GreenHeritage

The impact of Climate Change on the Intangible Cultural Heritage

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Deliverable D5.10

Policy Round Table - M17

Version: V 1.0

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Executive Summary

This document concerns the description of the event and the main conclusions drawn from the Policy Round Table held at M17 in the Italian town of Ravello on 12th and 13th of April 2024. It is the second project Policy Round Table (PRT) of the five planned within the framework of the GreenHeritage project "The Impact of Climate Change on the Intangible Cultural Heritage" (ERASMUS-EDU-2022-PI-FORWARD-LOT1, GA No. 101087596). These Round tables were planned to assess the level of knowledge and opinion of the different sectors of society on the current situation about the Climate Change (CC) impact on Intangible Cultural Heritage (ICH), since this represents an important issue. To this aim, as stated by the GreenHeritage Grant Agreement, the event was organized involving the different representatives of the Quadruple Helix with the objective of knowing their opinion and of developing recommendations that can influence a change in policies towards the management, conservation, and protection of Intangible Cultural Heritage against Climate Change.

Developed within WP5 "Policy dialogue, dissemination and exploitation", the deliverable is related to the task T5.2 "Organization of policy dialogues and formulation of recommendations". The document was drafted by CUEBC together with CNR (project coordinator). When developing the Policy Round Table, the following specific objectives of WP5 have been followed:

- To organize transnational Policy Round Tables that will bring together Quadruple Helix stakeholders from the relevant sectors.
- To produce recommendations for national and EU policy makers in the relevant sectors.

This document collects different results that can be briefly summarized in:
- 14 recommendation clusters.
- 31 total participants.
- 4 different discussion tables.
- Overall rating of more than 4.8 points out of 5 in the satisfaction survey assessment.
- General view from the different society components on how CC affects ICH.
- Conclusions from the different discussion tables.
- Production of an audio-visual recording summarising the Policy Round Table in the local language (Italian).

For the implementation of the Policy Round Table the work developed in the GreenHeritage deliverable D2.2 "Primary and secondary data research findings" has been fundamental. As well, the indication reported in the GreenHeritage deliverable D1.7 "Privacy and open data policy and procedures" has been used for the best management of the data and opinions of the Policy Round Table, as well as to guarantee the rights of the participants.

Moreover, the experience gained in planning and organising the first GreenHeritage Policy Round Table M13, object of the GreenHeritage deliverable D5.6, was considered an important point of reference, to follow the same structure and

procedures. These events/actions were organised in the framework of the task T5.2 and the conclusions will be reconsidered and included in the report D5.14 "GreenHeritage Policy Brief (M18)". In the end, all the conclusions of the policy round table, and policy brief will be reflected in the D5.8 "GreenHeritage handbook" (M35), containing the final conclusions of the project and recommendations to policy makers for policy change at national and EU level. The aim is to produce documents relevant for researchers, policy makers, entities/institutions, and other sectors of society, both at national and EU level interested to Intangible Cultural Heritage, to know the vision and recommendations from a multidisciplinary perspective about the CC effect on ICH.

The policy **Round Table "Intangible heritage and climate change"** held in Ravello on 12-13th April 2024 was addressed to experts, local administrators, representatives of research institutions, businesses, and associations to discuss the relationship between intangible cultural heritage and climate change, with specific focus on the following themes:

- *Traditions, Rituals and Cults*: the Celebration in honour of the Madonna Avvocata and the Festival of the Ceri/Race of the Ceri of Gubbio.
- *Knowledge and Techniques*: the art of dry-stone walls on the Amalfi Coast.

On Friday April 12th, the participants, during an invited session, have been directed to discussion according to the World Café method, starting from a corollary of questions/stimulus, useful to guide the dialogue and facilitate the emergence of new themes and sub-themes, points of view, visions, strategies, experiences, ideas, and insights.

On the morning of Saturday April 13th, in a public session, the results of the previous day's discussion have been presented, and a series of final recommendations that propose risk mitigation strategies as well as useful actions to generate awareness and proactivity among communities have been drawn up (see Annexes 1 and 2).

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Section 1: Introduction

1.1 DOCUMENT ORGANIZATION

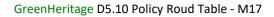The present document is organized in the following sections:

Section 1: Introduction providing the organization of the report, the reference documents and acronyms used.

Section 2: Introduces the contextualization in which the Policy Round Table was organised. The objectives, the background of the event, the selection of participants and the themes of discussion are presented.

Section 3: Presents the organization of the event, the methodology and the dynamics used, the discussed topics, and the dissemination actions.

Section 4: Describes the PRT in all its phases, the results obtained, constituting the fundamental part of the event. All the opinions collected in the different round tables are managed according to GDPR regulation.

Section 5: Sets out the final recommendations reached during the Policy Round Table. General and specific recommendations are included.

Section 6: Summarises some general conclusions on these actions.

Section 7: Presents the Annexes list.

1.2 REFERENCE DOCUMENTS

Document name	Reference number
GreenHeritage – Annex 1: Description of Work	Grant Agreement no. 101087596
GreenHeritage – Project Management Plan	Deliverable D1.2
GreenHeritage – Privacy and Open Data policy and procedures	Deliverable D1.7
GreenHeritage – Primary and secondary data research findings	Deliverable D2.2
GreenHeritage – Dissemination plan	Deliverable D5.1
GreenHeritage – Stakeholder Analysis	Deliverable D5.2
GreenHeritage – Portfolio of dissemination Material	Deliverable D5.5
GreenHeritage – Policy Rond Table M13	Deliverable D5.6

1.3 ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Acronym	Description
CA	Consortium Agreement
CC	Climate Change
CS	Case Study
CV	Curriculum vitae
EU	European Union
GA	Grant Agreement
GDPR	General Data Protection Regulation
GH	GreenHeritage
ICH	Intangible Cultural Heritage
M	Month
PRT	Policy Round Table
T	Task
WP	Work Package
WPT	WPTeam

Section 2: Contextualization of the Policy Round Table

2.1   SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

GreenHeritage project, as indicated by the GA and reported *in D1.2 "GreenHeritage Project Management Plan"*, has the **general objective** of developing a holistic, innovative, and inclusive approach towards the direct and indirect impact of climate change on Intangible Cultural Heritage. For these achievements, the organisation of the PRTs (Policy Round Table) is required. These specific objectives, are the following:

- **O3. Developing a methodology, policy recommendations and a handbook for the management, preservation, and protection of immaterial cultural heritage in the face of climate change implications.** Objective that responds to the following needs, also present within the framework of the project, and included in the GA.

  o *Need 2. Methodological approach:* there is a need for a methodological approach regarding the safeguarding of Intangible Cultural Heritage at national and European levels.
  o *Need 4. Increased awareness and policy exchange:* there is a need for increased awareness and creation of synergies among cross-sectoral researchers, practitioners, policy makers and citizens to exchange knowledge and discuss measures for the management, conservation, and protection of Intangible Cultural Heritage in the face of Climate Change.
  o *Need 5. Policy change*: policymakers need tools to get involved in designing or adapting policies at national and EU level.

- **O4. Adding the preservation and protection of intangible cultural heritage at the heart of the public debate as well as the national & EU policy making**. Objective that responds to needs 4 and 5, described in the previous point.

- **O5. Empowering awareness and active citizenship regarding environmental issues, sustainability, and the importance of preserving tangible cultural heritage along with intangible cultural heritage.** Which responds to need 4, also previously presented.

These objectives served as the basis for the organization and development of the PRT and the preparation of this document.

2.2   BACKGROUND

To organize the present PRT the deliverable *D2.2 "Primary and secondary data research findings"*, was considered and, in particular, were considered and discussed three Italian case studies, namely: CS7 Art of Stone Walling: Knowledge and Techniques in the Amalfi coast (IT); CS8 Festival of the Ceri/Race of the Ceri (Gubbio, IT); CS9 Madonna Avvocata Festival (Amalfi Coast, IT).

2.3   PARTICIPANTS INVOLVED

For the success of the PRT, participants covering the whole spectrum of the Quadruple Helix were considered. Different stakeholders, experts, policy makers, social actors, curia representative, and

businessmen representing the different components of the social Quadruple helix interested to these case studies were contacted and invited. A total number of **31 people attended.**

The number of participants by sectors (Quadruple helix) is the following:

- Government   4
- Company   3
- Civil society   19
- Science   6

The list of participants is stored in a dedicated GreenHeritage project private/confidential folder to be compliant with the GDPR regulation.

As well, the PRT signature sheet and a brief CV of the invited experts are conserved in the afore mentioned private/confidential GreenHeritage folder.

2.4   Development of the PRT

2.4.1. PRT location

The PRT took place on April 12th and 13th, 2024 in Villa Rufolo, in the Italian town of Ravello, at the CUEBC premises.

2.4.2. Agenda summary

The GreenHeritage 2° PRT agenda is reported as Annex 1 and its concept in Annex 2.

The language used was Italian, as it was spoken by all of the participants, many of whom weren´t fluent in English.

The first day was dedicated to discuss with experts and representatives of the quadrupole helix the Italian CSs already presented, using the World Café methodology as will be reported in more details in the following paragraphs.

In the second day, the discussion was public, to solicit a public debate and contributions starting from the presentation of the first day outcomes.

2.4.3. Triggering questions

Fundamental to the success of the debates at the different tables was the preparation of the triggering questions that started the debates, stimulating and also providing the debate direction, addressing the different interventions of the participants. The use of D2.2 *"Primary and secondary data research findings"* was important to have questions valid both for the general issue represented by CC and more specifically on its effects on ICH. The choice we made was to deliver the same triggering questions to all the tables. The triggering questions used are reported below.

- **Triggering questions:**

  o Where do you live? What do you think are the main effects of climate change? What is your opinion?
  o What do you think are the main impacts of climate change on tangible and intangible heritage?
  o Have you ever considered the impact and consequences of this phenomenon?
  o What kind of problems would this impact generate?
  o What could be the ways and strategies to deal with it?
  o In your opinion, is an education and awareness-raising action on the topic appropriate? How and with what tools could it be conducted?
  o How do you think the authorities (at all levels) could intervene?
  o Are you aware of proposed mitigation solutions/actions at different levels (community, regional/national/European)?

Section 3: Methodology

The purpose of this section is to present the models, methods and dynamics used to collect the data to carry on the PRT. Several of them were already defined in the GA.

3.1   MODELS AND METHODS USED

3.1.1. QUADRUPLE HELIX

The Quadruple Helix Model of innovation recognizes four major actors in the innovation system: science, policy, industry, and society. Based on this model, it is possible to organize a greater public involvement in innovation processes. With respect to the Triple helix, the Quadruple one adds a fourth element, the stakeholders or interest groups relevant to the advancement and application of innovation. Stakeholders are an extremely important interest group for a project like GreenHeritage, since many of these social groups are the ones that keep many ICH manifestations alive, therefore their presence and the collection of their opinions is of paramount importance. The Quadruple Helix involves representatives from all members of society, as public authorities, industry, science, and citizens (including associations). Public authorities include government and regional development agencies and policy makers.

In this model, the four components (science, industry, government, and stakeholders including civil society) work together, influencing and collaborating to foster innovation. This means that, in addition to the traditional roles of research (Academy and Research Institutions), development (industry) and regulation (government), the importance of the active participation of civil society

and local communities, among others, in the innovation process is recognized. The use of this model, was already clearly expressed in the GreenHeritage GA.

Interactions via the Quadruple helix can be utilized to define opportunities for the knowledge society and knowledge economy, such as innovation to address sustainable development, including climate change.

3.1.2. WORLD CAFÉ

In the GreenHeritage GA it was already decided to use also the World café methodology as a basis for developing the PRT. It is designed to facilitate meaningful and constructive conversations about important topics. It is structured around small tables where participants gather to discuss a particular topic. Each table has a facilitator who guides the conversation.

The World Cafe is a method that makes use of an informal cafe setting for participants to explore an issue by discussing it in small table groups. Discussion is held in multiple rounds of 20-30 minutes, with the café ambiance intended to allow more relaxed and open conversations to take place.

Participants debate at tables, allowing ideas to flow, diverse perspectives to be shared, and a rich exchange of knowledge to occur. During these rounds, people can write or draw to document key ideas.

The goal is to encourage collective exploration of a topic, allow new ideas to emerge, and delve into individual and collective perspectives. At the end of the rounds, a plenary session is held where key findings from each table are shared to create a more complete and collective view of the topic under discussion.

This methodology is valued for its ability to promote open dialogue, collaboration, and the generation of innovative ideas.

3.1.3 FOLLOWED CRITERIA

The selection of participants, fundamental for the success of the initiative, followed the guidelines indicated by the GreenHeritage partner FSMLR in D5.6. First of all, it was necessary that the Quadruple helix of stakeholders was proportionally represented in both territories relating to the case studies covered by the policy round table, i.e. Gubbio and the Amalfi Coast. The CNR was responsible for choosing the representatives of the Gubbio area, while for the Amalfi Coast the CUEBC experts, also through informal contacts, identified the representatives of the categories to be involved, also considering the interviews carried out at the time of the drafting of the Study cases. Then, formal invitation (an example is provided in Annex 3) were sent.

For the round tables, following the "World Café" methodology, the participants were divided into 4 groups, each one animated by a facilitator. Each group was composed by representatives of Science, Industry, Government, Civil Society.

3.2 TOPICS AND FOCUS AREAS DISCUSSED

This section includes the main focus topics discussed during the round tables, previously selected by the CUEBC and CNR and based on the confirmed participants.

3.2.1. GENERAL ASPECTS RELATED TO THE CLIMATE CHANGE EFFECTS ON INTANGIBLE CULTURAL HERITAGE

The choice has been made to supply to all the tables the same set of general triggering questions on the perception they have of CC and its potential effects on ICH. The panelists identified factors such as environmental changes, natural disasters, and variations in weather patterns derived by CC. Promote awareness about the importance of intangible cultural heritage and the issues created by climate change, was identified as a major step to achieve by involving different actors, from local communities to government authorities and international organizations.

3.2.2. SPECIFIC PROBLEMS RELATED TO THE SPECIFICITY OF ICH CASES

From the general discussion it was then possible and natural to decline more specific issues on the case studies treated in the PRT, based on the problems already induced by the CC and experienced by the communities.

- **Technical knowledge and skills:** The example considered to address the technical knowledge and skills was the Art of dry-stone walling in Amalfi Coast. The art of dry-stone walls is a millenary technique whose use varies from region to region based on the different morphological conditions of the land and the type of stone present in the areas. The Amalfi Coast represents an outstandingly valuable example of this traditional building technique. In fact, the particular slopes of the hills, the presence of springs and waters coming from the mountain, conveyed also for agricultural use and to avoid environmental disasters in case of heavy rains, the traditional use of high pergolas suitable for cultivation on several levels, the "strategic" position of the population centres, the presence of pools (or fish ponds), immediately refer to a deep knowledge of the environment and of natural and climatic phenomena by the community, which has adopted the technique of dry walls over the centuries to control and manage its territories. It was stressed the need to help farmers with funds aimed at rebuilding the collapsed dry-stone walls to avoid the disaster of destroying of the unique landscape of the Amalfi Coast, and therefore of tourism, and the abandonment of the terraces cultivated in *Limoneto* (Lemon grove), considered the only remedy to contain the hydrogeological instability of the Amalfi Coast. The preservation of this practice involves not only safeguarding the technical ability of the construction of walls, but also adapting them to the new climatic conditions, promoting sustainable management strategies for natural resources. This approach integrates the protection of ancestral technical knowledge with adaptive measures against climate change to guarantee the continuity of this cultural practice and its harmony with the natural environment.

- **Traditions, rituals, and cults:** it was investigated how these cultural expressions are affected by climate changes. Outdoor events, traditional festivals and artistic performances are impacted by extreme weather phenomena, such as heavy rains or extreme heat, which can alter the performance of these activities. The preservation of these traditions involves

adapting settings, protecting natural spaces used for performances and developing contingency measures to ensure the continuity of cultural expressions. <u>This approach requires safeguarding both cultural practices and the natural environments where they take place, integrating adaptation strategies to climate change to protect and promote these cultural manifestations in a context of environmental transformations triggered by CC</u>. These two cases are also emblematic of the fact that the ICH cannot be separated from material aspects and territory.

Two Italian Case Studies were discussed, one strictly related to the Amalfi Coast, another one taking place in the Apennine mountains area. Both are strictly linked to their specific territory and place, and to the identity of the communities involved and are among the GreenHeritage Case Studies treated in GreenHeritage report D2.2:

- The <u>"Madonna Avvocata"</u> ("Our Advocate Lady "- Virgin Mary) festival is one of the liveliest, deeply felt feasts and celebrations of the Amalfi Coast intangible heritage. It is a very complex ritual consisting of a pilgrimage, a procession and a real feast accompanied by food, traditional dance, and music. CC directly affects pilgrimages, the procession, and celebrations. This is not only due to the harmful effects of heavy rains that cause the paths' landslide, but also to the severe droughts which deprive the ritual of water both from the springs where pilgrims stop to refresh themselves as they're climbing, and from the great tank located near the churches on top - which are essential for the life of the community and for the participants in the rituals.

- The other Italian ICH ritual case-study discussed here was the <u>Feast of Ceri in Gubbio</u> (Umbria), Italy. This festival consists in a race to the Basilica of Saint Ubaldo patron saint of Gubbio, and the "Ceri" and Saint Ubaldo are the protagonists of the life of the local community, playing a fundamental role. On May 15th: every year on that date, the "*Ceri*" are carried on the shoulders of runners in an unbridled race along the streets of the city to the Basilica of St. Ubaldo on the summit of Mount Ingino. Extreme climate events could produce structural instabilities due to hydrogeological problems for the overall historical area, as testified by the existing and progressive slow deformations and crack patterns affecting the ancient structures. This could also produce damages to the streets where the unbridled race of the Feast of the Ceri is taken, and landslides on the mountain. Among the actors of the festival, it was observed a widespread awareness, albeit with some distinctions, that CC can negatively affect the ICH represented by the Ceri festival, mainly in the following ways:
    - 1. Producing important negative impacts on the route, compromising the historical itinerary of the feast, and modifying the consolidated ritual structure, deeply based on the genius loci that permeates and gives meaning to the entire event.
    - 2. Damaging the wooden machines of the Ceri, which represent the important tangible heritage, a symbol of the identity of the community and of the Umbria Region, and an essential tool for renewing the intangible heritage represented by the festival of the Ceri.
    - 3. Potentially jeopardizing the passage of this tradition between generations, in the event of suspension due to force majeure.

3.3 DISSEMINATION AND FOLLOW UP

To promote the PRT event, some dissemination actions were implemented.

The following **audiovisual products** were created:

- Promotional clip =>>https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3c0oqA9tJ7w
  The clip was disseminated through the project's social channels in the weeks preceding the round table.

- Report clip, with interviews and insights: Italian version: https://youtu.be/pf08MPOW7QA
  The English version will soon be uploaded to the GreenHeritage project YouTube channel.

- Full video footage of the two days (in Italian, it will soon be uploaded to the YouTube channel of the GreenHeritage project).

The following **dissemination initiatives**, among others, were realised:

- Press releases were realised before (Annexes 5a, 5b, 5c) and after the event (Annexes 6a, 6b, 6c)
- Information through local television broadcast (TRG Media - Gubbio):
  - https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-pF5KZz6jXg

All participants in the audiovisual recording signed an authorization according to the model included in D1.7 "Privacy and Open Data policy and procedures".

Section 4: Round Table Implementation

4.1 ROUND TABLE DESCRIPTION

In this Section a detailed description of the PRT phases is provided, following the agenda (Annex 1).

PRT: DETAILED AGENDA

First DAY
Friday, April 12th 2024 (Villa Rufolo Theatre) technical session

9.30 **Registration and reception of participants and delivery of materials**

10.00 *Opening of the works*

❖ **Welcome** (Alfonso Andria, President of the European University Center for Cultural Heritage - CUEBC)

❖ **Illustration of the European GreenHeritage project** (*Giuseppina Padeletti CNR, Fabio Pollice CUEBC)* (Annex 4)

❖ **Brief explanation of the round table**: Work methodology, challenges, objectives, and program of activities *(Federica Epifani e Patrizia Miggiano, GreenHeritage risearchers (Patrizia Grifoni, CNR).*

11.00 Coffee break.

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Round Tables Sessions

11.15-13.30.

❖ **1°_ Traditions, Rituals and Cults:**

- **The feast of the Madonna Avvocata** Introduced by: *Carla Maurano* (CUEBC Expert)

- **The Festival/Race of the Ceri of Gubbio** introduced by *Filippo Mario Stirati* (Mayor of the Municipality of Gubbio)
  - o Screening of a descriptive film of the festival of Ceri of Gubbio

13.30-14.30 Lunch

14.30-16.30

❖ **2°_ Knowledge and Twchniques**

- **The art of dry-stone walls on the Amalfi Coast** Introduced by: *Carla Maurano* (CUEBC Expert)

❖ **3°_ World Café Session**

The participants, divided into four groups, each led by a facilitator, answered to the triggering questions (see Section 3), separately.

16.30 Coffee Break

16.45-17.30

❖ **4°_ Sharing of Problems and Possible Solutions in a plenary session**

In this phase, each of the four facilitators presented the results of their panel.

❖ 5°_ Final discussion & Conclusions

Subsequently, coordinated by Fabio Pollice, the final discussion took place.

In this way, it was possible to collect and organize all the considerations and suggestions from the audience.

On this basis, a document to be presented the day after was prepared for further discussion and implementation, during the public session.

❖ 5°_ Final discussion & Conclusions

Second DAY

Saturday, April 13th 2024 *(Auditorium di Villa Rufolo) public session*

PRT SESSION 1: PRESENTATION OF THE PRT DAY 1 OUTCOMES

9:00 **Registration of participants**

9.30 **Introduction** (Fabio Pollice)

9.45 **Presentation of the document with the first considerations/observations achieved during the previous day** (Giuseppina Padeletti)

10.15-10.45 **Live Event**_"The music of "Discede/Madonna Avvocata Festival": A small performance by the musical group Discede"

The Discede group's aim is to research and enhance local Campania traditions through the study, rediscovery, performance and reinterpretation of popular music, dances, and songs.

The group takes its name from one of the oldest and most beautiful districts of Maiori and intends to reevaluate and disseminate the notable cultural heritage linked to the popular tradition of the Amalfi Coast, deriving from the cult and tradition of the *Madonna Avvocata*.

The tammurriata, the "dance on the drum", is a folk dance of Campania, belonging to the Southern 'tarantella' dance. The rhythm is binary and is marked by the *tammorra*, a special drum with tin bells.

It was considered important to include this live event during the GreenHeritage 2° PRT, because Music is also part of ICH and moreover the Italian CSs considered object of the GreenHeritage PRT include many aspects and components of ICH, as the music, important to consider and valorise, as well.

The Concert program was the following:

- *La "Cantata della trasportatrice di limoni"* (The "Cantata of the Lemon Carrier)
- *Lu 'mbasciatore* (The Matchmaker)
- *Tammurriata dell'Avvocata*
- *Tammurriata voglio ji cantanno*

10.45-12.15   **PRT SESSION 2: PUBLIC DEBATE**   Open debate with the aim of developing a document of political recommendations (Coordinated by Fabio Pollice)

Based on the previous presentation a public debate started on the implementation of the PRT Day 1 outcomes. In fact, the purpose of the day 2 was to bring the findings of April 12th to public discussion for further implementation and cross-examination.

The Public debate involved the attendees in presence and others through the link provided to follow the event by remote.

PRT SESSION 3: RECOMMENDATIONS

12.15-13.00: **Recommendations Collection/Integration**, involving attendees in presence in remote.

These Recommendations, integrated after the public debate discussion, are the object of a dedicated section (Section 5) of the present report
This outcome will constitute the basis for shaping the policy brief in the GreenHeritage report D5.14_M18.

4.2   ANALYSIS OF THE PRT QUALITY SURVEY

To evaluate the PRT quality by the audience, an anonymous survey to fill was provide to each participant. In the following are reported the results from this exercise. The questionnaire to answer was composed by numbered closed and open questions.

Anonymous Survey results

1 Quadruple helix sector:
Administration / Government: 2
Academy/Research Institutions: 3
Industry: 3
Civil society: 13

2 Relevance of the topic and content: A final weighted score of **4.95** was obtained.
Participants had the opportunity to rate from 1 to 5, with 1 being very negative and 5 being very positive.
95% of participants gave **5** as a weighted score for this section.
5% of participants gave **4** as a weighted score for this section.

3 Quality of participants and moderation*: A final weighted score of **4.44** was obtained.
Participants had the opportunity to rate from 1 to 5, with 1 being very negative and 5 being very positive.
84% of participants gave **5** as a weighted score for this section.

6% of participants gave **4** as a weighted score for this section.

4 Interaction and participation: A final weighted score of **4.95** was obtained.

Participants had the opportunity to rate from 1 to 5, with 1 being very negative and 5 being very positive.

95% of participants gave **5** as a weighted score for this section.

5% of participants gave **4** as a weighted score for this section.

5 Logistics and organization: A final weighted score of **4.97** was obtained.

Participants had the opportunity to rate from 1 to 5, with 1 being very negative and 5 being very positive.

97% of participants gave 5 as a weighted score for this section.

3% of participants gave 4 as a weighted score for this section.

6 Impact and subsequent actions A final weighted score of **4.7** was obtained.

Participants had the opportunity to rate from 1 to 5, with 1 being very negative and 5 being very positive.

70% of participants gave **5** as a weighted score for this section.

30% of participants gave **4** as a weighted score for this section.

a. What actions would you like to see after this event? *(open response): Below a summary of the responses is presented.*

Greater synergy (collaboration) between institutions
Reception of proposals from institutions
Presentation of recommendations at political level
Research and communication activities
Further meetings between experts
The TR stimulated a very useful discussion on ICH, its relationship with the wider territory and community, and the implications for climate change. From the reflections a series of actions emerged which, if undertaken, would safeguard the ICH. Fundamental in this sense will be the real and active involvement of policy makers to create adequate tools for safeguarding in its various forms
Give continuity to this activity by expanding the platform and simultaneously activate a communication campaign
Strong and coordinated action, all-round communication, newspapers, media etc., move consciences and the political world

7 Highlights and aspects for improvement

a. Were there any notable aspects that you would like to highlight? *Below a summary of the responses is presented:*

Clarity in presentations
The actors of the ICH reference communities were adequately represented and there was a high degree of active participation, which showed how much interest there was in the topics covered
The decision to involve the Gubbio participants was excellent

b. Are there specific aspects you think we could improve on for future policy round tables? *Below a summary of the responses is presented:*

We must intercept the methodologies of communication of meanings, of preserving and defending the "intangible" cultural heritage
Greater attention in choosing participants
Perhaps greater involvement of policymakers and stakeholders
Involve new generations more

8 Probability of future participation

YES (100%)

9 Highlights and areas for improvement

Will it be possible to create a cultural catalogue/good practice to communicate risks?
Perhaps we could increase the participation of young people (students, etc.), who will also be the future custodians of the intangible cultural heritage, essential elements to ensure its transmission in the future

As a final consideration, the GreenHeritage 2° Policy Round Table was very satisfying, both for the positive reactions received from the community of the Amalfi Coast and Gubbio and for the contacts established with the community of Gubbio. In fact, the Municipality of Gubbio has officially proposed to the CUEBC Center to establish a formal agreement, with the aim of collaborating in the development and implementation of valorisation, protection, and dissemination projects (see Annex 7). It will indeed represent an interesting and concrete follow-up.

Section 5: Recommendations

The discussions produced during the World Café allowed to formulate several recommendations. This section reports the final recommendations of the event. The recommendations that emerged as a result of this dialogue are presented in detail below, with the aim of promoting concrete and strategic actions to safeguard and protect ICH in the context of the current CC challenges. They are

organised in two sections. The first contains <u>general recommendations</u> valid for all manifestations of ICH as influenced by CC, while the second focuses on recommendations <u>that may be valid for specific manifestations</u>. These recommendations will form the basis of the D5.14 "policy brief (M18)" which in turn will feed into the D5.8 "GreenHeritage Handbook" (M35).

5.1   GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS

As a general premise, the discussion underlined that it is mandatory a holistic reading of heritage, to be considered in an integrated vision of its immaterial, material, and spiritual aspects.

Here, the list of Policies to be considered and proposed as short, medium, and long term, and their detailing are provided.

Policy Recommendation

1. **Involvement of local communities and stakeholders**
2. **Regulations (starting from local to European level)**
3. **Governance and planning of risk management interventions (political actions)**
4. **Education and Training**
5. **Information/Awareness**
6. **Conservation & Management**
7. **Supporting material and immaterial infrastructure**
8. **Targeted research /actions (potentially implemented by All actors)**
9. **Capitalisation on event values and good practices**
10. **Green solutions (potentially implemented by All actors**

1. *Involvement of local communities and stakeholders*
   - Involvement of local communities and stakeholders in the decision process.
   - Listening and involvement through the engagement of all the actors of the ICH and its space/territory in defining the problems and needs in the transdisciplinary process of knowledge, valorisation, and integrated management of the ICH.
   - Organization and planning of ad hoc initiatives (at various levels).
   - Intangible heritage results from the relationship between dynamic variables (culture, CC, nature): it is important that the relationship between community and territory remains consistent in the values it expresses (community spirit/identity).

2. *Regulation*
   - Regulation based on the implementation of the indications provided by the communities.
   - Precautionary and prevention principle to be applied.
   - Political transversality of the issue of climate change (CC should be considered a priority independently from the political alignment).
   - Simplification of bureaucracy linked to management processes.

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3. *Governance and planning of risk management interventions (Political actions)*
- Territory- climate commissions/committees aimed at safeguarding the ICH against CC.
  - ✓ Definition of a control room according to the structure of the quadruple helix.
  - ✓ Creation of networks for the preservation of the territory.
- Policies for the conservation of cultural landscapes: Develop policies that protect areas of cultural and ecological value, balancing the implementation of renewable energy with the preservation of ICH. Establish regulations that consider the impact on communities and cultural practices.
- Inclusion of ICH in climate change policies: Recognise the importance of ICH in CC. adaptation and mitigation policies. Consider its role in transferring knowledge to address environmental and social challenges.
- Active involvement of communities and stakeholders.
- Integration of bottom-up/top-down approach.
- Implement prevention: from extraordinary maintenance to scheduled ordinary maintenance.
- Planning interventions aimed at land management (not just emergencies).

4. *Education/Training*
- Value education which is the basis/guarantee for ICH transmission to future generations (in the hands of the communities).
- Intergenerational transmission of ICH is fundamental.
- Programming/Reformulation of school teaching (awareness campaigns).
  - ✓ Geographical, environmental, climatic, and civic education.
  - ✓ Field experiences.
- Continuous training for the professional adaptation of people who operate in the cultural system.
- Academic/Research Institution training aimed at creating professionalism capable of ensuring the resilience of events/traditions/skills.
- Strengthening of training courses for professionals and specific skills related to ICH (public and private sectors).
- Integration between scientific-technical and humanistic approaches (trans-disciplinarity).
- Revaluation of traditional skills and crafts: Encourage the revaluation of traditional skills and crafts through training programmes, financial support, and promotion of local production.

5. *Information/awareness*
- Correct transfer of information and knowledge through media dissemination (communication).
- Dissemination and Communication: use of audiovisual media, social networks, and clear messages that generate interest and awareness about the importance of the ICH and its relationship with the CC.
- Scientific publication.
  - ✓ on issues related to the relationship between climate change and cultural heritage.
  - ✓ on the results of research in the area (monitoring results).

- Citizen science initiative can contribute to improve collective awareness related to the effects of CC on ICH.
- Awareness strategy on the values of sustainability.

6. *Conservation and Management*
- Support at various levels (local/regional/national/European) for interventions aimed at real prevention (monitoring, maintenance, awareness, and information actions, etc.).
- Finalized financial support (bonuses with deduction, structural funds, green investments, etc.).
- Water resources management.
- Management of hydrogeological problems.
- Brand to encourage identification of the territory and incentivize it (where applicable)
- Systematize useful support actions.

7. *Supporting material and immaterial infrastructure*
- Structural communication strategies.
- Widespread observatory for permanent territorial monitoring actions at a local level that considers realities and experiences also involves all local actors in this monitoring (interdisciplinary approach + citizen science).
- Project design and project management support.

8. *Targeted research/actions (potentially implemented by all actors*
- New monitoring management models (shared).
- Monitoring risk areas.
- Integration between scientific-technical approaches and humanistic approaches
- Funding of scholarships/research training.
- National and international partnership networks for the exchange of know-how, planning activities and fund raising.
- Urgent optimization of water resources and the water system (result of anthropization)
- Urgent hydrogeological risk management.

9. *Capitalization on event values and good practices*
- Role of events as a driving force for stimulating public sensitivity around the topic.
- Role of events to also convey new values (greater attention to the environment, sustainability, and territories, stimulating foresight and a sense of responsibility, promotion of an environmental culture) _ (living traditions capable of updating themselves).
- Exchange of good practices between different territorial realities (at the level of communities involved).

10. *Green solutions (potentially implemented by all actors)*
- Interventions aimed at increasing the resilience of the events.
- Interventions aimed at reducing the impact of the event on the ecosystem.
- Promoting economic diversification: Laws should promote economic diversification in rural areas by supporting ICH-related activities. This would include support for artisans,

promotion of cultural events and traditional activities that can generate sustainable income in communities affected by climate change.

- Inclusion of traditional knowledge in environmental policies: Legislation can integrate communities' traditional knowledge into environmental policies for sustainable natural resource management. This could involve the participation of local groups in decision-making on land and resource use.

5.2   SPECIFIC RECOMMENDATIONS

Specific recommendations coming from the public discussion during the 2° day:

11. *Consider the SPIRITUAL DIMENSION*

Include and highlight the SPIRITUAL DIMENSION (where appropriate) and the values that are at the basis of the event: They are the vital values inherent in the manifestation that have guaranteed its correct transmission through generations and centuries and that also play a relevant educational function on what it is important in the life of men and communities. The Defence of Creation is directly related to climate change, brotherhood, sharing, support/help, etc.

The former Bishop of Gubbio (Mons. Bottaccioli) affirmed that "*The race of the Ceri is a social symphony both for those who carry the Ceri, for those who follow them or just for those who look at them and encourage. No one stands outside the chorus and No one is allowed outside the chorus*" (contribution from Father Mirko (vicar of the Gubbio Diocese and chaplain of the Ceri, who was present to the discussion in Ravello by remote)

12. *Importance of spontaneity of the event and danger due to the abundance:*

"The Feast is a suspension of the rules of time and space. The spontaneity, the vitality of the celebration, its continuity does NOT lie in its institution but lies in an organic reproduction….. *Feasts die of abundance: the abundance of goods, the abundance of personalities, of individual protagonism. Too much attention, too much celebration, too many recognitions in the context of too many changes are not good for Feasts. The Race of the Ceri is not like this: it walks, or rather runs on its own legs, it inherits its meaning and its mystery from the past, but its true miracle is how it is reproduced.*

The Ceri festival is able to nourish everyone's faiths, however they are articulated, wherever they are applied; I think that this kind of energy stack of open faith can provide an additional contribution, and this should be really envied"

*(*Contribution from Ubaldo Minelli, President of the Sant'Ubaldari Family quoting some *Reflections by the anthropologist Piergiorgio Giacchè on the Race of the Ceri. However, these considerations may have a general value for any ICH event and the dangers to which it can be exposed*)

13. *Identity and protection of ICH*

- The heritage is strongly connected with the identity of a community, with strong spatial references (be they territorial or even more ritual and spiritual spaces). This heritage must be left and protected as such, (*Reflections emerged on the way to protect the ICH*)
- Intangible heritage results from the relationship between dynamic variables such as culture, CC, nature, others: it is important that the relationship between community and territory remains consistent in the values it expresses (community /identity spirit).

14. *Role of Consultants/Experts*

This role should be reconsidered based on the considerations emerging from the community: if foreseen for various needs, the Consultant/Expert should provide useful information to support the ICH event in various ways but avoiding assume reference roles with respect to the communities themselves. The consultant/expert is responsible for supporting the targeted communities of the ICH, not replacing them.

The role of the populariser/promoter in the service of what he/she divulges is important. To this aim, he/she should live the traditions to better spread them. Their Role should be of service, not of prevarication.

Section 6: Conclusions

The GreenHeritage Policy Round Tables are an instrument of dissemination/communication considered and planned since the beginning in the conception of the project. The reason is related to the fact that they are an effective instrument to sensibilize and awareness the society in all its components.

The success achieved in the First Policy Round Table, object of this report, confirms the necessity to pay attention to the importance of raising awareness and involving all components of the quadruple helix towards important issues such as the impacts of the CC on ICH. The response to the event, the participation received and the high level of interaction from the participants to the event confirm that this is the right direction to follow to obtain results producing a real impact on tackling current and hot problems such as CC and its impact on ICH.

We believe that the path chosen is the right one to follow, hoping that the GreenHeritage project example can be inspiration and guide for others too, creating a cascade effect that can produce positive feedback and results in these fields, and even create a community.

PS: Please note that all the names mentioned in this document and all the people appearing in the photos related to the event have given their consent to the disclosure of their image, according to the project procedures/consent form. Moreover, in this document are reported personal opinions of the participants that not necessarily represent the opinion of the GreenHeritage Consortium itself.

Section 7: List of Annexes

1. GreenHeritage 2° PRT Agenda (it)
2. GreenHeritage 2° PRT Concept notes (it and eng)
3. Invitation letter prototype (it and eng)
4. GreenHeritage Project Overview and PRT description and meaning (it)
5. Press releases <u>before</u> the event(it) (5a, 5b, 5c)
6. Press releases <u>after</u> the event (it and eng) (6a, 6b, 6c)
7. Letter from the Municipality of Gubbio (it)