

TEMPLATE

Output factsheet: Tools

Version 1

Project index number and acronym	CE1127 ProteCHt2save
Lead partner	(CNR-ISAC) National Research Council of Italy - Institute of Atmospheric Sciences and Climate
Output number and title	O.T1.3 Compilation of a comprehensive set of Manual for mitigation and adaptation.
Responsible partner (PP name and number)	CNR-ISAC (PP1)
Project website	https://www.interreg-central.eu/Content.Node/ProteCHt2save.html
Delivery date	11.2018

Summary description of the key features of the tool (developed and/or implemented)

The main objective of the Manual is to improve the knowledge of hazards and risks integrated with measures to protect cultural heritage in accordance with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 -the agreement of the post-2015 development agenda endorsed by the UN General Assembly- which included the need to protect cultural heritage among its key priorities and the responsibility should be shared with other stakeholders including local government, the private sector and other stakeholders. The Manual has been developed for the protection of Cultural Heritage in a changing environment, with the main aim of assisting heritage stakeholders, owners and curators of historic buildings and collections, public policy-makers and national/local heritage organizations to deal with future climate change pressures. We believe it is necessary a “resilience friendly conservation policy” or “conservation friendly resilience policy” needs to be established and promoted.

The resilience issue deserves greater attention in each of the Seven Global Targets and the Four Priorities for Action expected by the Sendai Framework. For this reason, in the first section the Manual introduces the pillars of the Sendai Framework (Understanding Disaster Risk, Strengthening Disaster Risk Governance to Manage Disaster Risk, Investing in Disaster Risk Reduction for Resilience, Enhancing Disaster Preparedness and “Build Back Better” in Recovery and Reconstruction) and the results of recent publications in a schematic and synthetic way.

The second part of the Manual collects specific recommendations and guidelines divided by managerial critical elements (Information on CH Assets, Founding, Knowledge and awareness, CH protection planning, Policy and regulations). In order to easily consider and manage the effects due to the action of extreme events on Cultural Heritage assets, the last section lists, both managerial and technical recommendations, subdivided by the equivalent extreme event. The Manual ends with examples of good practices from recent projects, initiatives, strategies and tools carried out in the field of mitigation and adaptation to face up future climate change pressures.

NUTS region(s) where the tool has been developed and/or implemented (relevant NUTS level)

ITH5, Emilia Romagna
CZ01, Praha
AT12, Niederösterreich
PL22, Śląskie
HU23, Dél-Dunántúl
HR03, Jadranska Hrvatska
SI01, Vzhodna Slovenija

Expected impact and benefits of the tool for the concerned territories and target groups

The tool, in the form of a Manual, is targeted for people and institutions managing cultural heritage for supporting their activities in dealing with the impact of extreme events (Climate Change, Flood, Heavy rain, Fire due to drought and Wind), which are increasing their frequency in Central Europe. Therefore, the Manual was designed to provide a concrete help to all heritage stakeholders, owners and curators of historic buildings and collections, public policy-makers and national/local heritage organizations. In addition, this tool is useful for improving the resilience of the cultural heritage in facing extreme events and for increasing the safety of the people involved in these territories (workers and visitors).

Sustainability of the tool and its transferability to other territories and stakeholders

The Manual is realized in electronic format, for guarantying its easy dissemination allowing environmental sustainability. Its implementation with other kind of hazards and related impact assessment on sites different to the ProteCH2save case studies, in addition to a modular use of the different sections and fact-sheets ensure long term durability and sustainability. Fundamental element is the general update of the contents which will be ensured by the partners. The friendly user transferability of the document was one of the main issue taken into consideration during the setting up of the manual. The contents has been elaborated in a way to be useful for different target groups and other territories of Central Europe and beyond exposed to man-made and natural disasters.

Lessons learned from the development/implementation process of the tool and added value of transnational cooperation

In spite of the existing manuals, documents and tools already produced on this topic (Cultural Heritage at risk), effort have been addressed to merge/integrate all information in a single tool, recognized and shared by different institutions / stakeholders in Central Europe. This would maximize the impact and ensure an effective implementation at territorial level if based on transnational cooperation. The need to carry out translations in different languages is still a concern to take under consideration.

References to relevant deliverables and web-links If applicable, pictures or images to be provided as annex

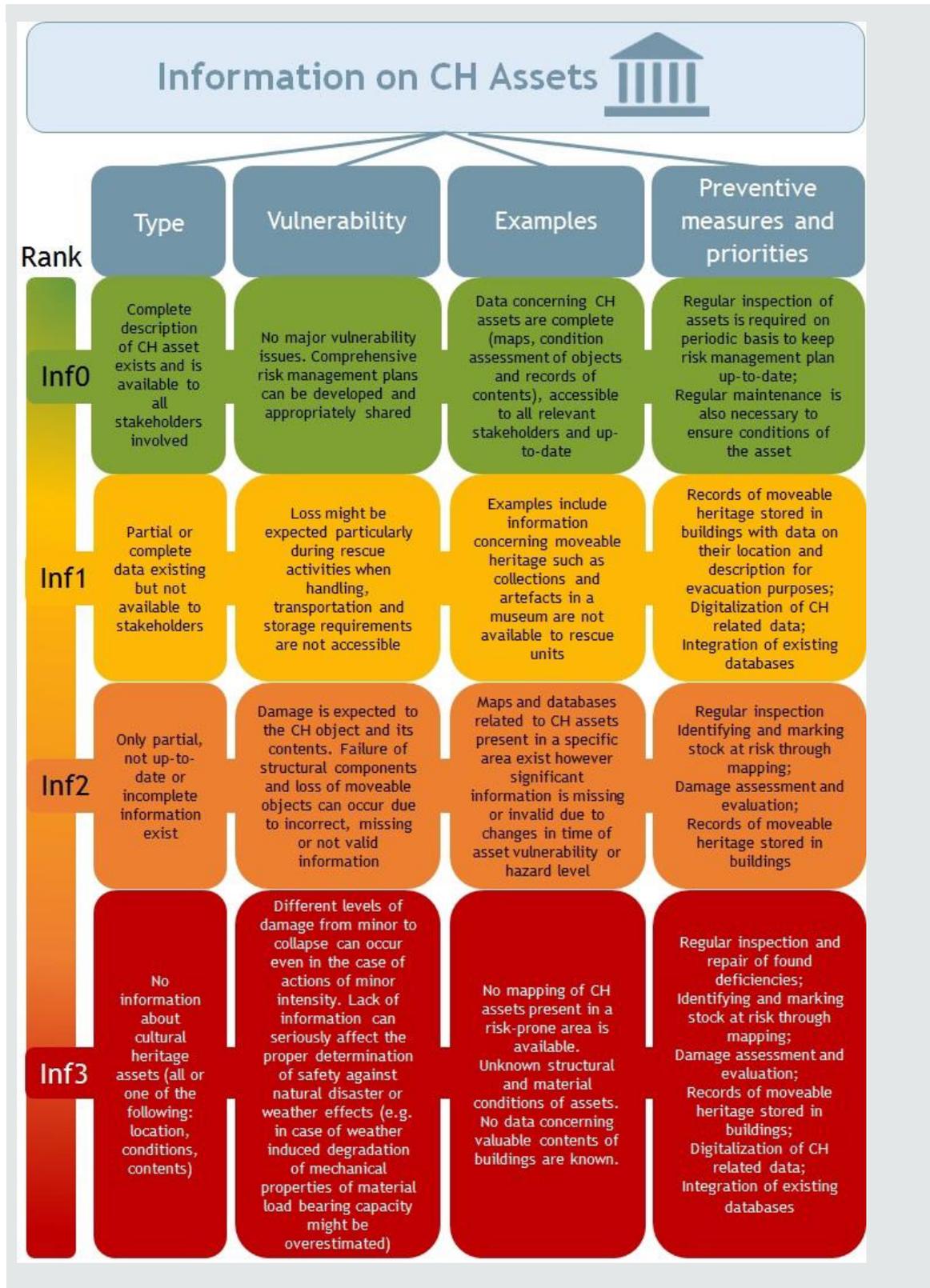
The manual refers to deliverables D.T1.3.1, D.T1.1.1 and D.T1.1.2

Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction: <http://www.unisdr.org/we/coordinate/sendai-framework>, last visit 8/11/2018.

Bonazza A., Maxwell I., Drdácý M., Vintzileou E., Hanus C., Ciantelli C., De Nuntiis P., Oikonomopoulou E., Nikolopoulou V, Pospíšil S., Sabbioni C., Strasser P. (2018) Safeguarding Cultural Heritage from Natural and Man-Made Disasters - A comparative analysis of risk management in the EU. Corporate Author(s): Directorate-General for Education, Youth, Sport and Culture (European Commission), 207 pp. ISBN 978-92-79-73945-3, (catalogue) NC-05-17-059-EN-N. DOI:10.2766/224310

National Strategy for the Adaptation to the Climate Changes
http://www.pdc.minambiente.it/sites/default/files/allegati/strategia_nazionale_adattamenti_climatici.pdf

Strategy for the Adaptation and Mitigation to the Climate Changes of Emilia Romagna Region
<http://ambiente.regione.emilia-romagna.it/sviluppo-sostenibile/temi/strategia-regionale-per-i-cambiamenti-climatici>





Flood

It is recommended that Regional and local Authorities be reminded that:



SECURING FLOOD PROTECTION MEASURES requires all involved to also **UNDERSTAND** what constitutes **CULTURAL HERITAGE HISTORIC VALUE** and **SIGNIFICANCE**.



More **ATTENTION** should be paid to **NON-STRUCTURAL MEASURES** and **INCENTIVES** that may generate and support structural interventions, along with a mobilization of greater and distributed public resources. Such measures include a wide variety of **INSTRUMENTS** from guidelines, mobile applications, training and awareness raising, to insurance programmes.



STRUCTURAL MEASURES require more **CONCENTRATED** and **SUBSTANTIAL FINANCIAL RESOURCES**. However, they have **IMPORTANT ECONOMIC** and **SOCIAL IMPACT**, but an assessment of these impacts, and the relevant cultural heritage data and its inherent value, are not systematically collected.



CENTRALLY PROVIDED pools of **POST-DISASTER PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT** for preserving residual values and for preventing further collapsing should be accumulated.



Providing building owners with **GUIDELINES** and **REMOTELY ACCESSIBLE TOOLS** supporting **REGULAR MAINTENANCE** and **EARLY REPAIR** of deficiencies will help to substantially reduce the extent of damage.



After the disaster, partial as well as total **RESTORATION OR RECONSTRUCTION WORK** should preferably be carried out, with the **SAME MATERIALS** and **CONSTRUCTION TECHNOLOGIES** as the original as far as possible from the sustainability point of view.



RISK ANALYSIS of historic buildings and cultural assets should **ANALYSE**, **DESCRIBE** and **PROTECT** their special characteristics.



Flood



Simple compliance with current legislation will not sufficiently protect buildings.



More can be achieved in a **PRE-PLANNED RISK ANALYSIS** and **PREVENTATIVE APPROACH** to ameliorate the consequences of a flood incident from occurring, by involving the production of:

A MAINTENANCE HANDBOOK



A RISK MANAGEMENT PLAN



APPROPRIATE INSURANCE COVERAGE



STAFF AND OCCUPANCY TRAINING



ADDITIONAL ACHIEVABLE PRACTICAL MEASURES

