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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This document summarises, in policy brief form, the recommendations coming from the “Policy Roundtable (M13)”, object of the GreenHeritage deliverable D5.6. The event took place in Aguilar de Campoo (Palencia), Spain, on 22 and 23 November2023. It was the first policy brief developed within the GreenHeritage project "The Impact of Climate Change on the Intangible Cultural Heritage" (ERASMUS-EDU-2022-PI-FORWARD-LOT1, GA No. 101087596). The recommendations are based on the opinions collected involving actors from the different sectors of society, as stated in the GreenHeritage Grant Agreement (GA) and indicated in D5.6 "Policy Roundtable (M13)". Indeed, this event was organised including the different components of the quadruple helix. As evidenced in the GreenHeritage GA, these recommendations want to suggest policy changes in the management, conservation and protection of Intangible Cultural Heritage facing Climate Change.

Developed within WP5 "Policy Dialogue, Dissemination and Exploitation", the deliverable is included in the GreenHeritage task T5.2 "Organisation of Policy Dialogues and Formulation of Recommendations" outputs. The document was prepared by FSMLR under the supervision of CUEBC, the leader of WP5. The following specific objective of WP5 was pursued in the preparation of the policy brief:

- To provide recommendations to national and EU policy makers in the relevant sectors.

This document contains several outputs, which can be briefly summarised as follows:

- 25 recommendations (16 generals and 9 specific).
- Analysis of key stakeholders.
- Development of impact measurement tools.
- Preparation of an audiovisual recording summarising the policy roundtable in the local language (Spanish) with its translation into English.

The work developed in the deliverable D5.6 "Policy Roundtable (M13)" was preparatory for the policy briefs, as all the recommendations here presented, are derived from this event. In addition to the organisation of the Policy Roundtable (M13), a large part of the stakeholders to whom the policy briefs will be sent were contacted during the activities within WP2 "Needs Analysis & Development of GreenHeritage Methodology". Similarly, the outputs summarized in the GreenHeritage deliverable D1.7 "Privacy and Open Data Policy and Procedures" were used to better manage the data and opinions of the policy roundtable and to guarantee the rights of the participants. Distribution of useful documents to the various stakeholders is accompanied by a survey, the results of which will be used in the impact assessment activity. In this case will be mainly reported in the deliverable D1.13 Impact Assessment Reports (M25).

This document is preparatory for all partners of the GreenHeritage project, in particular CUEBC, CANDIDE, ELORIS, CMCC, ILFA and CNR, as it is a first example of a policy brief that can serve as a model to develop the same actions as mentioned in task T5.2 " Organisation of Policy Dialogues and Formulation of Recommendations ", which will lead to the deliverables D5.14, D5.15, D5.16 and D5.17.

The conclusions of this policy briefs together with the others, will be included in D5.9 "GreenHeritage Handbook", which will contain the final conclusions of the project and the recommendations to policy makers for policy changes at national and European Union level. As well, it represents a relevant document for researchers, policy makers, organisations linked to intangible cultural heritage and other sectors of society, both at national and EU level, providing vision and recommendations from a multidisciplinary perspective on the issue concerning intangible cultural heritage and climate change.

Introduction

1.1. Document organization

The present document is organized in the following sections:

Section 2: Presents the document context. It includes the project objectives motivating the policy briefs, and the importance of the D5.6 "Policy Roundtable (M13)", preliminary to this activity.

Section 3: Presents the organization of the policy briefs. Ultimately, it is the document that will be sent to stakeholders and policy makers, and which will form part of the GreenHeritage Handbook.

Section 4: Presents the next steps to be considered according to the policy briefs, such as the definition of the subjects receiving the document and how to develop communication and dissemination of these results.

Section 5: Indicates how the impact assessment of the activity will be carried out, and the impact assessment model and analysis of results that will be used.

Section 6: Concluding remarks.

1.2. Reference Documents

Document name	Reference number
GreenHeritage – Annex 1: Description of Work	Grant Agreement nr. 101087596
GreenHeritage – Project Management Plan	Deliverable D1.2
GreenHeritage – Impact Assessment reports M13	Deliverable D1.6
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 – Stakeholders Analysis	Deliverable D5.2
GreenHeritage – Portfolio of dissemination Material	Deliverable D5.5
GreenHeritage – Policy Roundtable (M13)	Deliverable D5.6

1.3. Acronyms and Abbreviations

Acronym	Description
CA	Consortium Agreement
CMCC	Foundation Euro-Mediterranean Centre on Climate Change
CUEBC	European University Centre for Cultural Heritage
CC	Climate Change
EU	European Union
FSMLR	Foundation of Historical Heritage of Santa María la Real
GA	Grant Agreement
GH	GreenHeritage
ICH	Intangible Cultural Heritage
ILFA	Institute of Literature, Folklore and Art of the University of Latvia
M	Month
O	Objetive
PB	Project Board
POB	POlicy Brief
PRT	Policy Roundtable
ReadLab	Research Innovation and Development Lab
T	Task
UAEGEAN	University of the Aegean
WP	Work Package

Section 2: Contextualization of the Policy Roundtable

2.1 Specific objectives

The overall objective of the **GreenHeritage project**, as stated in the GA and reported in the GreenHeritage deliverable D1.2 "Project Management Plan", is to develop a holistic, innovative, and inclusive approach to the direct and indirect impacts of climate change on intangible cultural heritage. Within this **general objective**, **specific objectives** are pursued, the implementation of which requires the development of policy briefs. This document concerns the first of these. Specific objectives, according to the GA, 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 detected in 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 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, developed 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 developed above.

These objectives have served as the basis for the development of the policy briefs and the preparation of this document.

2.2 Policy Roundtable Development

The organization of Policy Roundtables is a fundamental step for collecting opinions and ideas useful to produce the policy briefs. The present document is based on the first policy roundtable of the GreenHeritage project, held in the Spanish town of Aguilar de Campoo (Palencia) on 22 and 23 November 2023. The event was hosted and organised by FSMLR, as partner of the GH project and responsible for this activity. The results of the PRT are reported in the GreenHeritage deliverable D5.6 "Policy Roundtable (M13)". Here is presented a brief summary of how the event unfolded.

It was held at the FSMLR headquarter in Aguilar de Campoo, and it became a key space for the exchange of ideas and discussions on the interrelationship between Climate Change (CC) and Intangible Cultural Heritage (ICH). To ensure the success of this initiative, a careful selection of participants was made, representing a wide range of perspectives and expertise, spanning all sectors of the quadruple helix as outlined in the GA. In total, 29 people participated, of whom 25 played an active role in the discussion and the remaining 4 were part of the organising team. The diversity of approaches and experiences among the participants was remarkable. This strategic approach enabled a wide range of perspectives to be included, from research to industry, government and civil society.

The event was structured around three round tables, each one of them was designed to address general and specific issues exploring the relationship between climate change and intangible cultural heritage. A conducive environment was created for the exchange of ideas and the generation of meaningful recommendations. The World Café was the methodology used, enriched in the third session by the introduction of a digital tool called Mentimeter. Of the three roundtables, the first two, held on the first day of the event, consisted of participants carefully selected by the organisers over the previous months. The third-round table, which took place on the second day, was an event open to the public, where the opportunity to participate was given to various members of society, in addition to the experts participating during the previous day.

During the debate, important conclusions were reached, resulting in 25 recommendations, which form the main focus of this policy briefs. These are divided into 16 general recommendations, covering the main issues discussed during the PRT, and 9 specific recommendations, focussing on particular issues identified during the discussions.

The general recommendations addressed key issues such as public awareness of the impact of climate change on intangible cultural heritage, the importance of actions taken by public authorities, and the need for cooperation between different sectors of society to effectively address these challenges.

Specific recommendations addressed particular problems identified in areas such as food habits, technical knowledge, and skills, traditions, performing arts and other topics. Issues such as the impact of climate change on food quality, on the performance of traditional activities and the complex relationship between climate change, the demographic crisis and intangible cultural heritage, were addressed.

In conclusion, the policy roundtable was an enriching space where experts from different fields discussed and generated valuable recommendations. These provided a solid framework for future actions and policies aimed at preserving and protecting intangible cultural heritage in an evolving climate change context. The event not only provided important insights, but also laid a solid foundation for continued cooperation and joint actions in this crucial field.

2.3 Post Policy Roundtable Actions

As stated in the GreenHeritage GA and in the deliverable D5.6 "Policy Roundtable (M13)", the participation of ICH representatives as well as of local knowledge holders should be facilitated during the PRT. To this aim, it was first planned to develop a PRT in English with simultaneous translation, but as all the participants spoke the local language (Spanish), it was decided to develop the event in Spanish. The event was also recorded. The idea is to translate the contents also in English and publish it to spread them to interested actors in any other country. To this end, the project's communications team was responsible for recording the opening conference, other parts of the event, statements from participants and the final recommendations. An audio-visual recording of less than 2 hours was produced and its translation into English was commissioned according to GA standards, to be published together with the policy briefs in early 2024. It will serve as a final summary of the PRT, and as an audio-visual way to communicate the recommendations of the policy briefs. All the participants signed a consent form in accordance with the template provided in the deliverable D1.7 "Privacy and Open Data Policy and Procedures". The company contracted to carry out the translation of the PRT recording results is working in accordance with the contract and stipulations signed with the FSMLR. The results of the impact assessment are collected in the deliverable D1.13 “Impact Assessment Reports”, in charge to FSMLR and planned for M25.

Another aspect that was realized a posteriori was the creation of an “information group” with all the participants of the PRT to maintain a link with the GH project activities and achievements and to share information of interest to the project. This communication channel will be very important to disseminate the policy briefs to a wide number of stakeholders.

Finally, the conclusions of the PRT, object of the present document and basis for the policy brief, are presented. This document has been formatted to improve its image and it will be sent to stakeholders and policymakers, as well as disseminated through the media and social networks. It will be also published on the project's official website for viewing and downloading, as well as on the FSMLR official communication platforms.

Section 3: Policy Briefs

This section presents the content of the policy briefs, and it was elaborated starting from the deliverable D5.6 “Policy Roundtable (M13)”. It will be sent to stakeholders

and policymakers, disseminated to the media and social networks channels, and it will be available on the GreenHeritage project and the FSMLR websites. The content of the policy brief is provided in the following sub-sections. In addition, a layout design has been created, including photos and other design elements aiming to make the policy briefs more attractive. The layouts of the policy briefs in English (Annex 1) and Spanish (Annex 2) are attached to this document. In developing these layouts, the visual and message standards set out in the deliverable D5.1 "Dissemination plan" have been considered.

3.1 Content of Policy Briefs

3.1.1. The GreenHeritage project

The European GreenHeritage project was launched in December 2022, aiming to develop a holistic, innovative, and inclusive approach to the direct and indirect impact of Climate Change on Intangible Cultural Heritage. To this end, it seeks innovative tools and methodologies capable of promoting adaptive and systemic approaches to better manage climate change issues and effects. It aims to be an urgent reminder that this issue is present, affecting both directly and indirectly all aspects of Europe's heritage.

The project, co-funded by the European Union, through the Erasmus+ programme, is being carried out in 5 European countries (Belgium, Greece, Italy, Latvia and Spain) by the following consortium: CNR - Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche-Leader (IT); CUEBC - Centro Universitario Europeo per i Beni Culturali (IT); CMCC - Fondazione Centro Euromediterraneo sui Cambiamenti Climatici (IT); FSMLR - Fundación Santa María la Real del Patrimonio Histórico (ES); ReadLab P.C. - Research Innovation and Development Lab (GR); ILFA LU - Institute of Literature, Folklore and Art of the University of Latvia (LV); UAEGEAN - University of the Aegean (GR); CANDIDE - International (BE), ELORIS S.A. - Research, Education, Innovation and Development Company of the North Aegean Region (GR); ALLI - Athens Lifelong Learning Institute (GR).

One of the challenges of the project is to suggest and promote policies enabling to address the needs derived by climate change, that policymakers can consider in the design or adaptation of policies from the national to the EU levels. To address this challenge, GreenHeritage is developing, among other activities, 5 policy roundtables, leading to 5 policy briefs and a final handbook on the impact of Climate Change on Intangible Cultural Heritage at the national and EU level, including key findings of the project and the final recommendations for policy change.

3.1.2. Importance of protecting Intangible Cultural Heritage against Climate Change: the case of transhumance and the case of paella (GreenHeritage CS13 and CS14, in GreenHeritage deliverable D2.2).

Aiming to identify the stakeholders' knowledge level and awareness related to the challenges produced by the interaction of climate change with immaterial cultural heritage, and to co-

define the necessary policies, stakeholders were invited to give their opinion to the following question:

Have you ever wondered if Climate Change is affecting or could affect such well-known dishes as paella, or if any of our traditions are endangered for that reason?

Climate Change has emerged as one of the greatest threats to people, communities, and their cultural heritage. While the effects on tangible cultural heritage have been widely addressed, Intangible Cultural Heritage (referring to manifestations such as practices and expressions, rituals, orally transmitted stories, languages, songs, dances, traditions, food ingredients, festivals, and skills, among others) has received considerably less attention. These manifestations are invaluable to European identity, culture, history, and heritage, although they do not leave material traces. However, by relying on specific, often limited resources, such as particular food ingredients or materials, they become highly vulnerable to environmental and climatic changes. Intangible cultural heritage remains notably absent from climate discourse and research in general, despite the clear scientific evidence of the deep threat that climate change poses to all forms of cultural heritage.

It is crucial to recognise that it is necessary and possible to address this issue and protect our intangible cultural heritage. With awareness, collective action, and tailored policies it will be possible to work towards the preservation of these unique manifestations that make up our cultural identity. It is necessary to ensure that future generations can also enjoy and appreciate this cultural wealth.

A team of 29 people consisting of representatives of different stakeholders' groups (universities, governmental entities, associations, companies, among others) met in Aguilar de Campoo (Palencia) on 22 and 23 November 2023 to tackle this problem during the first policy roundtable of the GreenHeritage project.

Connections, issues between Climate Change and Intangible Cultural Heritage, as well questions and potential solutions were analysed through different round tables. The debate ranged from the most general to the most specific aspects, with three thematic tables discussing: technical knowledge and skills, food customs and, finally, traditions, performing arts and others. The work carried out resulted in 25 recommendations, 16 are general and 9 are specific.

3.1.3 The target audience

The policy recommendations described in this policy brief identify as primary target governmental entities at different scale, involving authorities from the local to regional, national, and European level. Through laws and policies definition and implementation, the different institutions can play a crucial role in mitigating the impacts of Climate Change on Intangible Cultural Heritage. This set of suggestions should guide and orient decision-making in this field. Note that even if policymakers are the primary target, all the stakeholders of the quadruple helix are included in the target audience, as they should be engaged in the implementation of the policies and the identification of new emerging needs and potential new proposals. Indeed, information, suggestions and policies given in this policy brief are also valuable for

experts and researchers in the field of Intangible Cultural Heritage, culture in general and heritage, as well as for those involved in areas such as science, entrepreneurship, innovation, and sustainable development. In addition, the information contained in this document may be of interest and use to entrepreneurs and economic leaders, too. Finally, it seeks to generate interest in society in general through civil society organisations, foundations, and other related groups. The aim is to raise awareness and make visible a problem that currently goes often unnoticed on the public agenda.

3.1.4. Recommendations

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 issue in a cross-cutting manner in the main subjects of the school curriculum, but also to encourage workshops or activities outside the classroom. This guarantees a global approach from an early stage.
2. **Awareness-raising:** Develop programs for improving **adults' awareness** that incorporate the relevance of ICH and CC, as well as awareness-raising activities that address the interrelationship between CC, sustainable practices, traditions, and social, economic, environmental, and cultural impacts.

Legislation:

3. It is essential to **review and update laws** to recognize, prevent/mitigate and manage the CC effects on ICH. This means incorporating cultural heritage considerations into environmental and sustainability laws and regulations, as well as into the protection regulation for the areas of interest.
4. Establish **flexible legal frameworks** at different levels, from the local to the European level, to protect ICH in relation to CC, aiming to mitigate emerging risks.
5. The implementation of these laws and regulations must be accompanied by continuous monitoring, with the aim to assess their effectiveness and to adjust if necessary. It is essential to deepen the **study of the jurisprudence**. 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, training for technicians and carry-on scientific studies and research to safeguard ICH from CC 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. Furthermore, disseminate these studies using the media to raise awareness in society.

Policies:

9. **Policies for the conservation of cultural landscapes:** Develop policies that protect areas of cultural and ecological value, balancing the implementation of specific activities such as, for example those related to renewable energy, with the preservation of ICH. Establish regulations that consider the CC impact on communities and cultural practices.
10. **Inclusion of ICH in policies related to climate change:** Recognise the importance of adaptation and mitigation policies for ICH in relation to CC. Consider ICH role in transferring knowledge to address environmental and social challenges.
11. **Provide support to 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 for 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 define and manage solutions to reduce the impact of mass tourism. To achieve this, different options should be studied, such as promoting access prices to the event, the use of technology that allows to better control capacity and/or organisation of vehicle flows.
14. **Awareness:** Educate tourists about the cultural respect and the impact of 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.

SPECIFIC RECOMMENDATIONS

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.

Technical knowledge and skills

22. **Promoting economic diversification:** Laws should promote economic diversification in rural areas by supporting ICH-related activities. This would include financial support for artisans, cultural events and traditional activities that can generate sustainable income for 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.

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 4: Future actions

This section describes the procedure to be followed with the policy briefs once the document is completed.

4.1 Introduction

As mentioned in the previous sections, the results of the deliverable D5.6 "Policy Roundtable (M13)" were used to develop the policy briefs described in this deliverable. A layout of the document in English and one in Spanish (Annexes 1 and 2) have been provided. In addition, as mentioned above, an audio-visual recording in English and Spanish has been produced together with the policy briefs to summarise the PRT and, more importantly, to present the recommendations in an audio-visual way to reinforce the scope of the content.

As indicated in the GreenHeritage GA, the policy briefs will be distributed to relevant stakeholders at both national and EU level, prioritizing the Ministries of Education and Culture, other policymakers, think tanks and research institutes. The document will be accompanied by a survey to measure its impact, which will be discussed in the appropriate section.

This is the first policy brief to be launched within the GreenHeritage project and can serve as a model for the following POBs, the content of which will be included in the project deliverables D5.14, D5.15, D5.16 and D5.17.

Finally, the recommendations of this document will be analysed jointly with the recommendations collected within the other policy briefs, aiming to upscale the recommendarions from the local and national to the European level. Finally, they will be included in the deliverable D5.9 'GreenHeritage Handbook', which will contain the conclusions of the project and recommendations for policy change at different scales.

4.2 Stakeholder analysis

At the time of writing, FSMLR developed a database of 71 priority stakeholders who have played a key role in the development process of the project and who have also

expressed an interest in continuing to be involved in the GreenHeritage project. These stakeholders have been classified according to the quadruple helix methodology, with 23 representatives from the research sector, 12 from public administration, 3 from the business sector and 33 from civil society.

GreenHeritage is committed to disseminating relevant information and recommendations to all identified stakeholders using the policy briefs. With this aim, the common effort is addressed to increase the number of stakeholders of interest, in particular to reach policy makers more widely. As stated in the GA, their ability to influence and change policy at both national and EU level is crucial to achieving the project's objectives. Consequently, a close cooperation with policymakers is essential for the successful implementation of any policy change. Therefore, next steps require to work to enlarge direct and effective communication with policymakers to ensure that the recommendations presented in the policy briefs will be considered and, where possible, implemented to address the challenges identified in relation to climate change and intangible cultural heritage. The results of this work will be included in the project's impact reports, as well.

In strict compliance with the privacy regulations associated with EU projects, as also outlined in the deliverable D1.7 "Privacy and Open Data Policy and Procedures", it is not possible to disclose in a public document the names of stakeholders included in the list of contacts used. For this reason, the list of participants is not provided here. The engagement of stakeholders and, in particular of policymakers will continue aiming to improve the effectiveness of communication and dissemination of relevant information to ensure the desired impact on climate policy and the preservation of intangible cultural heritage.

4.3 Communication and dissemination

This section describes how to proceed with the communication and dissemination of the policy briefs. The general recommendations set out in the deliverable D5.1 "Dissemination plan" will be followed. However, given the specific nature of the policy briefs, some particular aspects are specified:

- **Designing an attractive Policy Brief:** As already mentioned in previous chapters, one of the first steps in developing a POB is to produce a layout document to create an attractive image for the recipients. It should present well-structured key messages leading to some key sections, with clear and precise text introducing the recommendations that make up the main body of the POB. As already said, this document has been produced in English and Spanish (Annexes 1 and 2).
- **Production of an audiovisual:** As already explained, a recording was made during the PRT serving as a summary of the event, and to collect the raising recommendations, which form the main part of the policy briefs. The recording is in Spanish, but it is translated into English, with the aim to be used for the dissemination of the POB. In the next steps the communication channels will be presented.

- **Identification of key stakeholder's:** This aspect was already presented in the previous section 4.2.
- **Communication channels:** Different communication channels will be used, such as:

    - ***Direct communication:*** Send information directly to identified key stakeholders, both those already identified and other strategic stakeholders to identify. Various communication channels will be used. As first communication step, the policy briefs, either physically or virtually, will be sent. Secondly, in order to test the success or failure of the action, the results of the policy briefs will be monitored. A few months later, these stakeholders will be contacted again to test the effectiveness of the POB. This second meeting will be either face-to-face or virtual. The results, as indicated by the GA, will be available in the deriverable D1.13 Impact Assessment reports (M25).

    - ***Indirect communication:***
        - *Traditional media:* A press release with the information will be issued and distributed to the traditional media, both general and specialised.
        - *Digital media:* Policy briefs will be uploaded on the official website of the project: www.greenheritage-project.eu. It will also be uploaded on the official website of the FSMLR as the promoter of this first POB, and also on the official website of the GreenHeritage consortium members. In this case, the text of the document will be in English, but also in the local languages, in order to facilitate its comprehension by the stakeholders of each country.
        - *Social media:* In the same way, the POB will be shared through the official networks of the GH project, which are indicated in the deliverable D5.1 "Dissemination Plan". They will also be distributed by the corporate social networks of the FSMLR as promoter of the first POB. They will be shared by the other project partners.

- **Monitoring strategy:** Monitoring and continuous evaluation are fundamental steps to measure the effectiveness of the communication strategy around a policy brief and, as explained in the next section, there are targets to meet that will be reflected in the project's Impact Assessment reports. To monitor the evaluation of the communication process, the following steps will be followed:

    - Establish a monthly period to collect data on the status of communication.
    - Use the following analytical tools: Google Analytics, social media statistics and track indicators such as social media reach or the number of downloads of the POB.

The opinion of the target audience, as indicated by the GA, will be monitored, especially that of policy makers, to understand the general perception of the policy

briefs. Stakeholder surveys and interviews will be conducted, as presented in the next section.

It is important to assess media coverage, both in terms of quantity and quality, and to compare the collected data with the original objectives developed in this project, in order to get a clear picture of whether progress is being made towards these objectives or whether adjustments need to be made.

This ongoing process of analysis also makes it possible to identify specific areas for improvement and provides an opportunity to strategically adjust communication to maximise its impact. Recording and documenting all these findings ensures that they can be used as a reference for future communication strategies in other phases of the GH project.

- **Impact assessment:** given the importance of the topic, it will be covered in a dedicated section (Section 5).

Section 5: Impact of Policy Brief

This section sets out how all the procedures for investigating the impact generated by the policy brief will be implemented.

5.1 Impact assessment

One of the main tools to determine the success of the project or to correct any deviations is the monitoring and evaluation of its impacts. This is particularly important in the case of a document such as the policy briefs. The methodologies to measure the impact are part of the project GA, with the aim to promote attitudes, practices, and policies for recognising the importance of ICH and protecting it from the impacts of CC in the participating countries and across Europe.

The impact of different aspects of the project will be analysed according to three time periods:

- *Short-term impact*
- *Mid term impact*
- *Long term impact*

For a comprehensive evaluation of the POB, it was considered more suitable to put in place measures for short- and long-term impacts, only. This approach uses specific tools, mainly structured awareness, and attitude questionnaires, to assess the perspectives and feelings of relevant stakeholders at different intervals.

Measurement of Short-Term Impact. Structured awareness/attitude questionnaires will be sent to relevant stakeholders, and semi-structured interviews with a selected

number of stakeholders/policymakers will be organised. The variables to be measured are:

- Number of people the brief was sent to.
- Number of policymakers receive the policy briefs.
- Number of views/downloads of the brief.
- Level of satisfaction - the rate of stakeholders providing positive feedback.
- Number of interactions / requests for further information / requests for Meetings.
- Who the brief was sent to (i.e., their position, sphere of influence, target group etc.).
- Examples of interactions that demonstrate interest in the topic.

- **Measurement of Long-Term Impact** (This tool will be used 6 months after the release of the policy briefs). Structured awareness/attitude questionnaires will be sent to relevant stakeholders, and semi-structured interviews with a selected number of stakeholders/policymakers will be organised. The variables to be measured will be:
  - Number and type of supportive statements/ documents made by policymakers.
  - Number of position papers based on the policy briefs published and disseminated.
  - Examples of subsequent interactions (e.g., requests for meetings or further information).
  - Qualitative feedback from selected stakeholders/policymakers.

The results will be visible in the three-impact assessment reports included in the GreenHeritage project's GA: deliverables D1.6 (M13), D1.13 (M25) and D1.14 (M36). The results of the impact assessment in both the short and long term will be included in deliverable D.13 (M25).

5.2 Tools

This section describes the tools that will be used to analyse the impact assessment.

5.2.1. Survey

The survey will be the instrument used to measure short-term impacts, as indicated in the GA. The variables to be measured have already been indicated in the previous section. A survey has been developed and is annexed to this document (Annex 3 in English and Annex 4 in Spanish). This survey includes the variables requested by the GA, and also others considered interesting for the project's progress. in the following are listed the questions to be asked, and more information can be found in the annexes (3 and 4):

- *Which sector of the quadruple helix you belong to?*

- *On a scale of 1 to 5, how would you rate the clarity and comprehensibility of the document?*
- *Do you consider that the GreenHeritage Policy Brief satisfactorily addresses the relationship between Climate Change and Intangible Cultural Heritage?*
- *Do you consider the recommendations to address this issue to be useful?*
- *Do you find the recommendations easy to implement?*
- *How would you rate the accessibility of the document for different audiences, including experts, policy makers and the public?*
- *Do you think that the recommendations could have gone into more depth on any specific aspect? If so, please mention which one.*
- *Do you consider that any key recommendations are missing from the document?*
- *Which recommendations do you consider most important for the preservation of intangible cultural heritage in the face of climate change?*
- *In your opinion, how can future editions of such policy recommendation manuals be improved?*
- *Additional comments. If you have any extra comments or suggestions to share, please do it here.*

The survey will be sent to the identified stakeholders, with a particular interest in policy makers, but a dissemination effort will also be made to reach a wider audience. To achieve this, the steps developed in the previous sections will be followed.
To measure the different variables, such as the number of downloads and views, both the policy brief and the survey will be sent mainly by e-mail, and/or as an online form with an acknowledgement of receipt.

A further survey will be developed to measure long-term impact.

5.2.2. Interviews

In addition to surveys, interviews will be used as the most effective tool for measuring long-term impact. The interviews will be structured to address the variables listed in the previous chapter and will take place six months after the policy briefs has been sent to some of the key stakeholders identified.

5.2.3. Other methods

The GA lists surveys and interviews as the main methods for measuring the impact of policy briefs. However, to achieve better results in terms of the variables to be measured, it was considered useful to support these two methods using digital tools. Below are some of the actions to be carried out:

• Sending policy brief via email with acknowledgment of receipt.
• Sending survey as online form.
• Upload the policy brief to the official website of the GreenHeritage project, but also on the official website of the partner promoting the activity (FSMLR).

Make sure you can measure the statistics of the pages where the POB is hosted, considering it a fundamental aspect to obtain the impact measurement.

• Distribute the policy brief through the official social networks of the project and the promoting partner (FSMLR, in this first case); the recommendations can also be distributed through the official social networks of the other project partners.

• Ensure the measurement of the impact statistics (likes, interactions, etc.) of the social networks where the POB is shared, being this a fundamental aspect to obtain the impact assessment.

• Measure the impact of the POB in other media outside the project officials and the consortium partners. for example, through specialized digital tools.

5.3 Impact measurement

The data analysis as proposed in the previous section will allow to assess the success of the activity or the need to plan supplementary actions to achieve the objectives set. The measurement of the impact of D5.8 "Policy Briefs (M14)" will be reflected in the impact assessment report D1.13 (M25).

Section 6: Conclusions

This deliverable D5.8 “Policy Briefs (M14)” is based on the conclusions of the deliverable D5.6 “Policy Roundtable (M13)”. It was, the first organised in the GreenHeritage project, held at the headquarters of FSMLR, in Spain. The main outcome is the presentation of 25 recommendations, divided into 16 general and 9 specific ones. These recommendations are the result of multidisciplinary discussions among representatives of the quadruple helix actors covering different sectors, during the PRT, structured in three roundtables. The discussion addressed the complex relationship between climate change and intangible cultural heritage. General recommendations highlight the importance of public awareness, government actions and cross-sectoral collaborations, while specific recommendations address areas such as foodways, traditions, performing arts, knowledge, and technical skills.

Post-PRT activities include a bilingual audio-visual recording to disseminate the event and its findings. An information group has been set up to liaise with participants and a layout of the policy brief has been produced in English and Spanish to improve its presentation.

Future actions will include the dissemination of the policy brief to relevant stakeholders, with priority given to policy makers. A direct and indirect communication strategy will be pursued through traditional and digital media and social networks.

The impact evaluation will be divided into short and long term, using surveys, interviews, and digital tools. The results will be reported in following project specific reports.

In summary, the policy brief represents a collaborative and multidisciplinary effort to address the intangible cultural heritage challenges in the face of climate change. Its strategic dissemination and careful impact assessment are fundamental steps towards effective policy change at national and EU level.

Annexes

Annex 1. Policy Brief (English)

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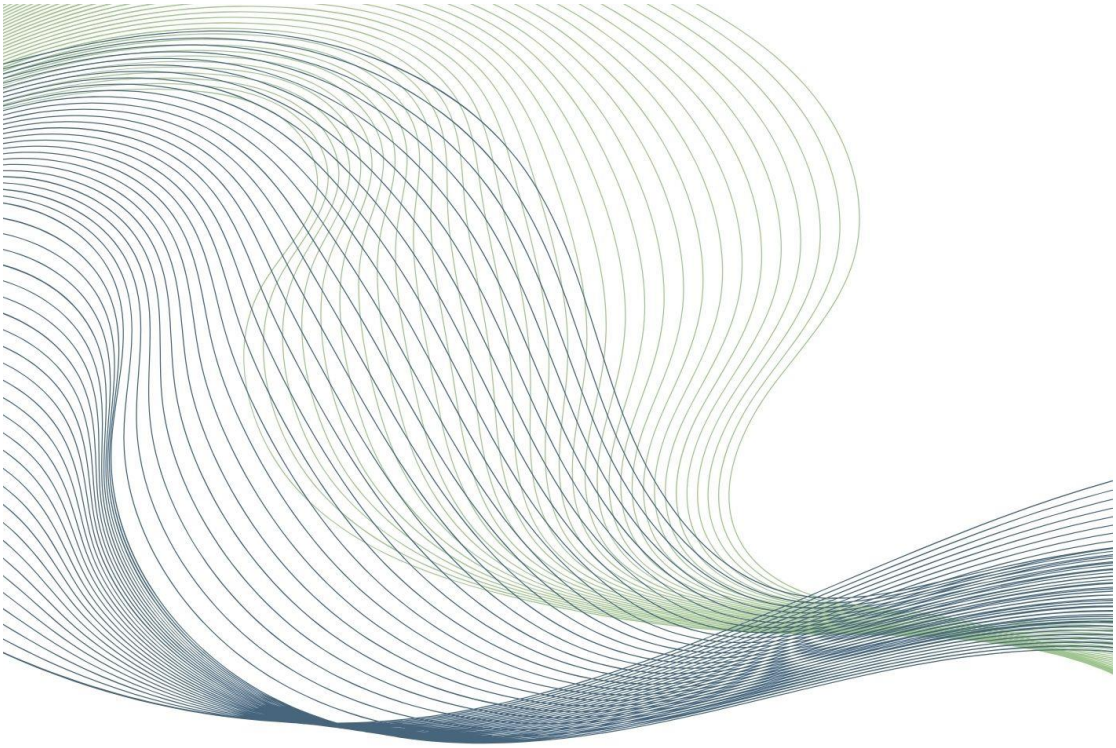


1 - THE GREENHERITAGE PROJECT

The European GreenHeritage project was launched in December 2022, aiming to develop a holistic, innovative and inclusive approach to the direct and indirect impact of **Climate Change** on **Intangible Cultural Heritage**. To this end, it seeks innovative tools and methodologies capable of promoting adaptive and systemic approaches to better manage climate change issues and effects. It aims to be an urgent reminder that this issue is present, affecting both directly and indirectly all aspects of Europe's heritage.

The project, co-funded by the **European Union**, through the **Erasmus+** programme, is being carried out in **5 European countries** (Belgium, Greece, Italy, Latvia and Spain) by the following consortium: CNR - Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche-Leader (IT); CUEBC - Centro Universitario Europeo per i Beni Culturali (IT); CMCC - Fondazione Centro Euromediterraneo sui Cambiamenti Climatici (IT); FSMLR - Fundación Santa María la Real del Patrimonio Histórico (ES); ReadLab P.C. - Research Innovation and Development Lab (GR); ILFA LU - Institute of Literature, Folklore and Art of the University of Latvia (LV); UAEGEAN - University of the Aegean (GR); CANDIDE - International (BE), ELORIS S.A. - Research, Education, Innovation and Development Company of the North Aegean Region (GR); ALLI - Athens Lifelong Learning Institute (GR).

1 - THE GREENHERITAGE PROJECT

One of the challenges of the project is to suggest and promote policies enabling to address the needs derived by climate change, that policymakers can consider in the design or adaptation of policies from the national to the EU levels. To address this challenge, GreenHeritage is developing, among other activities, **5 policy roundtables**, leading to **5 policy briefs** and a **final handbook** on the impact of Climate Change on Intangible Cultural Heritage at the national and EU level, including key findings of the project and the final recommendations for policy change.

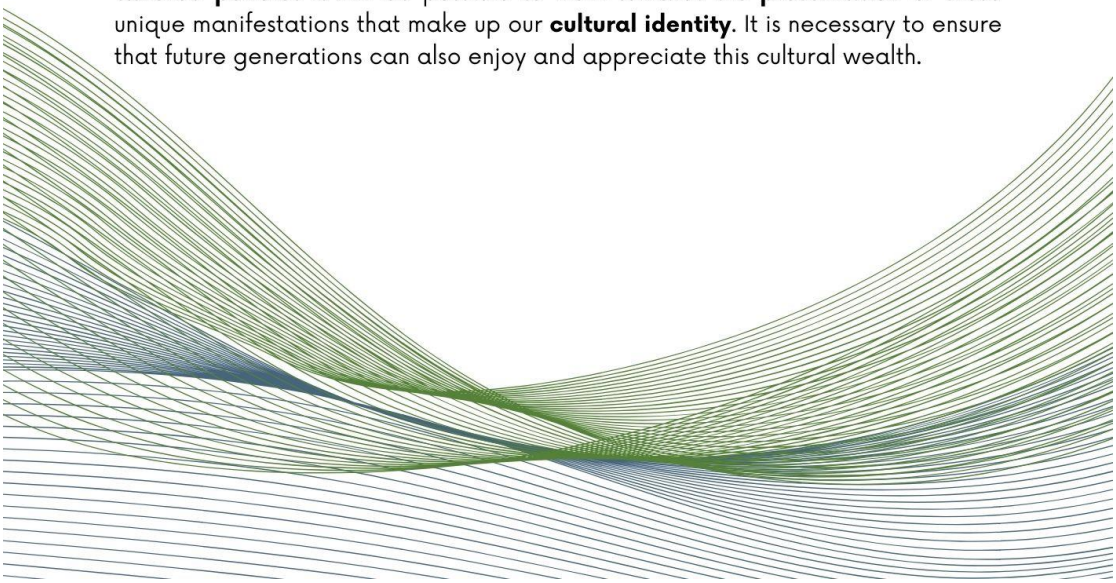
2 - IMPORTANCE OF PROTECTING INTANGIBLE CULTURAL HERITAGE AGAINST CLIMATE CHANGE

Aiming to identify the stakeholders' knowledge level and awareness related to the challenges produced by the interaction of climate change with immaterial cultural heritage, and to co-define the necessary policies, stakeholders were invited to give their opinion to the following question:

Have you ever wondered if Climate Change is affecting or could affect such well-known dishes as paella, or if any of our traditions are endangered for that reason?

Climate Change has emerged as one of the greatest threats to people, communities and their cultural heritage. While the effects on tangible cultural heritage have been widely addressed, Intangible Cultural Heritage (referring to manifestations such as practices and expressions, rituals, orally transmitted stories, languages, songs, dances, traditions, food ingredients, festivals and skills, among others) has received considerably less attention. These manifestations are invaluable to European identity, culture, history and heritage, although they do not leave material traces. However, by relying on specific, often limited resources, such as particular food ingredients or materials, they become highly vulnerable to environmental and climatic changes. Intangible cultural heritage remains notably absent from climate discourse and research in general, despite the clear scientific evidence of the deep threat that climate change poses to all forms of cultural heritage.

It is crucial to recognise that it is necessary and possible to address this issue and protect our intangible cultural heritage. With **awareness, collective action and tailored policies** it will be possible to work towards the **preservation** of these unique manifestations that make up our **cultural identity**. It is necessary to ensure that future generations can also enjoy and appreciate this cultural wealth.



2 - IMPORTANCE OF PROTECTING INTANGIBLE CULTURAL HERITAGE AGAINST CLIMATE CHANGE

A **team** of 29 people consisting of representatives of different stakeholders' groups (universities, governmental entities, associations, companies, among others) met in Aguilar de Campoo (Palencia) on 22 and 23 November 2023 to tackle this problem during the first policy roundtable of the GreenHeritage project.

Connections, issues between Climate Change and Intangible Cultural Heritage, as well questions and potential solutions e were analysed through different round tables. The **debate** ranged from the most general to the most specific aspects, with three thematic tables discussing: technical knowledge and skills, food customs and, finally, traditions, performing arts and others. The work carried out resulted in **25 recommendations**, 16 are general and 9 are specific.

3 – THE TARGET AUDIENCE

The policy recommendations described in this policy brief identify as primary target **governmental entities** at different scale, involving authorities from the local to regional, national and European level. Through laws and policies definition and implementation, the different institutions can play a crucial role in mitigating the impacts of Climate Change on Intangible Cultural Heritage.

This set of suggestions should guide and orient decision-making in this field. Note that even if policymakers are the primary target, all the stakeholders of the quadruple helix are included in the target audience, as they should be engaged in the implementation of the policies and the identification of new emerging needs and potential new proposals. Indeed, information, suggestions and policies given in this policy brief are also valuable for experts and researchers in the field of Intangible Cultural Heritage, culture in general and heritage, as well as for those involved in areas such as science, entrepreneurship, innovation and sustainable development. In addition, the information contained in this document may be of interest and use to entrepreneurs and economic leaders, too. Finally, it seeks to generate interest in society in general through civil society organisations, foundations, and other related groups. The aim is to raise awareness and make visible a problem that currently goes often unnoticed on the public agenda.

4 – RECOMMENDATIONS

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 issue in a cross-cutting manner in the main subjects of the school curriculum, but also to encourage workshops or activities outside the classroom. This guarantees a global approach from an early stage.

2

Awareness-raising:

Develop programs for improving **adults' awareness** that incorporate the relevance of ICH and CC, as well as awareness-raising activities that address the interrelationship between CC, sustainable practices, traditions and social, economic, environmental and cultural impacts.

Legislation:

3

Legislation:

It is essential to **review and update laws** to recognize, prevent/mitigate and manage the CC effects on ICH and climate change. This means incorporating cultural heritage considerations into environmental and sustainability laws and regulations, as well as into the protection regulation for the areas of interest.

4

Legislation:

Establish **flexible legal frameworks** at different levels, from the local to the European level, to protect ICH in relation to CC, aiming to mitigate emerging risks.

5

Legislation:

The implementation of these laws and regulations must be accompanied by continuous monitoring, with the aim to assess their effectiveness and to make adjustments if necessary. It is essential to deepen the **study of the jurisprudence**. Community participation in decision-making and implementation of measures to protect ICH should also be encouraged.

4 - RECOMMENDATIONS

Conservation and management:

6

Management tools:

Develop inventories, risk maps, training for technicians and carry on scientific studies and research to safeguard ICH from CC 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. Furthermore, disseminate these studies using the media to raise awareness in society.

4 - RECOMMENDATIONS

Policies:

9

Policies for the conservation of cultural landscapes:

Develop policies that protect areas of cultural and ecological value, balancing the implementation of specific activities such as, for example those related to renewable energy, with the preservation of ICH. Establish regulations that consider the CC impact on communities and cultural practices.

10

Inclusion of ICH in policies related to climate change:

Recognise the importance of adaptation and mitigation policies for ICH in relation to CC. Consider ICH role in transferring knowledge to address environmental and social challenges.

11

Provide support to 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 for the safeguarde of their ICH and identity.

4 - RECOMMENDATIONS

Tourism:

13

Tourism control:

Implement strategies to manage mass tourism and protect ICH events. The most important recommendation is the need to define and manage solutions to reduce the impact of mass tourism. To achieve this, different options should be studied, such as promoting access prices to the event, the use of technology that allows to better control capacity and/or organisation of vehicle flows.

14

Awareness:

Educate tourists about the cultural respect and the impact of mass tourism on ICH to reduce its negative influence.

4 - RECOMMENDATIONS

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.

SPECIFIC RECOMMENDATIONS

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

4 - RECOMMENDATIONS

21

Preservation of cultural meaning:

Support awareness and education campaigns that highlight the cultural importance of food customs, promoting their appreciation and preservation.

Technical knowledge and skills

22

Promoting economic diversification:

Laws should promote economic diversification in rural areas by supporting ICH-related activities. This would include financial support for artisans, 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.

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.

Thanks.

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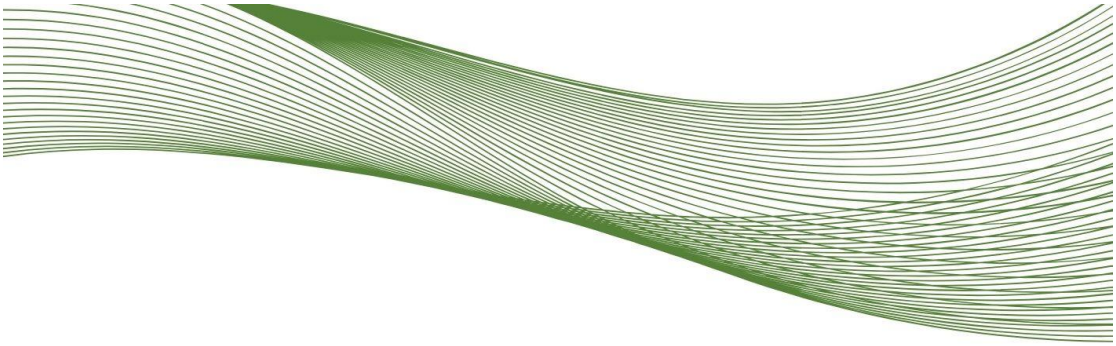

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Annex 2. Policy Brief (Spanish)

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Manual de Recomendaciones Politicas GreenHeritage

El impacto del Cambio Climático en el Patrimonio Cultural Inmaterial

Aguilar de Campoo, diciembre de 2023

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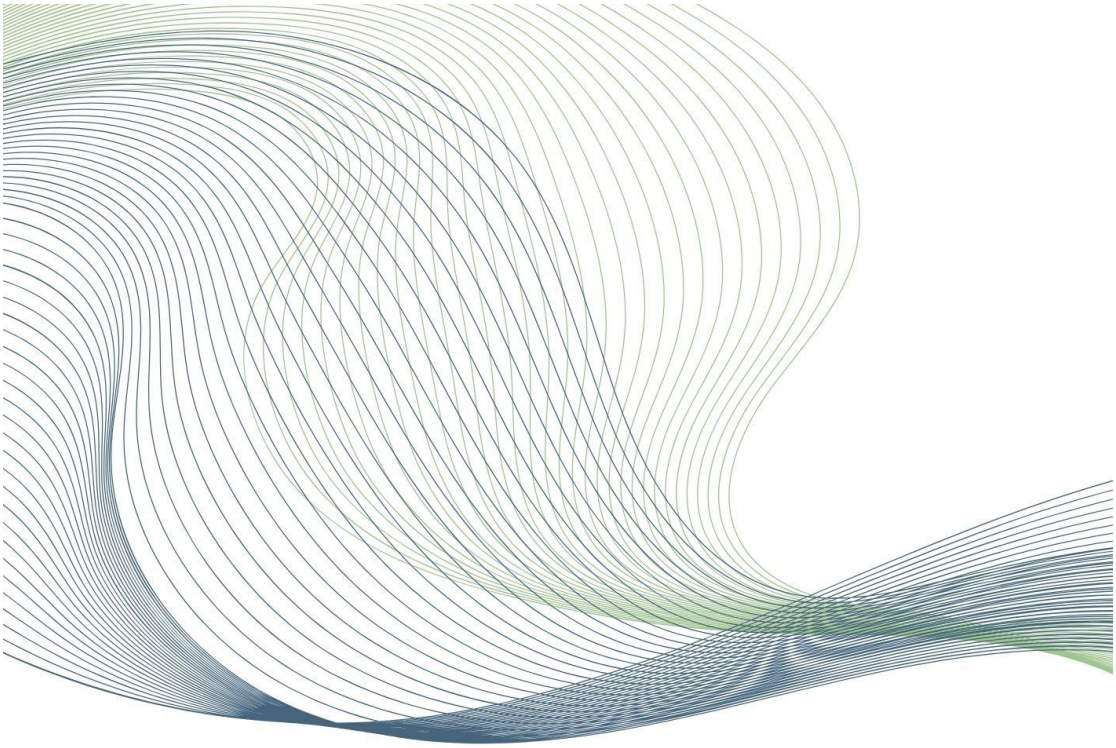


1 - EL PROYECTO GREENHERITAGE

El proyecto europeo GreenHeritage se puso en marcha en diciembre de 2022 con el objetivo de desarrollar un enfoque holístico, innovador e integrador del impacto directo e indirecto del **Cambio Climático** en el **Patrimonio Cultural Inmaterial**. Para ello, busca herramientas y metodologías innovadoras capaces de promover enfoques adaptativos y sistémicos para gestionar mejor los problemas y efectos del cambio climático. Pretende ser un recordatorio urgente de que este problema está presente y afecta directa e indirectamente a todos los aspectos del patrimonio europeo.

El proyecto, cofinanciado por la **Unión Europea** a través del programa **Erasmus+**, se está llevando a cabo en **5 países europeos** (Bélgica, Grecia, Italia, Letonia y España) por el siguiente consorcio: CNR - Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche-Leader (IT); CUEBC - Centro Universitario Europeo per i Beni Culturali (IT);CMCC - Fondazione Centro Euromediterraneo sui Cambiamenti Climatici (IT);FSMLR - Fundación Santa María la Real del Patrimonio Histórico (ES); ReadLabP.C. - Research Innovation and Development Lab (GR); ILFA LU - Institute of Literature, Folklore and Art of the University of Latvia (LV); UAEGEAN - Universityof the Aegean (GR); CANDIDE - International (BE), ELORIS S.A. - Research,Education, Innovation and Development Company of the North Aegean Region(GR); ALLI - Athens Lifelong Learning Institute (GR).

1 - EL PROYECTO GREENHERITAGE

Uno de los retos del proyecto es sugerir y promover políticas que permitan hacer frente a las necesidades derivadas del cambio climático, que los responsables políticos puedan tener en cuenta en el diseño o adaptación de las políticas desde el nivel nacional hasta el de la UE. Para hacer frente a este reto, GreenHeritage está desarrollando, entre otras actividades, **5 mesas redondas** sobre políticas, que darán lugar a **5 manuales de recomendaciones políticas** y un **manual final** sobre el impacto del cambio climático en el Patrimonio Cultural Inmaterial a nivel nacional y de la UE, incluyendo las principales conclusiones del proyecto y las recomendaciones finales para el cambio de políticas.

2 - IMPORTANCIA DE PROTEGER EL PATRIMONIO CULTURAL INMATERIAL FRENTE AL CAMBIO CLIMÁTICO

Con el fin de determinar el nivel de conocimiento y concienciación de las partes interesadas en relación con los retos que plantea la interacción del Cambio Climático con el Patrimonio Cultural Inmaterial, y de definir conjuntamente las políticas necesarias, se invitó a las partes interesadas a responder a diferentes preguntas. Una de ellas despertó el interés de una parte de la sociedad que no está tan familiarizada con este problema. Fue la siguiente:

¿Te has preguntado alguna vez si el Cambio Climático está afectando o podría afectar a platos tan conocidos como la paella, o si alguna de nuestras tradiciones está en peligro por ese motivo?

El cambio climático se ha convertido en una de las mayores amenazas para las personas, las comunidades y su patrimonio cultural. Mientras que los efectos sobre el patrimonio cultural material han sido ampliamente abordados, el patrimonio cultural inmaterial (referido a manifestaciones tales como prácticas y expresiones, rituales, historias transmitidas oralmente, lenguas, canciones, danzas, tradiciones, ingredientes alimentarios, festivales y habilidades, entre otros) ha recibido bastante menos atención. Estas manifestaciones son muy valiosas para la identidad, la cultura, la historia y el patrimonio europeos, aunque no dejen huellas materiales. Sin embargo, al depender de recursos específicos y a menudo limitados, como ingredientes alimentarios o materiales concretos, son muy vulnerables a los cambios medioambientales y climáticos. El patrimonio cultural inmaterial sigue estando generalmente ausente del discurso y la investigación sobre el clima, a pesar de las claras pruebas científicas de la profunda amenaza que el cambio climático supone para todas las formas de patrimonio cultural.

Es fundamental reconocer que es necesario y posible abordar esta cuestión y proteger nuestro patrimonio cultural inmaterial. Con **concienciación, acción colectiva y políticas adaptadas**, será posible trabajar por la **preservación** de estas manifestaciones únicas que conforman nuestra **identidad cultural**. Es necesario garantizar que las generaciones futuras también puedan disfrutar y apreciar esta riqueza cultural.

2 - IMPORTANCIA DE PROTEGER EL PATRIMONIO CULTURAL INMATERIAL FRENTE AL CAMBIO CLIMÁTICO

Un **equipo** de 29 personas formado por representantes de diferentes grupos de interés (universidades, entidades gubernamentales, asociaciones, empresas, entre otros) se reunió en Aguilar de Campoo (Palencia) los días 22 y 23 de noviembre de 2023 para abordar este problema durante la primera mesa redonda sobre políticas del proyecto GreenHeritage.

A través de diferentes mesas redondas se analizaron las conexiones, los problemas entre el Cambio Climático y el Patrimonio Cultural Inmaterial, así como los **problemas** y posibles **soluciones**. El **debate** abarcó desde los aspectos más generales a los más específicos, con tres mesas temáticas en las que se discutieron: conocimientos técnicos y habilidades, costumbres alimentarias y, por último, tradiciones, artes escénicas y otros. El trabajo realizado dio lugar a **25 recomendaciones**, 16 generales y 9 específicas.

3 – ¿PARA QUIÉN ESTÁ DESTINADO?

Estas recomendaciones políticas se dirigen principalmente para las **entidades gubernamentales**, abarcando desde las autoridades locales hasta las regionales, nacionales y europeas. Mediante la definición y aplicación de leyes y políticas, las distintas instituciones pueden desempeñar un papel crucial en la mitigación de los efectos del cambio climático en el patrimonio cultural inmaterial.

Este conjunto de sugerencias debería guiar y orientar la toma de decisiones en este ámbito. Hay que señalar que, aunque los responsables políticos son los destinatarios principales, todas las partes interesadas de la cuádruple hélice están incluidas en el público receptor, ya que deberían participar en la aplicación de las políticas y en la identificación de nuevas necesidades emergentes y posibles nuevas propuestas. De hecho, la información, las sugerencias y las políticas contenidas en este documento también son valiosas para los expertos e investigadores en el ámbito del Patrimonio Cultural Inmaterial, la cultura en general y el patrimonio, así como para aquellos que trabajan en áreas como la ciencia, la empresa, la innovación y el desarrollo sostenible. Además, la información contenida en este documento puede ser de interés y utilidad también para empresarios y líderes económicos. Por último, pretende generar interés en la sociedad en general a través de organizaciones de la sociedad civil, fundaciones y otros grupos afines. El objetivo es sensibilizar y hacer visible un problema que actualmente pasa a menudo desapercibido en la agenda pública.

4 – RECOMENDACIONES

RECOMENDACIONES GENERALES

Sensibilización y educación:

1

Educación:

Se necesita un **enfoque educativo integral** que promueva el conocimiento y la comprensión del PCI, incluyendo su relación con el medio ambiente y el CC. Esto debe integrarse en los planes de estudio de educación primaria y secundaria, pero sin descuidar la educación infantil, bachillerato y los estudios universitarios. La fórmula más efectiva es trabajar esta temática de manera transversal en diferentes asignaturas troncales, pero también incentivar talleres o actividades fuera del aula. Esto garantiza un enfoque global desde edades tempranas.

2

Sensibilización:

Desarrollar programas para mejorar la **concienciación de los adultos** que incorporen la relevancia del PCI y el CC, así como actividades de sensibilización que aborden la interrelación entre el CC, prácticas sostenibles, tradiciones e impactos sociales, económicos, medioambientales y culturales.

Legislación:

3

Legislación:

Es esencial **revisar y actualizar las leyes** para reconocer, prevenir/mitigar y gestionar los efectos del CC sobre el PCI y el cambio climático. Esto significa incorporar las consideraciones relativas al patrimonio cultural en las leyes y reglamentos medioambientales y de sostenibilidad, así como en la normativa de protección de las zonas de interés.

4

Legislación:

Establecer **marcos jurídicos flexibles** a distintos niveles, desde el local al europeo, para proteger el PCI en relación con el CC, con el fin de mitigar los riesgos emergentes.

5

Legislación:

La aplicación de estas leyes y reglamentos debe ir acompañada de un seguimiento continuo, con el fin de evaluar su eficacia e introducir los ajustes necesarios. Es esencial profundizar en el estudio de la **jurisprudencia.** También debe fomentarse la participación de la comunidad en la toma de decisiones y en la aplicación de las medidas de protección del PCI.

4 - RECOMENDACIONES

Conservación y gestión:

6

Herramientas de gestión:

Desarrollar inventarios, mapas de riesgos, formación de técnicos y llevar a cabo estudios científicos e investigaciones para salvaguardar el PCI de los riesgos de CC.

7

Participación de la comunidad:

Implicar a las **comunidades portadoras** en la toma de decisiones y la gestión del PCI para asegurar su preservación.

8

Apoyo a la investigación:

Promover la investigación interdisciplinaria sobre cómo el CC afecta al PCI, fomentando la colaboración entre expertos en humanidades, medio ambiente y sostenibilidad. Además, difundir estos estudios en medios de comunicación para sensibilizar a la sociedad.

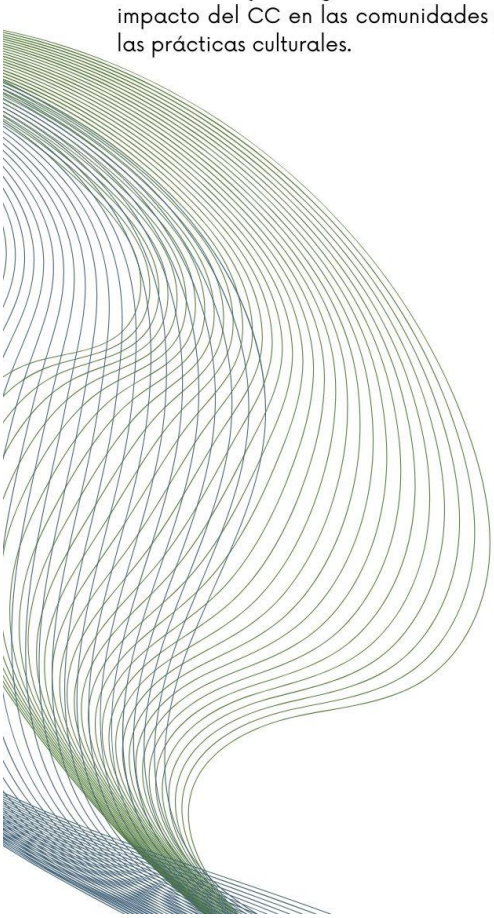
4 - RECOMENDACIONES

Políticas:

9

Políticas para la conservación de los paisajes culturales:

Desarrollar políticas que protejan las áreas de valor cultural y ecológico, equilibrando la realización de actividades específicas como, por ejemplo, las relacionadas con las energías renovables, con la preservación del PCI. Establecer normativas que tengan en cuenta el impacto del CC en las comunidades y las prácticas culturales.



10

Inclusión del PCI en las políticas relacionadas con el cambio climático

Reconocer la importancia de las políticas de adaptación y mitigación para el PCI en relación con el CC. Considerar el papel del PCI en la transferencia de conocimientos para abordar los retos medioambientales y sociales.

11

Apoyo a las comunidades portadores, a las iniciativas locales y las asociaciones:

Fomentar la creación de asociaciones y organizaciones que promuevan la conservación del PCI y su relación con el entorno natural. Facilitar el acceso a financiación y recursos para proyectos que salvaguarden las manifestaciones. La clave para la supervivencia del PCI son las **comunidades portadoras**, cuya influencia debe incrementarse.

12

Descentralización y participación local:

Capacitar a los territorios locales y a las comunidades afectadas para salvaguardar su patrimonio cultural inmaterial y su identidad.

4 - RECOMENDACIONES

Turismo:

13

Control del turismo:

Aplicar estrategias para gestionar el turismo de masas y proteger los eventos del PCI. La recomendación más importante es la necesidad de definir y gestionar soluciones para reducir el impacto del turismo de masas. Para ello, deben estudiarse diferentes opciones, como la promoción de precios de acceso al evento, el uso de tecnología que permita controlar mejor la capacidad y/o la organización de los flujos de vehículos.

14

Concienciación:

Educar al turista sobre el respeto cultural y el impacto del turismo masivo en el PCI para reducir su influencia negativa.

4 - RECOMENDACIONES

15

Promoción del turismo sostenible:

Fomentar un turismo responsable que valore y respete las tradiciones locales, evitando prácticas que puedan dañar la autenticidad del PCI. Establecer pautas para el turismo cultural que promuevan el desarrollo sostenible de las comunidades.

Comunicación y difusión:

16

Difusión y comunicación:

Utilizar medios audiovisuales, redes sociales, y mensajes claros que generen interés y conciencia sobre la importancia del PCI y su relación con el CC.

RECOMENDACIONES ESPECÍFICAS

Costumbres alimentarias

17

Fenología alterada:

Promover la investigación y el apoyo a prácticas agrícolas sostenibles que se adapten a los cambios fenológicos, reduciendo el uso de pesticidas y fomentando la diversidad genética de cultivos.

18

Impacto en la agricultura tradicional:

Establecer políticas que incentiven la agricultura sostenible, preservando variedades locales y prácticas de cultivo tradicionales.

19

Variaciones en el entorno marino y de recursos hídricos:

Desarrollar estrategias de conservación marina y gestión sostenible del agua, involucrando a las comunidades locales en la protección de recursos relevantes para sus costumbres alimentarias.

20

Eventos extremos:

Implementar medidas de adaptación y resiliencia comunitaria frente a eventos climáticos extremos, incluyendo sistemas de alerta temprana y planes de gestión de crisis.

4 - RECOMENDACIONES

21

Preservación del significado cultural:

Apoyar campañas de concienciación y educación que destaquen la importancia cultural de costumbres alimentarias promoviendo su valoración y preservación.

Conocimientos y habilidades técnicas:

22

Fomento de la diversificación económica:

Las leyes podrían promover la diversificación económica en áreas rurales al respaldar actividades relacionadas con el PCI. Esto incluiría el apoyo financiero a artesanos, eventos culturales y actividades tradicionales que puedan generar ingresos sostenibles en comunidades afectadas por el cambio climático.

23

Inclusión del conocimiento tradicional en políticas ambientales:

La legislación puede integrar el conocimiento tradicional de las comunidades en las políticas ambientales para la gestión sostenible de recursos naturales. Esto podría implicar la participación de grupos locales en la toma de decisiones sobre el uso de tierras y recursos.

Tradiciones, artes del espectáculo y otros:

24

Creación de un registro climático-cultural:

Establecer un registro que documente cómo el cambio climático está afectando las festividades y tradiciones. Este registro serviría como herramienta para la toma de decisiones y la planificación a largo plazo.

25

Revalorización de oficios tradicionales:

Fomentar la revalorización de oficios tradicionales mediante programas de capacitación, apoyo financiero y promoción de productos artesanales locales.

Gracias.

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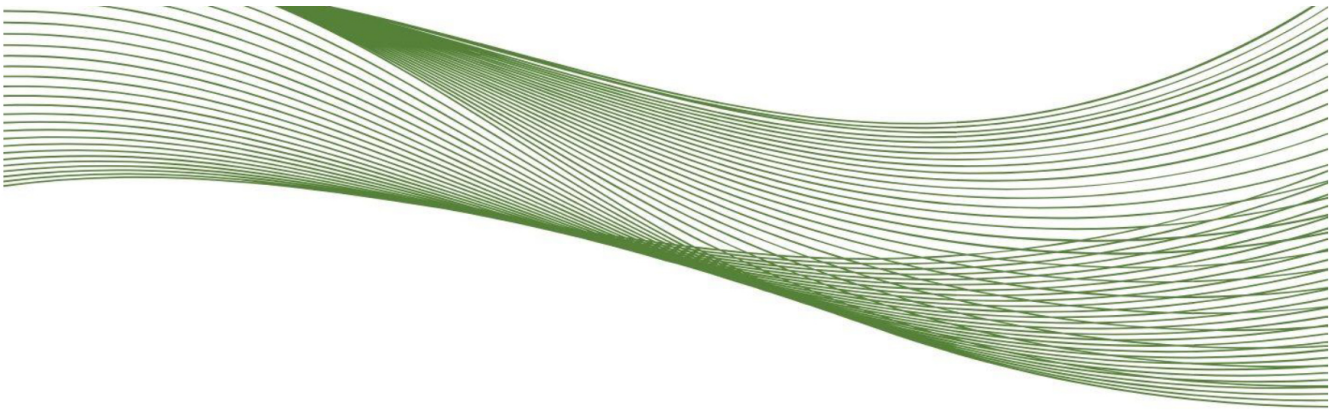

"El apoyo de la Comisión Europea para la producción de esta publicación no constituye una aprobación de los contenidos que reflejan únicamente los puntos de vista de los autores, y la Comisión no se hace responsable del uso que pueda hacerse de la información contenida en el mismo".

Cofinanciado por la Unión Europea

Annex 3. Impact Survey (English)

Green Heritage

www.greenheritage-projet.eu

Impact Survey

***GreenHeritage* Policy Brief**

Thank you for participating in this survey. This survey aims to evaluate the GreenHeritage Policy Brief on climate change and its influence on intangible cultural heritage. Please answer the following questions based on your reading of the attached document.

1. **Sector of the quadruple helix to which it belongs:**
   - ☐ Public authorities
   - ☐ Academia
   - ☐ Industry
   - ☐ Citizen

2. **On a scale of 1 to 5, how would you rate the clarity and comprehensibility of the document?**

(Mark with an x where you consider 1 to be unclear and 5 to be very clear)

1	2	3	4	5

3. **Do you consider that the GreenHeritage Policy Brief satisfactorily addresses the relationship between Climate Change and Intangible Cultural Heritage?**

(Mark with an x where you think, 1 being strongly disagree, 2 being disagree, 3 being neutral, 4 being agree and 5 being strongly agree)

1	2	3	4	5

4. **Do you consider the recommendations to address this issue to be useful?**

(Mark with an x where you consider 1 very unhelpful, 2 unhelpful, 3 neutral, 4 helpful, 5 very helpful)

1	2	3	4	5

5. **Do you find the recommendations easy to implement?**

Yes, completely feasible

Yes, mostly feasible

Some are feasible, some are not

No, not very feasible

No, completely unfeasible

6. How would you rate the accessibility of the document for different audiences, including experts, policy makers and the general public?

(Mark with an x where you consider 1 to be very inaccessible and 5 to be very inaccessible)

1	2	3	4	5

7. Do you think that the recommendations could have gone into more depth on any specific aspect? If so, please mention which one.

8. Do you consider that any key recommendations are missing from the document?

9. Which recommendations do you consider most important for the preservation of intangible cultural heritage in the face of climate change?

10. In your opinion, how can future editions of such policy manuals be improved?

11. Additional Comments. If you have any additional comments or suggestions you would like to share, please do so here:

We sincerely thank you for your time and your valuable contribution to the better development of our GreenHeritage project.

Annex 4. Impact Survey (Spanish)

Green Heritage

www.greenheritage-projet.eu

Encuesta de Impacto

Manual de Recomendaciones Políticas *GreenHeritage*

Gracias por participar en esta encuesta. Esta encuesta tiene como objetivo evaluar el manual de recomendaciones políticas GreenHeritage sobre el cambio climático y su influencia en el patrimonio cultural inmaterial. Por favor, responde a las siguientes preguntas basándote en tu lectura del documento adjunto.

1. Sector de la cuádruple hélice al que pertenece:

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

2. En una escala del 1 al 5, ¿cómo valoraría la claridad y comprensión del documento?

(Marque con una x donde considere, siendo el 1 poco claro y el 5 muy claro)

1	2	3	4	5

3. ¿Considera que el manual de recomendaciones políticas GreenHeritage aborda de manera satisfactoria la relación entre el Cambio Climático y el Patrimonio Cultural inmaterial?

(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

4. ¿Considera útiles las recomendaciones para abordar esta problemática?

(Marque con una x donde considere, siendo el 1 muy poco útiles, el 2 poco útiles, el 3 neutral, el 4 útiles y el 5 muy útiles)

1	2	3	4	5

5. ¿Las recomendaciones le parecen fácilmente implementables?

Sí, completamente factibles

Sí, en su mayoría

Algunas son factibles, otras no

No, son poco factibles

No, son completamente inviables

6. ¿Cómo calificaría la accesibilidad del documento para diferentes audiencias, incluyendo expertos, responsables políticos y público en general?

Marque con una x donde considere, siendo el 1 muy poco accesible y el 5 muy accesible)

1	2	3	4	5

7. ¿Considera que las recomendaciones podrían haber profundizado más en algún aspecto específico? Si es así, por favor menciona cuál.

8. ¿Considera que en el documento falta alguna recomendación esencial?

9. ¿Qué recomendaciones considera más importantes para la preservación del patrimonio cultural inmaterial frente al cambio climático?

10. En su opinión, ¿cómo se pueden mejorar futuras ediciones de este tipo de manuales de recomendaciones políticas?

11. 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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