



REPORT (DELIVERABLE D.T2.3.1)

Awareness raising events for fostering
transnational cooperation in disaster
risk reduction

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1. Introduction

Description:

The focus of the awareness rising event lied on strategies for the protection of the unique and invaluable cultural landscape covering the District of Forchheim. Climate threats and climate adaption measures were introduced to regional politicians (23.09.21; 15 participants) and to the interested society as part of the climate action week (10.10.21; 10 participants).

The awareness rising event was structured into two major parts, the first describing climate related and natural hazards facing the District of Forchheim while in the second part climate adaption measures and sustainable management strategies were presented.

Target stakeholders:

Target stakeholders reached were regional politicians.

2. CH management issues at local level:

The awareness rising event clearly demonstrated, that responsibilities for adapting the cultural landscape to climate related hazards are often not clear or even assigned. For example, flash floods are obviously a threat facing the cultural landscape of the district of Forchheim. Flash flood mitigation is quite a complex topic which needs many decentralized measures, for example the creation of many, but small retention areas in the landscape or a soil cover of at least 30% over the whole catchment area, which is in particular important during winter. However, there is no institution or authority being responsible for managing decentralized flash flood protection measures in the district of Forchheim, so far.

Another example is fire prevention in forestry. In the district of Forchheim so called low- or middle but also natural forests are part of the cultural landscape. In case of fire prevention, fire barriers across forests are an effective measure. However, also in this case, there is no institution/ organization being responsible for establishing management measures for avoiding the spread of fire across the forests in the district due to fire barriers.

Moreover, climate related threats should be considered more intensively in planning processes. Planners need awareness regarding climate change and climate risks. Land consumption - with the loss of cultural heritage sites and the intensification of local floods - for example is an untackled issue and not considered seriously in planning processes.

It was also claimed that some mitigation measures are hardly affordable. For example wind machines or candles are measures for mitigating late frost damage in fruit cultivation. However, wind machines or candles are very expensive and thus being not seriously considered as adaption measures in many cases.

3. Strategies/measures

All in all, **new responsibilities** must be named due to changing or new climatic threats. These new threats must be considered as serious problems which should be tackled for the protection of the cultural landscape, particular in **planning processes**. Additionally, **funds are necessary** for the implementation of climate adaption measures and sustainable risk management strategies.

4. Upstreaming at national policy levels



Assigning responsibilities and the consideration of climate related hazards in planning processes must be the major aim to be implemented into national policy levels. Many efforts are necessary to convince politicians of providing funds for such a policy as in many cases manpower and funds for the implementation of measures are necessary.

In Germany there are different level of planning, e.g. urban planning, regional planning and landscape planning. Climate hazards must be considered in all levels of planning. For example, urban planning should be responsible for not building further residential or industrial areas in areas of flood risks. Regional and landscape planning could be responsible for the integration of decentralized highwater mitigation measures in regional or landscape plans.