



LOCAL WORKING TABLE

YEAR 2

Template for Reporting (D.C.7.2)

Version 1
04 2020

Name of PP(s): Municipality of Dugopolje

Date and Place of Event: 23rd December 2021, Dugopolje, Croatia





Report on Local Working Table - Year 2

Date: 23rd December 2021

Place: Dugopolje, Croatia

Number and categories of participants / target groups

- 1) Municipality of Dugopolje (Host)
 - 2) City of Kaštela
 - 3) City of Split
 - 4) Development Agency of the Municipality of Dugopolje - ODRAZ
 - 5) City of Omiš
 - 6) Bijaći - Society for the Preservation of Cultural Heritage
 - 7) local public
- total of 20 participants

Topics tackled & links to deliverables/outputs

At the beginning of the meeting, the representative of the Municipality of Dugopolje greeted all present and thanked for the great response to the invitation to participate in the second Local Working Table.

The main topics of this meeting were developments & tools for protection strategies of CH, contribution to the sustainable implementation and knowledge transfer to all local stakeholders for CH management and protection strategies and planning.

As part of these topics, participants were introduced to the Integrated WebGIS tool for decision making in the management of heritage at risk on the example of hamlet Kolići, which represents the final step to reach the objective of the output O.T1.3 - WebGIS tool for multi-risk assessment on cultural heritage in Central Europe.

At the beginning, the participants were interested in all the functions that WebGIS tool provides, so they asked questions about all the functionalities in order to find out all the necessary information about how to use the WebGIS tool. The project leader explained the basic functions of the program, which contains 4 basic elements for modeling assumptions (percentage of extremely warm days, Maximum number of consecutive dry days, Precipitation due to extremely wet days, Very heavy



precipitation days).

Event participants praised the layout of the maps which are the main output product of the tool. According to them, maps are readable, easy to use and understandable.

Also, event participants actively discussed ways this WebGIS tool can help in making development strategies and plans. The presentation of the results on the example of hamlet Kolići in the municipality of Dugopolje shows the quality of analysis that this tool allows. The results of the analysis were presented to the participants of event, and discussed afterwards. It was explained to the participants that the analysis, which was made on the hamlet Kolići, may be the most applicable in areas with similar climate and vegetation, and therefore this tool can be extremely useful in future work. Representatives of the City of Kaštela, who already have experience in the ProteCHt2save project, praised the efforts made so far in implementing the project and developing WebGIS tools and recommended that planners and local authorities use WebGIS tools in their daily work given the quality of the data. provided and the benefits of interoperability.

Participants, ie representatives of the private sector and public authorities who participated in this meeting, agreed that inclusive dialogue and cooperation is the most important item to achieve an integrated, participatory and interdisciplinary approach. They also agreed that an example of cultural heritage protection should be set, which is threatened by climate change, in order to interest other members of the public and private sector who are interested in addressing the protection of cultural heritage in their areas.

Participants recognized the advantages of WebGIS tools and expressed interest in the implementation of WebGIS tool. Although they did not participate in the STRENCH project, they understand the importance of the same and praise the work and results achieved. They will work on the implementation of tools, which they believe will be easy to use, and will help them in local management in shaping sustainable cultural heritage strategies and improve know-how on the process of dealing with climate change.

As the biggest advantage of the WebGIS tool, the project manager emphasizes the ease of use and effective visualization of data, with which the participants agreed.

Expected effects and follow-up

The expected effects of this Local Working Table are networking of local stakeholders in adopting future development strategies. It is agreed that one of the main foundations of future strategies will be heritage protection, especially heritage at risk of natural disasters. Also, the effects of this project will be manifested in raising awareness of the local public about the consequences of climate change on cultural heritage, implementing the necessary measures to preserve the environment in the field of cultural property, better monitoring of watercourses and their maintenance, monitoring of agricultural works and strengthening the fire system for better prevention of floods and fires.

Also, working in the WebGIS tool will allow users to propose possible changes in the application

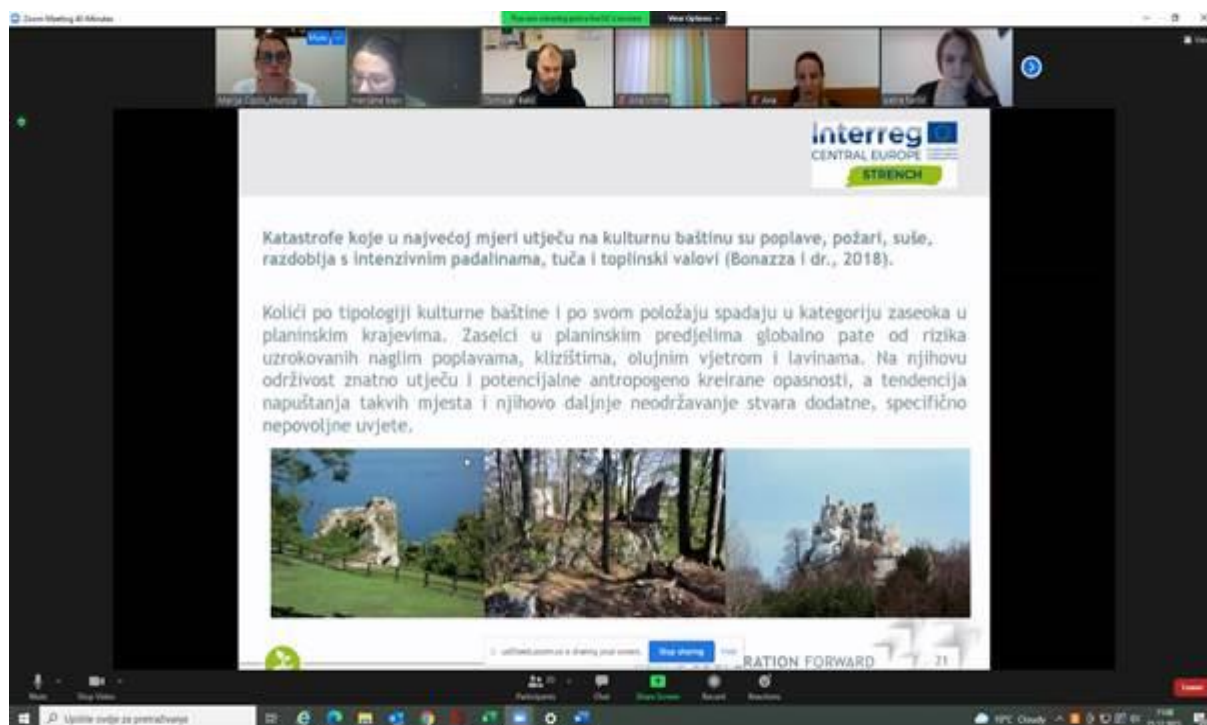


itself, concerning the clarity and use of colors on maps, and a more pronounced difference in color values in order to obtain better visualization of data.


Side programme (if conducted)

Due to social distancing measures caused by the coronavirus pandemic, it was not possible to maintain the planned side program. Local working table was held online.

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




The screenshot shows a Zoom meeting window with a slide displayed. The slide features the Interreg Central Europe STRENCH logo at the top right. The main text on the slide is in Croatian and discusses the impact of natural disasters on cultural heritage. Below the text is a photograph of a stone ruin in a wooded area. At the bottom of the slide, there is a small logo and the text 'RATION FORWARD'.

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Katastrofe koje u najvećoj mjeri utječu na kulturnu baštinu su poplave, požari, suše, razdoblja s intenzivnim padalinama, tuča i toplinski valovi (Bonazza i dr., 2018).

Količi po tipologiji kulturne baštine i po svom položaju spadaju u kategoriju zaseoka u planinskim krajevima. Zaselci u planinskim predjelima globalno pate od rizika uzrokovanih naglim poplavama, klizištima, olujnim vjetrom i lavinama. Na njihovu održivost znatno utječu i potencijalne antropogeno kreirane opasnosti, a tendencija napuštanja takvih mjesta i njihovo daljnje neodržavanje stvara dodatne, specifično nepovoljne uvjete.



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RATION FORWARD