San Pietro Kilisesi, Milano, İTALYA](#)
- [Siena Sinagogu, İTALYA](#)
- [Steinort Sarayı, Kuzey Masuria, POLONYA](#)
- [Yugoslav Halkın Ordusu evi, Şabac, SİRBİSTAN](#)

Europa Nostra Yürütücü Başkanı Prof. Dr. Hermann Parzinger: "Seçilen miras alanları yıkım, uygun olmayan yapılaşma, doğal afetlerin yıkıcı etkisi, ihmal veya finansman yetersizliği tehdidi altındadır. Bu kısa listeyi yayımlayarak, bu alanları kurtarmaya derinden bağlı olan aktivistlere ve yerel topluluklara güçlü bir dayanışma ve destek mesajı iletmiyoruz. Avrupa'nın mirası sadece ortak geçmişimizin bir kanıtı olarak değil, aynı zamanda sürdürülebilir, uyumlu ve başarılı bir gelecek için bir katalizör olarak da korunmalıdır."

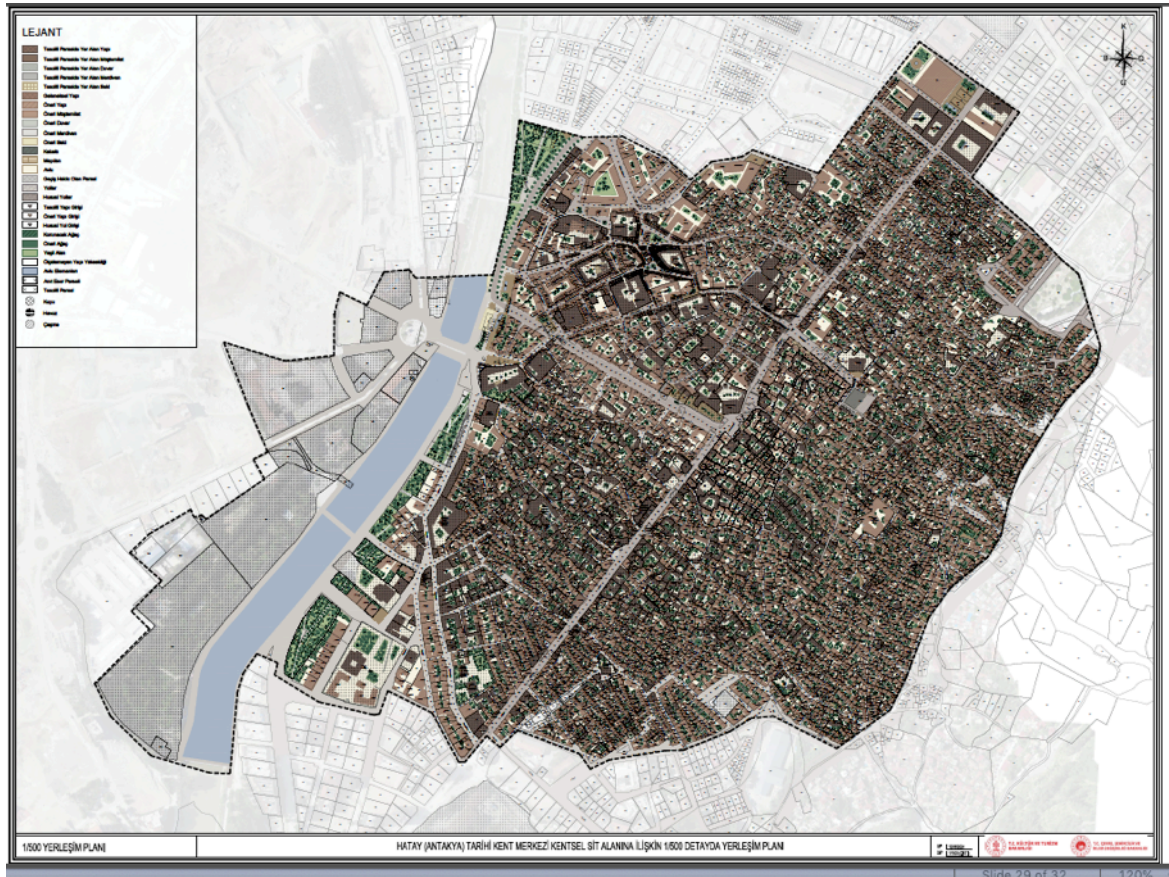
Avrupa Yatırım Bankası Enstitüsü Dekanı Shiva Dustdar: "Kültürel miras, Avrupa kimliği, çekiciliği ve ekonomik büyümesi için kilit nitelikte bir kaynaktır. Bu kısa liste bize kültürel mirasın ne kadar kıymetli olduğunu ve onu ne kadar hafife aldığımızı hatırlatıyor. Uzun süredir ortaklarımız olan Europa Nostra ile birlikte Enstitü, Avrupa'daki kültürel miras alanlarını kurtarmamın diğer acil sorunlarla başa çıkılmasına yardımcı olacağının bilincinde olan yerel toplulukların çabalarına güç katıyor. Bu alanların restore edildiğini ve gelecek nesiller için korunduğunu görmeyi umuyoruz."

Yukarıda belirtilen tehlike altındaki miras alanları, tarih, arkeoloji, mimari, koruma, proje analizi ve finans alanlarında uzmanlardan oluşan uluslararası bir Danışma Kurulu tarafından kısa listeye alınmıştır. Tehlike Altındaki 7 Miras Programı 2024 için adaylar, Europa Nostra'ya üye kuruluşlar, asosye kuruluşlar veya bireysel üyelerinin yanı sıra Avrupa Miras İttifakı üyeleri tarafından sunulmuştur.

Seçim, listedeki her bir alanın olağanüstü miras önemi ve kültürel değerinin yanı sıra bugün karşı karşıya oldukları ciddi tehlike göz önünde bulundurularak yapılmıştır. Yerel toplulukların katılım düzeyi ile kamu ve özel sektör paydaşlarının bu alanların kurtarılmasına yönelik taahhütlere göre önemli katma değerler olarak kabul edilmiştir. Bir diğer seçim kriteri de bu alanların sürdürülebilir sosyo-ekonomik kalkınma için bir katalizör görevi görme potansiyelidir.

Antakya Conservation and Development Plan Revision

- 1/5000 C&D Master Plan Rev. and 1/1000 C&D Implementation Plan Rev. for 307 ha. in historic urban centre
- TTV (Turkish Architecture Foundation, TR Ministry of Culture and Tourism, delegated by protocol with Ministry of Environment, Urbanisation and Climate Change)
- Some consultation with local and national stakeholders inc. Hatay professional chambers, NGOs, ICOMOS
- Problems of architectural and urban fabric reconstruction, authenticity, ownership rights, displacement, change of use



Major issues on the agenda regarding cultural heritage

- Hasty repairs and interventions
- Observed lack of systematic work carried out under the supervision of the necessary care and expert in debris basin removal, resulting in further damage, sometimes more than the earthquake, in clearing away historic urban fabric
- Unplanned approach in the construction of new housing areas (Presidential Decree) - -
- The problem of unhealthy construction is repeated.. An issue that also affects cultural assets.
- Criticism from the Chamber of City Planners, pressure on the statement of ITU City and Regional Planning Department
- Extreme tendency for reconstruction emerging
- Lessons for the “Big Istanbul Earthquake” awaited...



Thank you!
Teşekkür ederim

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