



GreenHeritage

The impact of Climate Change on the Intangible Cultural Heritage

Deliverable D5.6 GreenHeritage Policy Round Table (M13)

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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 M13 in the Spanish town of Aguilar de Campoo (Palencia) on November 22 and 23, 2023. It was the first project Policy Round Table 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). It is important 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). To this aim, as stated by the GreenHeritage Grant Agreement, the event was organized involving different representative 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 the FSMLR under the supervision of CUEBC, leader of the WP5 and 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:

- 25 recommendations.
- 29 total participants.
- 3 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.
- Preparation of a promotional audio-visual recording.
- Production of an audio-visual recording summarising the Policy Round Table in the local language (Spanish) with its translation into English.

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. In fact, it allowed to prepare a complete script of triggering questions, essential for moderating the debate with the participants to the event. 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.



This document is useful for all the partners of the GreenHeritage project, mainly CUEBC, CANDIDE, ELORIS, CMCC, ILFA and CNR, as it represents a first model of Policy Round Table organisation, and it will be a model to follow for the other partners that have to develop the same kind of actions as stated in the task T5.2 *"Organisation of policy dialogues & formulation of recommendations"*. In addition, its conclusions will form part of the D5.7 *"Policy Brief (M14)"*, which in turn will be reflected in the D5.8 *"GreenHeritage handbook" (M35)*, which will contain the final conclusions of the project and recommendations to policy makers for policy change at national and EU level. In the same way, it could be a relevant document 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.

Introduction

1.1. Document organization

The present document is organized in the following sections:

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 scheduling of the event are discussed.

Section 3: Presents the organization of the event, the methodology and the dynamics used, the applied tools, and the discussed topics. In short, a conceptual overview of how the Policy Round Table was developed.

Section 4: Describes the results obtained during the Policy Round Table, constituting the fundamental part of the event. All the opinions obtained in the different round tables are collected, 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: summarise some general conclusions on these actions.

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



1.3. Acronyms and Abbreviations

Acronym	Description
BIC	Bien de Interés Cultural (spanish) = asset of cultural interest
CA	Consortium Agreement
CAP	Common Agricultural Policy
CC	Climate Change
CET	Central Europe Time
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
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
PRT	Policy Round Table
UN	United Nations
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UPV	Universitat Politècnica de València (Valencia Polytechnic University)
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. Within this main objective, others, more specific, are proposed. 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.
 - *Need 2. Methodological approach:* there is a need for a methodological approach regarding the safeguarding of Intangible Cultural Heritage at national and European levels.
 - *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 in order to exchange knowledge and discuss measures for the management, conservation, and protection of Intangible Cultural Heritage in the face of Climate Change.
 - *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 understand the organization and development of the PRT and the reason behind the selection of its participants, it is essential to know the background of the event. In 2023, during the preparation of the deliverable *D2.2 “Primary and secondary data research findings”*, FSMLR participated as a partner in charge of providing two case



studies, namely: CS13 Transhumance in the Cantabrian or Northern Third of Spain (pain) and CS14 Valencian Paella, “the Art of Uniting and Sharing”. To this aim, different stakeholders interested to these case studies were contacted. On the basis of their interests, some of them, considered most relevant for the PRT, were invited. Furthermore, based on what stated in the GreenHeritage GA, experts and representatives of the social quadruple helix were contacted. Policy makers, different social actors and businessmen were involved. A large list of more than 50 possible participants was made. At the beginning of summer 2023, a first selection of about 20 potential participants was done and formal invitation (*Annex 1*) to participate in the event was sent. These experts were the ones who, following the project guidelines, were offered transportation, accommodation, and food. A list of reserve participants was also identified, in case any of the experts on the first call could not attend the event. Consequently, all of these participants were invited to participate in the event.

The design of the official invitations to be sent was prepared in September 2023. Another aspect to organize was the development of an audiovisual recording to promote the event. Following the contracting conditions in the GA, at the beginning of September 2023 potential suppliers were contacted for recording the event.

In October 2023, official invitations to the event were sent. The methodology to follow was also designed. The PRT was organised in two phases: on the first day a closed event with participants previously chosen was planned, meanwhile on the second day an event open to the public was held, allowing the participation of other sectors of the society together with the participants of the first day. The aim of the second day was to engage the entire society.

At the same time, the PRT technical office was established, which was in charge of managing all the needs of the participants and organizing all the necessary aspects for the development of the event.

The production of the promotional video was finalised, approximately 1 - 2 minutes long, which was delivered at the end of October 2023. (<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qhDCx7REOx4>)

During the first week of November 2023, the event agenda was closed, with all the participants confirmed and the activities scheduled. The promotional video was launched and, together with a powerful communication campaign in traditional media and social networks, the event was communicated, following the guidelines of *D5.1 “Dissemination Plan”*. In addition, the registration form was enabled for those interested in attending the second day of the PRT. Consent forms were also prepared and used for each participant, according to what already defined and stated in deliverable D1.7.

2.3 Participants involved.

For the success of the PRT, a good selection of participants is essential, which must cover the entire spectrum of the Quadruple Helix. A total number of **29 people attended**, being 25 of them active members in the debate, while the other 4 were part



of the FSMLR organization. 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 participants are conserved in previous mentioned private/confidential GreenHeritage folder.

2.4 Development of the PRT

2.4.1. PRT location

The PRT took place on the November 22nd and 23rd, 2023 in the Conference Room of the Santa María la Real Foundation, located in the building called the Heritage Technology Center in the Spanish town of Aguilar de Campoo (Palencia) (Avenida de Ronda, 1 – 34800 Aguilar de Campoo).

2.4.2. Agenda summary

The PRT agenda is reported as *Annex 3*. The day before the event, on November 21st, an official reception was held for the invited participants. It consisted of a guided tour to the monastery of Santa María la Real de Aguilar de Campoo, headquarters of the FSMLR, project partner in charge of organizing this event. The objective was to visit a notable element of the tangible cultural heritage of northern Spain, but also to encourage the participants to have an informal presentation.

The language used was Spanish, as it was spoken by all of the participants, many of whom weren't fluent in English.

The PRT began on Wednesday, November 22nd with the registration of attendees and the delivery of material. **The event** was then officially inaugurated with the inaugural conference **“The challenges of Intangible Cultural Heritage and its relationship with Climate Change”** given by the naturalist **Joaquín Araujo**. The panelist is a well renowned Spanish environmentalist, writer, and communicator. He has dedicated a large part of his life to the defense of the environment and environmental dissemination. Throughout his career, Araujo has written numerous books, articles and essays on ecology, biodiversity, and sustainability. In addition, he has collaborated in various media, both in the press and on television, bringing relevant information to the public about the importance of preserving the natural environment. His work is not limited to communication, as he has also worked on environmental conservation and reforestation projects. His commitment to nature has led him to be recognized in the field of ecology, becoming an influential voice in raising awareness about environmental protection in Spain and beyond its borders. Since 2022, he has been a patron of the FSMLR. His intervention laid the foundations for the debate that was going to develop throughout the days.

Secondly, there was a brief introduction to the **GreenHeritage project** given by César del Valle Barreda, FSMLR project technician and member of the GH team (*annex 4*).



His speech briefly included the key points of the project, the challenges, the key actions and showed the results of D2.2 *“Primary and secondary data research findings”*, as it was considered an important information to share with the members of the PRT and which also introduced the problem that was going to be addressed next.

- **First Round Table:**

After that, the first-round table began. It was preceded by a brief presentation of the participants and their first personal view of the issue concerning CC and ICH. All participants took part to this First round table, then followed by a discussion based on the *World Café methodology*, on general aspects and implication of the CC and its effects on ICH. Both the triggering questions and the results obtained will be presented in this document in the following sections. The selected topics were those of the GreenHeritage case studies concerning Spanish ICH (CS13 and CS14 in GreenHeritage deliverable D2.2)

- **Second round table:**

After the first-round table, which lasted approximately three hours, a second one started. In this case, three thematic tables were arranged, and the participants were distributed according to their specific areas of knowledge. The topics of the tables were the following:

- 1- *Food customs.*
- 2- *Technical knowledge and skills.*
- 3- *Traditions, performing arts and others.*

The division into these three themes was determined by the profiles of the participants, related to the areas of the experts selected months ago and who had collaborated in the two case studies (CS13 and CS14) presented by the FSMLR, and included in the project deliverable D2.2. Also in this case, the world café methodology was followed, and each table was moderated by a facilitator from FSMLR organization. The approximate duration of this event was about 3 hours. As a final action, in the last hour of the first day each rapporteur presented the most important contributions of each table, offering the participants the opportunity to make/ask any clarifications they considered necessary. With this sharing, the first day of the PRT ended. This session was not open to the public but restricted to the members invited by the FSMLR organization.

- **Third round table:**

On the second PRT day, Thursday November 23 th, the event started in the morning at 10,30 CET. In this case, it was an open session, meaning that in addition to the guests from the previous day, the possibility of attendance was offered, upon registration. It was addressed to those interested, being part of the civil society. The methodology was slightly different from the previous day. A joint round table was



organised, and the participants were not divided. The objective was to develop a document of political recommendations based on the results obtained from the previous day's session. To this aim, in addition to the World Café, a computer tool called *Mentimeter*, was used. It allows users, through a mobile device, to vote, to express opinions or carry-on other actions interactively and simultaneously with the questions posed by the organizing FSMLR team. In this document, the result of this exercise is collected and provided as an annex (*annex 5*). The purpose of using this interactive method was to develop a livelier debate. Once the interactive results were shown, the public debate began, following the World Café methodology to establish the definitive recommendations agreed by the participants.

The last step of this procedure was the reading of the final recommendations. As well, the participants were completing a quality survey on PRT, the results of which are analyzed in this document. All the anonymous surveys carried out are also attached as an annex (*annex 6*). With this public reading, the *First GreenHeritage Policy Round Table* (M13) was considered closed. It should be underlined that lunches and dinners, represented important moments to socialise and initiate interesting debates on the topics of the round tables.

2.4.3. Trigger questions

Fundamental to the success of the debates at the different tables was the preparation of the triggering questions that started the debates, stimulating but also providing the debate direction and addressing different interventions of the participants. The use of D2.2 "*Primary and secondary data research findings*" was of vital importance in order to have questions valid both for the general issue represented by CC and more specifically on its effects on ICH. The trigger questions used in the first-round table, where general aspects were discussed, and those used in the second-round table, more linked to specific aspects, are described below. There was no need to prepare trigger questions for the third-round table since these were based on the results of the two previous ones.

- **Trigger questions for the first-round table:**

- **Introduction questions to the subject**

- Do you notice that **Climate Change** is affecting your life, and the place where you live?
- There are several definitions of ICH. **How do you define ICH?**
- Do you think that **relationship** between ICH and CC really exists?
- How do you think CC will affect ICH in the **future**?
- Have you ever considered the impact / consequences of this?
- Do you think it could represent an important issue?



- **Questions related to society and public authorities.**
 - In your opinion, is the society aware of the implications of CC impact on ICH?
 - In your opinion, what is the society's **level of knowledge about climate change**: is it well-informed or uninformed, and what about Intangible Cultural Heritage?
 - Are the people in charge of decisions aware of the problem?
 - What is the view of experts/researchers on this problem? **Is this problem being studied sufficiently?**
 - Is this topic being covered by the **media**?
 - What role are public authorities / policy makers or politics playing in this field? Are they active or not? Should they intervene or do they have to wait for the society and experts' inputs?

- **Questions about specific problems in the ICH and CC fields, to go from the general to the particular**
 - Is it important to talk about the implications between CC and ICH?
 - In your opinion, where CC is more affecting ICH, and why?

- **Trigger questions for the second-round table:**

- **Generic questions to any table**
 - What is the ICH you master and why?
 - In your opinion, which of the main consequences of CC (drought, desertification, increase in temperature, etc...) are those that most affect the ICH?
 - In which way those traditions are affected by the CC?
 - Who are the stakeholders involved in that tradition?
 - Of those stakeholders, are there anyone who have expressed an opinion on the effects of climate change?
 - What particular problems does it raise?
 - Has any solution/mitigation action been proposed at different levels (community, regional/national/European level)?
 - What solutions/mitigation actions can you propose to address/solve the problems raised?



- **Specific questions for each table**

Food customs (table 1)

- *In the Faroe Islands, there is a tradition that is inventoried as ICH. It is the hunting of a bird named puffin. In the last fifty years it has been noticed a 70% decrease in the number of these birds. According to different studies, CC is a factor affecting this decline, as a result, for example, of the increase in water temperature causing them to lack food. Different studies on other European traditions go along the same lines. Our Latvian colleagues observed that the increase in sea water temperature was causing the decline of lamprey fish, as well. **Do you know anything similar in Spain? Could something similar affecting paella tradition? Is the increase in water temperature causing a decrease in the quality of products or their disappearance?***
- *In the study mentioned previously, they also give other reasons that may be interesting in our field, too. Two are of particular interest to us: 1 - The presence of predators or non-traditional fauna that displaced the previous one. 2 – Oil contamination of the coastline prevents the presence of birds. Pollution is a reason that we also included when we did our report on paella, in the sense that an increase in pollution in the Albufera lowered the quality of the rice: **Have you noticed anything similar? Do you think that CC is behind the pollution? What is being done to remedy it?***
- *Concerning the case of the wine culture in Germany, until now, increased temperatures led to a longer growing season and a higher quality product. The effects caused by CC through droughts, hail, etc, are now well-known. This supposed positive effect of CC, also appears in the availability of edible plants and the agricultural tradition of carob on the island of Crete. In this sense, CC had brought positive aspects. **Can CC be positive for some kind of ICH? Do you know any similar case?***
- *CC is causing extreme conditions, major droughts, or torrential rains in short periods of time. **How can it affect the ICH?***
- *In the case of paella, its ingredients are perfectly determined. **In the event that the rice does not come from La Albufera or that the typical garrofon disappears, could we still continue talking about paella?***



Knowledge and technical skills (table 2)

- *One of the conclusions from the GreenHeritage project case studies in different European countries is that many celebrations that were held at the beginning of each agricultural activity, are changing as a consequence of climate change (such as planting which is done later), then causing an imbalance between the traditional activity and its celebration. **Do you have experienced the same feeling? This temporary imbalance between agricultural activity and the time of its celebration, can it lead to the disappearance of the manifestation?***
- *Similarly, **can longer summers or droughts affect phenomena such as transhumance?***
- *On Lemnos, a Greek island in the Aegean, they have a system of farms called Mandras. They told us that the excessive heat makes unfeasible to go out for doing field work after 11 in the morning. In Extremadura, a woman who practiced traditional dances told us that as a result of the excessive heat, very aggressive, had caused them to no longer gather to continue practicing that dance. **Do you think it is something circumstantial and very limited? Can it generally affect other manifestations of ICH?***
- *In Spain and Greece, when talking about CC and ICH, the issue of the demographic crisis and depopulation of the rural world immediately came up, which in many cases affects different manifestations of the ICH. **Is there a relationship between the CC, the demographic crisis and, finally, the ICH?***
- *One of the manifestations of ICH that is practically present in all European countries is that one of the **Dry-Stone walling technique**. One observation raised from Italian case studies was related to CC causing the collapse of these structures, with the consequent danger for the people of the territory, even causing many people to abandon old structures on terraces, etc. Furthermore, there were practically no professionals who could repair these structures. **Do you think that the CC is the main-responsible for the destruction of these structures and competencies or that it is simply contributing to it? Is there any solution/mitigation to save these types of structures? In your opinion, do you think that these structures are not considered important, so that when they are destroyed, they do not generate any reaction from society?***
- *In the previous case, some owners and associations observed that excessive bureaucracy made difficult repairing these structures. **Is there an excess of bureaucracy in some cases that could harm certain kind of the ICH?***



- *Another observation, about the dry-stone walling terraces indicated that when several structures were destroyed, some active agricultural activities ceased. Can the CC, impacting ICH, affect the economic activity of a certain community?* (For example, from a tourist point of view, also the not occurrence of a specific event).
- **Can the low profitability of some ICH manifestations in their connection with CC, threaten the subsistence of these traditions, for example, transhumance?** (i.e.: replacement of transhumant livestock with stable farms)
- **Does the quality of the pastures affect a tradition such as transhumance? Can the CC effects lower the pasture quality?**
- **Do some ICH traditions (transhumance) benefit from increasingly common phenomena such as fires, as CC effects?**

Traditions, performing arts and others (table 3)

- *One of the conclusions from the GreenHeritage project case studies in different European countries is that many celebrations that were held at the beginning of each agricultural activity, are changing as a consequence of climate change (such as planting which occurs later), then causing an imbalance between the traditional activity and its celebration. Do you have the same feeling? Could it generate a problem for the development of a future activity?*
- *In Spain and Greece, when talking about CC and ICH, the issue of the demographic crisis and depopulation of the rural world has immediately been pointed out, which in many cases affects different manifestations of the ICH. Is there a relationship between the CC, the demographic crisis and, finally, the ICH?*
- **Can the CC effects produce the end of some ICH traditions?** *For example, certain festivities that are celebrated on certain dates, risk being suppressed as a result of extreme weather phenomena. An example is in the Amalfi area where the procession to the Sanctuary of Mary Santissima Avvocata sometimes has problems as a result of the absence of water in the springs. Another one concerns the end of the glaciers in the Alps that can compromise an activities like mountaineering.*

2.4.4. Promotion

The promotion of the event was developed in several ways: press releases sent to traditional media, publications on different social networks with information related

to the event and, finally, distribution of the promotional video through social networks.

- **Press releases:** During the PRT organization process, our communications team released two press releases to traditional media; of course, they were also posted on the FSMLR's corporate social networks. The first dated October 25, 2023, while the second was launched on November 14, 2023 (*annex 7*). The audience impact, as reported by our communication team, was 844536.59, while the equivalent advertising value was 20285.38 euros (*annex 8*).
- **Social networks:** The press releases, as well as other information alluding to the PRT, were posted on the FSMLR's social networks: *X, Facebook, Instagram, and YouTube*. They were also shared with other specialized media so that they could be shared.
- **Promotional audiovisual recording:** One of the tasks of the present activity related to *D5.6 Policy Round Table* was to commission an audiovisual recording to promote the PRT. In the previous paragraphs, this matter was already discussed. Once realised, at the end of October, the promotional audiovisual recording was posted on different social networks and shared with the media and stakeholders to promote the event. For the development of the video, all the instructions included in D5.1 "Dissemination plan" were followed, including of course the EU recommendation.

2.4.5. Participation certificate

A certificate of participation was issued (*annex 9*) to the speakers in the PRT, and to participants requesting for it.

Section 3: Methodology

The purpose of this section is to analyze the models, methods and dynamics used to collect the data that make up the final results. Several of them were already defined in the GA, although in some cases, some changes/improvements were produced to expand data collection.

3.1 Models and methods used

3.1.1. Quadruple Helix

These models and methods are on conceptual model that expands the notion of innovation and development by including four main interrelated actors. Traditionally, the triple helix model of innovation refers to a set of interactions between academia (the university), industry and government, to foster economic and social development, as described in concepts such as the knowledge economy and knowledge society. Consequently, the Triple Helix involves universities, industry, and government as key actors in the innovation process. The Quadruple Helix 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 perfectly justified. In fact, the Quadruple Helix involves representatives from all members of society, public authorities, industry, academia, and citizens. Public authorities include government and regional development agencies and policy makers.

In this model, the four components (university, industry, government, and stakeholders) work together, influencing and collaborating to foster innovation. This means that in addition to the traditional roles of research (university), 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. To apply this model, was clearly expressed in the GreenHeritage GA.

3.1.2. World Café

In the GreenHeritage GA it was already decided to use this 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 host who guides the conversation.

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 on the surface of the tables 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. World Interactive Café

It was the methodology chosen for the third PRT round table. This option was selected for better data collection and to have a simpler way to write final recommendations.

It can be defined as an interactive session where participants gather around the table to discuss a specific topic. Each table has a moderator who facilitates conversation, using a device with access to *Mentimeter*.

During each discussion round, participants use *Mentimeter* to share key ideas, opinions or questions related to the topic under discussion. They can submit answers to open questions, vote in polls or make comments in real time through the platform.



The moderator summarizes the highlights of the discussion and collects responses in the tool for sharing all in a final session.

Mentimeter can be displayed on a shared screen for all participants to see and discuss the key findings from each table. This encourages collective reflection and allows for a synthesis of ideas to obtain a more complete view of the topic discussed.

This combination of methodologies promotes active participation, collaboration, and the exchange of ideas, allowing the use of the *Mentimeter* digital tool to capture and visualize participants' contributions in real time.

In the results section, the results obtained through this methodology will be discussed (*annex 5*).

3.2 Tools used for data collection.

3.2.1. Mentimeter

As already underlined, *Mentimeter*, can be defined as an online tool designed for public participation and engagement during presentations, training sessions, meetings, or events. It was used in the Third-round table, allowing presenters to create interactive polls, open-ended questions, quizzes, and real-time voting sessions that can be displayed in real-time via a digital platform.

Users can access *Mentimeter* from their mobile devices or computers through a code or link provided by the presenter. Once connected, they can respond to questions posed by the presenter, either by selecting predefined options in surveys, writing open-ended responses, or participating in interactive activities such as word clouds or rankings.

Participant responses are updated in real time and can be displayed visually in the form of graphs, tables, or word clouds, allowing the presenter and audience to view and analyze the results instantly. This dynamic facilitates active participation, encourages interaction between the presenter and the audience, and allows presentations to be more attractive and participatory.

Mentimeter is used in a variety of contexts, from educational and business environments to conferences, facilitating the collection of opinions, decision making based on real-time data and generating meaningful discussions between participants.

3.2.2. Audiovisual recording to communicate the conclusions of the PRT.

This opportunity was used during the PRT, according to what included in the GreenHeritage GA. It should facilitate the participation of ICH representatives as well as of local knowledge bearers, so facilitating communication. A translation from English to the local language was also included. The first idea was to develop the PRT in English, but since the entire participants spoke the local language (Spanish) it was decided to develop the event in Spanish. Nevertheless, it was planned to include the translation in English so that other interested subjects from any other country could



access the development and conclusions of the event (event recorded, translated, and published). To this aim, the project's communications team, was in charge of recording the inaugural conference, different shots of the event, statements from all participants and the final recommendations. An audiovisual recording has been realised, lasting less than 2 hours, whose translation into English was contracted, according to the regulations established by the GA. It could be published at the end of December 2023 and serve as a final summary of the event. Moreover, it can improve the communication and dissemination strategies related to the first PRT of the project (M13).

The outline of this recording is as follows:

- Inaugural conference.
- Individualized interview with participants answering different triggering questions.
- Presentation of final recommendations.

Audiovisual recording key:

- Duration less than 2 hours.
- Dissemination on all the project's dissemination channels.
- Translation to English.
- Public presentation of the issues related to CC effects on ICH.
- Increased dissemination of the GH project.

Of course, all participants in the audiovisual recording signed an authorization according to the model *included in D1.7 "Privacy and Open Data policy and procedures"*. The developed consensus model is presented as (*Annex 2*). In the same way, for the development of the recording, all the indications included in *D5.1 "Dissemination plan"* were followed, which include all the EU recommendations.

3.3 Topics and focus areas discussed

This section includes the main focus topics discussed during the round tables, which were previously selected by the FSMLR based on the confirmed participants.

3.3.1. General aspects related to the climate change effects on intangible cultural heritage

This general theme is what opened the debate of the first-round table. The goal for the panelists was to identify how climate change specifically affects intangible cultural heritage, considering factors such as environmental changes, natural disasters, and variations in weather patterns derived by CC. Document and catalog intangible cultural heritage at risk, including practices, knowledge and traditions that could be threatened by climate change, was considered important. Promote awareness about the importance of intangible cultural heritage and the issues created by climate change, was achieved by involving different actors, from local communities to government authorities and international organizations.



3.3.2. Specific problems related to specific manifestations of intangible cultural heritage.

In the second session, three round tables were organized by topic that were related to the expertise of the participants and to the case studies developed by the FSMLR for D2.2 “*Primary and secondary data research findings*”, for which some of the participants had been included in its drafting. The following three focus areas were chosen.

- **Food customs:** The intersection between climate change and intangible cultural heritage, specifically in food customs such as *paella*, reveals a deep connection between the preservation of traditional recipes and the environmental impact from CC. Climate change affects the key ingredients of iconic dishes, such as paella, by altering the availability and quality of local products, such as rice, saffron or seafood. The conservation of these culinary traditions not only involves protecting the recipes, but also ensuring the sustainability of the resources necessary for their preparation, promoting responsible agricultural and fishing practices. This approach requires strategies that combine cultural preservation with CC adaptation measures to safeguard both gastronomic diversity and local ecosystems.
- **Technical knowledge and skills:** Their manifestations are clearly threatened by environmental impacts induced by CC. One of the main examples worked on was *transhumance*, an ancient method of seasonal grazing, faces challenges due to climate variability, such as changes in rainfall patterns, droughts, and disturbances in grasslands. The preservation of this practice involves not only safeguarding technical grazing skills, but also adapting them to new climatic conditions, encouraging the conservation of grazing routes and 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, reformatting arts and others:** 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. This approach requires safeguarding both artistic practices and the natural environments where they are developed, integrating adaptation strategies to climate change to protect and promote these cultural manifestations in a context of environmental transformations triggered by CC.

Section 4: Results

4.1 First round table

4.1.1. Purpose

It was the first debate table of the PRT. A joint table was held lasting approximately two hours in which the general aspects of the CC impacting on ICH were discussed. The purpose was to promote conservation strategies and highlight the importance of safeguarding these cultural manifestations in the face of the present environmental challenges as effect of CC. In addition, the aim was to identify collaborative solutions and concrete actions to protect and preserve this intangible cultural legacy in a context of accelerated climate change.

4.1.2. Participant by sectors

Moderator	FSMLR
Facilitators	FSMLR
Participant related sectors	Academic Research Business Society Government Government Academic Research Government Society Academic Research Academic Research Academic Research Society Society Government Business Society Society

4.1.3. Methodology

World Café methodology was used, in which the members worked together. It was a closed session for invited participants.

4.1.4. Results

Initial reflections and the relationship between ICH and CC:

- a) **Do you notice that Climate Change is affecting your life, and the place where you live?**



- CC is especially noticeable in **access to water**, due to drought. In some municipalities in summer, it has been necessary to bring water for human consumption. In the future, the increase in temperature and lack of rain may change the conditions of crops such as vines, cherry trees, and fruit trees. It affects ecological, economic, and social aspects. Currently, there are diverse and several transformations impacting ICH, some of them less obvious, which are still related to changes in the uses of the environment, such as social crises, population displacements, major landscape transformations due to energy installations, etc.
- **CC and ICH affecting each other.** The ICH is multidimensional, it is an element of cohesion, it is the identity of a people and a society, it is customs, values, etc. In recent years we have had changes in uses making us more consumerist and individualistic, thus affecting and contributing to CC, to same extent.
- The effects can be social, political, religious, and economic. In this sense, a local resource can be lost and can cause large social migrations bringing to a new form of culture, new uses, and customs. On many occasions, migrants do not have access to spaces where they can practice their traditions and elements of their culture, even to traditional crops and techniques that produce foods typical of their gastronomy with the least possible impact. Sometimes, this produces a lack in the feeling of belonging to the new territory. The **depopulation** that can occur in a territory is another effect. Also, the impact produced by renewable energy sources, can affect certain areas and the related (such as the installation of wind farms or photovoltaic fields).

b) There are several definitions of ICH. How do you define ICH?

- We follow the UNESCO definition: Intangible cultural heritage or *“living heritage”* that refers to the practices, expressions, knowledge, or techniques transmitted by communities from generation to generation.
- The ICH is made up of a set of elements that surrounds us and in which we are immersed. It is the fruit of a traditional way of living that is more collective and sustainable than the current one, characterised by individualism and economic criteria.
- It is necessary to reflect on the traditions that deserve to be maintained or recovered, or even disdained. We must value tradition but prioritize and select what is appropriate today.



Figure 1: Participants at the First-Round Table. All the people appearing in the photos relating to the event have given their consent to the disclosure of their image, according to the project procedures/consent form.

c) Do you think that relationship between ICH and CC really exists?

- We are witnessing the disappearance of many manifestations of the ICH. In the 80s, the Sierra de Francia (Salamanca) had a rich list of Cultural Crafts, jewelry, goldsmithing, shoemaking, forging, stonework, popular mountain embroidery [today BIC (asset of cultural interest) since 2022], some extinct and others in the process of extinction, like chestnut basketry. Rural exodus and changes in globalized social behavior were threats to ICH survival, that now are becoming real. The manifestations that are preserved, in the field of celebrations for example, have undergone very rapid changes due to tourism, sometimes lacking their authenticity.
- CC is not a natural phenomenon; it is caused by man and by the consumerist and polluting model. It has a dimension that makes it difficult to control and its influence on intangible heritage is another of its negative consequences. It can even affect the survival of the species, even more than ICH. What seems clear is that human action is accelerating it and making it deeper and with greater global consequences.

d) How do you think CC will affect ICH in the future?

- ICH resides in the **carriers** and in the communities. Any variation in the natural environment that has a great impact on depopulation will undoubtedly lead to ICH extinction. The main threat to the survival of the ICH is **DEPOPULATION**.
- It would be interesting to learn from what the ICH transmits and take advantage of it to apply more sustainable life models.



- The phenomena of **international migrations**, partly motivated by the CC, are or will be very relevant, since their own traditions are diluted, mixed, and modified or disappeared. These phenomena are partly logical and have occurred throughout history. Traditions shouldn't be seen as static.

e) Have you ever considered the impact / consequences of this?

- Yes, of course, but rather in the conservation of the **biodiversity** of the natural environment. Let us not forget that we are talking about natural areas that have had very ancient settlements and have shaped the natural environment in sustainable ways for centuries.
- Local communities, those working in contact with nature and communities that are bearers of ICH forms are the ones who can most clearly refer to the consequences that are already evident.
- There are also individual actions that can be made from ethics and personal identity contributing to mitigate the most negative consequences of this process.
- The worst is the loss of know-how, ancestral knowledge, and collective identities.

f) Do you think it could represent an important issue?

- Of course, everything that affects the *disappearance of rural communities, bearers, and guarantors of the conservation of ICH, puts it at risk*. But we think that in our case, it has already been put at risk of extinction due to the problem of depopulation in previous decades.
- It is necessary to reflect on the traditions that deserve to be maintained or recovered, or even disdained. We must value tradition but prioritize and select what is appropriate today.
- The ICH is greatly affected by depopulation, which leaves it without natural relief; the transmission of tradition and its contents is in danger. It is supported by both physical goods and objects and symbolic values and contents.

g) Are there forums where it is considered whether CC is going to affect the survival of the human species? Can CC help providing a positive effect on ICH?

- The CC are cycles, scientific certainties vary with time and research, but it is clear that since the industry appeared on Earth, more evident and rapid changes have occurred, so the CC cannot be stopped, although we can reduce the impact and its acceleration.
- The scenarios planned for 2050 in Spain, in relation to the increase in temperature or rise in sea level, are accelerating. The climate has influenced high mountain areas and, therefore, their culture and crops in these areas. Crops from the south of the Peninsula are adapting to the northern third of Spain, obtaining good products.
- The CC affects the livestock tradition, also threatened by new ways of life that cause an absence of generational change, leaving no other option than large macro farms since the local has no strength. In areas where there are no pastures



or livestock, large fires occur that threaten all the species that live in that territory, including humans.

- We must refer to the ICH and tradition as something that is mobile, each generation leaves its mark on tradition and adapts it to its times. Likewise, tradition must be valued with perspective, since everything it provides could be not good, such as some practices with animals, machismo, etc. The CC has an impact in all areas, therefore, on the ICH as well and it is one of the most vulnerable variables. We are too late to mitigate the effects, but we must adapt and see vernacular knowledge and tradition as a source of knowledge and extract the benefit of these practices on which we can rely.

h) What measures can be carried out to mitigate the effects of CC?

- **Energy transition.** Wind farms, macro photovoltaic fields, energy communities or the design of cities (oriented towards urban gardens) can be a tool to recover traditional practices, as long as they do not affect or endanger territories where these practices are being carrying out (e.g. productive farmland on which photovoltaic panels are installed, causing a loss of said land, making it uncultivable for years, accelerating the depopulation process and threatening a vulnerable trade in Spain in these times).
- The CC is a factor that influences the socioeconomic change in which we live. All ICH manifestations are based on elements inherited by people, such as Salamanca embroidery, popular jewelry, shepherd huts, etc. These activities are conditioned by the vernacular activity generated by the ICH, behind it is the “*know-how*” and there is knowledge, therefore, that is being lost, consequently producing a loss of identity of these people.

i) Other topics of interest developed?

- Political actions to protect ICH are global in nature and poorly adapted to the local realities that define this type of heritage. They put a lot of focus on “transition” actions (energy, for example, or digital...) while specific cases and needs are not addressed.
- The CC affects an ancient traditional technique, such as **beekeeping**. The communities that carry this profession are those that have most noticed a change in the behavior of bees directly related to CC. Pollination and production dates have changed and many bees in the hives leave and do not return.

Questions linked to society and public powers.

j) Do you notice that Climate Change is affecting your life, and the place where you live?

- Firstly, we think that society in general does not understand the concept of ICH. Society, as a general rule, focuses on the material and tangible elements of ICH.



For example, due to a misunderstanding of what ICH means by certain social representatives, it causes that traditional costumes of a certain place are decorated and loaded with elements foreign to that place, to produce a greater attractiveness in a celebration, but distorting the original idea of ICH.

k) In your opinion, what is the society's level of knowledge about climate change is it well-informed or uninformed, and about Intangible Cultural Heritage?

- Limited. *The ICH concept is a relatively new concept.* The societies that carry the ICHs become aware of their importance only based on tourism activity. They are distinctive features, much appreciated by the urban environment, but which are valorised only in the rural community itself through the eyes of experts who approach the good and attractiveness of tourism.

l) Are the people in charge of decisions aware of the problem?

- The lack of understanding, in general, and in institutions in particular, of the fact that ICH, by its definition, cannot be assigned to administrative demarcations (such as provincial ones), creates a problem that can hinder ICH protection. In fact, it rather come from small communities, cities, areas, or regions.
- There are different dimensions of the problem and the actions adopted, local/regional/national/global scale, and in that sense the interventions and actors are at different levels.
- In the *Spanish Climate Change Law*, the word “culture” is absent. Aspects linked to heritage are not studied in school, they are not found in the academic curriculum. The *Faro Convention* (Council of Europe Framework Convention on the Value of Cultural Heritage for Society) was signed in 2005 although Spain did not ratify it until 2020.

m) What are the views of experts/researchers on this problem, and is this problem being sufficiently studied?

- At an academic and expert level, ICH is being studied from the perspective of anthropology, a perspective that in our opinion is appropriate. However, it remains an endogenous reason for study. The transfer to society, to the carrier populations, continues to be under the prism of tourist traction.
- Action must be based on data and knowledge, and ethics intervenes, although it must be accepted that it is contextual.

n) Is it a topic that is being covered by the media?

- In few cases, and in a very specific way.

o) What role are public authorities / policy makers or politics playing in this field? Are they active or not? Should they intervene or they have to wait for the society and experts' inputs?

- The ICH is not directly involved in the public authority's competencies. Unlike immovable heritage, which since long time has had administrations focusing on its



safeguard, the ICH belongs to communities, to a specific society, and requires, for its safeguarding, transmission, and promotion, and the community feels it as an identity. As living heritage, its registration is not enough; it will survive, or it will not. If rural societies are doomed to disappear due to population desertification, the ICH will die with them.

- **There is a lack of awareness and sensitisation** through educational policy, which gives rise to little social awareness, little movement, and associations around the issue.
- International institutions do not have political sovereignty, the capacity to act and produce documents of recommendations and doctrinaire opinions is lacking.
- From a biological point of view, we are animals and, therefore, we produce an impact on the environment, from the moment we develop as a species fire arises. In this sense, we must understand the context in which culture develops, where knowledge is essential. People needs someone to guide them, and it is reflected in the democratic system where we elect our leaders. Knowledge needs to know the problems around us (local, national, or transnational). There are problems that are local, but when they are communicated, they become national or even go beyond; we must turn to different areas based on those problems in order to solve them.
- The Bierzo area (León) has changed from being a mining area to being full of wind and photovoltaic parks in areas that are ICH and all this even strongly affects the *Camino de Santiago*. Ecological transition policies should consider the place where these energy sources are installed, since it is the territory itself that must be protected.
- At the pinnacle of knowledge there is ethics, and on this concept we must work with the communities that carry it forward. The presence or absence of women in certain practices is determined by historical eras and, if we dig back into history, there probably are some. Iberdrola and big companies are colonizing; politics is separate. We depend on biodiversity (sun, water, nature), ICH interacts with the environment, we have lost those practices and that relationship with the land.
- The **Law** is the framework, applying it is the citizens' job. When we make a declaration of a BIC, the first thing that is done is dissemination and there is no education about these assets in schools. The Spanish CC Law talks about food policy, but it does not talk about culture. Therefore, we do not have to talk about law, but about **jurisprudence**.
- Social awareness, mobility, a sense of belonging to a community, education and the creation of associations are important. It is the manipulation of the media that prevents social mobility. Associations are born out of citizen participation and are very important. Likewise, the mayors of the municipalities are very strong in the dissemination of heritage.

p) Other topics of interest developed.



- **Education and training** are very important to mitigate this situation, including the training of teachers themselves.
- It is also important to be an activist based on knowledge and from the Third Sector; NGOs and associations can channel citizen participation. In this sense, the investments and ordinances derived from the town councils are also very important due to their proximity to social realities.
- As a general strategy, *Heritage must be placed at the center of cultural actions.*

4.2 Second round table

4.2.1. Purpose

In the second debate, three thematic round tables were formed (on-. food customs; technical knowledge and skills; traditions, performing arts and others). It was one of the most important events of the PRT. It was held in two sessions with a break and lasted approximately three hours in which different specific aspects of the topic of each table were debated.

4.2.2. Participants by sectors

In the following tables the participants are described according to the sector they represent

1st Table	Food customs
Facilitator	FSMLR
Participant related sectors	Academic Research Business Government Government Society Government

2nd Table	Technical knowledge and skills
Facilitator	FSMLR
Participant related sectors	Academic Research Academic Research Business Society Government Society



3rd Table	Traditions, performing arts and others
Facilitator	FSMLR
Participant related sectors	Academic Research Society Government Society Academic Research Society

4.2.3. Methodology

The methodology used was the World café in which members worked at three separate tables. It was a closed session for invited participants.

4.2.4. Results

1- Round table “Food customs”

a) What particular problems does CC raise in the ICH of food habits?

- **Phenology can be defined as events that occur** that occur throughout the life of a plant or animal. In this sense, cases are being studied in which plants are not able to adapt to CC, when the plant advances its flowering time and blooms earlier, the animal's cycles do not coincide, pollination is hindered.
- The traditional use of **pesticides and agrochemicals** for weeds or rodents is harmful to CC and promotes desertification.
- CC is affecting traditional agriculture, both the producer and the consumer. The malicious use of our soils and CC affects this conventional agriculture model and that must be changed completely: the production model, social factors, etc.
- The variation in sea temperature affects the ICH.
- The variation in the water table has an impact on phenology, agriculture, water availability and the variability of natural resources.
- Extreme events such as droughts or floods.
- CC is accelerating 100 or 150 years ahead of schedule.



Figure 2: Participants at the Round Table “Food custom”. All the people appearing in the photos relating to the event have given their consent to the disclosure of their image, according to the project procedures/consent form.

b) In the case of Valencian *paella*, its ingredients are perfectly determined. In the event that the rice does not come from La Albufera or that the typical garrofon disappears, could we continue talking about *paella*?

- We are not going to lose the food as ICH, but traditional uses can play an important role.
- The same plant species has been selected by farmers in areas where it has better adapted to CC changes. For the first time the CC is unpredictable, and we have to react to it. For this reason, traditional crops are affected by CC and an adaptation of these has to occur, depending on the territory and the impact of CC.
- **Invasive species** represent a problem that threatens species, plants and other organisms and can put traditional practices associated with them at risk or even cause their loss.
- The ICH associated with food habits is more affected by globalization and the ways of life that it has brought and that we have assimilated in a short period of time, than the CC itself. However, in the face of the loss of traditional gastronomic customs due to industrialisation and the rise of fast food, there is now a movement associated with "real food" and unprocessed products, meaning a return to traditional cuisine. Likewise, the rise of organic food and km 0 is also a return to traditional farming methods and local products.



c) What is so special in Valencian paella or other food customs to be considered as ICH? Are they environmentally sustainable?

- **Paella Valenciana** is much more than a paella, than a meal and cooked foods. It is a dish that emerged as a consequence of the history of a place, Valencia, and the civilizations that have lived there and their contributions. Likewise, paella continues today as a Sunday meal, which is cooked at home as a family and without haste, where one of the attendees brings someone from outside, it is a meeting, it is going to collect firewood in the mountains all together and prepare the paella over low heat. Something similar happens with the slaughter; apart from the food, it has the cultural part.
- This ICH food is associated with traditional practices such as cultivating forest species for traditional gastronomic use. This also entails a sustainable use of the forest, which is cared for and conserved by the community itself (they are the ones who cut the firewood for its use).
- Disengagement from the ICH and traditions sometimes leads to the loss of traditional uses. On the Cantabrian coast, the forest mass has increased in recent years, however, there are places where the plants do not grow vigorously, and this is due to a lack of knowledge of what the original soil was like. Another example is the reforestation policies of the 1960s in La Lora, by means of which all the native species were destroyed and a place that originally had another function was made productive with plants where a colony of a peculiar species of butterfly used to live.

d) Can CC be positive for some manifestations of ICH, and do you know of any similar cases?

- No, in the sense that in some places there may be a year of prosperity in a certain territory and harvest, where it was not before. However, in said territory the cultivation is not traditional. Last year in Castilla y León, the cereal harvest has been a disaster due to an intense and prolonged drought. Similarly, the same thing happens in Africa where coffee can be considered to be in danger of extinction.
- Extreme conditions clearly influence ICH. This must be used as a tool for adaptation to certain conditions, since it comes from the collective knowledge that has been forged throughout humanity, and it can be used as something positive for us.
- The CC impact can be so tremendous, due to drought, for example, inducing an increase of immigrants in a territory, impacting on the traditions of this territory. As well on the people, therefore, the impact can be very negative. It is very important listening to the people who are maintaining the gastronomy traditions, we must adopt them and not criminalize them, since they are respectful of the Environment. We should be able to bring it to the big cities, which are the centers where the majority of the population is currently concentrated.



SOLUTIONS

- **EDUCATION.** It is an effective tool to mitigate the effects of CC. It can be done in several ways:
 - **Workshops in schools** to promote ICH conservation and environmental education.
 - Invite older people to schools/institutes to contribute to good practices, extracurricular activities, make a school garden, deal with it within thematic sessions or through a common project.
 - Optional subject which depends on the Autonomous Community, and which can be applied in Pre-school, Primary and Secondary.
 - Transversal project in several subjects. Through an ERASMUS + project in Amaya (Burgos), the Las Loras Geopark was studied by students in all subjects, focusing on it from various perspectives.
 - Project at Centre level, deriving policy that involves the Centres and continues despite changes in policy and education laws.
- **INVESTIGATION.** Investigate the potential of plant varieties and how they can respond to climate changes and temperature variability or drought; manage resources (ITAGRA is an Institute that studies this or the Las Loras test fields). We also need to create banks of original species, as the species we have today are genetic adaptations. Research into the diversity of forests is also essential, including the regeneration of areas with indigenous trees.
- **DEGROWTH APPROACH OF RICH COUNTRIES.** It is essential for a change in the capitalist model, consumerism, media, urban life, etc. It is essential if the ICH has to survive.
- **INVESTMENT IN THE FIELD.** These investments must be long term and must not be abandoned. There are areas, such as the north of Palencia, where a lot of money has been invested in irrigation systems so that the fields are focused on this system, however, this system is being abandoned in favour of dry farming, changing potatoes for cereals. This is due to the work involved, as well as the low economic profitability that also comes into play.
- **HIGHER PERCENTAGE OF THE PRICE TO THE PRODUCER AND NOT TO THE INTERMEDIARIES.** Government subsidies to farmers and winners, such as the CAP, are not the solution for a boom in the primary sector. The price of the products should be protected, and the producer should be able to make a profit, so that it is not inflated by intermediaries. Raising the price to the consumer is not the solution either.
- **PROVIDE BASIC RESOURCES SO THAT PEOPLE SEE THE PRIMARY SECTOR ATTRACTIVE.** Provide financial incentives, train, accept and perform work without demeaning and make these practices compensate. Likewise, the cultural paradigm according to which "to be successful you have to work in the city" must be broken. to implement this, education is also fundamental.
- **REDUCE AGROCHEMICALS AND INSECTICITY.** In this way, a return to traditional and ecological agriculture, more friendly and respectful of the



environment, is intended. Weeds are essential to collect pollinators and thus promote truly sustainable management.

- **DURABILITY OF LAWS.** Laws protecting ICH must be external to politics and endure despite changes. Likewise, bureaucracy is a problem, and it is necessary to provide structures that can support ICH.
- **INTERMEDIATE FIGURE BETWEEN THE LOCAL POPULATION AND THE ADMINISTRATIVE PART OR CREATE A PRIVATE ADMINISTRATION.** A self-employed person cannot be in charge of finding projects, subsidies, or processing documentation, hence the importance of an intermediate figure that links the local population with the administrative part, carrying out the work of a manager. A private administration or an NGO can also be an option.
- **PROMOTE EXTENSIVE LIVESTOCK FARMING.** As opposed to more intensified uses or large macro-farms, extensive livestock farming offers solutions to CC and its effects.
- **TO ASSOCIATE PRODUCERS.** We live in a world where individualism prevails and there is no group vision. We must work from “bottom” to “up” and increase scientific knowledge with ICH experts.
- **PRESERVE THE SOCIAL ASPECT OF TRADITION.** Paella is not only paella; it is taking the firewood, making the fire, meeting with family and friends, etc. To maintain this ICH, it is essential that people feel identified with the ICH.

2- Round table “[Technical knowledge and skills](#)”

- a. *One of the conclusions from the GreenHeritage project case studies in different European countries is that many celebrations that were held at the beginning of each agricultural activity, are changing as consequence of climate change (such as planting which is done later), then causing an imbalance between the traditional activity and its celebration. Do you have the same feeling? This temporal imbalance between agricultural activity and the time of its celebration, can it lead to the disappearance of the manifestation?*
 - The CC has affected the periodicity of the events, moving days or even weeks from dates of the past, but it occurred not only because of the CC. There have also been other factors that had a decisive influence on these changes, for example tourism or sporting events had the effect of moving the dates of celebration to reach the largest influx of public: this is the case in the B ardenas Reales. In the past the transhumant herds were given entrance on 18 April, nowadays the date is set according to the most attractive period for the largest number of visitors.



Figure 3: Participants at the Round Table: “Technical knowledge and skills”. All the people appearing in the photos relating to the event have given their consent to the disclosure of their image, according to the project procedures/consent form.

- b. Similarly, **can longer summers or droughts affect events such as transhumance?**
 - These phenomena are closely related to transhumance, as this event depends on pastures and forests, and if these resources become scarce or disappear due to droughts, the event is at risk of conservation.
- c. *On Lemnos, a Greek island in the Aegean, they have a system of farms called Mandras. The excess heat, they told us, makes it unfeasible to go out to do field work after 11 in the morning. In Extremadura, a woman who practiced traditional dances told us that as a result of the excessive heat, to gather together was no longer possible, preventing from continue practicing that dance. Do you think it is something circumstantial and very limited? Can it generally affect other manifestations of ICH?*
 - These events are not one-off or isolated, on the contrary, they are recurrent and increasingly drastic, the manifestations of ICH are often cross-cutting and therefore affected at various levels by these events, either directly or indirectly.
- d. *In Spain and Greece, when talking about CC and ICH, the topic of the demographic crisis and depopulation of the rural world immediately came up, which in many cases affects different manifestations of the ICH. Is there a relationship between the CC, the demographic crisis and, finally, the ICH?*
 - There is a relationship between the three concepts, but demonstrating it is very complex because demography is a field of study on large periods of time, while the CC study, although extreme weather events are evidenced, does not reach the scale of demography. Finally, the ICH manifests deterioration, but does not clearly show the cause agent in most cases.
- e. *One of the manifestations of ICH that is practically present in all European countries is that of the **Dry-Stone technique**. One reflection coming from Italy was that the increase in extreme rainfall was causing the collapse of these structures,*



with the consequent danger for the people of the territory, even causing many people to abandon old structures on terraces, etc. Furthermore, they told us that there was practically no professional who could repair these structures. Do you think that the CC is the main-responsible for the destruction of these structures and competencies or that it is simply contributing to it? Is there any solution/mitigation to save these types of structures? In your opinion, do you think that these structures are not considered important, so that when they are destroyed, they do not generate any reaction from society?

- In most situations, CC is one more cause of deterioration, to be added to others such as globalization, the loss of inhabitants in the territory, the change in cultural trends, etc.
- Maintenance and **preventive conservation** are the two means for safeguarding these types of structures. These structures are undervalued, suffering replacements by structures made of plastic or metal materials among the most common attacks.
- *In the previous case, some owners and associations reflected that excessive bureaucracy made the work difficult when repairing these structures. Is there an excess of bureaucracy in some cases that could harm certain kind of the ICH?*
- In this case, more than an excess of bureaucracy, there is a **legislative vacuum** that does not allow demonstrations to benefit from protection. Also, CC and ICH are absent in environmental, property or economic laws. The problem is that it is very difficult to enforce actions because there are no laws to support.
- f. *Another observation, about the dry-stone terraces indicated that when several structures were destroyed, some active agricultural activities ceased. Can the CC, impacting ICH, affect the economic activity of a certain community?* (Also, from a tourist point of view, some events are not taking place).
- The CC has an impact on the economy of the linked communities that sustain the demonstrations; if the harvests are mediocre, products cannot be generated and the communities will not be able to subsist, and without resources they will not be able to make or repair traditional costumes, for instance.
- g. **Can the low profitability of some ICH manifestations in their connection with CC threaten the subsistence of these traditions, for example, transhumance?** (i.e., replacement of transhumant livestock with stabled farms)
- The social perception of being low-profit trades is a biased view, nowadays there are shepherds and livestock farmers who, thanks to broadcasting channels and social networks, show that their lifestyle is profitable and that they can earn an adequate income.
- h. **Does the quality of the pastures affect a tradition such as transhumance? Can the CC effects lower the pastures quality?**
- Without a doubt, the quality of the pastures determines the selection of grazing routes, and there are cases in which the activity could not be carried out due to the scarcity of water resources.
- i. **Do some ICH traditions (transhumance) benefit from increasingly common phenomena such as fires, as CC effects?**



- The case of transhumance is a clear example of social benefit, as a consequence of the passage of herds through borders, pastures and forests, vegetable fuel is cleaned, avoiding the accumulation of masses with a high risk of fire.

j. Other topics of interest developed

- The ICHs have suffered a gradual and constant degradation since the middle of the last century, globalisation, the change of customs, the migratory movement from the villages to the cities in Spain has emptied the rural environment, leading to the fact that traditions are not continued, and even more, the oral family transmission has been lost, leading to the rise of a negative social perception of agricultural work, livestock, grazing and the rural world, preventing the emergence of entrepreneurial opportunities. The public administration implements measures for the rural environment, but in most cases global actions are adopted that are poorly adapted to local needs and the special characteristics of each natural area. It is necessary to change the trend by acting, rethinking, decreasing, and returning to traditions.
- The necessity of certain events, as in the case of slaughter, is not realized as a need for subsistence, but as respect or memory of a tradition. In these cases the effect is due to changes in consumption, and it is curious that the commercial exploitation of events such as slaughter, or mycological days, promotes tradition, while putting the commercial aspect before the cultural one.
- In all cases, there is a common denominator, namely that the urban community influences the rural environment and ICH based on its consumption habits and interests. This means that there has been a loss of identity, but also of interest in participating as a passive spectator, albeit with preconceived ideas and value judgments that produce a very negative impact. Pastoralism, for example, is seen as a profession of poverty, without expectations and without a future.
- The background that is detected is that the loss of traditions is related to the reduced importance of oral transmission within the family, and this context is more palpable in individuals who live in cities than in rural areas. Since the 1950s in Spain, social policies have encouraged consumption and globalisation, provoking disaffection from the rural to the urban, and even causing people to feel ashamed of their roots. The renunciation of the humble past has undermined social identity in Spain, which is striking when compared to France, where the humble past and roots are an added value to the individual and generate social prestige. In Italy it is relevant how industries such as the textile industry have protected local manufacturers by producing high quality products that are not allowed in mass industry, allowing to valorise the ICH linked to these activities.
- In the family environment, the habit of consumption is manifested in the ideological need to migrate to the cities to obtain great economic benefits; the issue is that there is no return, neither human, nor economic, nor social, to the territories that are donors of human capital. Socially there is no voice, and the ethical question should be included in the social commitment. This is reflected in the fact that urban society has no awareness of what affects its way of life in rural areas, it is a question of attachment to traditions, knowledge, and respect. In the rural community, it is necessary to involve all the actors in the social fabric, even



if it is difficult. This is the initial step, to then generate inventory, maintain traditions, and reinterpret them, if possible. In the Faro agreements, it has been established that the management of ICH assets can be carried out by the community that carries out the events, or by the working groups that protect them; this tool allows the local level to play a more relevant role in conservation. From a social point of view, immigration is an opportunity to include, evolve and share traditions.

- **Education is a fundamental tool** that provides knowledge, training, and dissemination at all educational levels, from childhood to workers. In this sense, it is remarkable how little knowledge there is of the traditions and manifestations at all social levels, which is why dissemination and popularisation are a fundamental tool that complements training.
- Legislation is a complex tool that can help or condemn, depending on the scenario. In the case of the law on patronage, it is a useful law for the support of events and ICH, but donations, crowdfunding or patrons should not be considered as the only or main source of support. In the case of legislation relating to ICH and CC, in most cases their connection is omitted. For example, the Heritage Law of Castilla y León omits CC. There is no legislation on livestock trails. Environmental laws do not mention or consider ICH, creating a gap in protection protocols. Laws conceived at city level are difficult to apply or spread across the territory, and unfortunately the perception is that the laws have failed to protect, and that the institutions have then generated damage instead of protecting the ICH.
- The shoots that can promote the conservation of ICH are in the third sector, and it is there that we must find the resources and tools to prevent ICH events from being lost or reinterpreted as a vehicle for tourism or public attraction. Society has already been transformed, so change needs to come from and with society. Looking to the future, it is essential to encourage personal interest in immaterial culture, but without ideological impositions or limitations, as is happening in bullfighting for example. Redirection or reinterpretation is possible, but traditions should not be allowed to be abolished due to political impositions. As for the new settlers, they are currently a very low percentage, a minority with ideas of reconstruction and good intentions, but without representing a large mass that can generate change in society.
- The private sector can be a support, but as long as it is embedded in a local and not global perspective. Indeed, national, and international companies pose a threat to conservation due to their global interests. In this sense it is important to reflect on what a change in the production model would mean, with greater self-consumption of energy, products, or resources. The implementation of photovoltaic systems on farms is a feasible option when it remains on a local, small scale, but if this is exaggerated, the value it can generate in terms of local impact is undermined. An issue that generates many doubts in the private sector is mercantilist use, delocalized and focused on self-interest. For example, in the case of the wind sector, the plants use the need for decarbonisation and the fight against CC as an argument, building large parks that do not safeguard biodiversity, generating temporary employment without involving and settling the population. The cost of producing a mill does not compensate for the energy generated



beyond the in-kind environmental costs of building new roads and concrete structures.

- The problem that companies face is that economic benefit and social benefit are often not linked, so it is important to evaluate how ICH should be managed and what should be the main type of benefit to be obtained. An example of this is the way in which CAP aid has transformed into mechanisms focused on the economic rather than the social aspect, generating general solutions linked to intensive agriculture rather than the agricultural needs of mountain areas.
- In relation to tourism, it is emphasized that it should not be taken as the only means of action to preserve the demonstrations; tourism can be a secondary vector that adds value to the demonstrations. It is relevant how tourism affects the ICH: in Asturias, there have been complaints from tourists about the sound of the bells, tourism provides opportunities, but in certain situations it is a risk for conservation.
- A case of particular interest is transhumance, which exists all over the world, but in Spain it is different because it is a public service with a legal basis that allows it to address urban risks, transport routes and private actions, which has led to the revaluation of the heritage and the conservation of agricultural and livestock routes. The connection with tradition is also very deep, touching on material elements such as street names: a relevant example is how people do not know the itinerary of the road in their locality, fortunately the road map retains the names and is able to recover and maintain tradition. Another important factor in transhumance is environmental mitigation; transhumance herds protect forests by clearing them, promote local species and avoid investments in forest maintenance. In terms of social value, transhumance generates a slow mobility that allows us to highlight cultural, geographical, and natural values, showing the visitor a perspective in which he can experience the site, and not just stop for a short period of time. It is in fact possible to connect to a tortuous and irregular path having different values compared to a direct path. The visitor will be more than just a spectator. For all these reasons it is important to recover the paths, always keeping in mind first of all that the fulcrum of the intervention is the agricultural need with its associated manifestations, and then come the uses linked to sport, tourism or other activities. In this way the identity is maintained. Regulatory guidelines focus on the asset and its original use, facilitating its preservation while also allowing for other uses. In this way, it defines the framework and establishes priorities, but also allows the creativity of communities to be considered and applied.
- Another interesting case study is the *dry-stone terraces*; they are a case of urgent recovery because their conservation is at risk. During the 20th century they served as environmental protection, currently the deterioration is manifested over hundreds and hundreds of kilometers. A reference to follow in conservation are the terraces of the Tramontana Mountain range in Mallorca, their agricultural use is maintained, at the same time there is a tourist use. Menorca is also another reference, the quality of its dry stonewalls is spectacular, but what is really notable is its use of solar protection for livestock, and this has been possible due to citizen



participation by avoiding harmful installations or modification of its structure: it is an inspiring example.

- The *Camino de Santiago* is the example of how a route or path generates development, in this case it serves to recover the *Forgotten Camino* and use it as a vector of development. It has to be considered as an investment, and the return is not immediate, but requires time.
- The above examples show that both legislation and communities are fundamental pillars for building and maintaining manifestations, but there is one factor that affects them irremediably: changes in nature caused by CC cause all nature-related sectors to suffer and attract fewer visitors, generate a lower volume of products, and make it difficult for inhabitants to maintain their lifestyle. In short, to prevent the community from being stressed, and from producing a risk of fracture, a means to improve and evolve is the training of society and the community to frame and define the problem, applying sustainable and traditional environmental solutions. this is the case of using flocks to clean the mountains avoiding masses of fuel, or maintaining the boundaries and paths with dry stone walls instead of replacing the boundaries with non-traditional materials such as wood or plastic as is done in Asturias. Also, the recovery of more traditional crops, suited to the climate, which despite not having the same productivity are resistant and less dependent on the climate. It is appropriate to extend these actions also with mechanisms on the markets, encouraging the purchase of local and artisanal products and protecting small producers, paying in relation to the quality generated, to contextualize agriculture, which in Castilla y León is about 50% extensive agriculture, giving priority to quality over the quantity, as instead occurs in the case of intensive agriculture.
- In summary, it is necessary to adopt measures at all levels, legislative, executive, and political. ICH is at risk and the solution is a sum of factors always putting the focus on the rural areas, respecting, and protecting the manifestations, prioritising the social value over the economic one. Once these principles are established add values such as tourism, or sport to provide a complementary source of resources, can be considered.

3- Round table “traditions, performing arts and others”

- a. *One of the conclusions from the GreenHeritage project case studies in different European countries is that many celebrations that were held at the beginning of each agricultural activity, are changing as consequence of climate change (such as planting which is done later), then causing an imbalance between the traditional activity and its celebration. Do you have the same feeling? Could it generate a problem for the development of a future activity?*
 - The dates of celebrations nowadays no longer correspond entirely to natural processes. Dates of celebrations have been changed according to tourist interest or other processes of celebration in the rural world (patron saint festivals, etc.), preference for milder times of the year, etc.



- The feeling is that the compromise between maintaining tradition and adapting to the contemporary context is complex and there is an obvious risk that the former will succumb to the latter.
- b. *In Spain and Greece, when talking about CC and ICH, the issue of the demographic crisis and depopulation of the rural world has immediately been pointed out, which in many cases affects different manifestations of the ICH. Is there a relationship between the CC, the demographic crisis and, finally, the ICH?***
- It is an obvious relationship, since the general context and everything that affects social aspects has a direct impact on the manifestations of ICH.
 - These factors produce changes in values and the meaning of objects and symbols.
 - The demographic crisis implies loss of the population having the knowledge on the meanings of traditions.
 - Migratory movements generate transformations in practices, hybridization, appearance of new customs, disappearance of others.
 - The loss of population directly affects the loss of artisanal trades, which have been the repositories of many intangible knowledge and beliefs.
- c. *Can the CC effects produce the end of some ICH traditions? For example, certain festivities that are celebrated on certain dates, risk to be suppressed as a result of extreme weather phenomena. An example is in the Amalfi area where the procession to the Sanctuary of Mary Santissima Avvocata sometimes has problems as a result of the absence of water in the springs. Another one concerns the end of the glaciers in the Alps that can compromise activities like mountaineering.***
- Changes are evident. In the northern regions of Spain, rising temperatures and reduced rainfall are transforming the flow of national and international tourists (more and more people are fleeing the heat of the south), favouring a greater "touristification" of the celebrations.
 - Furthermore, it is expected that this same area will incorporate vine crops in areas where it has not been. It will generate the incorporation of new practices and rituals, in addition to replacing those of its own crops.
 - In central areas of the country, the regional costumes used for winter festivities are unbearable and are modified to make them "lighter."
 - The CC has brought a loss of biodiversity in many areas and with it the traditions, legends, and associated practices will probably disappear.
 - Also, *catastrophic events*, such as large fires, destroy the possibility of maintaining forestry or ancestral natural activities. The disappearance of some of them, such as transhumance, contributes to the increase in environmental damage.
 - In the culinary field, the loss of production - pine nuts, chestnuts, walnuts, mushrooms... - sometimes due to the entry of pests, can affect gastronomic areas and practices.



d. Do you think there are cultural traditions or popular festivities that are at risk due to altered seasons, natural events, or resources that are essential to their celebration?

- Those that do not receive institutional support or support from the host communities are at risk of significantly transforming or disappearing, not only due to environmental changes induced by CC but, above all, due to the changes experienced in the social context.
- In traditional celebrations a distinction can be made. In fact, there are some more intimate practices corresponding to a more domestic, familiar, even personal environment, which can certainly survive if the bearers remain. More “public” celebrations and activities are affected to a greater extent.
- Outdoor activities (pilgrimage, processions...) may be affected, although there are already changes in dates. Adaptation and adjustment to specific conditions is not considered as a damage in itself. The ICH is not static and has transformed over time.
- Some traditions, for example prayers in the face of drought, have even increased.

e. Can climate change contribute to the loss of cultural identity by affecting artistic and traditional manifestations rooted in the relationship with the natural environment?

- CC is considered as another factor that affects the territory and people in a broad sense; it is not a factor that can be isolated. The socioeconomic and cultural changes of recent decades (industrial and urban revolution, rural exodus, globalization, dissolution of traditional family models...) are at the root of the threats to ICH, to which the CC joined.
- Main factors for changes in artistic and traditional manifestations are the demographic and cultural ones.
- It does not affect equally all territories; in our Mediterranean area we have some effects, while in countries in other geographical areas of the world, CC may be forcing and expelling populations and completely uprooting them from their habits.
- Cultural identities are not immovable, we must be careful with that term that can lead to exclusive and discriminatory concepts. The same applies to terms such as authenticity, the true, the legitimate, and so on.

f. In your opinion, will communities be able to adapt their cultural expressions as climate change alters their natural environments and traditional resources or are they in danger of being replaced by others?

- Adaptation and transformation are necessary. The ICH is associated with people's lives, that are not as fossilized museum objects. Therefore, some adaptations should be considered. The global context is difficult to modify. However, small,



and local projects of work, production or traditional practices that behave in a sustainable manner can be tackled.

- However, at least knowledge must be recorded so it will not be permanently lost and the values that defined will be known.
- It will be inevitable that other customs and celebrations will appear. Also, we have included Halloween, Santa Claus, that have become a new ICH, some will coexist, others will be lost.

g. Other themes of interest developed

Difficulties and problems

The traditional socioeconomic model doesn't survive, therefore ICH is deeply affected.

In many cases, we can only preserve the trace of what was linked to a society that no longer exists.

The extended family, as a unit of production and consumption, has disappeared, and this is at the base of risk processes suffered by the ICH.

An important alternative for alleviating or mitigating the unwanted CC effects on ICH is training, fighting against the loss of knowledge and know-how.

Traditional practices are essentially sustainable and are generally based on much less polluting productivity. They were practices closely linked to the natural environment, which is why changes in nature and the environment are inseparable from cultural changes.

Big companies and economies are great competitors and devourers of local labor and productive initiatives anchored in traditional formulas.

ICH is inseparable from life; The UNESCO concept refers to *living practices*. It cannot be exclusively kept in museums; it would lose all its meaning, although the museums /institutions can do the necessary work of contextualization and training.

The *Interpretation Centers* are an opportunity to consider at a local level, on a small scale with links to the territory, which also offer job opportunities.

A relevant factor is represented by the tourist pressure on all heritage in general, the touristification of events, festivals...especially when they become massive events. The excess of success and the adjustment of practices to the requirements of tourism is denaturalizing them in certain cases. The case of Las Mascaradas is very representative. Control and limitation measures distort events.

The protection of the natural environment of communities, and its meanings, is possible if it is part of their identity. It is beyond what the Administrations determine.

There is a certain "millenarian" sense of tragedy and catastrophe without remedy.

There is a risk of simplification and trivialization of events.



- Solutions or palliative measures

Deepen protection from the Administration (regulations, declarations, studies, records...)

Act from individual decision and behavior (consumerism, respect for the environment, responsible participation, etc.)

Preserving-documenting-teaching, as basic processes of the entire ICH.

Accept and assume as inevitable and mandatory the adaptation required and marked by natural changes (crops, productions, dates...)

Networks must be created in the territories, circuits, and linked initiatives, by spaces or typologies of manifestations.

Opportunities to recover trades in open and participatory workshops for the public. It would even be possible to charge for participation and there are audiences willing to pay for it, as a source of financing.

Recover practices adapted to the times, at least partially, so that they are understandable and useful.

Training and education are of great importance.

Inventories and records are essential, but they must be open to incorporate the transformations. It is necessary to prevent and plan, to make guides of recommendations for administrations.

The urban environment should not be forgotten, not everything happens in the rural world. Cities have also lost spaces for citizens, their own heritage and meanings that are especially affected by the hardening of climatic conditions.

- Positive or hopeful aspects:

Awareness for the conservation of ICH against CC has increased; there is greater sensitivity and concern, also about consumerism, pollution, recycling, etc.

There are practical programs and projects to recover crops, traditional foods, artisanal textiles, and the sale of more sustainable artisanal objects.

There is a greater attention of young people towards these issues. Some initiatives are coming back to the countryside and rural life. A certain awareness that "*good live*" involves changing habits is present.

A certain reclamation of traditional values turns the gaze towards a more cultural life. But will it be a folklore phenomenon?

Digitalization and Internet are providing some positive aspects so that some products that could not be economically sustainable can be socialized and disseminated at short distances.

Very interesting initiatives have emerged, such as heritage communities, civil society groups that promote actions in their territories in defense of their values, without a

specific legal structure or formula, that agree to present or promote a cause (Faro Convention).

4.3 Third round table

4.3.1. Purpose

It was the last debate table of the PRT. A joint table was held lasting approximately three hours. The purpose was to develop the document with political recommendations based on the results obtained in the previous day's session. Practically, the second day of the PRT was dedicated exclusively to this activity and the public presentation of the results.

4.3.2. Participants by sectors

Moderator	FSMLR
Facilitators	FSMLR
Participant related sectors	Academic Research Government Government Society Academic Research Academic Research Academic Research Society Government Business Society Academic Research Business Business Society Government Government Government Society Society Society Society

4.3.3. Methodology

A computer tool called *Mentimeter*, was used, allowing users, through a mobile device, to vote, express opinions and other actions, interactively. The data obtained with this tool is included to the present report as an annex (*annex 5*). The purpose of using this interactive dynamic was to develop a livelier debate. Once the interactive results were shown, the public debate began, following the World Café methodology, to establish the final recommendations agreed upon by the participants. It was an



open session in which those invited by the FSMLR participated, but it was also open to the public so that they could develop their opinions.

4.3.4. Results

Below the most significant results of the session are collected. All the dynamics can be consulted in *annex 5*.

a. Relationship between ICH and CC. *Participants had the opportunity to rate from 1 to 5, with 1 being strongly disagree and 5 being strongly agree.*

- Society understands that it is very relevant. **Score of 2.6.**
- Measures are being taken. **Score of 1.8.**
- This link is being scientifically studied. **Score of 3.**
- The topic attracts the attention of the media. **Score of 2.2.**

b. Where the CC effects on ICH are present? *Question with open answers.*

- In those representations linked to the natural environment.
- The way to focus on the vision of the future and conservation.
- Disappearance of practices, traditions, and customs.
- Traditional architecture, dry stone, community traditions, transhumance, etc.
- Livestock, crops, environmental conservation, etc.
- It affects the entire ICH.
- In traditions, agriculture, food, human and fauna migration.
- Climate change affects agricultural activities in such a way that many traditional practices will be lost, and other elements of the ICH (festivals, customs, and calendars) will lose their meaning.
- The population movements causing the loss of ICH in areas that are becoming depopulated.
- In the first carnival of the year, Vijanera, where I come from, every year it gets hotter on the first Sunday in January, the traditional costumes are made with natural materials, many of them had to adapt to the new climate conditions.
- Effects range from direct impact on weather conditions in which ICH demonstrations take place to indirect impact on related resources.
- In the loss of the landscape and on what appears associated with it.
- In the conservation of the environment and the related production.
- It is directly linked to social conditions, any social group affected by CC will see how their ICH changes or disappears.
- The changes that the environment is undergoing due to the CC are leading to modifications in the ICH characteristics.
- Manifestations linked to traditional agrarian and livestock societies.
- Gastronomy, traditional uses and tasks, construction materials, rituals and celebrations associated with the seasons of the year, traditional forms of cultivation.
- The cultural landscape. The agricultural and pastoral production typical of each territory. The ways of life.



- Uses, customs are affected by CC that alters the environment, society, and influence territories and people.
- In primary producers, because it affects crops, in consumers because of prices; the loss of traditions and customs due to immigration; Globalization generate loss of identity as well.
- People. Town planning. Heritage. Associations.
- In the disappearance of local crops and their settlements, with the relative customs, rituals, oral transmission, etc.
- It is present in all spheres of life in one way or another and with greater or lesser intensity, the same occurs in ICH.
- In the case of traditional beekeeping, bees are affected by the effects of climate change, producing serious effects on their behavior.

c. What actions should be implemented in the relationship between the CC and the ICH? *Question with open answers.*

- Put ICH into value.
- Maintain and protect ICH and invest more in it.
- Diagnose impacts.
- Implement preservation strategies.
- Require the evaluation of the impact on the ICH in the adoption of climate measures.
- Take drastic political measures to combat climate change and as a consequence the impact on ICH may decrease.
- More dedicated laws, to have sufficient tools allowing the conservation of ICH.
- Social awareness, knowledge, and adaptation to the present context.
- An effort to enhance/valorise the ICH and its protection.
- Cataloging, monitoring the changes and specific risk analysis for each type of ICH. Ensure dissemination and access to this record.
- Heritage education, training, awareness, social participation.
- Basic and continuous education to raise awareness and incorporate effective actions.
- Study the ICH
- A more precise and less politicized awareness and, above all, the media should be accessible and reach those who have to make logical decisions.
- Education, dissemination, awareness, activities, research, collective responsibility, involvement of children and young people, legislation, recognitions.
- Organize administrations commitments and resources.
- Increase collaborations between institutions.
- Involve society through the associative network.
- Study, dissemination, training channeled towards the creation of collaborative networks to undertake shared actions.
- A way must be found to adapt the ICH to CC while maintaining the values that ICH provides, representing the meaning and the identity of the communities that put it into practice.

- Recover abandoned social models; adapt traditions to the present while preserving their values and excellence.
- Social mobilization.
- Education, awareness, support for their practices, study, investment, that the carrier communities are the main protagonists of their management.
- Deepen the education of the entire society and particularly the new generations about the need to change habits to stop CC.
- Decided policies.
- Identification of ICH assets and the risks that the CC implies in each specific case.
- Dissemination and dissemination of what the ICH means to the entire society to work together for its salvation.
- Demand the intervention of carrier communities in climate decision-making.
- Documentation and diagnosis.
- Raise awareness on the impact of CC and on the preservation of Heritage so that it becomes even more important to take political and social measures to mitigate CC.
- 1. Identify problems at the local, regional, national, and international level and the actors involved. 2. Design joint strategies. 3. Apply them, with more funding and staff stability.
- First of all, act as we are doing today, take CC into account, debate on its effects, raise awareness, think about how to make rapid and necessary changes, now more than ever.



Figure 4: Participants at the Third-Round Table. All the people appearing in the photos relating to the event have given their consent to the disclosure of their image, according to the project procedures/consent form.



d. Do you agree with the UNESCO definition of ICH? *Answer: Yes, No and I would reformulate it.*

- Yes: **10 votes.**
- No: **0 votes.**
- I would reformulate it: **11 votes.**

e. Categorization of aspects that negatively affect the ICH. *Several options were offered for voting.*

- Depopulation: **2 votes.**
- Climate change: **3 votes.**
- Loss of traditions: **0 votes.**
- Capitalist system: **4 votes.**
- Globalization: **4 votes.**
- Change of social model: **10 votes.**

f. Education is the key to safeguard ICH. What are the most appropriate actions for children? *Participants had the opportunity to rate from 1 to 5, with 1 being strongly disagree and 5 being strongly agree.*

- New subject in primary and secondary education. **Score of 3.3.**
- Common project in several subjects in one school year. **Score of 3.9.**
- Optional extracurricular activity. **Score of 3.1.**
- Awareness workshop outside the classroom. **Score of 3.4.**

g. Awareness is the key to safeguard ICH against the risk of CC. What are the most appropriate actions for society? *Question with open answers.*

- Disseminate cases with which people identify, such as paella. This helps to illustrate the problem to the general public.
- Discuss direct experiences aimed at interested people in the appropriate context, depending on the type of ICH.
- Demonstrate. Involve. Inform. Participate. Appreciate.
- Be adequately trained and informed. Act with individual responsibility.
- Dissemination, creation of alternative models.
- Make visible through audiovisuals the disastrous consequences of losing these assets.
- Reward and highlight people or groups that carry on good practices.
- Participation and understanding.
- Make it known and spread it.
- Know the effects of CC and the implications and consequences of the effects on ICH and other aspects: diversity, economy, and society. Turn society into a protagonist and make it engine of change.
- Scientific dissemination and communication by carrier communities.
- Correct dissemination of the meanings of intangible heritage Involvement of the training of managers.



- Raising awareness about the seriousness of climate change as the most important factor also for the decrease of most family economies. The ICH may contain keys to mitigate.
- Value and understand the realities of society and apply specific operational lines for each reality.
- Involve the community.
- Appeal to issues of collective belonging, identity, deep shared values that unite us and help us to transform society in a positive way.
- Make the problem visible and disseminate among communities.
- Courageous leadership and involvement of governments and administrations to adopt effective and socially transparent policies.

h. How can ICH protection contribute to reducing the effects of CC? Three options were provided, and they had to order them from most to least important. The result was:

- 1- Maintenance of biodiversity and the natural environment, promoting its responsible and traditional exploitation.
- 2- Change in consumer, economic and cultural habits.
- 3- Favor local and artisanal products since they are more sustainable and generate less pollution.

i. Should specific legislation be developed on ICH? Answer: Yes or No. The result was:

- Yes: **15 votes.**
- No: **3 votes.**

j. The legislation will provide a framework for the protection, intervention, and conservation of ICH. Answer: Yes or No. The result was:

- Yes: **21 votes.**
- No: **0 votes.**

k. In what areas should legislation be drafted? Participants had the opportunity to rate from 1 to 5, with 1 being strongly disagree and 5 being strongly agree.

- European Commission. **Score of 4.**
- National. **Score of 4.4.**
- Autonomous. **Score of 4.6.**
- Local. **Score of 4.3.**

l. Where should ICH conservation initiatives arise? Participants had the opportunity to rate from 1 to 5, with 1 being strongly disagree and 5 being strongly agree.

- European Commission. **Score of 3.2.**
- National. **Score of 3.7.**
- Autonomous. **Score of 4.1.**
- Local. **Score of 4.8.**
- Civil. **Score of 4.6.**



- Companies. **Score of 2.2.**

m. What management tools should be developed to safeguard ICH from climate risks? *Several options were provided that had to be voted on (multiple voting activated). The result was:*

- Inventory and catalogs: **13 votes.**
- Risk maps: **12 votes.**
- Training of technicians: **16 votes.**
- Scientific studies and research: **19 votes.**

n. How can mass tourism at ICH demonstrations be reduced? *Question with open answers.*

- Moving the ICH away from the administrations.
- Valuing one's own immateriality.
- Delimiting capacity.
- Recovering the identity and feeling of the ICH.
- Leaving aside the economic issue.
- Appropriately modulating the promotion of ICH demonstrations.
- Education and awareness in respect of the demonstration itself.
- Giving control tools to carrier communities to alleviate the effects of tourism and making it sustainable.
- Keeping track of the people who can visit an ICH.
- Applying the degrowth also to the ICH, so that it does not become a consumer product for the visitor as a priority.
- It is not something that can be prohibited, but perhaps raising awareness and teaching, administering it from the participants and not something foreign.
- Cultural respect must be instilled when attending at an event
- Increase, when possible, the price of access in accordance with the principle "whoever has the most impact on the ICH should pay much, much more".
- Become aware that the ICH is something that must be protected by the administrations by restricting tourist overcrowding.
- Climate change will force a reduction in travel and tourism, which will help reduce attacks on the ICH.
- Look for alternatives: recreations in different places and times, look for personal involvement of event attendees.
- Control and respect towards the ICH.
- Detecting the impact of tourism on dissemination, and then making decisions.
- Promoting traditional manifestations of the ICH such as music, culture, and local products that devitalize the manifestation of the ICH
- Limiting dimensions and distancing it from consumerist and advertising objectives
- Replacing the "abusive" promotion of "spectacles" with that of "celebrations" expressing identity values and participation



o. When ICH demonstrations/events are lost, how should they be recovered?

Several options were provided that had to be voted on (multiple voting activated). The result was:

- Preserving their memory in archives, museums, and libraries: **18 votes.**
- Restoring them as they existed before: **9 votes.**
- Reinterpreting them in our time: **12 votes.**
- They should not be recovered: **4 votes.**

p. How to face the threats of global solutions based on economic benefit that threaten ICH in the territories (e.g. wind farms)? Question with open answers.

- It is very important to obtain legislation that regulates the installation of wind and photovoltaic parks.
- creation of civil actions, associations, and the active commitment of those affected.
- Threats can be limited if communities take the initiative to defend and conserve their ICH, controlling its management.
- Giving power to the most affected and the related involved administrations to defend their ICH assets.
- From local activism that illustrates specific problems.
- Stop mass tourism.
- Various European regulations are having a negative impact on various traditional practices.
- With education based on culture and empathy.
- Value community identity, as an economic balance.
- Promoting local economic activities that oppose global economic initiatives, preserving local spaces for their traditional uses (e.g. local vs. macroenergy communities)
- A solution should not be a threat to ICH and the solution impact has to be also considered.
- Through the union of associations, judicially denouncing the loss of cultural diversity, and proposing feasible alternatives.
- Avoid standardization and industrialization of the essential elements of ICH.
- Very difficult without identity awareness.
- The ICH is the result of a way of life in specific territories and specific communities. If these forms of life disappear, it is difficult to maintain ICH in those spaces.
- To involve local administration in threat control.
- Coordinating the carrier communities and the most local powers so that they reach a consensus on the final decisions.
- Avoid any polarizing policies.
- Perhaps starting from an ecological, natural, family consciousness, to establish a new measure that, from the base, helps.
- Maintain identity and diversity.
- The civil population will protest and associate, forcing city councils not to give the necessary permits for threatening actions to be carried out.



- Granting decision-making capacity to the territories (which are those who know better their ICH) on the implementation or methods of implementation of these solutions.
 - If ICH is protected legally and socially, it is easier to fight not only against legal instruments but also with the conscious involvement of citizens who defend their heritage.
- q. Tourist influence on the conservation of the ICH. Several options were offered for voting.**
- Always: **10 votes.**
 - In most cases: **9 votes.**
 - Sometimes: **2 votes.**
 - Never: **2 votes.**
- r. What is the best way to communicate and influence society about how CC affecting ICH? Question with open answers.**
- Disseminate and raise awareness from the youngest to the entire social fabric.
 - Use audiovisual media to sensibilise.
 - Showing the complete result of ICH loss graphically and tacitly.
 - Digital media and social networks nowadays reach all levels immediately.
 - Use of the objective data obtained from scientific studies.
 - With fully transparent actions.
 - With clear and direct messages that generate curiosity and awaken in society the value of identity and belonging. Didactics.
 - Three actions: disclosure, disclosure, and disclosure.
 - Dissemination of concrete examples, use these cases to raise awareness. Using the language and channels of the receiving community, networks, schools, influencers of all types.
 - Education education education education education education education education education education.
 - Cultural dissemination from schools.
 - Teaching from the earliest years and throughout life, knowledge, advertising (which seems to be the only thing that works now), awareness, common sense.
 - That climate change is a threat to the survival of the human species and therefore the disappearance of the ICH.
 - Exemplifying the problem through networks and media.
 - With education and information about the meaning and representativeness of the ICH.
 - Using all the different possible fields, media, training, scientific and technical publications, awareness, campaigns.
 - Offering the opportunity to approach ICH demonstrations in a participatory manner.
 - Educate, raise awareness, broadly explain current disastrous events.
 - The transfer of this knowledge to society in general is very difficult. Perhaps the way of communicating should be segmented by population groups and emphasizing communication between common carriers.



- Know the ICH and how it is impacted by CC to see to what extent the current social model of consumption implies changes not only at an environmental level.

s. What issues have not been addressed in GreenHeritage Policy Round Table?

Question with open answers.

- Impact of social networks.
- The economic and labor cost, what it means materially for citizens.
- We have dealt little with oral communication issues in times of cyberculture.
- It has been very complete. But to say something, perhaps expose some good and successful practices in the matter.
- Invite important people, for whom ICH is their daily life: people who belong to the carrier communities.
- The conservation of ICH should not go in the direction of maintaining itself at the cost of entering into conflict with new social realities: equality, inclusion, biodiversity.
- International movements as a meeting point of cultures.
- The ICH and its problems as a construction outside the carrier communities.
- How to sow in our environment the issues that have been addressed here, how to spread the awareness that has been awakened here. What are the effective actions that each of us can carry out.
- Bureaucratic excesses.
- Present good practices and management examples.
- Maybe something pointed out at the last minute, about policies, integrative actions: intergenerational, intercultural.
- How do we start implementing the change as soon as possible? Social networks and their current impact on ICH.
- Deepen the practice on how to maintain the ICH. Analyze the risks associated with the CC, how they influence the value of ICH and how adapt and transform it if necessary.
- I think it was quite complete, many topics were touched upon, both direct and transversal; perhaps we have not explored the use of new technologies as transmission and protection tools.
- Sources of financing for the conservation of ICH.
- There is too much theory and not enough practice on ICH demonstrations. There is little talk from the carrier bodies, and even less when it comes to legislation. There is a lack of subsidies to maintain them.

4.4 Analysis of the surveys quality

In this section, we are going to analyze the surveys quality carried out. Of the 25 participants, 18 submitted a survey, the results of which will be analyzed below. The anonymous survey model carried out appears as an annex (*annex 6*). The survey

analysis is considered as a fundamental process to understand the opinions, preferences, and behaviors of participants.

4.4.1. Anonymous Survey results _

1- Quadruple helix sector:

- Administration / government: 6
- University: 3
- Industry: 1
- Civil society: 7

2- Relevance of the topic and content: *In this section, the questions were closed. Participants had the opportunity to rate from 1 to 5, with 1 being very negative and 5 being very positive.*

- Do you consider that the topic discussed is relevant and current for the political and social sphere? A final weighted score of 4.78 was obtained
- How would you rate the choice of topics discussed during the round table? A final weighted score of 4.78 was obtained.
- Was the information presented clear and useful for understanding the problem? A final weighted score of 4.84 was obtained.

3- Quality of participants and moderation: *In this section, the questions were closed. Participants had the opportunity to rate from 1 to 5, with 1 being very negative and 5 being very positive.*

- How do you rate the selection of participants and their contribution to the discussion? A final weighted score of 4.78 was obtained.
- Was the moderation effective in maintaining the focus and dynamics of the round table? A final weighted score of 4.88 was obtained.

4- Interaction and participation: *In this section, the questions were closed. Participants had the opportunity to rate from 1 to 5, with 1 being very negative and 5 being very positive.*

- Was the participation of the speakers in the debate sufficiently facilitated? A final weighted score of 4.95 was obtained.
- Do you think that the points of view addressed on this problem have been appropriate and sufficient? A final weighted score of 4.72 was obtained .
- Was there adequate time for questions and discussions? A final weighted score of 4.89 was obtained .

5- Logistics and organization: *In this section, the questions were closed. Participants had the opportunity to rate from 1 to 5, with 1 being very negative and 5 being very positive.*

- How would you rate the general organization of the event (location, schedule, materials provided, etc.)? A final weighted score of **4.88** was obtained .
- Was the duration of the round table appropriate to address the topic exhaustively? A final weighted score of **4.67** was obtained .
- Was the support staff helpful and accessible during the meeting? A final weighted score of **4.95** was obtained .

6- Impact and subsequent actions: *In this section, the methodology changed. Participants had the opportunity to rate from 1 to 5, with 1 being very negative and 5 being very positive. But the possibility of giving an open response was also offered.*

- Do you feel that the round table can influence decision-making or future actions in the political sphere? A final weighted score of **3.78** was obtained .
- What actions would you like to see after this event? (open response):
Below a summary of the responses is presented.

Access to the recommendations document (Policy Brief)
Creation of a network for knowledge, dissemination, and joint action
Result of recommendations
Carrying on awareness actions
Prepare monitoring reports on strategic lines to observe their real effectiveness
Develop meetings with the real protagonists of the ICH demonstrations
Dissemination campaign with recommendations
Transfer the debate observations and recommendations to the administrations
Dissemination on Social Networks and media

7- Highlights and aspects for improvement: *In this section, two open-response questions were asked.*

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

Different points of view of the participants.
Participation of different sectors of society.

Excellent organization.
Openness of the organization to diversity of opinions and contributions.
Do not limit the debate to an established framework

- Are there specific aspects you think we could improve on for future policy round tables?

Encourage dissemination (make the event streaming).
A gGreater number of debate tables (more than 3).
Provide the PRT with a longer temporal duration.
Encourage interest in the ICH.
Making similar works available to the public.
Give a greater voice to the active subjects of the ICH.

8- Probability of future participation: *In this section, the questions were closed, with the possibility of yes or no.*

- Would you be interested in continuing to participate in the development of the GreenHeritage project? **17** of the participants responded affirmatively, while the remaining one did not mark a response.
- Would you recommend this type of event to colleagues or external contacts? **15** of the participants responded affirmatively, while the remaining three did not mark a response.

9- Highlights and areas for improvement: *In this section, an open question was asked.*

- Was there any aspect that you would like to highlight? *Below a summary of the responses is presented:*

Dissemination, dissemination and dissemination.
Do periodic PRT.
Gratitude.

4.4.2. Conclusions

In this paragraph, some of the conclusions drawn from the analysis of the surveys, are presented. Although the results are quite clear, some aspects of interest will be pointed out.

- **Overall rating** of more than **4.8 points** out of five.
- 100 % of participants rated **PRT as successful** (no score below 3).
- The lowest score, rated **3.78** out of 5, focuses on the possibility that the recommendations could influence future political decision-making.
- The need to promote the dissemination of the recommendations was pointed out.
- More than 90% of those surveyed expressed their interest in continuing to be linked to the GreenHeritage project.
- The great importance of the participation of different members of the quadruple helix is highlighted by offering a wide variety of points of view.
- It is suggested to give more prominence to the active members of the different manifestations of the ICH.
- Increased dissemination of the impact of CC on ICH.

It can be affirmed that the PRT represented a successful event, and already from the satisfaction surveys, some recommendations are clearly emerged.

Section 5: Recommendations



Figure 5: Participants at the Round Tables. All the people appearing in the photos relating to the event have given their consent to the disclosure of their image, according to the project procedures/consent form.

In the previous sections of the deliverable, the overall development of the GreenHeritage Policy Round Table was presented. Significant discussions took place leading to the formulation of several recommendations. This section develops the final recommendations of the event, which reflect the feelings of most of the participants.



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 have been grouped into two sections. The first contains general recommendations valid for all manifestations of ICH as influenced by CC, while the second focuses on recommendations that may be valid for specific manifestations. These recommendations will form the basis of the D5.7 "policy brief (M14)" which in turn will feed into the D5.8 "GreenHeritage Handbook" (M35).

5.1 General recommendations

Awareness and education:

- 1. Education:** A **comprehensive educational approach** is needed to promote knowledge and understanding of ICH, including its relationship with the environment and CC. This should be integrated into primary and secondary school curricula, but without neglecting early childhood education, baccalaureate, and university studies. The most effective formula is to work on this topic in a cross-cutting manner in different core subjects, but also to encourage workshops or activities outside the classroom. This guarantees a holistic approach from an early age.
- 2. Awareness-raising:** Develop programs for adults that incorporate the relevance of ICH and CC, as well as awareness-raising activities that address the interrelationship between sustainable practices, traditions, and environmental impact.

Legislation:

- 3.** It is essential to **review and update laws** to recognise the interconnection between ICH and CC. This means incorporating cultural heritage considerations into environmental and sustainability laws, as well as into the protection of natural areas.
- 4.** Establish **flexible legal frameworks** at different levels, from the European Commission to the local level, to protect ICH in relation to CC.
- 5.** The implementation of these laws must be accompanied by continuous monitoring to assess their effectiveness and adjust if necessary. **It is essential to deepen the study of the jurisprudence in this sector.** Community participation in decision-making and implementation of measures to protect ICH should also be encouraged.



Conservation and management:

6. **Management Tools:** Develop inventories, risk maps, train technicians and conduct scientific studies and research to safeguard ICH from climate risks.
7. **Community Participation:** Involve carrier communities in decision-making and management of ICH to ensure its preservation.
8. **Research support:** Promote interdisciplinary research on how CC affects ICH, fostering collaboration between experts in the humanities, environment, and sustainability sectors. Furthermore, disseminate these studies in the media to raise awareness in society.

Political action:

9. **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.
10. **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.
11. **Support for bearer communities, local initiatives, and associations:** Encourage the creation of associations and organizations that promote the conservation of ICH and its relationship with the natural environment. Facilitate access to financing and resources for projects that safeguard demonstrations. The key for the survival of ICH are the **carrier communities** whose influence must be increased.
12. **Decentralization and Local Participation:** Empower local territories and affected communities in the safeguard of their ICH and identity.

Tourism:

13. **Tourism Control:** Implement strategies to manage mass tourism and protect ICH events. The most important recommendation is the need to delimit capacity. To achieve this, different options should be studied, such as promoting paying access to the event, the use of technology that allows to better control capacity or the organisation of vehicle flows.
14. **Awareness:** Educate tourists about cultural respect and the impact produced by mass tourism on ICH to reduce its negative influence.
15. **Promotion of sustainable tourism:** Promote *responsible tourism* that values and respects local traditions, avoiding practices that could damage the authenticity of the ICH. Establish guidelines for cultural tourism that promote the sustainable development of communities.



Communication and dissemination:

- 16. Dissemination and Communication:** Use audiovisual media, social networks, and clear messages that generate interest and awareness about the importance of the ICH and its relationship with the CC.

5.2 Specific recommendations

5.2.1. Food customs

- 17. Altered phenology:** Promote research and support for sustainable agricultural practices that adapt to phenological changes, reducing the use of pesticides and promoting genetic diversity of crops.
- 18. Impact on traditional agriculture:** Establish policies that encourage sustainable agriculture, preserving local varieties and traditional cultivation practices.
- 19. Variations in the marine environment and water resources:** Develop strategies for marine conservation and sustainable water management, involving local communities in the protection of resources relevant to their food habits.
- 20. Extreme events:** Implement community resilience and adaptation measures to extreme weather events, including early warning systems and crisis management plans.
- 21. Preservation of cultural meaning:** Support awareness and education campaigns that highlight the cultural importance of food customs, promoting their appreciation and preservation.

5.2.2. Technical knowledge and skills

- 22. 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.
- 23. 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.



5.2.3. Traditions, performing arts and others

- 24. Creation of a climate-cultural registry:** Establish a register documenting how climate change is affecting festivals and traditions. This register would serve as a tool for decision-making and long-term planning.
- 25. Revaluation of traditional crafts:** Encourage the revaluation of traditional crafts through training programmes, financial support, and promotion of local craft products.



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 sensitize 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.



Annexes

Annex 1. Invitation model







Desde la Fundación Santa María la Real nos complace invitarte a las jornadas **"Patrimonio Inmaterial y Cambio Climático"**, de la mano de técnicos y expertos en la materia veremos cómo está afectando el cambio climático al patrimonio inmaterial, compartiremos impresiones y buscaremos posibles soluciones.

La celebración serán **los días 22 y 23 de noviembre** en nuestra **sede de Aguilar de Campoo (Avda. Ronda, 1-3. Junto al puente Mayor).**

Por motivos de aforo y organización es necesario confirmar asistencia, completando el siguiente formulario: <https://bit.ly/PatrimonioyClima>




- **Miércoles, 22 de noviembre**
(sesión técnica, solo para expertos)
 - ▶ **mañana** Ponencia sobre "Patrimonio inmaterial y cambio climático"
Mesas y dinámicas de trabajo orientadas a definir cómo está afectando el cambio climático al patrimonio inmaterial
 - ▶ **tarde** Breve presentación del proyecto europeo Green Heritage
Mesas de trabajo para buscar solución a los problemas detectados en la sesión de mañana.
- **Jueves, 23 de noviembre**
(sesión de mañana abierta al público)
 - ▶ **mañana** Mesas de trabajo, reflexión y debate con expertos y técnicos para dilucidar cómo afecta el cambio climático al patrimonio inmaterial más cercano.

Annex 2. Personal data authorization model

Formulario de consentimiento (protección de datos)

El proyecto GreenHeritage pretende desarrollar un enfoque holístico, innovador e integrador del impacto directo e indirecto del cambio climático en el patrimonio cultural inmaterial. El proyecto busca herramientas y metodologías innovadoras capaces de promover enfoques adaptativos y sistémicos para gestionar mejor el cambio climático.

El proyecto GreenHeritage está cofinanciado por la Unión Europea (EC-GRANT AGREEMENT No 101087596) con una duración de tres años (12/2022 - 11/2025).

La coordinadora del proyecto es la Dra. Giuseppina Padeletti, con quien se puede contactar en giuseppina.padeletti@cnr.it. La dirección postal del Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche es: CNR-ISMN, Area della Ricerca Roma1, Via Salaria Km 29.3, 00015, Monterotondo (Roma), Italia.

El Responsable de Protección de Datos del proyecto GreenHeritage es Ourania Xylouri, y puede ser contactado en oxylouri@athenslifelonglearning.gr. La dirección postal del Instituto de Aprendizaje Permanente de Atenas es 62 Kifisias avenue, Marousi, 151 25, Atenas - Grecia.

Con este documento solicitamos su consentimiento para el tratamiento de la siguiente información personal:

- Grabación y toma de declaraciones durante la mesa redonda de políticas GreenHeritage.
- Emisión pública de la grabación desarrollada.

El tratamiento de la información anterior es necesario para:

- Difusión pública de las conclusiones de la mesa redonda de políticas GreenHeritage.

Conservamos los datos de sus transacciones durante:

- 5 años.

Para determinar el periodo de conservación adecuado de los datos personales, hemos tenido en cuenta la cantidad, la naturaleza y la sensibilidad de los datos personales, el riesgo potencial de daño derivado del uso o la divulgación no autorizados de sus datos personales, los fines para los que procesamos sus datos personales y si podemos alcanzar dichos fines por otros medios, así como los requisitos legales aplicables.

Sus derechos

En determinadas circunstancias, usted tiene derecho a:

1. acceder a sus datos personales, lo que significa que puede pedirnos que le proporcionemos información sobre los datos personales que tenemos sobre usted;
2. solicitar una copia de los datos personales que tenemos sobre usted;
3. solicitar que corriamos sus datos personales si puede demostrar que los datos personales que procesamos sobre usted son incorrectos, están incompletos o desfasados;
4. solicitar la supresión de sus datos personales;
5. oponerse al tratamiento de sus datos personales (por ejemplo, con fines de marketing);
6. retirar su consentimiento en todo momento;

Si desea ejercer alguno de estos derechos, le rogamos que nos envíe un correo electrónico. Puede ponerse en contacto con nosotros en oxylouri@athenslifelonglearning.gr

Le informaremos sin demora de la recepción de su solicitud. Se lo notificaremos tan pronto como sea razonablemente posible y a más tardar treinta (30) días después de haber recibido la solicitud. Si necesitamos más tiempo para responder a su solicitud, podemos ampliar este plazo en 2 meses. También le informaremos de ello dentro del plazo mencionado.

Si consideramos que su solicitud no es válida, le informaremos de ello en el mismo plazo mencionado anteriormente. Tiene derecho a retirar su consentimiento en cualquier momento. La retirada del consentimiento no afectará a la legalidad del tratamiento basado en el consentimiento previo a su retirada. Puede utilizar un simple correo electrónico a los datos mencionados anteriormente para retirar su consentimiento. Tiene derecho a presentar una reclamación ante una autoridad de control. La autoridad de control responsable en materia de protección de datos es la Autoridad Nacional de Protección de Datos del país de competencia, con la que puede ponerse en contacto en el enlace nacional correspondiente:

Agencia Española de Protección de Datos: <https://www.aepd.es/>

Dirección de la Agencia Española de Protección de Datos: C/ Jorge Juan, 6. 28001 - Madrid

Número de teléfono de la Agencia Española de Protección de Datos: 900 293 183

No utilizaremos su información para la elaboración de perfiles ni para la toma de decisiones automatizada y conservaremos su información mientras dure el proyecto (cinco años (la duración del proyecto + 2 años para facilitar la revisión del proyecto) o hasta que nos solicite que la eliminemos (lo que ocurra primero).

La información que nos facilite se almacenará en el sistema de información principal (o en un almacenamiento seguro gestionado por cada socio que recabe el consentimiento informado impreso en caso de talleres o eventos locales) y se

conservará en función de la necesidad de conocerla. El acceso a los datos puede ser proporcionado al personal autorizado de cada socio del proyecto GreenHeritage, a la Unión Europea (personal pertinente a los Proyectos Europeos JUST), a las autoridades nacionales de cada país (en caso de necesidad), a mailchimp (que gestiona las campañas de correo), al administrador del sitio web, a la empresa de soporte de la plataforma y al host de la plataforma y la infraestructura. En caso de que sea necesario compartir sus datos con terceros, le informaremos al respecto.

Los países que recibirán sus datos personales son: Grecia, España, Italia, Letonia y Bruselas.

Por favor, marque las casillas para confirmar que está de acuerdo con cada declaración

- ☐ Confirmando que he leído la hoja informativa y que comprendo perfectamente lo que se espera de mí en el marco de este estudio.
- ☐ Confirmando que he tenido la oportunidad de hacer cualquier pregunta y de que se me responda.
- ☐ Entiendo que no hay ninguna compensación por participar en este estudio.
- ☐ Entiendo que mi participación es voluntaria y que soy libre de retirarme en cualquier momento sin dar ninguna razón, y sin que mis derechos legales se vean afectados.
- ☐ Consiento que se recojan mis datos personales tal y como se ha especificado anteriormente,
- ☐ Doy mi consentimiento para que se me filme, fotografíe, grabe o reproduzca en vídeo y/o se grabe mi voz.
- ☐ Consiento que el consorcio del proyecto GreenHeritage utilice citas de la película, fotografía(s), cinta(s) o reproducción(es) de mi persona, y/o grabación de mi voz, en parte o en su totalidad, en publicaciones, en periódicos, revistas y otros medios impresos, y medios electrónicos (incluyendo Internet).
- ☐ Confirmando que soy mayor de edad. Consiento en participar en las actividades explicadas del proyecto GreenHeritage.
- ☐ He leído atentamente el formulario de consentimiento y he comprendido su contenido.
- ☐ Elijo voluntariamente participar en este estudio de investigación para el proyecto GreenHeritage y entiendo que, si lo solicito, recibiré una copia de este formulario.
- ☐ Entiendo que mi consentimiento no quita ningún derecho legal en caso de negligencia u otras faltas legales de cualquier persona que participe en este estudio/análisis.
- ☐ Entiendo además que nada de lo contenido en este formulario de consentimiento pretende sustituir a ninguna ley aplicable de la UE, estatal o local.

Acepto la información arriba mencionada.



Fecha	
Nombre	
Firma	



Annex 3. PRT agenda

Policy Round Table GREENHERITAGE November 22 – 23, 2023

Conference hall. Santa Maria la Real Foundation – Heritage Technology Center

Avenida de Ronda, 1 – 34800 (Aguilar de Campoo)

Contact person and telephone number: César del Valle. 616994651.

AGENDA

Tuesday, November 21, 2023

- **20:00-21:00. Welcome and reception** at the Posada Santa María la Real. There will be a guided tour of the ROM Museum - Monasterio de Santa María la Real (Aguilar de Campoo).
Address: Posada de Santa María la Real. Monasterio Santa María la Real, 34800 Aguilar de Campoo.
- **21:30.** Dinner at the Posada Santa María la Real

Wednesday, November 22, 2023 (session for professionals)

Location: Conference hall. Santa María la Real Foundation – Heritage Technology Center

- **10:00- 10:30. Registration of participants and delivery of material.**
- **10:30-10:45. Inauguration of the *GreenHeritage* Policy Round Table.** Brief explanation of the round table. Work methodology, challenges, objectives, and program of activities.
Presenters:
 - Daniel Basulto (FSMLR)
 - Zoa Escudero (FSMLR)
 - César del Valle (FSMLR)
- **10:45-11:25. Opening conference** by Joaquín Araujo, popularizer, and naturalist.
- **11:25-11:50. Brief introduction of the European *GreenHeritage* project.**



Presenter:

- César del Valle
- **11:50-12:10. Coffee break.**
- **12:10-13:10. 1st Round Table.**
 - Brief presentation, connection, and vision of the participants of the Intangible Cultural Heritage.

TRIGGER QUESTIONS

Introduction questions to the subject

- Do you notice that **Climate Change** is affecting your life, and the place where you live?
- There are several definitions of ICH. **How do you define ICH?**
- Do you think that **relationship** between ICH and CC really exists?
- How do you think CC will affect ICH in the **future**?
- Have you ever considered the impact / consequences of this?
- Do you think it could represent an important issue?

Questions linked to society and public authorities

- In your opinion, is the society aware of the implications of CC impact on ICH?
- In your opinion, what is society's **level of knowledge about climate change**, is it well-informed or uninformed, and about Intangible Cultural Heritage?
- Are the people in charge of decisions aware of the problem?
- What is the view of experts/researchers on this problem? **Is this problem being studied sufficiently?**
- Is this topic being covered by the **media**?
- What role are public authorities / policy makers or politics playing in this field? Are they active or not? Should they intervene or they have to wait for the society and experts' inputs?

Questions about specific problems in the ICH and CC, to go from the general to the particular

- Is it important to talk about the implications between CC and ICH?
- In your opinion, where CC is more affecting ICH, and why?



- **13:10-14:30. 2nd Round Table.** Organized into 3 working tables by themes: **Food customs** (paella, beekeeping...). **Knowledge and technical skills** (Transhumance...). **Traditions, performing arts and others** (festivities, dances...). Work will be carried on done using the World Café methodology.

Moderator:

- César del Valle

Facilitators (FSMLR):

- Zoa Escudero
- Daniel Basulto
- Sandra Martín

Generic questions to any table

- What is the ICH you master and why?
- Which of the main consequences of CC (drought, desertification, increase in temperature...) are those that most affect the ICH?
- In which way those traditions are affected by the CC?
- Who are the stakeholders involved in that tradition?
- Of those stakeholders, are there any who have expressed an opinion on the effects of climate change?
- What particular problems does it raise?
- Has any solution/mitigation action been proposed at different levels (community, regional/ national/European level)?
- What solutions/mitigation actions can you propose to address/solve the raised problems?

Specific questions for each table

Food customs

- *In the Faroe Islands, there is a tradition that is inventoried as ICH. It is the hunting of a bird named puffin. In the last fifty years it has been noticed a 70% decrease in the number of these birds. According to different studies, CC is a factor affecting this decline, as a result, for example, of the increase in water temperature causing them to lack food. Different studies on other European traditions go along the same*



lines. Our Latvian colleagues, observed that the increase in sea water temperature was causing the decline of lamprey fish, as well. Do you know anything similar in Spain? Could something similar affecting paella tradition? Is the increase in water temperature causing a decrease in the quality of products or their disappearance?

- *In the study mentioned previously, they also give other reasons that may be interesting in our field. Two are of particular interest to us: 1- The presence of predators or non-traditional fauna that displaced the previous one. 2 – Oil contamination of the coastline prevents the presence of birds. Pollution is a reason that we also included when we did our report on paella, in the sense that an increase in pollution in the Albufera lowered the quality of the rice. First of all, **have you noticed anything similar? Do you think that CC is behind the pollution? What is being done to remedy it?***
- *Concerning the case of the wine culture in Germany, until now, increased temperatures led to a longer growing season and a higher quality product. The effects caused by CC through droughts, hail, etc, are now well-known. This supposed positive effect of CC, also appears in the availability of edible plants and the agricultural tradition of carob on the island of Crete in this sense, CC had brought positive aspects. **Can CC be positive for some kind of ICH? Do you know any similar case?***
- *CC is causing extreme conditions, major droughts, or torrential rains in short periods of time. **How can it affect the ICH?***
- *In the case of paella, its ingredients are perfectly determined. **In the event that the rice does not come from La Albufera or that the typical garrofon disappears, could we continue talking about paella?***

Knowledge and technical skills

- *One of the conclusions from the GreenHeritage project case studies in different European countries is that many celebrations that were held at the beginning of each agricultural activity, are changing as consequence of climate change (such as planting which is done later), then causing an imbalance between the traditional activity and its celebration. **Do you have the same feeling? This temporal imbalance between agricultural activity and the time of its celebration, can it lead to the disappearance of the manifestation?***
- *Similarly, can longer summers or droughts affect phenomena such as transhumance?*



- *On Lemnos, a Greek island in the Aegean, they have a system of farms called Mandras. The excess heat, they told us, makes it unfeasible to go out to do field work after 11 in the morning. In Extremadura, a woman who practiced traditional dances told us that as a result of the excess heat, which was much more aggressive, it had caused them to no longer gather to continue practicing that dance. **Do you think it is something circumstantial and very limited? Can it generally affect other manifestations of ICH?***
- *In Spain and Greece, when talking about CC and ICH, the topic of the demographic crisis and depopulation of the rural world immediately came up, which in many cases affects different manifestations of the ICH. **Is there a relationship between the CC, the demographic crisis and, finally, the ICH?***
- *One of the manifestations of ICH that is practically present in all European countries is that of the **Dry Stone technique**. One observation raised from Italian case studies was causing the collapse of these structures, with the consequent danger for the people of the territory, even causing many people to abandon old structures on terraces, etc. Furthermore, there were practically no professionals who could repair these structures. **Do you think that the CC is the main-responsible for the destruction of these structures and competences or that it is simply contributing to it? Is there any solution/mitigation to save these types of structures? In your opinion, do you think that these structures are not considered important, so that when they are destroyed they do not generate any reaction from society?***
- *In the previous case, some owners and associations observed that that excessive bureaucracy made the work difficult when repairing these structures. **Is there an excess of bureaucracy in some cases that could harm certain kind of the ICH?***
- *Another observation, about the dry stone terraces indicated that when several structures were destroyed, some active agricultural activities ceased. **Can the CC, impacting ICH, affect the economic activity of a certain community?** (Also, from a tourist point of view, for example by not developing a certain event).*
- ***Can the low profitability of some ICH manifestations in their connection with CC threaten the subsistence of these traditions, for example, transhumance?** (i.e., replacement of transhumant livestock with stabled farms)*
- ***Does the quality of the pastures affect a tradition such as transhumance? Can the CC effects lower the pastures quality?***
- ***Do some ICH traditions (transhumance) benefit from increasingly common phenomena such as fires, as CC effects?***



Traditions, performing arts and others

- *One of the conclusions from the GreenHeritage project case studies in different European countries is that many celebrations that were held at the beginning of each agricultural activity, are changing as consequence of climate change (such as planting which is done later), then causing an imbalance between the traditional activity and its celebration. **Do you have the same feeling? Could it generate a problem for the development of a future activity***
 - *In Spain and Greece, when talking about CC and ICH, the issue of the demographic crisis and depopulation of the rural world has immediately been pointed out, which in many cases affects different manifestations of the ICH. **Is there a relationship between the CC, the demographic crisis and, finally, the ICH?***
 - ***Can the CC effects produce the end of some ICH traditions?** For example, certain festivities that are celebrated on certain dates, risk to be suppressed as a result of extreme weather phenomena. An example is in the Amalfi area where the procession to the Sanctuary of Mary Santissima Avvocata sometimes has problems as a result of the absence of water in the springs. Another one concerns the end of the glaciers in the Alps that can compromise an activities like mountaineering.*
- **15:00-16:30. Lunch** at Posada de Santa María la Real.
 - **16:45-17:45. Continuation of the 2nd Round Table.**
 - **17:45-18:00. Coffee break.**
 - **18:00-19:30. 3rd Round Table.** Sharing of problems and possible solutions by experts.
 - General problems and/or shared by all ICHs, and possible solutions.
 - Problems of certain ICHs, and solutions or actions that can be taken.

Thursday, November 23, 2023 (session for professionals and open to the public)

Location: Conference hall. Santa María la Real Foundation – Heritage Technology Center

- **10:00-10:15. Registration of participants.**
- **10:15-10:45. Welcome to attendees and introduction to the day.** Working table on the ideas developed the previous day with the aim of developing a document of political recommendations agreed upon by the participants.



- **10:45-11:45. 1st Round Table - Interactive I.** Joint session. General recommendations on Intangible Cultural Heritage and its effects on Climate Change. Based on the reflections of the first-round table the previous day.
 - **Objective:** Starting from the ideas of the previous day, formulate a number (3 / 5) of recommendations linked to Climate Change, Intangible Cultural Heritage, impact on society, value of the relationship between ICH and CC, role of policy makers in the ICH protection.
 - Recommendations and conclusions from the table. With ranking of importance and priority to carry out. In agreement.
- **11:45-12:05. Coffee break.**
- **12:05-13:40. 2nd Round Table - Interactive II.** Joint session. Particular recommendations on different specific aspects of Intangible Cultural Heritage and links to Climate Change. Based on the reflections of the second and third round tables of the previous day.
 - **Objective:** Based on the ideas of the previous day, formulate a number (5 / 7) of recommendations linked to Intangible Cultural Heritage and Climate Change. In this case, the recommendations will refer to specific ICH traditions.
 - Recommendations and conclusions from the table. With ranking of importance and priority to carry out. In agreement.
- **13:40-14:00. Final recommendations from the policy round table and closing of the event.**
 - **Definitive document:** Presentation of the final document of the policy round table recommendations. This is the final result of the two days of work and will serve as the basis for the drafting of the policy brief.
 - **Survey:** A quality survey is foreseen to be filled in by the attendees of the event. The aim is to test the quality and organization of the policy round table. Also to collect suggestions on possible improvements that could be useful for other events.
- **14:30-16:30. Lunch** at Posada de Santa María la Real.
- **17:00. Guided tour** of the ROM Museum - Monasterio de Santa María la Real.

Annex 4. PPT Presentation GreenHeritage Project



 Co-funded by the European Union

Proyecto GREENHERITAGE

El impacto del cambio climático en el patrimonio cultural inmaterial

Aguilar de Campoo (Palencia), 22 de noviembre de 2023

Daniel Basulto
César del Valle
Fundación Santa María la Real


















¿Qué es GreenHeritage?

Es un proyecto que está cofinanciado por la Unión Europea bajo el programa Erasmus+. Tendrá una duración de 36 meses (de diciembre de 2022 a noviembre de 2025).



¿Quiénes somos?

Liderado por el Consejo Nacional de Investigación (CNR), el equipo multidisciplinar de GreenHeritage está compuesto por profesionales de 10 organizaciones de cinco países europeos (Bélgica, Grecia, Italia, Letonia y España).

Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche (CNR)
<https://www.cnr.it>
 Centro Universitario Europeo per i Beni Culturali (CUEBC)
<https://www.univeur.org/cuebc/index.php/en/>
 Euro-Mediterranean Center Foundation on Climate Change (Fondazione CMCC)
<https://www.cmcc.it>
 Fundación Santa María la Real del Patrimonio Histórico
<https://www.santamariareal.org>
 Research Innovation and Development Lab (ReadLab)
<https://read-lab.eu>
 Institute of Literature, Folklore and Art, University of Latvia (ILFA UL)
<http://ilfmi.lv/en/about-us/ilfmi>
 University of the Aegean (UAegean)
<https://www.aegean.edu>
 Candide International
<https://candide-international.com/>
 Company for Research, Education, Innovation and Development of the North Aegean Region (Eloris)
<https://eloris.gr>
 Athens Lifelong Learning Institute (ALLI)
<https://athenslifelonglearning.gr>



Green Heritage

¿Por qué surge GH?

Evaluar la influencia del cambio climático en el patrimonio cultural inmaterial.

Pretendemos lograr este objetivo mediante la creación de herramientas y metodologías inclusivas e innovadoras que puedan aumentar el conocimiento sobre las peligrosas consecuencias del cambio climático y mejorar la gestión, conservación y protección del patrimonio cultural inmaterial.



¿Qué vamos a hacer?

Investigar

Fase de investigación sobre algunos ejemplos en caso de riesgo, para desarrollar un **mapa interactivo** europeo con algunos de esos casos.



¿Qué vamos a hacer?

Divulgar

Un **programa de aprendizaje mixto** sobre patrimonio cultural inmaterial y cambio climático compuesto por **4 módulos de aprendizaje en línea** y **4 talleres transnacionales presenciales**, dirigido a estudiantes de doctorado, investigadores, responsables políticos y profesionales intersectoriales.

Un **programa de microcredenciales** sobre patrimonio cultural inmaterial y cambio climático que consta de 4 módulos en línea dirigidos a un público más amplio.





¿Qué vamos a hacer?

Debatir

5 mesas redondas programáticas y una conferencia final de discusión entre científicos, investigadores, líderes comunitarios y hacedores de políticas.



¿Qué vamos a hacer?

Sensibilizar

5 informes preliminares y un documento final sobre el estado actual del impacto de PCI y CC a nivel nacional y de la UE, incluidos los resultados clave del proyecto y las recomendaciones finales para el cambio de políticas.





¿Qué vamos a hacer?

Comunicar

Hacer visible el proyecto, de entrada complejo, y sus objetivos a la sociedad civil a través de los medios de comunicación y las redes sociales.




¿Qué estamos haciendo?

Estamos inmersos en plena fase de investigación.

- Identificar Patrimonio Cultural Inmaterial (Trashumancia y Paella).
- Fase de documentación bibliográfica.
- Contacto con investigadores.
- Contacto con partes interesadas.
- Desarrollo de informes



Mesa Redonda de Políticas

España – 22 / 23 Noviembre

- Es necesario una mayor concientización y creación de sinergias entre investigadores profesionales, responsables políticos y ciudadanos con el fin de intercambiar conocimientos y discutir medidas para la gestión, conservación.
- Los responsables políticos necesitan herramientas para involucrarse en el diseño o adaptación de políticas a nivel nacional y de la UE.



Mesa Redonda de Políticas

España – 22 / 23 Noviembre

- Es necesario una mayor concientización y creación de sinergias entre investigadores profesionales, responsables políticos y ciudadanos con el fin de intercambiar conocimientos y discutir medidas para la gestión, conservación.
- Los responsables políticos necesitan herramientas para involucrarse en el diseño o adaptación de políticas a nivel nacional y de la UE.






Green Heritage

Fase de investigación

Objetivos

- Hacer un balance de las diferentes definiciones del PCI a nivel nacional.
- Capturar datos en los países socios y en toda la UE sobre los tipos de amenazas al PCI vinculado a CC.
- Proporcionar un vínculo causal o probabilidad de causalidad entre el CC y la degradación del PCI.
- Detectar y mapear las prácticas de gestión, conservación y protección.



Green Heritage

Fase de investigación

Acciones

- Análisis de las definiciones actuales del PCI;
- Amenazas del CC al PCI.
- Adaptación al CC: prácticas existentes, políticas nacionales y de la UE.
- Visión general de la concienciación sobre los problemas del CC en las listas de la UNESCO y en los inventarios nacionales.
- **14 estudios de manifestaciones del PCI.**





Fase de investigación

14 estudios a nivel europeo

- CS1 "Cosecha y caza de frailecillos" (Dinamarca).
- CS2 "Alpinismo" (Francia, Italia, Suiza).
- CS3 "La cultura del vino en Alemania".
- CS4 "Tradición agrícola y dietética del algarrobo en Creta" (Grecia).
- CS5 "Mandras (potreros) de Lemnos" (Grecia).
- CS6 "Prácticas tradicionales de plantas silvestres comestibles en Creta" (Grecia).
- CS7 "Arte de la construcción de muros de piedra seca, conocimientos y técnicas en Cinque Terre y la costa de Amalfi" (Italia).



Fase de investigación

14 estudios a nivel europeo

- CS8 "Festival de los Ceri / Carrera de los Ceri Gubbio" (Italia).
- CS9 "Festival Madonna Avvocata" (Costa de Amalfi, Italia).
- CS10 "Red de Grandes Estructuras Procesionales A hombros" (Italia).
- CS11 "Habilidades de preparación y pesca de lamprea en Carnikava" (Letonia).
- CS12 "Patinaje sobre hielo natural" (Países Bajos).
- CS13 "Trashumancia en el Cantábrico o Tercio Norte de España".
- CS14 "Paella Valenciana, "el Arte de Unir y Compartir".



Trashumancia en el Cantábrico

- Riesgo de desaparición (Poca rentabilidad, económica, macro granjas, etc.).
- La desaparición de la trashumancia conlleva una pérdida inherente del paisaje, una pérdida ingente de biodiversidad, así como de cultura e intercambios culturales y de tradiciones.
- **Efectos del cambio climático:**
 - Aumento de la temperatura.
 - Aumento de fenómenos climáticos extremos
 - Incremento de las enfermedades relacionadas con el clima en los animales.
 - Aumento del riesgo de incendios forestales.
 - Desertización.



La Paella Valenciana «el arte de unir y compartir»

Los siguientes ejemplos de CC pueden afectar a los cultivos de arroz y garrofón en España en la actualidad y potencialmente en el futuro:

- **Efectos del cambio climático:**
 - Aumento de la temperatura del aire y del agua (estrés térmico e hídrico).
 - Acortamiento de la estación de crecimiento y variabilidad de los rendimientos.
 - Incremento de plagas y enfermedades.
 - Disponibilidad de agua.
 - Salinización del agua y del suelo.
 - Ecotoxicidad de los suelos del Parque Natural de la Albufera.

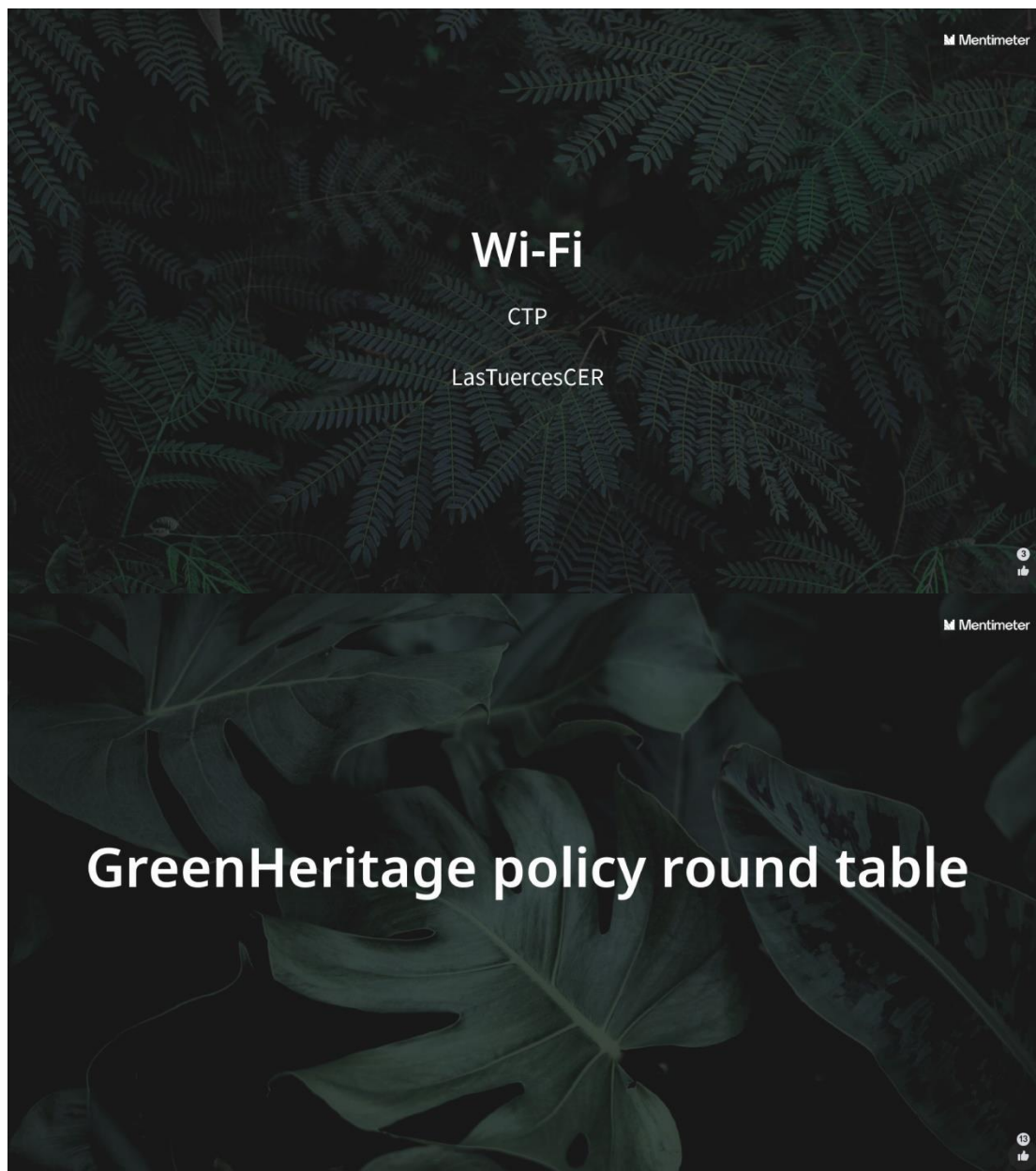


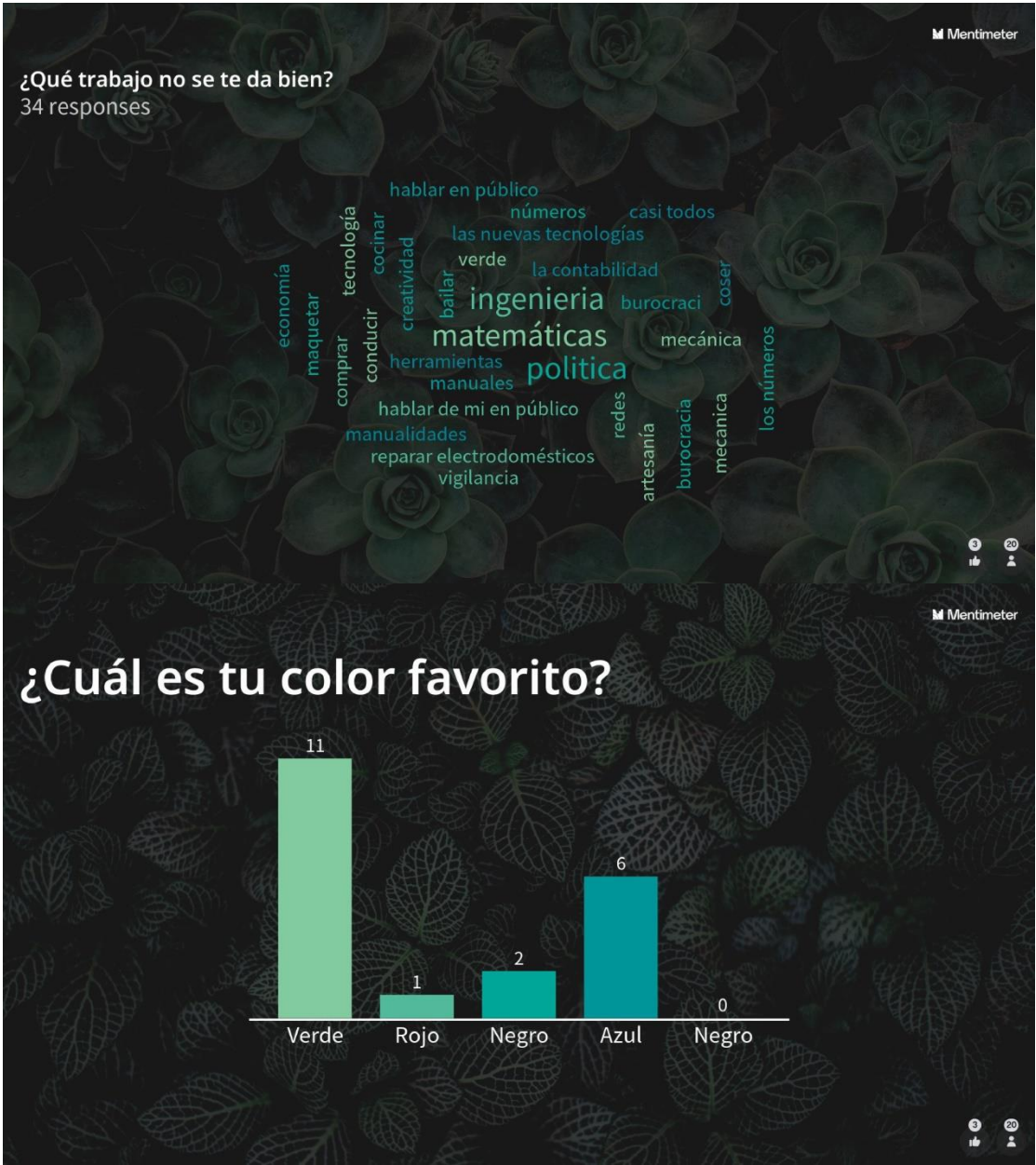


Muchas gracias.



Annex 5. MENTIMETER Result





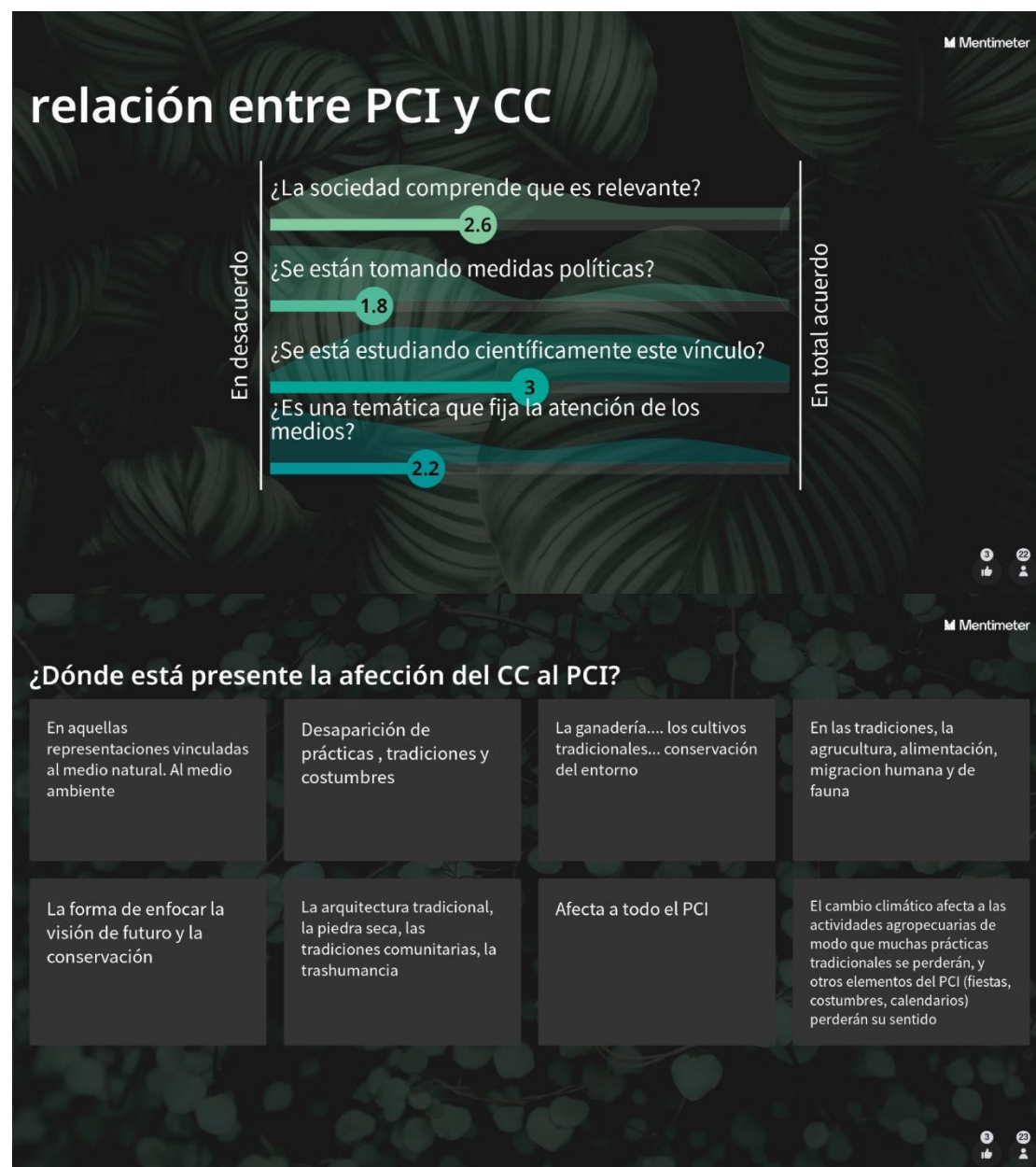


¿Cuál es el país con mayor número de elementos en la lista de PCI de la UNESCO?



El cambio climático es el problema más importante de nuestra era. La pregunta es: ¿podremos cambiar el curso a tiempo?

– Leonardo DiCaprio



Mentimeter

¿Dónde está presente la afección del CC al PCI?

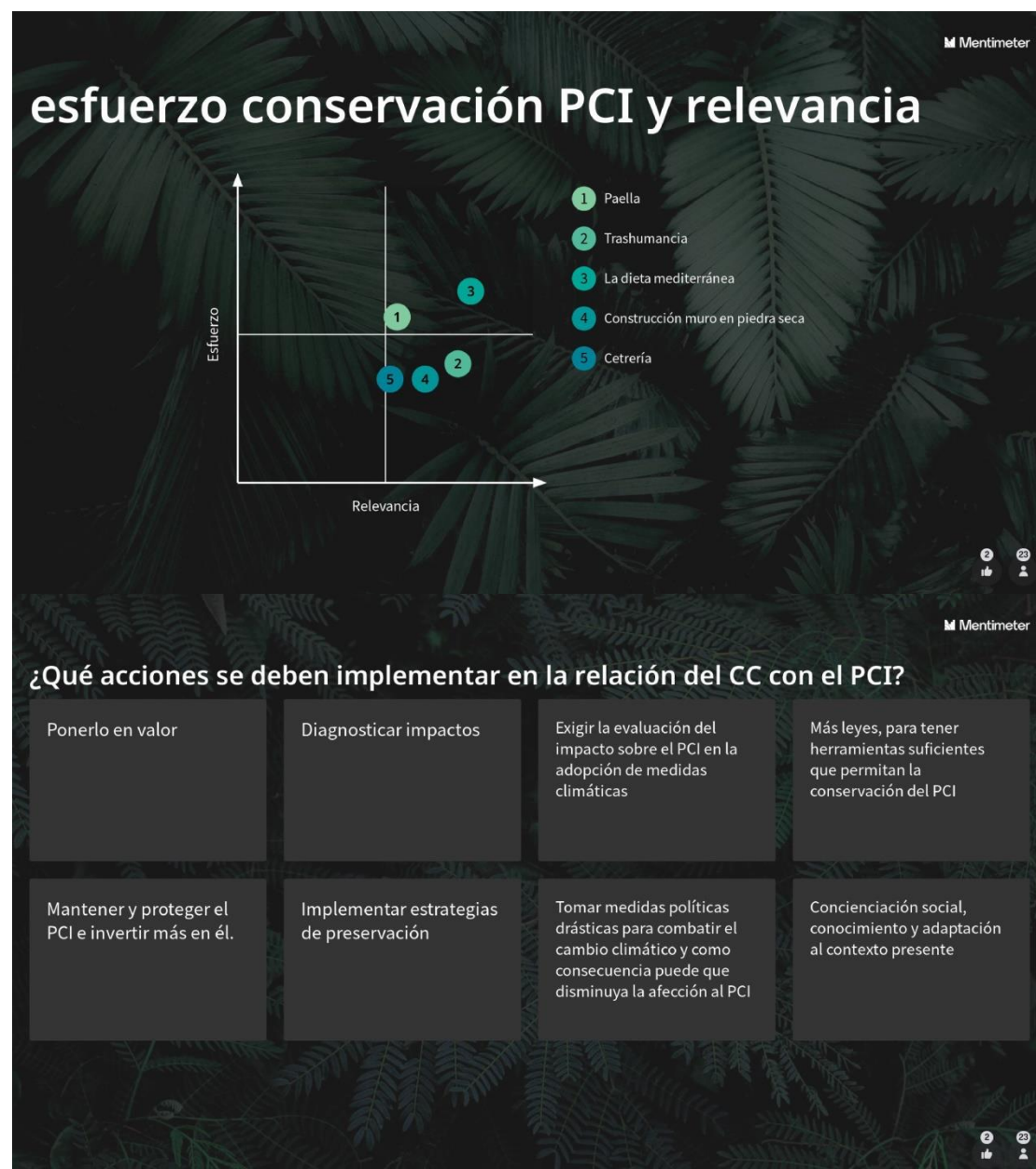
A los movimientos poblacionales y por tanto la pérdida de PCI en zonas que van quedando despobladas	Desde el impacto directo en las condiciones meteorológicas en las que se desarrollan las manifestaciones del PCI hasta el indirecto sobre los recursos relacionados con ellas	En la conservación del entorno y su producción	Los cambios que el medio está teniendo debido al CC, están llevando a modificaciones en esas características de estos patrimonios
En el primer carnaval del año, la Vijanera ,de donde vengo, cada año hace más calor el primer domingo de Enero, los trajes tradicionales hechos con materia natural, muchos se han tenido que adaptar.	En la pérdida del paisaje y lo que aparece asociado a él.	Está directamente ligado a las afecciones sociales, todo grupo social afectado por el CC verá cómo su PCI cambia o desaparece	Las manifestaciones vinculadas a la sociedad agrarias y ganaderas tradicionales

Mentimeter

¿Dónde está presente la afección del CC al PCI?

Gastronomía, usos y labores tradicionales, materiales constructivos, ritos y festejos asociados a las estaciones del año , formas de cultivo tradicionales	Usos, costumbres... se ven afectadas en la medida en que el CC altera entorno, sociedad... y opera sobre territorios y personas.	Gente. Urbanismo. Patrimonio. Asociaciones	Está presente en todas las esferas de la vida de un modo u otro y con mayor o menor intensidad, igual en el PCI
El paisaje cultural.La producción agrícola y pastoril propia de cada territorio Las formas de vida	En los productores primarios, porque afecta a las cosechas, en consumidores por los precios; la pérdida de tradiciones y costumbres por la inmigración; la globalización iguala con pérdida de identidad	En la desaparición de cultivos de proximidad y sus asentamientos, con las costumbres que llevan aparejadas, ritos, transmisión oral, etc.	En el caso de la apicultura tradicional las abejas se ven afectadas por los efectos del cambio climático, notando serios efectos en su comportamiento

Mentimeter



Mentimeter

¿Qué acciones se deben implementar en la relación del CC con el PCI?

Un esfuerzo en la puesta en valor del PCI	Educación patrimonial Formación Sensibilización Participación social	Estudiar el PCI	Educación, divulgación, concienciación, actividades, investigación, responsabilidad colectiva, implicación de niños y jóvenes, legislación, reconocimientos..
Catalogación, seguimiento de los cambios y análisis particulares de riesgo de cada tipo de PCI. Asegurar la difusión y acceso a este registro	Educación de base y continua para concienciar e incorporar acciones eficaces	Una concientización más precisa y menos politizada Y sobre todo que los medios sean accesibles y lleguen a quien tiene que tomar decisiones lógicas	Ordenar compromisos y recursos de las administraciones Incrementar las colaboraciones entre instituciones Implicar a la sociedad a través del tejido asociativo

Mentimeter

¿Qué acciones se deben implementar en la relación del CC con el PCI?

Estudio, divulgación, formación... encauzados a la creación de redes colaborativas para emprender acciones compartidas.	Recuperar modelos sociales abandonados, adaptar tradiciones a la actualidad conservando sus valores y esencia. Movilización social.	Profundizar en la educación de toda la sociedad y particularmente las nuevas generaciones sobre la necesidad de cambiar los hábitos para frenar el CC. Políticas decididas	Exigir la intervención de las comunidades portadoras en la toma de decisiones climáticas
Debe buscarse la manera de adaptar el PCI manteniendo los valores que aportan significado e identidad a las comunidades que lo ponen en práctica	Educación, concienciación, apoyo a sus prácticas, estudio, inversión, que las comunidades portadoras sean las principales protagonistas de su gestión	Identificación de bienes del PCI y de los riesgos que el CC implica en cada caso concreto. Difusión y divulgación de lo que significa el PCI a toda la sociedad para trabajar conjuntamente en su salvaguarda	Documentación y diagnóstico

Mentimeter

Mentimeter

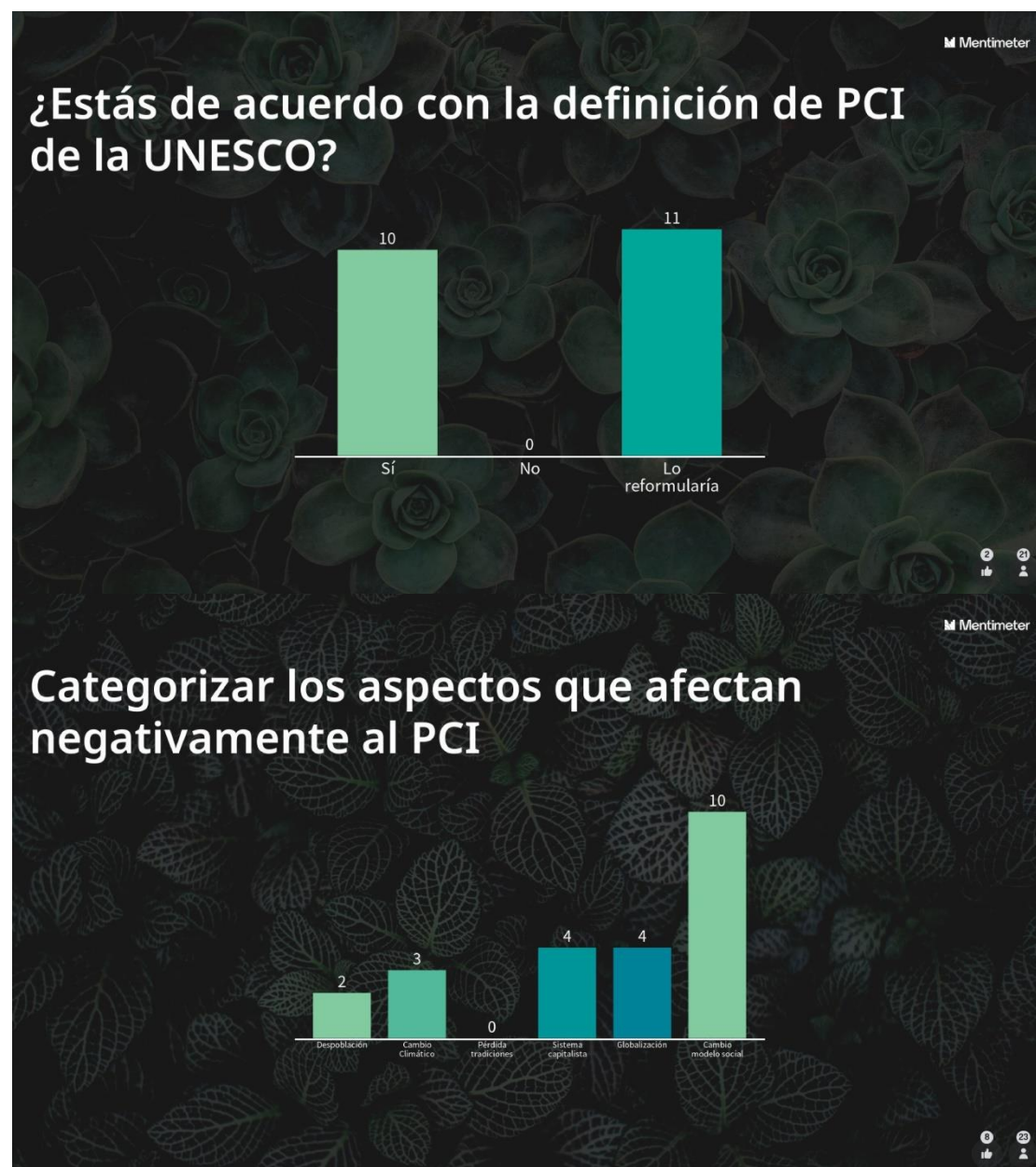
¿Qué acciones se deben implementar en la relación del CC con el PCI?

Documentar el PCI	Concienciar sobre la incidencia del CC sobre la preservación del Patrimonio para q cobre aún más importancia tomar medidas políticas y sociales para mitigar ese CC	1. Identificar los problemas a nivel local, regional, nacional, internacional y los actores implicados. 2. Diseñar estrategias conjuntas. 3. Aplicarlas. Más financiación y estabilidad de personal.	En primer lugar, como estamos haciendo hoy, tenerlo en cuenta, debatirlo, concienciar, pensar como conseguir cambios, ahora más que nunca, cambio rápidos y necesarios.
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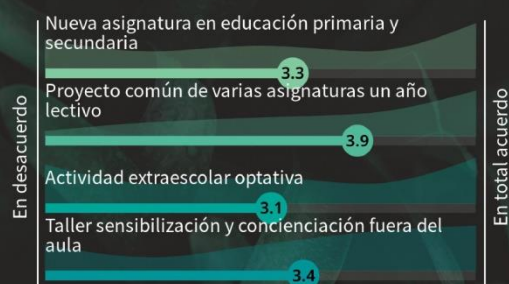
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La educación es clave para la salvaguarda del PCI, ¿Cuáles son las acciones más adecuadas para la infancia?



La concienciación es clave para la salvaguarda del PCI ante el riesgo del CC, ¿Cuáles son las acciones más adecuadas para la sociedad?

Dar difusión con casos con los que la gente se identifique como la paella ayuda a ilustrar la problemática al público general

Demostrar. Involucrar. Informar. Participar. Valorar.

Divulgación, creación de modelos alternativos

La participación y el entendimiento

- Vivencias directas dirigidas a personas interesadas en el contexto adecuado, según el tipo de PCI

Estar adecuadamente formados e informados. Actuar con responsabilidad individual.

Visibilizar por medio de montajes audiovisuales las consecuencias nefastas de perder esos patrimonios. Premiar y resaltar personas o colectivos que ejecuten buenas prácticas.

Darlo a conocer y difundirlo

Mentimeter

La concienciación es clave para la salvaguarda del PCI ante el riesgo del CC, ¿Cuáles son las acciones más adecuadas para la sociedad?

Conocer los efectos del CC y las implicaciones y consecuencias de dichos efectos sobre el PCI y otros aspectos: diversidad, economía sociedad. Convertir a la sociedad en protagonista y motor de cambio	Divulgación correcta de los significados del patrimonio inmaterial Incorporar la formación de gestores	Poner en valor y conocer las realidades de la sociedad y aplicar líneas operativas específicas para cada realidad	Apelar a cuestiones de pertenencia colectiva, identidad, valores profundos compartidos que nos unen y nos ayudan a transformar la sociedad en sentido positivo
Divulgación científica y comunicación por las comunidades portadoras	La concientización sobre la gravedad del cambio climático es lo más importante y la necesidad del decrecimiento de la mayoría de las economías familiares. El PCI puede contener claves para el decrecim	involucrar a la comunidad	Visibilizar y difundir

Mentimeter

La concienciación es clave para la salvaguarda del PCI ante el riesgo del CC, ¿Cuáles son las acciones más adecuadas para la sociedad?

Comunidades patrimoniales, procesos participativos	Es un problema de base arrastrado de hace tiempo Educar e involucrar consciente	Conocimiento de los Bienes, de las posibilidades que ofrecen, activismo en su promoción y aplicación de propuestas concretas, con implicación de actores de todos los sectores.	Más concienciación, difusión y práctica.
El liderazgo valiente de los gobiernos y administraciones para que adopten políticas eficaces y transparentes socialmente. Arrinconar sin complejos el negacionismo Apoyo de los medios de comunicación	Implicación de los medios de comunicación con personal especializado	Difundir a través de los museos	

Mentimeter

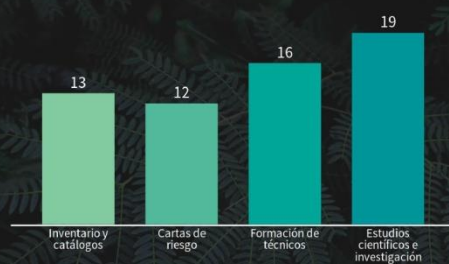




¿De dónde tienen que surgir las iniciativas para la conservación del PCI?



¿Qué herramientas de gestión deberían desarrollarse para la salvaguarda del PCI de los riesgos climáticos?



Mentimeter

¿Cómo se puede reducir el impacto del turismo de masas en manifestaciones del PCI?

Alejando el PCI de las administraciones	Valorando la propia inmaterialidad	Delimitando aforos.	Recuperando la identidad y el sentimiento del PCI. Dejando de lado el tema económico.
Modulando adecuadamente la promoción de las manifestaciones de PCI Limitando y controlando aforos	Educación y concienciación en el respeto a la manifestación en si	Limitando y controlando accesos	Promocionando y poniendo en valor muchos mas bienes de PCI de mide que se genere una diversificación de flujos de visitantes

Mentimeter

¿Cómo se puede reducir el impacto del turismo de masas en manifestaciones del PCI?

Dando herramientas de control a las comunidades portadoras para paliar los efectos de la turistificación y haciéndola sostenible	Aplicando el decrecimiento también al PCI, que no se convierta en un producto de consumo para el visitante como prioridad	Hay que inculcar respeto cultural cuando se asiste a una manifestación	Tomar conciencia de que el PCI es algo que hay que proteger por las administraciones restringiendo las masificaciones turísticas
Llevando un control de las personas que pueden visitar dicho PCI	No es algo que se pueda prohibir pero si quizá concienciar y enseñar, administrarlo desde los participantes y no algo ajeno...	Incrementar, cuando se pueda, el precio del acceso de acuerdo con el principio "quien impacte más en el PIC que pague mucho más"	El cambio climático obligará a disminuir los desplazamientos y el turismo con lo que ayudará a menores agresiones al PCI

Mentimeter



Mentimeter

¿Cómo afrontar las amenazas de soluciones globales y basadas en el beneficio económico en territorios locales que son el germen de los PCI?

Muy importante conseguir una legislación que ordene la instalación de parques eólicos y fotovoltaicas.	Las amenazas se pueden limitar si las comunidades toman la iniciativa para su defensa y conservación y controlqn su gestión	Desde el activismo local que ilustra las problemáticas específicas	Diversas normativas europeas están incidiendo negativamente en diversas prácticas tradicionales
Desde la acción civil, el asociacionismo y el compromiso activo de los afectados	Dando potestad a las administraciones más afectadas e involucradas para la defensa de sus Bienes.	Frenar el turismo de masas	Con educación basada en la cultura y en la empatía

Mentimeter

¿Cómo afrontar las amenazas de soluciones globales y basadas en el beneficio económico en territorios locales que son el germen de los PCI?

Valorizar la identidad de comunidad, como equilibrio a lo economico.	Una solución no debe ser una amenaza si al desarrollarla se tiene en cuenta el PCI como un factor más a tener en cuenta en su impacto	Mediante unión de asociaciones, reclamando judicialmente la pérdida de diversidad cultural, proponiendo alternativas factibles.	Muyyyy difícil sin conciencia identitaria
Promocionando actividades económicas locales que se opongan a iniciativas económicas globales preservando los espacios locales para sus usos tradicionales (ej comunidades energéticas locales vs. macro	A la napolitana, pero sin violencia, personalidad y dignidad comunal y conciencia de cómo operan estos peligros globales a nivel local	Evitar la estandarización y la industrialización de los elementos esenciales de los PCI	El PCI es el resultado de una forma de vida en territorios concretos y comunidades concretas . Si esas formas de vida desaparecen es difícil el mantenimiento del PCI en esos espacios.

Mentimeter



Mentimeter

¿Cuál es la mejor forma de comunicar e influir en la sociedad sobre como el CC afecta al PCI?

Medio audio visual	Con el ejemplo	Grafica y táctitamente mostrando el resultado de la pérdida del PCI	Con acciones plenamente transparentes
Divulgar y concienciar, desde los más pequeños a todo el tejido social	Haciendo ver las consecuencias de la pérdida de PCI que conlleva, y que en ocasiones es irrecuperable	Utilización de datos objetivos obtenidos de estudios científicos	Medios digitales y redes sociales, hoy en día llegan a todos los niveles de manera inmediata

Mentimeter

¿Cuál es la mejor forma de comunicar e influir en la sociedad sobre como el CC afecta al PCI?

Con mensajes claros y directos que generen curiosidad y despierten en la sociedad el valor de la identidad y la pertenencia. Didáctica	Difusión de ejemplos concretos, utilizar estos casos para sensibilizar	Educación educación educación educación educación educación educación educación educación educación	Enseñanza desde los primeros años y durante toda la vida, conocimiento, publicidad (que parece que es lo único que funciona ahora), concienciación, sentido común...
Tres acciones: divulgación, divulgación y divulgación	Utilizando el lenguaje y los canales de la comunidad receptora, las redes, escuelas, influencers de todos los tipos...	Difusión cultural desde las escuelas	Que el cambio climático es una amenaza para la supervivencia de la especie humana y por tanto en la desaparición del PCI

Mentimeter

Mentimeter

¿Cuál es la mejor forma de comunicar e influir en la sociedad sobre como el CC afecta al PCI?

Ejemplificando a través de redes y medios de comunicación	Desde los distintos campos posibles, medios de comunicación, formación, publicaciones científicas y técnicas, sensibilización, campañas...	Educación, concienciar, explicar ampliamente los hechos actuales desastrosos.	Divulgar
Con educación e información sobre significado y representatividad del pci	Ofreciendo la oportunidad de acercarse a las manifestaciones de PCI de manera participativa	La transferencia de este conocimiento a la sociedad en general es difícilísima. Quizá habría que segmentar la forma de comunicar por grupos de población y enfatizando la comunicación entre comun portadoras	Conocer ese PCI y el modo en que se ve afectado por el CC para ver hasta qué punto el actual modelo social de consumo implica cambios no solo a nivel ambiental

Mentimeter

¿Qué cuestiones o comentarios no han sido abordados en la mesa redonda de políticas de GreenHeritage?

Impacto de las RRSS	El poder de las redes sociales en la divulgación y conservación del PCI	Ha sido muy completo. Pero por decir algo, quizá exponer algunas buenas prácticas (y exitosas) en la materia	La conservación del PCI no debe ir en el sentido de mantenerse a costa de entrar en conflicto con las nuevas realidades sociales: igualdad, inclusión, biodiversidad...
El coste económico y laboral, lo que significa materialmente para los ciudadanos	Hemos tratado poco temas de comunicación oral en tiempos de la cibercultura	Invitar a las personas importantes, para las que el PCI ha sido su día a día: personas que pertenecen a las comunidades portadoras	Movimientos internacionales como punto de encuentro de culturas.

Mentimeter

Mentimeter

¿Qué cuestiones o comentarios no han sido abordadas en la mesa redonda de políticas de GreenHeritage?

El PCI y sus problemas como construcción al margen de las comunidades portadoras	Los excesos burocráticos	Quizás algo señalado a última hora, sobre políticas, acciones integradoras: intergeneracionales, interculturales....	Profundizar en la práctica de cómo mantener el PCI....analizar los riesgos asociados al CC, cómo afectan al valor del PCI, y de qué manera adaptarlo y transformarlo en caso de que sea necesario
Cómo podemos sembrar en nuestro entorno las cuestiones que se han abordado aquí, cómo contagiar la conciencia que se ha despertado aquí. Qué acciones efectivas podemos llevar a cabo cada uno de nosotr	Exponer buenas prácticas y ejemplos de gestión	¿Cómo empezamos a implementar el cambio lo antes posible? Redes sociales y su impacto actual en el PCI	Creo que ha sido bastante completa, se han tocado muchos temas tanto directos como transversales, quizás no hemos entrado en el uso de las nuevas tecnologías como herramientas de transmisión y protec


Mentimeter

¿Qué cuestiones o comentarios no han sido abordadas en la mesa redonda de políticas de GreenHeritage?

Afección de la pérdida de PCI en la calidad de vida de las sociedades ya sea portadoras o no de ese PCI	Fuentes de financiación para la conservación del PCI	Hay demasiada teoría y poca práctica sobre los elementos del PCIY se escucha poco a las entidades portadoras y menos se las tiene en cuenta a la hora de legislarY faltan subvenciones para mantenerlas
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Mentimeter

Annex 6. Anonymous Survey carried out



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Encuesta de satisfacción
Mesa Redonda de Políticas GreenHeritage
 22 – 23 de noviembre, Aguilar de Campoo (Palencia)

1. Sector de la cuádruple hélice al que pertenece:

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☐ Universidad
☐ Industria / tejido empresarial
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2. Relevancia del tema y contenido

¿Considera que la temática debatida es relevante y actual para el ámbito político y social? (Marque con una x donde considere, siendo el 1 muy en desacuerdo, el 2 en desacuerdo, el 3 neutral, el 4 de acuerdo y el 5 muy de acuerdo)

1 2 3 4 5 ☒

¿Cómo valoraría la elección de los temas tratados durante la mesa redonda?

1 2 3 4 5 ☒

¿La información presentada fue clara y útil para comprender la problemática?

1 2 3 4 5 ☒

3. Calidad de los participantes y moderación

¿Cómo valora la selección de los participantes y su contribución a la discusión?

1 2 3 4 5 ☒

¿La moderación fue efectiva para mantener el enfoque y la dinámica de la mesa redonda?

1 2 3 4 5 ☒

4. Interacción y participación

¿Se facilitó suficientemente la participación de los ponentes en el debate?

1 2 3 4 5 ☒


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¿Cree que los puntos de vista abordados sobre esta problemática han sido apropiados y suficientes?

1	2	3	4	5
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¿Hubo tiempo adecuado para preguntas y debates?

1	2	3	4	5
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5. Logística y organización

¿Cómo calificaría la organización general del evento (ubicación, horario, materiales proporcionados, etc.)?

1	2	3	4	5
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¿La duración de la mesa redonda fue apropiada para abordar el tema de manera exhaustiva?

1	2	3	4	5
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¿El personal de apoyo fue útil y accesible durante la reunión?

1	2	3	4	5
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6. Impacto y acciones posteriores

¿Siente que la mesa redonda puede influir en la toma de decisiones o acciones futuras en el ámbito político?

1	2	3	4	5
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¿Qué acciones o seguimiento le gustaría ver después de este evento?

- GUÍA DE RECOMENDACIONES ENVIADA A ADMINISTRACIONES PÚBLICAS Y ORGANIZACIONES DE LA SOCIEDAD CIVIL en general - PROYECTOS PILOTO PARA CASOS CONCRETOS DE PROTECCIÓN DEL PCI ANTE EL CAMBIO CLIMÁTICO
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7. Puntos destacados y aspectos de mejora

¿Hubo algún aspecto destacado que quiera resaltar?

CREO QUE EL ENTORNO DE LAS DISCUSIONES Y LA ELECCIÓN DE PARTICIPANTES FUERON LA CLAVE DEL ÉXITO.

¿Hay aspectos específicos en los que cree que podríamos mejorar para futuras mesas redondas de políticas?

- SIEMPRE FALTA TIEMPO PARA PROFUNDIZAR, TENIENDO EN CUENTA QUE HAY UN TIEMPO INICIAL DE MUTUO CONOCIMIENTO ENTRE LOS PARTICIPANTES, PERO ALARGAR LAS SESIONES PUEDE RESULTAR CONTRAPRODUCTIVO. NO HAY UNA SOLUCIÓN FÁCIL —

8. Probabilidad de participación futura

¿Estaría interesado en seguir participando en el desarrollo del proyecto GreenHeritage?

☒ sí ☐ no



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¿Recomendaría este tipo de eventos a colegas o contactos externos?

Sí, por supuesto.

9. Comentarios Adicionales. Si tiene algún comentario extra o sugerencia que quiera compartir, por favor hágalo aquí:

- DIFUSIÓN, DIFUSIÓN, DIFUSIÓN!

Le agradecemos sinceramente su tiempo y su valiosa contribución para el mejor desarrollo de nuestro proyecto GreenHeritage.



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Encuesta de satisfacción

Mesa Redonda de Políticas *GreenHeritage*

22 – 23 de noviembre. Aguilar de Campoo (Palencia)

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¿Considera que la temática debatida es relevante y actual para el ámbito político y social? (Marque con una x donde considere, siendo el 1 muy en desacuerdo, el 2 en desacuerdo, el 3 neutral, el 4 de acuerdo y el 5 muy de acuerdo)

1 2 3 4 5 ☒

¿Cómo valoraría la elección de los temas tratados durante la mesa redonda?

1 2 3 4 5 ☒

¿La información presentada fue clara y útil para comprender la problemática?

1 2 3 4 5 ☒

3. Calidad de los participantes y moderación

¿Cómo valora la selección de los participantes y su contribución a la discusión?

1 2 3 4 5 ☒

¿La moderación fue efectiva para mantener el enfoque y la dinámica de la mesa redonda?

1 2 3 4 5 ☒

4. Interacción y participación

¿Se facilitó suficientemente la participación de los ponentes en el debate?

1 2 3 4 5 ☒



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¿Cree que los puntos de vista abordados sobre esta problemática han sido apropiados y suficientes?

1	2	3	4	5
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¿Hubo tiempo adecuado para preguntas y debates?

1	2	3	4	5
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5. Logística y organización

¿Cómo calificaría la organización general del evento (ubicación, horario, materiales proporcionados, etc.)?

1	2	3	4	5
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¿La duración de la mesa redonda fue apropiada para abordar el tema de manera exhaustiva?

1	2	3	4	5
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¿El personal de apoyo fue útil y accesible durante la reunión?

1	2	3	4	5
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6. Impacto y acciones posteriores

¿Siente que la mesa redonda puede influir en la toma de decisiones o acciones futuras en el ámbito político?

1	2	3	4	5
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¿Qué acciones o seguimiento le gustaría ver después de este evento?

<p>Tener reuniones de los coordinadores y de los participantes que se solicitan.</p>
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7. Puntos destacados y aspectos de mejora

¿Hubo algún aspecto destacado que quiera resaltar?

El enfoque fue diverso de los participantes.

¿Hay aspectos específicos en los que cree que podríamos mejorar para futuras mesas redondas de políticas?

El PCL es tan diverso que para ser más eficiente cada uno de los bloques de los breves (se comparó con pannel y task-force) pero el debate se centró en aspectos más generales

8. Probabilidad de participación futura

¿Estaría interesado en seguir participando en el desarrollo del proyecto GreenHeritage?

☒ sí ☐ no



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¿Recomendaría este tipo de eventos a colegas o contactos externos?

A rectangular box containing a handwritten 'X' mark, indicating a response to the question above.

9. Comentarios Adicionales. Si tiene algún comentario extra o sugerencia que quiera compartir, por favor hágalo aquí:

A large, empty rectangular box for additional comments or suggestions.

Le agradecemos sinceramente su tiempo y su valiosa contribución para el mejor desarrollo de nuestro proyecto GreenHeritage.



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Encuesta de satisfacción

Mesa Redonda de Políticas GreenHeritage

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¿Considera que la temática debatida es relevante y actual para el ámbito político y social? (Marque con una x donde considere, siendo el 1 muy en desacuerdo, el 2 en desacuerdo, el 3 neutral, el 4 de acuerdo y el 5 muy de acuerdo)

1	2	3	4	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 5
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¿Cómo valoraría la elección de los temas tratados durante la mesa redonda?

1	2	3	4	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 5
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¿La información presentada fue clara y útil para comprender la problemática?

1	2	3	4	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 5
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3. Calidad de los participantes y moderación

¿Cómo valora la selección de los participantes y su contribución a la discusión?

1	2	3	4	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 5
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¿La moderación fue efectiva para mantener el enfoque y la dinámica de la mesa redonda?

1	2	3	4	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 5
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4. Interacción y participación

¿Se facilitó suficientemente la participación de los ponentes en el debate?

1	2	3	4	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 5
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¿Cree que los puntos de vista abordados sobre esta problemática han sido apropiados y suficientes?

1 2 3 4 5

¿Hubo tiempo adecuado para preguntas y debates?

1 2 3 4 5

5. Logística y organización

¿Cómo calificaría la organización general del evento (ubicación, horario, materiales proporcionados, etc.)?

1 2 3 4 5

¿La duración de la mesa redonda fue apropiada para abordar el tema de manera exhaustiva?

1 2 3 4 5

¿El personal de apoyo fue útil y accesible durante la reunión?

1 2 3 4 5

6. Impacto y acciones posteriores

¿Siente que la mesa redonda puede influir en la toma de decisiones o acciones futuras en el ámbito político?

1 2 3 4 5

¿Qué acciones o seguimiento le gustaría ver después de este evento?

Que se mantuviera la información y el contacto



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7. Puntos destacados y aspectos de mejora

¿Hubo algún aspecto destacado que quiera resaltar?

-El nivel de paciencia y de diversidad

¿Hay aspectos específicos en los que cree que podríamos mejorar para futuras mesas redondas de políticas?

8. Probabilidad de participación futura

¿Estaría interesado en seguir participando en el desarrollo del proyecto GreenHeritage?

☒ sí ☐ no



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¿Recomendaría este tipo de eventos a colegas o contactos externos?

Sin duda

9. Comentarios Adicionales. Si tiene algún comentario extra o sugerencia que quiera compartir, por favor hágalo aquí:

Le agradecemos sinceramente su tiempo y su valiosa contribución para el mejor desarrollo de nuestro proyecto GreenHeritage.



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Encuesta de satisfacción**Mesa Redonda de Políticas GreenHeritage**

22 – 23 de noviembre. Aguilar de Campoo (Palencia)

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1	2	3	4	5
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¿Cómo valoraría la elección de los temas tratados durante la mesa redonda?

1	2	3	4	5
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¿La información presentada fue clara y útil para comprender la problemática?

1	2	3	4	5
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3. Calidad de los participantes y moderación

¿Cómo valora la selección de los participantes y su contribución a la discusión?

1	2	3	4	5
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¿La moderación fue efectiva para mantener el enfoque y la dinámica de la mesa redonda?

1	2	3	4	5
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4. Interacción y participación

¿Se facilitó suficientemente la participación de los ponentes en el debate?

1	2	3	4	5
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¿Cree que los puntos de vista abordados sobre esta problemática han sido apropiados y suficientes?

1 2 3 4 5

¿Hubo tiempo adecuado para preguntas y debates?

1 2 3 4 5

5. Logística y organización

¿Cómo calificaría la organización general del evento (ubicación, horario, materiales proporcionados, etc.)?

1 2 3 4 5

¿La duración de la mesa redonda fue apropiada para abordar el tema de manera exhaustiva?

1 2 3 4 5

¿El personal de apoyo fue útil y accesible durante la reunión?

1 2 3 4 5

6. Impacto y acciones posteriores

¿Siente que la mesa redonda puede influir en la toma de decisiones o acciones futuras en el ámbito político?

1 2 3 4 5

¿Qué acciones o seguimiento le gustaría ver después de este evento?

EL RESULTADO DE LAS RECOMENDACIONES.



7. Puntos destacados y aspectos de mejora

¿Hubo algún aspecto destacado que quiera resaltar?

LA MULTIDISCIPLINARIEDAD DE LOS PARTICIPANTES QUE ENRIQUECE EL DEBATE

¿Hay aspectos específicos en los que cree que podríamos mejorar para futuras mesas redondas de políticas?

8. Probabilidad de participación futura

¿Estaría interesado en seguir participando en el desarrollo del proyecto GreenHeritage?

☒ sí ☐ no



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¿Recomendaría este tipo de eventos a colegas o contactos externos?

Handwritten response: *SI*

9. Comentarios Adicionales. Si tiene algún comentario extra o sugerencia que quiera compartir, por favor hágalo aquí:

Handwritten response: *GRACIAS POR PARTICIPAR Y CUIDAR PROYECTOS DE ESTE TIPO.*

Le agradecemos sinceramente su tiempo y su valiosa contribución para el mejor desarrollo de nuestro proyecto GreenHeritage.





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Encuesta de satisfacción

Mesa Redonda de Políticas GreenHeritage

22 – 23 de noviembre. Aguilar de Campoo (Palencia)

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1	2	3	4	5
				<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

¿Cómo valoraría la elección de los temas tratados durante la mesa redonda?

1	2	3	4	5
				<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

¿La información presentada fue clara y útil para comprender la problemática?

1	2	3	4	5
				<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

3. Calidad de los participantes y moderación

¿Cómo valora la selección de los participantes y su contribución a la discusión?

1	2	3	4	5
				<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

¿La moderación fue efectiva para mantener el enfoque y la dinámica de la mesa redonda?

1	2	3	4	5
				<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

4. Interacción y participación

¿Se facilitó suficientemente la participación de los ponentes en el debate?

1	2	3	4	5
				<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>



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¿Cree que los puntos de vista abordados sobre esta problemática han sido apropiados y suficientes?

1	2	3	4	5
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¿Hubo tiempo adecuado para preguntas y debates?

1	2	3	4	5
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5. Logística y organización

¿Cómo calificaría la organización general del evento (ubicación, horario, materiales proporcionados, etc.)?

1	2	3	4	5
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¿La duración de la mesa redonda fue apropiada para abordar el tema de manera exhaustiva?

1	2	3	4	5
---	---	---	---	---

¿El personal de apoyo fue útil y accesible durante la reunión?

1	2	3	4	5
---	---	---	---	---

6. Impacto y acciones posteriores

¿Siente que la mesa redonda puede influir en la toma de decisiones o acciones futuras en el ámbito político?

1	2	3	4	5
---	---	---	---	---

¿Qué acciones o seguimiento le gustaría ver después de este evento?

Cualquier relacione con PCP



7. Puntos destacados y aspectos de mejora

¿Hubo algún aspecto destacado que quiera resaltar?

Desgraciadamente una utopía

¿Hay aspectos específicos en los que cree que podríamos mejorar para futuras mesas redondas de políticas?

¿Por qué tengo interés actualmente en el PCIP?

8. Probabilidad de participación futura

¿Estaría interesado en seguir participando en el desarrollo del proyecto GreenHeritage?

☒ sí ☐ no



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¿Recomendaría este tipo de eventos a colegas o contactos externos?

Siempre

9. Comentarios Adicionales. Si tiene algún comentario extra o sugerencia que quiera compartir, por favor hágalo aquí:

Tendrían que ser jornadas anuales

Le agradecemos sinceramente su tiempo y su valiosa contribución para el mejor desarrollo de nuestro proyecto GreenHeritage.



Green Heritage

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Encuesta de satisfacción**Mesa Redonda de Políticas GreenHeritage**

22 – 23 de noviembre. Aguilar de Campoo (Palencia)

1. Sector de la cuádruple hélice al que pertenece:

- ☐ Sector público (administración)
☐ Universidad
☒ Industria / tejido empresarial
☐ Sociedad civil

2. Relevancia del tema y contenido

¿Considera que la temática debatida es relevante y actual para el ámbito político y social? (Marque con una x donde considere, siendo el 1 muy en desacuerdo, el 2 en desacuerdo, el 3 neutral, el 4 de acuerdo y el 5 muy de acuerdo)

1	2	3	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	5
---	---	---	-------------------------------------	---

¿Cómo valoraría la elección de los temas tratados durante la mesa redonda?

1	2	3	4	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
---	---	---	---	-------------------------------------

¿La información presentada fue clara y útil para comprender la problemática?

1	2	3	4	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
---	---	---	---	-------------------------------------

3. Calidad de los participantes y moderación

¿Cómo valora la selección de los participantes y su contribución a la discusión?

1	2	3	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	5
---	---	---	-------------------------------------	---

¿La moderación fue efectiva para mantener el enfoque y la dinámica de la mesa redonda?

1	2	3	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	5
---	---	---	-------------------------------------	---

4. Interacción y participación

¿Se facilitó suficientemente la participación de los ponentes en el debate?

1	2	3	4	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
---	---	---	---	-------------------------------------



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¿Cree que los puntos de vista abordados sobre esta problemática han sido apropiados y suficientes?

1 2 3 4 ☒

¿Hubo tiempo adecuado para preguntas y debates?

1 2 3 4 ☒

5. Logística y organización

¿Cómo calificaría la organización general del evento (ubicación, horario, materiales proporcionados, etc.)?

1 2 3 4 ☒

¿La duración de la mesa redonda fue apropiada para abordar el tema de manera exhaustiva?

1 2 3 4 ☒

¿El personal de apoyo fue útil y accesible durante la reunión?

1 2 3 4 ☒

6. Impacto y acciones posteriores

¿Siente que la mesa redonda puede influir en la toma de decisiones o acciones futuras en el ámbito político?

1 2 ☒ 4 5

¿Qué acciones o seguimiento le gustaría ver después de este evento?



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7. Puntos destacados y aspectos de mejora

¿Hubo algún aspecto destacado que quiera resaltar?

¿Hay aspectos específicos en los que cree que podríamos mejorar para futuras mesas redondas de políticas?

8. Probabilidad de participación futura

¿Estaría interesado en seguir participando en el desarrollo del proyecto GreenHeritage?

☐ si ☐ no



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¿Recomendaría este tipo de eventos a colegas o contactos externos?

9. Comentarios Adicionales. Si tiene algún comentario extra o sugerencia que quiera compartir, por favor hágalo aquí:

Le agradecemos sinceramente su tiempo y su valiosa contribución para el mejor desarrollo de nuestro proyecto GreenHeritage.



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Encuesta de satisfacción

Mesa Redonda de Políticas *GreenHeritage*

22 – 23 de noviembre. Aguilar de Campoo (Palencia)

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1 2 3 4 ☒ 5

¿Cómo valoraría la elección de los temas tratados durante la mesa redonda?

1 2 3 ☒ 4 5

¿La información presentada fue clara y útil para comprender la problemática?

1 2 3 4 ☒ 5

3. Calidad de los participantes y moderación

¿Cómo valora la selección de los participantes y su contribución a la discusión?

1 2 3 4 ☒ 5

¿La moderación fue efectiva para mantener el enfoque y la dinámica de la mesa redonda?

1 2 3 ☒ 4 5

4. Interacción y participación

¿Se facilitó suficientemente la participación de los ponentes en el debate?

1 2 3 ☒ 4 5



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¿Cree que los puntos de vista abordados sobre esta problemática han sido apropiados y suficientes?

1 2 3 4 ☒ 5

¿Hubo tiempo adecuado para preguntas y debates?

1 2 3 4 ☒ 5

5. Logística y organización

¿Cómo calificaría la organización general del evento (ubicación, horario, materiales proporcionados, etc.)?

1 2 3 ☒ 4 5

¿La duración de la mesa redonda fue apropiada para abordar el tema de manera exhaustiva?

1 2 3 4 ☒ 5

¿El personal de apoyo fue útil y accesible durante la reunión?

1 2 3 4 ☒ 5

6. Impacto y acciones posteriores

¿Siente que la mesa redonda puede influir en la toma de decisiones o acciones futuras en el ámbito político?

1 2 3 4 ☒ 5

¿Qué acciones o seguimiento le gustaría ver después de este evento?

Una mayor concienciación por parte de la sociedad, una mejor formación y conocimiento y aplicación en política

**Green Heritage**www.greenheritage-projet.eu**7. Puntos destacados y aspectos de mejora**

¿Hubo algún aspecto destacado que quiera resaltar?

Los diferentes puntos de vista de los participantes que ha hecho muy enriquecedor el debate.

¿Hay aspectos específicos en los que cree que podríamos mejorar para futuras mesas redondas de políticas?

No

8. Probabilidad de participación futura

¿Estaría interesado en seguir participando en el desarrollo del proyecto GreenHeritage?

☒ sí ☐ no



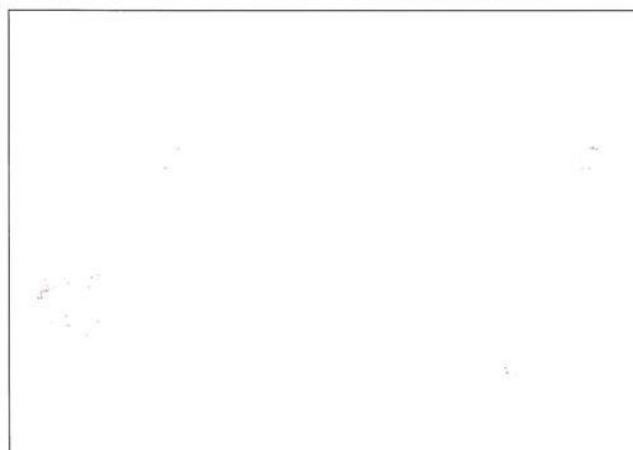
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¿Recomendaría este tipo de eventos a colegas o contactos externos?

Por supuesto, me parecen muy interesantes

9. Comentarios Adicionales. Si tiene algún comentario extra o sugerencia que quiera compartir, por favor hágalo aquí:



Le agradecemos sinceramente su tiempo y su valiosa contribución para el mejor desarrollo de nuestro proyecto GreenHeritage.



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¿Cree que los puntos de vista abordados sobre esta problemática han sido apropiados y suficientes?

1 2 3 4 5

¿Hubo tiempo adecuado para preguntas y debates?

1 2 3 4 5

5. Logística y organización

¿Cómo calificaría la organización general del evento (ubicación, horario, materiales proporcionados, etc.)?

1 2 3 4 5

¿La duración de la mesa redonda fue apropiada para abordar el tema de manera exhaustiva?

1 2 3 4 5

¿El personal de apoyo fue útil y accesible durante la reunión?

1 2 3 4 5

6. Impacto y acciones posteriores

¿Siente que la mesa redonda puede influir en la toma de decisiones o acciones futuras en el ámbito político?

1 2 3 4 5

¿Qué acciones o seguimiento le gustaría ver después de este evento?

→ REAJUSTE INFORMES DE SEGUIMIENTO SOBRE LAS
DIFERENTES LÍNEAS ESTRATÉGICAS Y OPERATIVAS, PARA
COMPROBAR NO SOLO LA INCIDENCIA QUE HAN TENIDO
SINO SU EFECTIVIDAD REAL



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Encuesta de satisfacción

Mesa Redonda de Políticas *GreenHeritage*

22 – 23 de noviembre. Aguilar de Campoo (Palencia)

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1	2	3	4	5
---	---	---	---	---

¿Cómo valoraría la elección de los temas tratados durante la mesa redonda?

1	2	3	4	5
---	---	---	---	---

¿La información presentada fue clara y útil para comprender la problemática?

1	2	3	4	5
---	---	---	---	---

3. Calidad de los participantes y moderación

¿Cómo valora la selección de los participantes y su contribución a la discusión?

1	2	3	4	5
---	---	---	---	---

¿La moderación fue efectiva para mantener el enfoque y la dinámica de la mesa redonda?

1	2	3	4	5
---	---	---	---	---

4. Interacción y participación

¿Se facilitó suficientemente la participación de los ponentes en el debate?

1	2	3	4	5
---	---	---	---	---



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7. Puntos destacados y aspectos de mejora

¿Hubo algún aspecto destacado que quiera resaltar?

→ SEGUIR REALIZANDO ESTE TIPO DE SESIONES, PORQUE SON MUY IMPORTANTES A LA HORA DE ACTIVAR LÍNEAS DE ACCIÓN QUE AYUDEN A TODOS LOS NIVELES

¿Hay aspectos específicos en los que cree que podríamos mejorar para futuras mesas redondas de políticas?

8. Probabilidad de participación futura

¿Estaría interesado en seguir participando en el desarrollo del proyecto GreenHeritage?

☒ sí ☐ no



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¿Recomendaría este tipo de eventos a colegas o contactos externos?

Si

9. Comentarios Adicionales. Si tiene algún comentario extra o sugerencia que quiera compartir, por favor hágalo aquí:

Le agradecemos sinceramente su tiempo y su valiosa contribución para el mejor desarrollo de nuestro proyecto GreenHeritage.



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Encuesta de satisfacción

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1 2 3 4 ☒ 5

¿Cómo valoraría la elección de los temas tratados durante la mesa redonda?

1 2 3 ☒ 4 5

¿La información presentada fue clara y útil para comprender la problemática?

1 2 3 ☒ 4 5

3. Calidad de los participantes y moderación

¿Cómo valora la selección de los participantes y su contribución a la discusión?

1 2 3 ☒ 4 5

¿La moderación fue efectiva para mantener el enfoque y la dinámica de la mesa redonda?

1 2 3 4 5

4. Interacción y participación

¿Se facilitó suficientemente la participación de los ponentes en el debate?

1 2 3 4 ☒ 5



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¿Cree que los puntos de vista abordados sobre esta problemática han sido apropiados y suficientes?

1	2	3	4	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
---	---	---	---	-------------------------------------

¿Hubo tiempo adecuado para preguntas y debates?

1	2	3	4	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
---	---	---	---	-------------------------------------

5. Logística y organización

¿Cómo calificaría la organización general del evento (ubicación, horario, materiales proporcionados, etc.)?

1	2	3	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	5
---	---	---	-------------------------------------	---

¿La duración de la mesa redonda fue apropiada para abordar el tema de manera exhaustiva?

1	2	3	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	5
---	---	---	-------------------------------------	---

¿El personal de apoyo fue útil y accesible durante la reunión?

1	2	3	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	5
---	---	---	-------------------------------------	---

6. Impacto y acciones posteriores

¿Siente que la mesa redonda puede influir en la toma de decisiones o acciones futuras en el ámbito político?

1	2	3	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	5
---	---	---	-------------------------------------	---

¿Qué acciones o seguimiento le gustaría ver después de este evento?



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7. Puntos destacados y aspectos de mejora

¿Hubo algún aspecto destacado que quiera resaltar?

¿Hay aspectos específicos en los que cree que podríamos mejorar para futuras mesas redondas de políticas?

8. Probabilidad de participación futura

¿Estaría interesado en seguir participando en el desarrollo del proyecto GreenHeritage?

☒ sí ☐ no



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¿Recomendaría este tipo de eventos a colegas o contactos externos?

9. Comentarios Adicionales. Si tiene algún comentario extra o sugerencia que quiera compartir, por favor hágalo aquí:

Le agradecemos sinceramente su tiempo y su valiosa contribución para el mejor desarrollo de nuestro proyecto GreenHeritage.



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Encuesta de satisfacción**Mesa Redonda de Políticas GreenHeritage**

22 – 23 de noviembre. Aguilar de Campoo (Palencia)

1. Sector de la cuádruple hélice al que pertenece:

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1	2	3	4	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 5
---	---	---	---	---------------------------------------

¿Cómo valoraría la elección de los temas tratados durante la mesa redonda?

1	2	3	4	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 5
---	---	---	---	---------------------------------------

¿La información presentada fue clara y útil para comprender la problemática?

1	2	3	4	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 5
---	---	---	---	---------------------------------------

3. Calidad de los participantes y moderación

¿Cómo valora la selección de los participantes y su contribución a la discusión?

1	2	3	4	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 5
---	---	---	---	---------------------------------------

¿La moderación fue efectiva para mantener el enfoque y la dinámica de la mesa redonda?

1	2	3	4	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 5
---	---	---	---	---------------------------------------

4. Interacción y participación

¿Se facilitó suficientemente la participación de los ponentes en el debate?

1	2	3	4	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 5
---	---	---	---	---------------------------------------



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¿Cree que los puntos de vista abordados sobre esta problemática han sido apropiados y suficientes?

1 2 3 4 ☒ 5

¿Hubo tiempo adecuado para preguntas y debates?

1 2 3 4 ☒ 5

5. Logística y organización

¿Cómo calificaría la organización general del evento (ubicación, horario, materiales proporcionados, etc.)?

1 2 3 4 ☒ 5

¿La duración de la mesa redonda fue apropiada para abordar el tema de manera exhaustiva?

1 2 3 4 ☒ 5

¿El personal de apoyo fue útil y accesible durante la reunión?

1 2 3 4 ☒ 5

6. Impacto y acciones posteriores

¿Siente que la mesa redonda puede influir en la toma de decisiones o acciones futuras en el ámbito político?

1 2 ☒ 3 4 5

¿Qué acciones o seguimiento le gustaría ver después de este evento?

Encuentros y jornadas con los grupos sociales
que protagonicen las diversas manifestaciones
culturales



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7. Puntos destacados y aspectos de mejora

¿Hubo algún aspecto destacado que quiera resaltar?

La presencia de distintos sectores.

¿Hay aspectos específicos en los que cree que podríamos mejorar para futuras mesas redondas de políticas?

8. Probabilidad de participación futura

¿Estaría interesado en seguir participando en el desarrollo del proyecto GreenHeritage?

☒ sí ☐ no



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¿Recomendaría este tipo de eventos a colegas o contactos externos?

Si, Siempre son necesarios.

9. Comentarios Adicionales. Si tiene algún comentario extra o sugerencia que quiera compartir, por favor hágalo aquí:

Le agradecemos sinceramente su tiempo y su valiosa contribución para el mejor desarrollo de nuestro proyecto GreenHeritage.



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Encuesta de satisfacción

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1 2 3 4 ☒ 5

¿Cómo valoraría la elección de los temas tratados durante la mesa redonda?

1 2 3 4 ☒ 5

¿La información presentada fue clara y útil para comprender la problemática?

1 2 3 4 ☒ 5

3. Calidad de los participantes y moderación

¿Cómo valora la selección de los participantes y su contribución a la discusión?

1 2 3 4 ☒ 5

¿La moderación fue efectiva para mantener el enfoque y la dinámica de la mesa redonda?

1 2 3 4 ☒ 5

4. Interacción y participación

¿Se facilitó suficientemente la participación de los ponentes en el debate?

1 2 3 4 ☒ 5



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¿Cree que los puntos de vista abordados sobre esta problemática han sido apropiados y suficientes?

1	2	3	4	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
---	---	---	---	-------------------------------------

¿Hubo tiempo adecuado para preguntas y debates?

1	2	3	4	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
---	---	---	---	-------------------------------------

5. Logística y organización

¿Cómo calificaría la organización general del evento (ubicación, horario, materiales proporcionados, etc.)?

1	2	3	4	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
---	---	---	---	-------------------------------------

¿La duración de la mesa redonda fue apropiada para abordar el tema de manera exhaustiva?

1	2	3	4	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
---	---	---	---	-------------------------------------

¿El personal de apoyo fue útil y accesible durante la reunión?

1	2	3	4	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
---	---	---	---	-------------------------------------

6. Impacto y acciones posteriores

¿Siente que la mesa redonda puede influir en la toma de decisiones o acciones futuras en el ámbito político?

1	2	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	4	5
---	---	-------------------------------------	---	---

¿Qué acciones o seguimiento le gustaría ver después de este evento?



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7. Puntos destacados y aspectos de mejora

¿Hubo algún aspecto destacado que quiera resaltar?

¿Hay aspectos específicos en los que cree que podríamos mejorar para futuras mesas redondas de políticas?

8. Probabilidad de participación futura

¿Estaría interesado en seguir participando en el desarrollo del proyecto GreenHeritage?

☒ no



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¿Recomendaría este tipo de eventos a colegas o contactos externos?

Sí

9. Comentarios Adicionales. Si tiene algún comentario extra o sugerencia que quiera compartir, por favor hágalo aquí:

Le agradecemos sinceramente su tiempo y su valiosa contribución para el mejor desarrollo de nuestro proyecto GreenHeritage.



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Encuesta de satisfacción

Mesa Redonda de Políticas *GreenHeritage*

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1	2	3	4	5
---	---	---	---	----------

¿Cómo valoraría la elección de los temas tratados durante la mesa redonda?

1	2	3	4	5
---	---	---	---	----------

¿La información presentada fue clara y útil para comprender la problemática?

1	2	3	4	5
---	---	---	---	----------

3. Calidad de los participantes y moderación

¿Cómo valora la selección de los participantes y su contribución a la discusión?

1	2	3	4	5
---	---	---	---	----------

¿La moderación fue efectiva para mantener el enfoque y la dinámica de la mesa redonda?

1	2	3	4	5
---	---	---	---	----------

4. Interacción y participación

¿Se facilitó suficientemente la participación de los ponentes en el debate?

1	2	3	4	5
---	---	---	---	----------



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¿Cree que los puntos de vista abordados sobre esta problemática han sido apropiados y suficientes?

1	2	3	4	5
---	---	---	---	---

¿Hubo tiempo adecuado para preguntas y debates?

1	2	3	4	5
---	---	---	---	---

5. Logística y organización

¿Cómo calificaría la organización general del evento (ubicación, horario, materiales proporcionados, etc.)?

1	2	3	4	5
---	---	---	---	---

¿La duración de la mesa redonda fue apropiada para abordar el tema de manera exhaustiva?

1	2	3	4	5
---	---	---	---	---

¿El personal de apoyo fue útil y accesible durante la reunión?

1	2	3	4	5
---	---	---	---	---

6. Impacto y acciones posteriores

¿Siente que la mesa redonda puede influir en la toma de decisiones o acciones futuras en el ámbito político?

1	2	3	4	5
---	---	---	---	---

¿Qué acciones o seguimiento le gustaría ver después de este evento?

que tuvieran impacto en la sociedad civil, en los políticos y las empresas



7. Puntos destacados y aspectos de mejora

¿Hubo algún aspecto destacado que quiera resaltar?

Un vaciado de trabajos análogos hechos antes
en España y se puso a disposición de
los participantes

¿Hay aspectos específicos en los que cree que podríamos mejorar para futuras mesas
redondas de políticas?

A large, empty rectangular box with a thin black border, intended for participants to provide feedback on specific aspects of the policy round table.

8. Probabilidad de participación futura

¿Estaría interesado en seguir participando en el desarrollo del proyecto
GreenHeritage?

☒ sí ☐ no



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¿Recomendaría este tipo de eventos a colegas o contactos externos?

9. Comentarios Adicionales. Si tiene algún comentario extra o sugerencia que quiera compartir, por favor hágalo aquí:

Le agradecemos sinceramente su tiempo y su valiosa contribución para el mejor desarrollo de nuestro proyecto GreenHeritage.



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Encuesta de satisfacción

Mesa Redonda de Políticas *GreenHeritage*

22 – 23 de noviembre. Aguilar de Campoo (Palencia)

1. Sector de la cuádruple hélice al que pertenece:

- ☐ Sector público (administración)
☐ Universidad
☐ Industria / tejido empresarial
☒ Sociedad civil

2. Relevancia del tema y contenido

¿Considera que la temática debatida es relevante y actual para el ámbito político y social? (Marque con una x donde considere, siendo el 1 muy en desacuerdo, el 2 en desacuerdo, el 3 neutral, el 4 de acuerdo y el 5 muy de acuerdo)

1	2	3	4	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 5
---	---	---	---	---------------------------------------

¿Cómo valoraría la elección de los temas tratados durante la mesa redonda?

1	2	3	4	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 5
---	---	---	---	---------------------------------------

¿La información presentada fue clara y útil para comprender la problemática?

1	2	3	4	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 5
---	---	---	---	---------------------------------------

3. Calidad de los participantes y moderación

¿Cómo valora la selección de los participantes y su contribución a la discusión?

1	2	3	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4	5
---	---	---	---------------------------------------	---

¿La moderación fue efectiva para mantener el enfoque y la dinámica de la mesa redonda?

1	2	3	4	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 5
---	---	---	---	---------------------------------------

4. Interacción y participación

¿Se facilitó suficientemente la participación de los ponentes en el debate?

1	2	3	4	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 5
---	---	---	---	---------------------------------------



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¿Cree que los puntos de vista abordados sobre esta problemática han sido apropiados y suficientes?

1	2	3	4	5
---	---	---	---	---

¿Hubo tiempo adecuado para preguntas y debates?

1	2	3	4	5
---	---	---	---	---

5. Logística y organización

¿Cómo calificaría la organización general del evento (ubicación, horario, materiales proporcionados, etc.)?

1	2	3	4	5
---	---	---	---	---

¿La duración de la mesa redonda fue apropiada para abordar el tema de manera exhaustiva?

1	2	3	4	5
---	---	---	---	---

¿El personal de apoyo fue útil y accesible durante la reunión?

1	2	3	4	5
---	---	---	---	---

6. Impacto y acciones posteriores

¿Siente que la mesa redonda puede influir en la toma de decisiones o acciones futuras en el ámbito político?

1	2	3	4	5
---	---	---	---	---

¿Qué acciones o seguimiento le gustaría ver después de este evento?

Después de la redacción de unas conclusiones con los puntos más relevantes veo que sería fundamental tal una campaña divulgativa sobre lo que es y no PCJ y sobre los efectos que el CC. está ocasionando.



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7. Puntos destacados y aspectos de mejora

¿Hubo algún aspecto destacado que quiera resaltar?

¿Hay aspectos específicos en los que cree que podríamos mejorar para futuras mesas redondas de políticas?

8. Probabilidad de participación futura

¿Estaría interesado en seguir participando en el desarrollo del proyecto GreenHeritage?

☐ sí ☐ no



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¿Recomendaría este tipo de eventos a colegas o contactos externos?

Si

9. Comentarios Adicionales. Si tiene algún comentario extra o sugerencia que quiera compartir, por favor hágalo aquí:

Le agradecemos sinceramente su tiempo y su valiosa contribución para el mejor desarrollo de nuestro proyecto GreenHeritage.



Green Heritage

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Encuesta de satisfacción

Mesa Redonda de Políticas GreenHeritage

22 – 23 de noviembre. Aguilar de Campoo (Palencia)

1. Sector de la cuádruple hélice al que pertenece:

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¿Considera que la temática debatida es relevante y actual para el ámbito político y social? (Marque con una x donde considere, siendo el 1 muy en desacuerdo, el 2 en desacuerdo, el 3 neutral, el 4 de acuerdo y el 5 muy de acuerdo)

1 2 3 4 ☒ 5

¿Cómo valoraría la elección de los temas tratados durante la mesa redonda?

1 2 3 4 ☒ 5

¿La información presentada fue clara y útil para comprender la problemática?

1 2 3 4 ☒ 5

3. Calidad de los participantes y moderación

¿Cómo valora la selección de los participantes y su contribución a la discusión?

1 2 3 4 ☒ 5

¿La moderación fue efectiva para mantener el enfoque y la dinámica de la mesa redonda?

1 2 3 4 ☒ 5

4. Interacción y participación

¿Se facilitó suficientemente la participación de los ponentes en el debate?

1 2 3 4 ☒ 5



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¿Cree que los puntos de vista abordados sobre esta problemática han sido apropiados y suficientes?

1 2 3 4 5

¿Hubo tiempo adecuado para preguntas y debates?

1 2 3 4 5

5. Logística y organización

¿Cómo calificaría la organización general del evento (ubicación, horario, materiales proporcionados, etc.)?

1 2 3 4 5

¿La duración de la mesa redonda fue apropiada para abordar el tema de manera exhaustiva?

1 2 3 4 5

¿El personal de apoyo fue útil y accesible durante la reunión?

1 2 3 4 5

6. Impacto y acciones posteriores

¿Siente que la mesa redonda puede influir en la toma de decisiones o acciones futuras en el ámbito político?

1 2 3 4 5

¿Qué acciones o seguimiento le gustaría ver después de este evento?

UNA SEGUNDA MESA DONDE DEBATIR LOS
RESULTADOS Y EVALUAR LA EFICIENCIA DE LAS
PROPUESTAS PARA FORTALECER O DISLUTIR NUE-
VAS ACCIONES COMPLEMENTARIAS



Green Heritage

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7. Puntos destacados y aspectos de mejora

¿Hubo algún aspecto destacado que quiera resaltar?

LA ORGANIZACIÓN HA SIDO EFICIENTE E INMEDI-
TABLE EN UN CENTRO APROPIADO. EXCELENTE

¿Hay aspectos específicos en los que cree que podríamos mejorar para futuras mesas redondas de políticas?

ORGANIZAR UN DÍA MÁS PARA DISCUSIÓN

8. Probabilidad de participación futura

¿Estaría interesado en seguir participando en el desarrollo del proyecto GreenHeritage?

☒ no



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¿Recomendaría este tipo de eventos a colegas o contactos externos?

EVIDENTE MENTE SÍ. ES UNA GRAN OPORTUNIDAD PARA INTEGRAR DISTINTOS PUNTOS DE VISTA Y ENRIQUECER LA EXPERIENCIA Y VISIÓN DE UN PROBLEMA GRAVÍSIMO.

9. Comentarios Adicionales. Si tiene algún comentario extra o sugerencia que quiera compartir, por favor hágalo aquí:

Le agradecemos sinceramente su tiempo y su valiosa contribución para el mejor desarrollo de nuestro proyecto GreenHeritage.



Green Heritage

www.greenheritage-projet.eu

Encuesta de satisfacción**Mesa Redonda de Políticas GreenHeritage**

22 – 23 de noviembre. Aguilar de Campoo (Palencia)

1. Sector de la cuádruple hélice al que pertenece:

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1	2	3	4	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 5
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¿Cómo valoraría la elección de los temas tratados durante la mesa redonda?

1	2	3	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4	5
---	---	---	---------------------------------------	---

¿La información presentada fue clara y útil para comprender la problemática?

1	2	3	4	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 5
---	---	---	---	---------------------------------------

3. Calidad de los participantes y moderación

¿Cómo valora la selección de los participantes y su contribución a la discusión?

1	2	3	4	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 5
---	---	---	---	---------------------------------------

¿La moderación fue efectiva para mantener el enfoque y la dinámica de la mesa redonda?

1	2	3	4	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 5
---	---	---	---	---------------------------------------

4. Interacción y participación

¿Se facilitó suficientemente la participación de los ponentes en el debate?

1	2	3	4	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 5
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Green Heritage

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¿Cree que los puntos de vista abordados sobre esta problemática han sido apropiados y suficientes?

1 2 3 4 5

¿Hubo tiempo adecuado para preguntas y debates?

1 2 3 4 5

5. Logística y organización

¿Cómo calificaría la organización general del evento (ubicación, horario, materiales proporcionados, etc.)?

1 2 3 4 5

¿La duración de la mesa redonda fue apropiada para abordar el tema de manera exhaustiva?

1 2 3 4 5

¿El personal de apoyo fue útil y accesible durante la reunión?

1 2 3 4 5

6. Impacto y acciones posteriores

¿Siente que la mesa redonda puede influir en la toma de decisiones o acciones futuras en el ámbito político?

1 2 3 4 5

¿Qué acciones o seguimiento le gustaría ver después de este evento?

- CREACIÓN DE REDES DE CONOCIMIENTO, DIFUSIÓN Y ACTUACIÓN CONJUNTA.
- TRASLADO A TODAS LAS ADMINISTRACIONES COMPETENTES DE LAS OBSERVACIONES Y RECOMENDACIONES FRUTO DE DEBATE.



Green Heritage

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7. Puntos destacados y aspectos de mejora

¿Hubo algún aspecto destacado que quiera resaltar?

- PARTICIPACIÓN DE REPRESENTANTES DE MUY AMPLIO ESPECTRO SOCIAL, SECTORES VINCULADOS ...
- APERTURA DE LA ORGANIZACIÓN A LA DIVERSIDAD DE VISIONES, APORTACIONES ... NO LIMITANDO EL DEBATE A UN MARCO CERRADO PREESTABLECIDO.

¿Hay aspectos específicos en los que cree que podríamos mejorar para futuras mesas redondas de políticas?

- POSIBILIDAD DE CONTAR CON MAYOR PRESENCIA Y PARTICIPACIÓN DE SUJETOS "PROTAGONISTAS", NO SÓLO CONOCEDORES DE LAS MATERIAS OBJETIVO.

8. Probabilidad de participación futura

¿Estaría interesado en seguir participando en el desarrollo del proyecto GreenHeritage?

☒ sí ☐ no



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¿Recomendaría este tipo de eventos a colegas o contactos externos?

SÍ • SE COMPARTE YA LA FÓRMULA EN
PROYECTOS DE ÍNDOLE SIMILAR.

**9. Comentarios Adicionales. Si tiene algún comentario extra o
sugerencia que quiera compartir, por favor hágalo aquí:**

GRACIAS POR LA OPORTUNIDAD, EL BUEN
AMBIENTE Y GENEROSA DISPOSICIÓN.
PERDÓN POR ABUSAR DE ELLO.

*Le agradecemos sinceramente su tiempo y su valiosa contribución para el mejor
desarrollo de nuestro proyecto GreenHeritage.*



Green Heritage

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Encuesta de satisfacción

Mesa Redonda de Políticas *GreenHeritage*

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1 2 3 4 ☒ 5

¿Cómo valoraría la elección de los temas tratados durante la mesa redonda?

1 2 3 4 ☒ 5

¿La información presentada fue clara y útil para comprender la problemática?

1 2 3 4 ☒ 5

3. Calidad de los participantes y moderación

¿Cómo valora la selección de los participantes y su contribución a la discusión?

1 2 3 4 ☒ 5

¿La moderación fue efectiva para mantener el enfoque y la dinámica de la mesa redonda?

1 2 3 4 ☒ 5

4. Interacción y participación

¿Se facilitó suficientemente la participación de los ponentes en el debate?

1 2 3 4 ☒ 5



Green Heritage

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¿Cree que los puntos de vista abordados sobre esta problemática han sido apropiados y suficientes?

1	2	3	4	5
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¿Hubo tiempo adecuado para preguntas y debates?

1	2	3	4	5
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5. Logística y organización

¿Cómo calificaría la organización general del evento (ubicación, horario, materiales proporcionados, etc.)?

1	2	3	4	5
---	---	---	---	---

¿La duración de la mesa redonda fue apropiada para abordar el tema de manera exhaustiva?

1	2	3	4	5
---	---	---	---	---

¿El personal de apoyo fue útil y accesible durante la reunión?

1	2	3	4	5
---	---	---	---	---

6. Impacto y acciones posteriores

¿Siente que la mesa redonda puede influir en la toma de decisiones o acciones futuras en el ámbito político?

1	2	3	4	5
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¿Qué acciones o seguimiento le gustaría ver después de este evento?

Transferir los conocimientos en la sociedad



7. Puntos destacados y aspectos de mejora

¿Hubo algún aspecto destacado que quiera resaltar?

¿Hay aspectos específicos en los que cree que podríamos mejorar para futuras mesas redondas de políticas?

8. Probabilidad de participación futura

¿Estaría interesado en seguir participando en el desarrollo del proyecto GreenHeritage?

☐ sí ☐ no



Green Heritage

www.greenheritage-projet.eu

¿Recomendaría este tipo de eventos a colegas o contactos externos?

Sí

9. Comentarios Adicionales. Si tiene algún comentario extra o sugerencia que quiera compartir, por favor hágalo aquí:

Le agradecemos sinceramente su tiempo y su valiosa contribución para el mejor desarrollo de nuestro proyecto GreenHeritage.



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1 ☒ 3 4 5

¿Cómo valoraría la elección de los temas tratados durante la mesa redonda?

1 2 3 4 ☒ 5

¿La información presentada fue clara y útil para comprender la problemática?

1 2 3 4 ☒ 5

3. Calidad de los participantes y moderación

¿Cómo valora la selección de los participantes y su contribución a la discusión?

1 2 3 4 ☒ 5

¿La moderación fue efectiva para mantener el enfoque y la dinámica de la mesa redonda?

1 2 3 4 ☒ 5

4. Interacción y participación

¿Se facilitó suficientemente la participación de los ponentes en el debate?

1 2 3 4 ☒ 5



Green Heritage

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¿Cree que los puntos de vista abordados sobre esta problemática han sido apropiados y suficientes?

1 2 3 4 ☒ 5

¿Hubo tiempo adecuado para preguntas y debates?

1 2 3 ☒ 4 5

5. Logística y organización

¿Cómo calificaría la organización general del evento (ubicación, horario, materiales proporcionados, etc.)?

1 2 3 4 ☒ 5

¿La duración de la mesa redonda fue apropiada para abordar el tema de manera exhaustiva?

1 2 3 ☒ 4 5

¿El personal de apoyo fue útil y accesible durante la reunión?

1 2 3 4 ☒ 5

6. Impacto y acciones posteriores

¿Siente que la mesa redonda puede influir en la toma de decisiones o acciones futuras en el ámbito político?

1 2 ☒ 3 4 5

¿Qué acciones o seguimiento le gustaría ver después de este evento?


Querría verlo en prensa y redes, de forma amena y didáctica, con propuestas de actividades para todo tipo de grupos o personas. Hay que convertir el patrimonio en algo productivo, eso puede quedar ante cuatro paredes y valorado sólo por personas que ya lo valoraban. Queda muchísimo trabajo de comunicación por delante, pero comunicación dirigida.



Green Heritage

www.greenheritage-projet.eu**7. Puntos destacados y aspectos de mejora**

¿Hubo algún aspecto destacado que quiera resaltar?

Ha sido un placer esta participación, la organización ha sido fantástica, de verdad.
Agradecimiento enorme por esta iniciativa tan importante como necesaria. 

¿Hay aspectos específicos en los que cree que podríamos mejorar para futuras mesas redondas de políticas?

Más divulgación, streaming para que llegue a más personas.

8. Probabilidad de participación futura

¿Estaría interesado en seguir participando en el desarrollo del proyecto GreenHeritage?

☒ sí ☐ no



Green Heritage

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¿Recomendaría este tipo de eventos a colegas o contactos externos?

Si.

9. Comentarios Adicionales. Si tiene algún comentario extra o sugerencia que quiera compartir, por favor hágalo aquí:

Le agradecemos sinceramente su tiempo y su valiosa contribución para el mejor desarrollo de nuestro proyecto GreenHeritage.



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1	2	3	4	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 5
---	---	---	---	---------------------------------------

¿Cómo valoraría la elección de los temas tratados durante la mesa redonda?

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1	2	3	4	5
---------------------------------------	---	---	---	---

¿La información presentada fue clara y útil para comprender la problemática?

1	2	3	4	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 5
---	---	---	---	---------------------------------------

3. Calidad de los participantes y moderación

¿Cómo valora la selección de los participantes y su contribución a la discusión?

1	2	3	4	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 5
---	---	---	---	---------------------------------------

¿La moderación fue efectiva para mantener el enfoque y la dinámica de la mesa redonda?

1	2	3	4	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 5
---	---	---	---	---------------------------------------

4. Interacción y participación

¿Se facilitó suficientemente la participación de los ponentes en el debate?

1	2	3	4	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 5
---	---	---	---	---------------------------------------



Green Heritage

www.greenheritage-projet.eu

¿Cree que los puntos de vista abordados sobre esta problemática han sido apropiados y suficientes?

1 2 3 4 5

¿Hubo tiempo adecuado para preguntas y debates?

1 2 3 4 5

5. Logística y organización

¿Cómo calificaría la organización general del evento (ubicación, horario, materiales proporcionados, etc.)?

1 2 3 4 5

¿La duración de la mesa redonda fue apropiada para abordar el tema de manera exhaustiva?

1 2 3 4 5

¿El personal de apoyo fue útil y accesible durante la reunión?

1 2 3 4 5

6. Impacto y acciones posteriores

¿Siente que la mesa redonda puede influir en la toma de decisiones o acciones futuras en el ámbito político?

1 2 3 4 5

¿Qué acciones o seguimiento le gustaría ver después de este evento?

¿Dónde parcos debamos seguir ahora?
Me gustaría ver más seminarios por separado
debates



Green Heritage

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7. Puntos destacados y aspectos de mejora

¿Hubo algún aspecto destacado que quiera resaltar?

Paso a la acción

¿Hay aspectos específicos en los que cree que podríamos mejorar para futuras mesas redondas de políticas?

Necesidad de más mesas redondas
· Redes sociales e impacto actual
· ¿cómo continuar?

8. Probabilidad de participación futura

¿Estaría interesado en seguir participando en el desarrollo del proyecto GreenHeritage?

☒ sí ☐ no



Green Heritage

www.greenheritage-projet.eu

¿Recomendaría este tipo de eventos a colegas o contactos externos?

Por supuesto
Lugares más mejor

9. Comentarios Adicionales. Si tiene algún comentario extra o sugerencia que quiera compartir, por favor hágalo aquí:

Una propuesta necesaria, con una compañía de gestión maravillosa, y un tema ~~mucho~~ que nos se comprenda, valiosa y proceder.

Gracias por el entusiasmo, debería haber más iniciativas similares, tanto desde Green Heritage como desde las instituciones, personas físicas, etc.

Con ganas de más y ver como conseguimos que el camino continúe.

Le agradecemos sinceramente su tiempo y su valiosa contribución para el mejor desarrollo de nuestro proyecto GreenHeritage.



Annex 7. Press releases

Aguilar de Campoo will host a meeting on Intangible Cultural Heritage and Climate Change

October 25, 2023

The conference will take place on November 22 and 23 at the headquarters of the Santa María la Real Foundation, within the European Green Heritage project, in which the institution participates along with nine other entities from Belgium, Spain, Greece, Italy and Latvia.

Its objective is to determine the influence of climate change on intangible cultural heritage and is a project co-financed by the European Union through the Erasmus + program.

Can climate change influence traditional dance, songs or oral storytelling? How and to what extent? The influence of Climate Change on the landscape or historical heritage has been analyzed from different perspectives; However, little or nothing has been investigated about how it affects rituals, festivals, dances, oral storytelling or traditional recipes.

Hence, from the Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche of Italy will consider the possibility of designing an international project that investigates and takes this factor into account. To carry it out, they sought the collaboration of different European entities and educational centers. In Spain, they have the experience of the Santa María la Real Foundation, which in November will organize a conference with a double objective: to exchange experiences and points of view with other professionals and to bring society closer to the importance of climate change and how it can affect Immaterial Cultural Heritage.

The meeting will begin on Wednesday, November 22, with a work session aimed at professionals in the field of heritage and the environment. Subsequently, on November 23, a morning event open to the public will be held to publicize the work being carried out within the European Green Heritage project. Entry to this second session will be free of charge until capacity is reached, but it is necessary to formalize a registration, through the following link: [bit.ly/ PatrimoniyoClima](https://bit.ly/PatrimoniyoClima)

Trip to Lesvos

Along with the preparation of the conference, technicians from the Foundation have had the opportunity to travel to Mytilene, the capital of the Greek island of Lesbos, to attend a work meeting, which served to share the progress made to date. *“At the Foundation, we have decided to focus our study on two of the assets that have been declared intangible heritage: paella and transhumance ,”* explains César del Valle, coordinator of Green Heritage at the entity, *“we are about to finalize the study phase and focus on the organization of the November conferences that will help us continue collecting information . ”*

It should be remembered that the challenge of Green Heritage is to detect and measure the effects of climate change on intangible heritage, to warn about them, proposing innovative and practical solutions, which serve to raise awareness among the general population and especially educational centers. .



Thus, over the next three years, until 2025, the project will materialize into a methodology for the development of an action plan and a common approach at the European level. In addition, an interactive map will be created to distinguish the European regions where climate change has already begun to affect the survival of intangible heritage. Together with the Foundation and the Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche of Italy, complete the consortium that shapes Green Heritage : CUEBC European University Center for Cultural Heritage (IT); CMCC Fondazione Centro Euromediterraneo sui Cambiamenti Climatici (IT); ReadLab PC Research Innovation and Development Lab (GR); ILFA LU The Institute of Literature , Folklore and Art of the University of Latvia (LV); UAEGEAN University of the Aegean (GR); CANDIDE International (BE), ELORIS SA Research , Education , Innovation and Development Company of the North Aegean Region (GR); ALLI Athens Lifelong Learning Institute (GR) and which have co-financing from the European Union through the Erasmus + program.

The Santa María la Real Foundation is a private, independent and non-profit entity, whose fundamental mission is **to improve society**, through the implementation of projects and initiatives based on three axes: **people, heritage and landscape**. Currently, the Foundation's activity is structured into four large areas of work: Employment and Social Inclusion, Third Activity and Tourism, Culture and Heritage and Landscape and Sustainability. For more information www.santamarialareal.org

To expand this information:

Carmen Molinos

communication Department

Santa María la Real Historical Foundation

628361405 / 9791250000 (ext. 3107)

mcmolinos@santamarialareal.org

www.santamarialareal.org



Meeting on Intangible Cultural Heritage and Climate Change in Aguilar de Campoo

November 14, 2023

The conference will take place on November 22 and 23 at the headquarters of the Santa María la Real Foundation, within the European Green Heritage project, in which the institution participates along with nine other entities from Belgium, Greece, Italy and Latvia.

Its objective is to determine the influence of climate change on intangible cultural heritage and is possible thanks to co-financing from the European Union, through the Erasmus + program.

Can climate change influence traditional dance, songs or oral storytelling? How and to what extent? The influence of climate change on the landscape or historical heritage has been analyzed from different perspectives; however, little or nothing has been investigated about how it affects rituals, festivals, dances, oral storytelling or traditional recipes.

Technical session

These days will be about all of this. The meeting will begin on Wednesday, November 22, with a work session aimed at professionals in the field of heritage and the environment, in which the intervention of the activist, environmentalist, disseminator and writer Joaquín Araújo, patron of the entity, can be heard. *"He will not be able to be in person, but he did not want to miss this meeting and wanted to prepare a specific intervention, which we will record and project to the attendees,"* comments del Valle

Open day to the public

Subsequently, on November 23, a morning event will be held, open to the public, to publicize the work being carried out within the European Green Heritage project. Entry to this second session will be free of charge until capacity is reached, but it is necessary to formalize a registration, through the following link: [bit.ly/ PatrimoniyoClima](https://bit.ly/PatrimoniyoClima)

Green Heritage

It is worth remembering Green Heritage , in which these days are framed, arose at the initiative of the Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche of Italy, from where they considered the possibility of designing an international project whose main challenge is to detect and measure the effects of climate change on intangible heritage, to warn about them, proposing innovative and practical solutions that serve to raise awareness among the population. in general and especially to educational centers.

Over the next three years, until 2025, the project will materialize into a methodology for the development of an action plan and a common approach at the European level. In addition, an interactive map will be created to distinguish the European regions where climate change has already begun to affect the survival of intangible heritage. Together with the Foundation and the Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche of Italy, complete the consortium that shapes Green Heritage : CUEBC European University Center for Cultural Heritage (IT); CMCC Fondazione Centro Euromediterraneo sui Cambiamenti Climatici (IT); ReadLab PC Research Innovation and Development Lab (GR); ILFA LU The Institute of Literature , Folklore and Art of the University of Latvia (LV); UAEGEAN University of the Aegean (GR); CANDIDE International (BE), ELORIS



SA Research , Education , Innovation and Development Company of the North Aegean Region (GR); ALLI Athens Lifelong Learning Institute (GR). The project is co-financed by the European Union, through the Erasmus + program.

The Santa María la Real Foundation is a private, independent and non-profit entity, whose fundamental mission is **to improve society**, through the implementation of projects and initiatives based on three axes: **people, heritage and landscape**. Currently, the Foundation's activity is structured into four large areas of work: Employment and Social Inclusion, Third Activity and Tourism, Culture and Heritage and Landscape and Sustainability. For more information www.santamarialareal.org

To expand this information:

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Annex 8. Press impact document

	A	B	C	D	G	H	L	N	O	P	AC	AG	Media de Noticias	Link	Grupo Editorial	P2
	Titular	Fecha	Medio	Tipo de Medio	Audiencia	Relevancia	Ubicación	Total: Audiencia del medio	% de lectura, visionado	Tamaño de la noticia	Rank	Id medio	Media de Noticias	Link	Grupo Editorial	P2
1																
2	CVP-GREEN HERITAGE: Aguilar acogerá un encuentro sobre Patrimonio Inma	25/10/2023	Diano de Valderrueda	Digital	60 709	50%	Nacional	157 597	38.52%	1 166	831	137425	15.3.5692-NA==			
3	CVP-GREEN HERITAGE: Aguilar de Campoo acogerá un encuentro sobre Patri	25/10/2023	Cadena SER Digital	Digital	322 844	18%	Nacional	12 848 528	2.51%	1 133	8	87	140.3.5692-NA==			
4	CVP-GREEN HERITAGE: Aguilar de Campoo acogerá un encuentro sobre Patri	25/10/2023	Radio Aguilar	Digital	101	34%	Castilla y Le	837	12.03%	1 145	3289	83131	6.6.5692-NA==			
5	CVP-GREEN HERITAGE: ¿Puede influir el cambio climático en la paella o la to	25/10/2023	La Vanguardia	Digital	145 863	100%	Nacional	27 533 178	0.53%	1 124	5	334	140.3.5692-NA==			
6	CVP-GREEN HERITAGE: Aguilar de Campoo acogerá un encuentro sobre Patri	25/10/2023	Palenciaenlared	Digital	1 728	48%	Nacional	52 515	3.29%	1 159	1200	203421	12.3.5692-NA==			
7	CVP-GREEN HERITAGE: Estudian la influencia del cambio climático en la paell	25/10/2023	Tribuna de Palencia	Digital	162	26%	Castilla y Le	1 418	11.45%	1 082	2363	82744	23.3.5692-NA==			
8	CVP-GREEN HERITAGE: Aguilar acogerá un encuentro sobre patrimonio inma	25/10/2023	El Norte de Castilla	Digital	156 977	26%	Castilla y Le	2 143 929	7.32%	1 059	115	40	140.3.5692-NA==			
9	CVP-GREEN HERITAGE: Patrimonio Inmaterial y Cambio Climático, en Aguila	25/10/2023	Diano Palentino	Digital	6 375	34%	Castilla y Le	161 760	3.94%	1 149	499	77	72.3.5692-NA==			
10	CVP-GREEN HERITAGE: Aguilar de Campoo acogerá un encuentro sobre Patri	25/10/2023	Onda Cero	Digital	68 019	35%	Nacional	4 849 356	1.40%	1 138	47	101	140.3.5692-NA==			
11	CVP-GREEN HERITAGE: Aguilar de Campoo (Palencia) acogerá un encuentro	25/10/2023	ICAL Turismo Cyl	Digital	252	53%	Nacional	2 732	9.23%	1 073	9999990	241643	11.3.5692-NA==			
12	CVP-GREEN HERITAGE: Aguilar de Campoo acogerá unas jornadas sobre patri	25/10/2023	Somos Palencia	Digital	1 742	100%	Castilla y Le	4 209	41.39%	1	4270	142714	6.3.5692-NA==			
13	CVP-GREEN HERITAGE: Aguilar acogerá un foro de Patrimonio Inmaterial y C	25/10/2023	Diano Palentino	Prensa	9 000	17%	Castilla y Le	20 000	45.00%	0.54	9999990	40193	90.3.5692-NA==		Promecal	
14	CVP-GREEN HERITAGE: Aguilar de Campoo acogerá un encuentro sobre Patri	20/10/2023	Vive Campoo	Digital	7 692	33%	Castilla y Le	40 494	19.00%	1 148	907	83132	6.7.5692-NA==			
15	CVP-GREEN HERITAGE: Encuentro sobre Patrimonio Inmaterial Cultural y Cam	14/11/2023	Diano de Valderrueda	Digital	60 709	44%	Nacional	157 597	38.52%	1 106	831	137425	15.3.5692-NA==			
16	CVP-GREEN HERITAGE: Encuentro sobre Patrimonio Inmaterial Cultural y Cam	14/11/2023	Radio Aguilar	Digital	101	20%	Castilla y Le	837	12.03%	1 116	3289	83131	6.3.5692-NA==			
17	CVP-GREEN HERITAGE: Jornadas sobre la Influencia del Cambio Climático en	14/11/2023	Somos Palencia	Digital	1 742	100%	Castilla y Le	4 209	41.39%	1	4270	142714	6.3.5692-NA==			
18	CVP-GREEN HERITAGE: Encuentro sobre Patrimonio Inmaterial Cultural y Cam	17/11/2023	Patrimonio Actual	Digital	320	36%	Nacional	588	54.41%	1 147	3468	130523	6.6.5692-NA==			
19	CVP-GREEN HERITAGE: Jornadas sobre Patrimonio Inmaterial Cultural y Cam	17/11/2023	Radio Aguilar	Digital	101	100%	Castilla y Le	837	12.03%	1	3289	83131	6.6.5692-NA==			
20																
21																
22																
23	Total				844.536,59			47.980.621,00								

Annex 9. Participation certificate model



D. César del Valle Barreda

Técnico de proyectos de la Fundación Santa María la Real y
Coordinador de la primera Policy Roundtable del proyecto europeo GreenHeritage

Certifica:

ha participado en la Primera Policy Roundtable
desarrollada dentro del marco del
Proyecto Europeo GreenHeritage

celebrada en Aguilar de Campoo (Palencia) del 22 al 23 de noviembre de 2023. La mesa fue
organizada por la Fundación Santa María la Real como socio de dicho proyecto europeo.

Y para que así conste, firmo el presente certificado en Aguilar de Campoo, a 24 de noviembre
de 2023

