



# REPORT (DELIVERABLE D.T2.3.1)

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Awareness raising events for fostering  
transnational cooperation in disaster  
risk reduction - Italy

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Draft  
11 2021

Name of PP(s): CNR ISAC



## 1. Introduction

This Roundtable event, organized by CNR ISAC, aimed to promote cooperation and exchange of expertise between the different actors involved in the decision-making process at different levels for the protection and safeguarding of cultural heritage at risk as a result of extreme events related to climate change.

The Round Table focused on the following topics:

1. Actions during and after emergency: analysis of errors and lessons learned during the field experience.
2. Main gaps still exist in the management of cultural and landscape assets at risk due to climate change from regional to national level.
3. Action plans, measures, and strategies to fill and overcome the identified gaps.
4. Integration of specific measures for the protection of Cultural Heritage in the National Plans for adaptation and mitigation to climate change.

**Date:** 25th November, 2021

**Place:** Online (GotoMeeting platform). The event was planned to be an offline meeting in Venice, but the uncertainty about sanitary situation of this period suggested to convert the meeting in digital modality.

**Title:** Preparing for the effects of climate change and protecting our natural and cultural heritage

**Final programme** was the following (in CET time)

10:00	WELCOME	Alessandra Bonazza (moderator)	CNR-ISAC
10:10-11:20	<b>Actions during and after emergency: analysis of errors and lessons learned during the field experience</b>  <b>Main gaps still exist in the management of cultural and landscape heritage at risk due to climate change from the regional to the national level</b>		
10:10-10:20	Introduction to the problem: the factors of degradation of cultural heritage as a result of extreme climatic events. The role of the Directorate General for Cultural Heritage Security	Marica Mercalli	Ministry of Culture (MiC)- Director General for Cultural Heritage Security
10:20 – 10:30	Emergency management for Cultural Heritage to minimize post-event damage	Paolo Iannelli	Ministry of Culture (MiC)- General Directorate for Cultural Heritage Security
10:30-10:40	Information tools for risk assessment and emergency management	Carlo Cacace	Ministry of Culture (MiC)- General Directorate for Cultural Heritage Security
10:40-10:50	Emergency management	Costantini Christian	Commander of the



			Carabinieri Unit for the Protection of Cultural Heritage of Venice
10:50-11:00	Problems related to the abandonment of terraced areas and possible remedies: the example of Liguria	Gerardo Brancucci	University of Genoa
11:00-11:10	The Villa Ghigi Park (Bologna): a historic green area pilot case of the STRENCH project	Teresa Guerra	Fondazione Villa Ghigi, Bologna [STRENCH partner]
11:10-11:20	Critical issues in the assessment of the expected impact on cultural heritage in the event of a flood in the Po river basin district	Chiara Arrighi (UNIFI) Daniela Molinari (POLIMI)	On behalf of the Po River District Basin Authority
<b>11:30-12:10</b>	<b>Action plans, measures and strategies to fill and overcome identified gaps</b>		
11:30 – 11:40	Hydrogeological risk and floods-cultural heritage Venice	Francesco Trovò	Superintendence of Archaeology, Fine Arts and Landscape for the Municipality of Venice and the Lagoon
11:40 – 11:50	Cervia climate proof: analysis, strategies, actions	Caterina Girelli	Municipality of Cervia- Planning and Land Management Sector
11:50 – 12:00	Research and UNESCO sites	Daniele Spizzichino	Higher Institute for Environmental Protection and Research (ISPRA)
<b>12:10-12:55</b>	<b>Integration of specific measures for the protection of cultural heritage in the National Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation Plans</b>		
12:10 – 12:20	Training and its role	Elisabetta Zendri	University Ca'Foscari - Department of Environmental Sciences, Computer Science and Statistics (DAIS) - Venezia
12:20 – 12:30	EU Perspective – National Adaptation Strategy/Plan to Climate Change (SNAC/PNAC)	Erminia Sciacchitano	Official of the Office of direct collaboration of the Minister of Culture



12:30 – 12:40	Strategies in the SENDAI Framework	Pierpaolo Campostrini	Consortium for the coordination of research related to the lagoon system of Venice (CORILA)
12:40 – 12:55	Sharing opinions Discussion		
<b>13:00</b>	<b>CLOSING GREETINGS OF THE ROUND TABLE</b>	Alessandra Bonazza	CNR-ISAC

Reaching the goal of the target stakeholders expected for this kind of event, the participants (panelists and attendees, for a total of 45 people) in this roundtable came from the Cultural Heritage management and policy-making sectors representing different administrative levels: local (Cervia municipality, Venice Superintendence, first responder and public park manager), regional (District Basin Authority, research consortium) and national ones (Ministry of Culture, Research institute and several universities).

## 2. CH management issues at local level:

Along all the Roundtable, some issues and gaps related to the management of the sites at risk were presented and discussed by the panelists and the moderator. In particular, it was observed that during and after the emergency, the activation of the procedures is normally fast and efficient in coordinated way between authorities, first responders and volunteers. In this sense, the MiC introduced their dedicated directorate, and how different kind of damage on CHs can be managed. Conversely, the preparedness to extreme events before the emergency seems to be still challenging. Carabinieri force and Superintendence, together with CORILA, expressed their opinion about the work to be done before the emergency and pointed out the need to avoid as much as possible the emergency.

So, a gap in the preparedness between strategies pre-event and after-event was highlighted. This happens both for Cultural heritage and Natural Heritage.

Some examples have been presented related to the flooding in Venice, the heavy rains in terraced landscapes in Liguria and in the historical park in Bologna.

Another example was presented by the municipality of Cervia which introduces how the municipality can comply with the current regulations about landscape regulation. They are focusing their attention to resilience approach, urban regeneration and sustainable mobility. This comprehensive strategy will target to adaptation measures, rather than mitigation measures in order to protect the intangible a tangible cultural heritage of the area (salt pans, beachside, historical pinewoods, etc.).

## 3. Strategies/measures

In general, it was pointed out that ‘Disaster preparedness’ has three main elements:

1. Forecasting events and issuing warnings.



2. Taking precautionary measures in response to warnings.

3. Improving response by organising and strengthening capacity to deliver timely and effective rescue, relief and assistance.

Disaster preparedness for CHs therefore has two main aims: to protect the Cultural Heritage to avoid damage and wrecks; and to put plans, resources and mechanisms in place to ensure that when affected CH receive adequate response. It is assumed that some property will be vulnerable to disasters, despite mitigation measures.

On this basis, depending on the kind of CH to be taken into consideration (i.e. natural, man-made, etc.), some inputs coming from the roundtable were registered:

**a) Building, urban area**

- Improving the physical protection and the condition of external walls of the building is recommended.
- Improving the rescue plans of the building is recommended.
- Sharing data and methodology for vulnerability assessment is required.
- Providing emergency and post-emergency support to the sites of the heritage affected by natural phenomena is suggested.
- Identifying those heritage sites most vulnerable to phenomena induced and aggravated by climate change and strengthening control systems, through monitoring (in situ and remote) and early warning of impacts is suggested
- Fully incorporate the latest approach models climate, earth sciences and EO in adaptation strategies, as well as in the procedures for the appointment, registration and management of the sites of the World Heritage in order to ensure sustainable use a long term in a future climate change scenario.

**b) Terraced landscape, parks, natural heritage:**

- Regular maintenance treatment of old trees and periodical census is recommended.
- Because of the topographic features of the area, regular maintenance treatment of old facilities or the use of new techniques is recommended.
- Availability of adequate economic resources for the implementation of maintenance and care of the green on the basis of adequate management plans is recommended
- Synergy with the various subjects in charge of territorial governance and with the competent technical offices is recommended
- It is also recommended to inform and possibly involve the local population in the rescue plans to some degree.
- Preparation for drastic changes the local flora and fauna due climatic conditions is recommended.
- Regulating the farming practices in the area above the mansion could reduce potential soil erosion in the event of a flash flood.
- Experts should be involved in the maintenance of the area and vegetation in planned and regulated manner.

A crosscutting suggestion is linked to the training and tailored skills to be created, in order to reach a high level of preparedness in any situation (before, during and after emergency) at different levels



(technical, decisional, operational level) for both Natural and Cultural heritage. An important remark was expressed for the private property like the terraced landscape. In this case, the training should be addressed to site owners or workers who should be more supported with information on restoration techniques and with economical resources due the public importance of these structures.

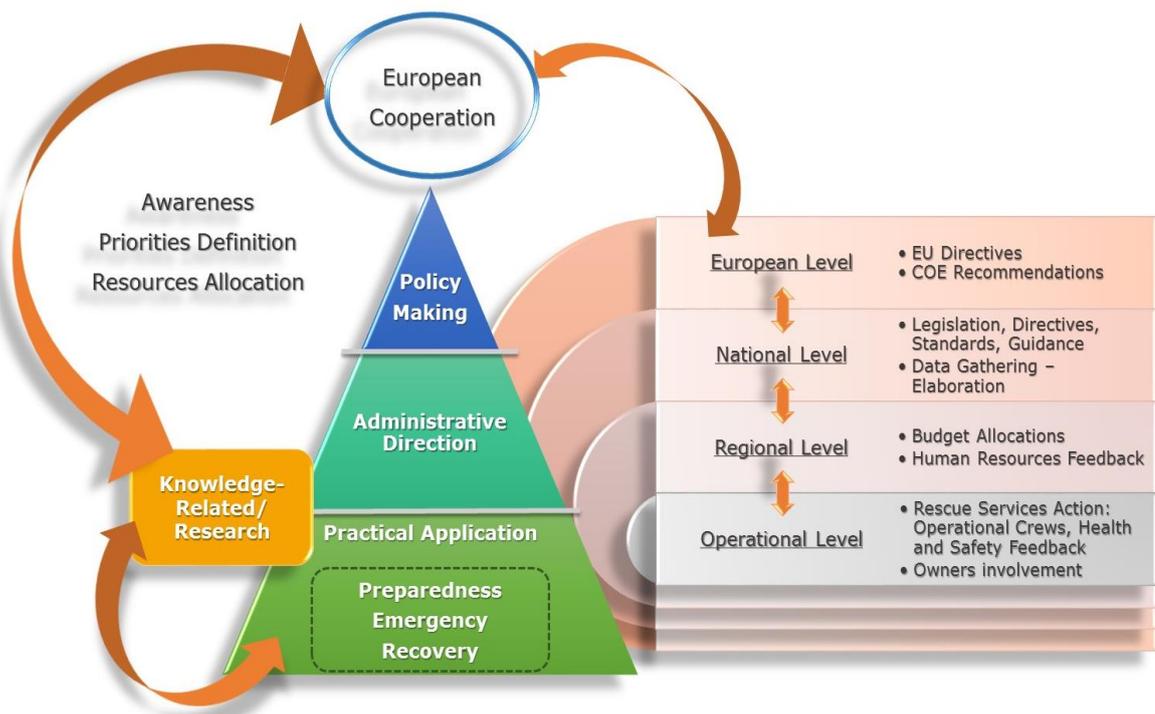
#### 4. Upstreaming at national policy levels

The participants agreed that the improvement of the coordination and the collaboration among the different authorities involved will support the adoption of local strategies and measures.

The integration of the existing measures and plans at local level into the regional/national disaster and risk reduction strategies should start from the 4 drivers reported in the study *“Safeguarding Cultural Heritage from Natural and Man-Made Disasters - A comparative analysis of risk management in the EU”* presented by Erminia Sciacchitano:

1. The lack of coordination between and across the different (European, National and Regional) strategies of risk management policies in most countries.
2. The lack of alignment in the responsibility chain from policy making to practical application.
3. The low current priority of cultural heritage in risk management planning.
4. The lack of integration of cultural heritage protection measures into risk management strategies

Pointed out these 4 key lessons learn, to maximise synergies between the political, governmental and operational levels in the field of disaster awareness an **integrated approach** is required, as illustrated in the diagram below:





Additionally:

- Support of politicians, local administrators and citizens
- Mitigation is no longer sufficient in the short to medium term: we must necessarily think about adaptation
- Modern urban planning faces an important, complicated and fascinating challenge: to think in terms of resilience of urban systems by enhancing the identity of the territories by raising the quality of the public city and courageously trying a cost-benefit analysis in the evaluation complex urban transformations which evidently cannot find the sole satisfaction in land rent
- The involvement of local communities is important for raising awareness on the issue of climate change, for the knowledge and protection of the historical, cultural and landscape identity heritage, also through public-private partnerships.

**If relevant, annexes (e.g. pictures, media coverage web-links etc.)**

The meeting was recorded and the video is available under request.



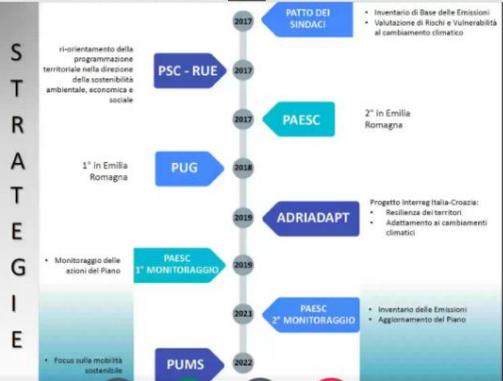
### Adattamento

- ✓ Indirizzare risorse nella formazione su tecniche edilizie tradizionali e artigianali a complemento delle tecnologie avanzate;
- ✓ Monitoraggio continuo dei materiali e del loro degrado;
- ✓ Manutenzione ordinaria (da preferire ad interventi di restauro);
- ✓ Valutazione delle priorità in relazione allo stato di conservazione dei manufatti;
- ✓ Valutazione dello stato di conservazione dei manufatti in relazione alle condizioni ambientali di conservazione rilevate.

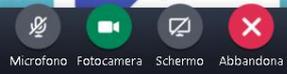
*Piano Nazionale di Adattamento ai Cambiamenti Climatici- 2018*



Marica Mercalli sta presentando



Caterina Girelli - Comune di Cervia sta presentando







Erminia Sciacchitano



Erminia Sciacchitano sta presentando






Microfono Fotocamera Schermo Abbandona

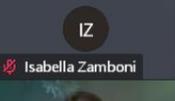
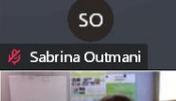



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Sta parlando: Alessandra Bonazza (CNR-ISAC) Visualizza tutti 32

 Tiziana Campisi	 Paola De Nuntis	 GP Giuseppe Pirillo	 SG Stefano Girelli	 Gerardo Brancucci	 Paolo Iannelli	 Pierpaolo Campos...
 Daniele Spizzichin...	 FA Federica Appiotti	 Erminia Sciacchitano	 Christian Costantini	 LC Linda Canesi	 Carlo	 Francesco Trovo'
 Teresa Guerra	 elisabetta zendri	 Cristina	 Giulia Righetti	 FVG Fondazione Villa G...	 IZ Isabella Zamboni	 SN Stefano Natali (SIS...
 SO Sabrina Outmani	 Marica Mercalli	 Caterina Girelli - C...	 Daniela Molinari - ...	 ER Elisa Ragno	 Chiara Arrighi	 DMDA Di Menno Di Bucc...
 Alessandra Bonazza...	 Alessandro Sardella	 FP Fernanda Prestileo	 SD Stefano Dietrich			






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