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NEWSLETTER #3

CHERISH

Cultural and Natural HERItage : a Sustainable tourism VET Integrated approach

A European Partnership Project aimed at producing a multidisciplinary teaching program focused on the valorization and sustainable management of Non-reproductible Goods (NRGs)

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Welcome to the third Newsletter of the CHERISH project

In this new edition of the CHERISH newsletter, we highlight the progress of the project and report on :

The **third partnership meeting,** its objectives

The main contents of the **IO3 modules**

The **Sustainable development Goals** (SDGs) from 13 to 17

Our Aim

Funded by Erasmus+ under Key Action 2, Cooperation and Innovation for Good Practices,CHERISH Project is aimed at providing VET teachers with a coherent set of informations and a teaching programme focused on the valorization and sustainable management of Non-Reproducible Goods (NRGs).

The interactive teaching program will consist of didactic modules with a strong European profile and with particular regard to sustainable tourism. Modules will be designed using ECVET criteria, to help teachers raise awareness and develop a pro-active attitude among their students in the sustainable development of Europe.

One of the most innovative aspects of CHERISH is the strong interdisciplinary and cross-sectoral character of the project, enabling a synergy between training, scientific research and enterprises.

Cherish project has started in November 2019 and will last for two years and a half.

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Partners' Third Meeting

3rd Project Meeting, Paris, France

For the first time in two years, CHERISH partners gathered, in person, for a **two-days meeting** in Paris, France. The meeting was scheduled on November 18th and 19th 2021. The partnership discussed the main contents of IO-3, and shared the work done so far in the framework of the developed didactic sub-modules. The partners exchanged on the future phases of the project and the activities to be performed during the following months.

An insight to the 03 Advanced didactic modules

In-depth program: General approach and structure

In-depth program presents the **state of the art of the main technologies, policies and tools** aimed at preserving and valorizing NRGs. They are organized in **three didactic modules**, each dedicated to one of the three UNESCO macro-areas of intervention in the NRG sector, namely: Cultural Heritage, Natural Heritage and Mixed Cultural and Natural Heritage. Actions are presented in the form of '**intervention tools**' and are distinguished and organized as a function of three types operational parameters.

- Character of the intervention: in which dimension of Sustainable Development the selected tool acts on NRGs (environmental, social, economic).
- Purpose of the intervention: which is the aim of the selected tool (conservation, restoration, valorization).
- Type of intervention: which is the type of interaction between the instrument and NRGs (direct, indirect).

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This approach allows to present in an inclusive way all the different types of actions that concur to the sustainable valorization of NRGs.For example, the 'zero waste' management strategy can be included, by considering it as an instrument of intervention of "social character" for "indirect" "valorization" of NRGs. The in-depth program is aimed, indeed, at stimulating integrated vision in the end users that can ultimately make them able to associate different types of cross-sectoral approaches that synergically contribute to **sustainable valorization of NRGs**.

In order to facilitate this type of impact on the end users, the approaches and technologies presented in the didactic program will be organized in an interactive database, associated with a **pilot app**.

The pilot app will provide teachers and trainer with an agile tool to make students and trainees perform simple simulations of integrated territorial planning by selecting different types of actions aimed at sustainably managing different types of NRGs.

Besides the pilot app, the types of OER offered by the in-depth didactic program are the same presented in the introductor dactic program. Each module will consist of a **handbook** for teache trainers, **PowerPoint presentatio frontal lessons** to students and lear **questionnaire** to assess students' u standing.

Contents of Modules 1

This module presents six types of technologies and implementation models for sustainable conservation and management of Cultural Heritage. These tools are equally distributed between the three dimensions of sustainable development (two tools for each dimension).

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Environmental dimension

Base-isolation technologies for earthquake protection of Cultural Heritage

The protection of cultural heritage from seismic risk is an open issue due to the difficulties in finding technical solutions allowing a good balance between their effectiveness and invasiveness. Among the available protection techniques, seismic isolation is one of the most suitable and effective strategies for seismic protection of museum artifacts.

Cleaning technologies and strategies of Cultural Heritage stones and graffiti

Physical, chemical, and biological agents deteriorate stone of monuments. There are many factors that can contribute to stone decay, but the main ones are air pollution, presence and concentration of salts, and biodeterioration. The conservation of stone surfaces and frescoes needs to determine the main cause of degradation and use the approach and technology that is better suited to solve the specific problem.

Economic dimension

Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) measures of tourism businesses related to Cultural Heritage

Corporate Social Responsibility is a great tool where businesses can automatically achieve their sustainability goals by directing their profits towards heritage conservation through Impact based portfolios. It is, thus, important to detail the benefits and simplify the methods of the private sector engaging in Cultural Heritage conservation.

Sustainable management of tourist destination

A sustainable, integrated approach to tourism destination management is useful to:

- Address the needs of tourists and the economic interests of the tourism industry;
- Approach tourism development in a way which reduces the negative impacts;
- Protect local Cultural Heritage and environment.

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Social dimension

Good Practices and Actions for Sustainable Municipal Solid Waste Management in the Tourism Sector

A circular economy approach in the municipal solid waste management has become a very important goal in the EU Countries. According to the European Parliament, tourism represents the third most significant socio-economic activity in the EU. Good practices aimed at effectively introduce sustainable municipal solid waste Management in the tourist Sector are, thus, needed.

Earthquake prevention strategies and policies at national scale

Recent earthquakes in Italy, Turkey and Greece caused the loss of invaluable historical assets and have emphasized the increased need for targeted mitigation actions to preserve Cultural Heritage from natural disasters. It is well known, however, that targeted measures are not sufficient, unless they are coordinated into shared disaster risk reduction policies that are capable of harmonizing the different technical contributions and approaches.

Contents of Module 2

This module presents six types of technologies and implementation models for sustainable conservation and management of Natural Heritage. These tools are equally distributed between the three dimensions of sustainable development (two tools for each dimension).

Environmental dimension

Technologies aimed at reducing the impacts of climate change on biodiversity

Overview of the options to increase the adaptive capacity of species and ecosystems in the face of climate change:

- Reducing non-climatic stresses, such as pollution, over-exploitation, habitat loss and fragmentation and invasive alien species.
- Wider adoption of conservation and sustainable use practices including the strengthening of protected area networks.

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ICT tools aimed at preserving Natural Heritage by means of improved environmental information systems

Forest fires, floods and droughts show how timely environmental information can make a difference during an emergency. Tackling the environmental challenge of protecting biodiversity by preventing and managing environmental disasters such as floods depends on the assessment of data regarding a wide variety of sectors and sources.

Economic dimension

ICT tools aimed at developing innovative and responsible tourism strategies

The aim of these type of ICT tools is to protect and preserve Natural Heritage and deploy them for the development and promotion of innovative, sustainable and responsible tourism strategies by means of digitization technologies as well as implementation of good practices, policy learning and capacity building.

Flood prevention strategies and policies at national scale

Overview of the main contents of “Best practices on flood prevention, protection and mitigation”, which is the EU reference document on flood risk management. It consists of three parts. In part I the basic principles and approaches are described. Part II concerns how to effectively implement these principles and approaches. The conclusions are drawn in part III.

Social dimension

Corporate Social Responsibility measures of tourism businesses related to Natural Heritage

An overview of the contribution that tourism industry gave to the protection of biodiversity by examining how biodiversity measures have been integrated into CSR awards and standards in tourism. For example, the European Charter for Sustainable Tourism in Protected Areas that is a voluntary agreement aimed at tourism operators that work in protected areas.

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Good practices in farming and forestry aimed at promoting productive activities in protected areas

Management policies aimed at promoting productive activities in and around protected areas without negatively impacting on biodiversity preservation. Involve stakeholders in biodiversity preservation and raise general awareness about natural assets (both risks that and economic potential), in order to combine profitable activities and protection of Natural Heritage.

Contents of Module 3

This module presents six types of technologies and implementation models for sustainable conservation and management of Mixed Cultural and Natural Heritage. These tools are equally distributed between the three dimensions of sustainable development (two tools for each dimension).

Environmental dimension

Technologies aimed at preserving Mixed Cultural and Natural Heritage from the impact of weathering agents

Overview of the most important technologies aimed at preserving surfaces from the impacts of weathering
agents (water runoff, freeze-thawing, wet-to-dry cycling).

- High-end protective coatings that features transparency, reversibility, compatibility with the surface, long term lifetime, easy synthesis, low-cost maintenance and non-toxicity.
- Modeling and mitigation of surface water runoff

Technologies aimed at preserving Mixed Cultural and Natural Heritage from structural damages

Overview of the main technologies dedicated to the structural consolidation:

- Bar anchors, rock bolts, rockfall netting, micropiles, jet grouting, novel technologies such as ‘active seams’.
- Novel mortars and cements for structural reconsolidation made of metakaolin-based geopolymers.

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Economic dimension

Corporate Social Responsibility measures of tourism businesses related to Mixed Natural and Cultural Heritage (e.g. Ecomuseal approach)

The term "ecomuseum" refers to ecological activities that aim to develop an entire region as a living museum. An ecomuseum embodies three elements:

- The preservation of Natural and Cultural Heritage in a given region;
- The management of this heritage with the participation of residents;
- The function of the preserved nature and traditions as a museum.

Art-cultural-landscape integrated systems and cycles of consumption-restoring

Sustainable production considers also social and cultural features of the territory in which it relies. Today, the territory as a landscape represents a complex eco-system (communities, traditions, cultures, and specific agricultural systems) as well as a valuable asset for the cultural preservation of art and history. It is also a strategic asset to defend and promote environmental policies.

Social dimension

Preservation maintenance plan and implementation strategies for cultural landscapes

Overview of the four main treatments for cultural landscapes:

- Preservation
- Rehabilitation
- Restoration
- Reconstruction

Actions needed for the production of a Cultural Landscape Report, such as historical research, inventorying and documenting existing conditions, reading the landscape, historic plant inventory.

Landslides prevention strategies and policies at national scale

The vulnerability of Cultural and Natural Geritage sites to landslides is an issue that must be properly addressed by developing multidisciplinary approaches. Reliable and accurate data analyses are required to elaborate correct geological and geotechnical models for slope failure and instability in order to achieve, in combination with historical and archaeological data, the most appropriate mitigation actions.

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SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

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SDGs Presentation

The 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) have been adopted by all UN Member States at the end of 2015. The AGENDA 2030 has the ambition to cope with these 17 SDGs for the incoming years. It will be a unique challenge for all the Governments, but also the private sector, civil society organizations and regular people who can all help to accelerate the achievement of the SDGs.

Since SDGs were defined in order to achieve a sustainable development in three dimensions (economic, social and environmental), the CHERISH products are being defined according to those targets that are specifically aimed at improving the sustainable management of NRG's in the Member States.

After reporting on the first twelve SDGs in our first and second newsletters, let's discover below the Sustainable Development goals 13 to 17.

Goal 13 : Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

Goal 14 : Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources

Goal 15 : Sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, halt and reverse land degradation, halt biodiversity loss

Goal 16 : Promote just, peaceful and inclusive societies

Goal 17 : Revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

To learn more about the 17 SDGs :
http://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/sustainable-development-goals