

Deliverable A003.027 – Final Report



ISRICM-EU

Innovative Solutions for Refugee
Integration and Crisis Mitigation in
EU Member States

D003.027 Final Report

**ISRICM-EU: Innovative Approaches to Mitigate the Societal Consequences of
Russia's War of Aggression Against Ukraine within EU Countries
ESF-SI-2024-UA-01-0006**



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1. MONITORING AND EVALUATION FRAMEWORK

1.1 Quantitative Indicators

Involvement of at least ten (10) local stakeholders: The project ensured the active involvement of 15 local stakeholders, exceeding the minimum threshold set by the indicator. The participants represent a diverse cross-section of the local community: public administrators, representatives of cultural associations, tourism sector operators, linguistic heritage experts, representatives of the third sector, and actors engaged in promoting local identity.

Participation took the form of three online thematic workshops and a series of in-depth individual interviews, ensuring both collective discussion and a space for personalized expression. The quantitative indicator has therefore been fully met, with a level of participation exceeding initial expectations and a high degree of continuity of participation across the various phases of the process.

1.1.1 ATTENDANCE LISTS

On September 18, 2025, a "Feedback Meeting" was held for participants in the workshops held on July 28, 29, and 30. The meeting took place in Zollino, a municipality belonging to the Union of Municipalities of Grecia Salentina, at the To Kalò Fai Urban Laboratory. This event saw the full involvement of the 15 participants (stakeholders) who had participated in the three previous online participatory meetings. Throughout the day, in addition to discussion and in-depth analysis of the emerging content—particularly the community maps and shared interpretations of local cultural heritage—attendance signatures were collected for the entire participatory cycle, thus formalizing actual participation in the three digital meetings. This moment represented not only a formal step, but also an opportunity to strengthen relationships among the stakeholders, helping to consolidate a shared and informed vision of heritage, understood as an integrated system of tangible and intangible values.





LUNEDÌ
28.07

RACCONTACI DELLA GRECÌA

NOME	COGNOME	ENTE	FIRMA
ANNA	BIANCAMANO	IL GRUPO 4 FIATANO	Anna Biancamano
SAMUELE	TORMASI	LE VIE DEI BOSCHI	Samuele Tormasi
LUIGI	MONTINARO	/	Luigi Montinaro
GIANCUGA	MIGLIETTA	/	Gianluca Miglietta
MARCO	FORTE	PRO LOCO CUTROFARO	Marco Forte
LORENZO	ROSSETTO	KORA	Lorenzo Rossetto
PAOLO	MELE	RANDOM	Paolo Mele
ILARIA	ZACHED	PHILLOS	Ilaria Zached
GRABA	MAVERBA	/	Graba Maverba
MICHELE	RIZIO	PRO LOCO SOCIETÀ C.	Michele Rizio
PAOLA	DURANTE	ZOOM C. ETS	Paola Durante
LEA	SODANO	CF ETS	Lea Sodano
ALESSIA	NEO	/	Alessia Neo
DANIELE	SOLITO	ASS. D. BOSCO	Daniele Solito
GIULIA	CAROFALO	/	Giulia Carofalo



MARTEDÌ
29.07

RACCONTACI DELLA GRECÌA

NOME	COGNOME	ENTE	FIRMA
PAOLO	MELE	BANBOM	<i>Paolo Mele</i>
LEA	SODANO	CF ETS	<i>Lea Sodano</i>
DANIELE	SOLITO	ASS. D. BORO	<i>Daniele Solito</i>
LORENZO	ROSSETTO	JEORA	<i>Lorenzo Rossetto</i>
ANNA	BIANCAMANO	IN CIRCO A MARTINO	<i>Anna Biancamano</i>
LUIGI	MONTINARO	/	<i>Luigi Montinaro</i>
MARCO	FORTE	PRO LOCO CIVITAVECCHIA	<i>Marco Forte</i>
SAMUELE	TOMMASI	LE VIE DEI BOSCHI	<i>Samuele Tommasi</i>
GIANLUCA	MIGLIETTA	/	<i>Gianluca Miglietta</i>
MARIA	ZACHEO	PHILOS	<i>Maria Zacheo</i>
GRAZIA	MALERBA	/	<i>Grazia Malerba</i>
MICHELE	RIZZO	PRO LOCO SALICIANO C.	<i>Michele Rizzo</i>
PAOLA	DURANTE	200M P. ETS	<i>Paola Durante</i>
ALESSIA	NEO	/	<i>Alessia Neo</i>
GIULIA	GAROFALO	/	<i>Giulia Garofalo</i>



**MERCOLEDÌ
30.07**

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1.2 Qualitative Indicators

Assessment of stakeholder satisfaction regarding the proposed conservation strategy: The qualitative measurement of satisfaction was conducted via an anonymous questionnaire structured on a Likert scale (1–5) and open-ended follow-up questions.

The overall average recorded (4.6/5) indicates a level of satisfaction that can be classified as excellent. In particular, stakeholders expressed appreciation for:

- the clarity of the strategic framework;
- the consistency between conservation objectives and proposed tools;
- the inclusive approach adopted in setting priorities;
- the integrated vision combining heritage preservation and sustainable local development.

Critical comments did not concern the strategy's framework itself, but rather operational aspects, such as the need for greater detail regarding implementation and for extending the timeframe for consultation.

1.2.1 Participation tool: “Mural” platform

The participatory process was supported by the Mural platform, selected as a digital environment for co-creation and shared content structuring. Mural is a cloud-based visual collaboration platform that allows multiple users to work simultaneously on a shared digital space, configured as an infinite and dynamic virtual whiteboard, accessible remotely and in real time.

From an operational standpoint, the platform allows for the insertion and manipulation of basic visual elements (sticky notes, text, images, icons), which can be organized, grouped, and connected to construct concept maps, diagrams, and interpretative schemes. This working method translates individual contributions into shared visual representations, facilitating processes of synthesis and recognition of emerging patterns.

An important aspect for workshop management is the integrated facilitation tools, such as timers, private mode, and content display control, which allow for the structuring of activities



into successive phases and avoid bias among participants. Specifically, the ability to collect contributions anonymously or in a way that is not visible to other users in real time helps limit conformism and ensure a greater diversity of viewpoints.

The platform also supports both synchronous and asynchronous participation modes: participants can contribute during facilitated meetings, but also intervene afterwards, making the process more inclusive and compatible with different time constraints. Sharing via links and differentiated permission management (viewing, editing, facilitation) allow flexible control of stakeholder access and engagement.

From a methodological perspective, the use of Mural has proven consistent with a bottom-up participatory approach, as it fosters the progressive construction of knowledge through direct interaction between participants. The visual dimension is a key element: by making ideas immediately visible and manipulable, the platform facilitates processes of alignment, negotiation, and co-decision, accelerating the transformation of heterogeneous contributions into shared interpretative structures.

In this sense, Mural is not merely a technical support tool, but a true methodological tool, capable of integrating brainstorming, mapping, and facilitation tools into a single operating environment. This integration has allowed for effective management of the complexity of the participatory process, while ensuring transparency, traceability of contributions, and immediate visual feedback of results.

1.2.2 General method adopted for online participation

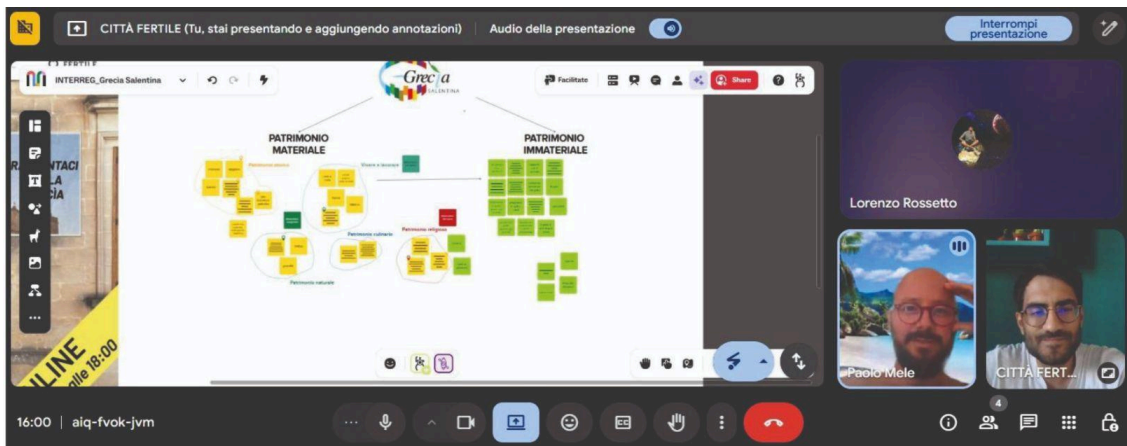
Through a unified guiding question and a progressive effort to synthesize and cluster contributions, a shared community map was constructed, capable of integrating material and immaterial dimensions.



Below is the operational structure and outputs:

PHASE	ACTION	OPERATIONAL MODE	OBJECTIVE	OUTPUT
1. Structuring	Calendar definition	3 online call on Google Meet (accessibility via shared link)	Ensure inclusive participation (residents and non-residents, citizens, associations)	Group of 15 stakeholders involved
2. Activation	Guiding question	"What does the cultural heritage	Activating free and personal narrative	Collection of diverse

		of Grecia Salentina mean to you?"		contributions
3. Collection	Active listening	Participants' oral contributions	Revealing everyone's perceptions, values, and experiences	Qualitative input
4. Transcription	Instant transcription	Real-time transcription on <i>post-its</i> visible to everyone during screen sharing	Transparency and immediate validation of transcribed contributions	Shared <i>post-its</i>
5. Organization	Progressive clustering	Grouping and thematization of emerging contributions	Identification of common themes and shared vision	First interpretative categories of the material
6. Consolidation	General revision	Order and hierarchy of interventions emerging from the meetings	Strengthened coherence and readability	More stable thematic structure
7. Summary	Post-it map construction	Aggregation of emerging clusters	Immediate view of the work	Community concept map
8. Final meeting	Final report of the work	In-person meeting to present the resulting findings	Engagement and sharing with the possibility of replication/further study	Spatialized community maps



CITTÀ FERTILE (Tu, stai presentando e aggiungendo annotazioni) | Audio della presentazione | Interrompi presentazione

INTERREG_Grecia Salentina

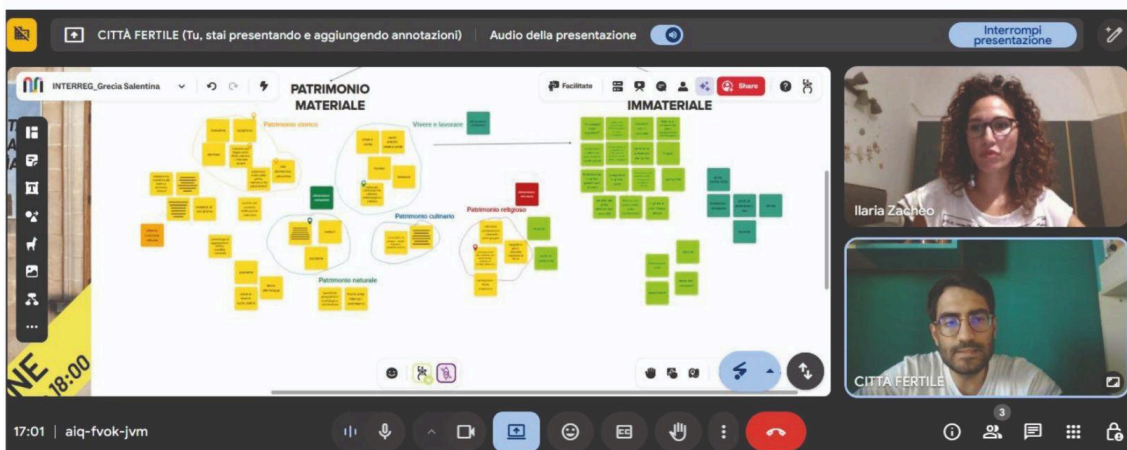
PATRIMONIO MATERIALE | **PATRIMONIO IMMATERIALE**

16:00 | aiq-fvok-jvm

Lorenzo Rossetto

Paolo Mele

CITTÀ FERTILE



CITTÀ FERTILE (Tu, stai presentando e aggiungendo annotazioni) | Audio della presentazione | Interrompi presentazione

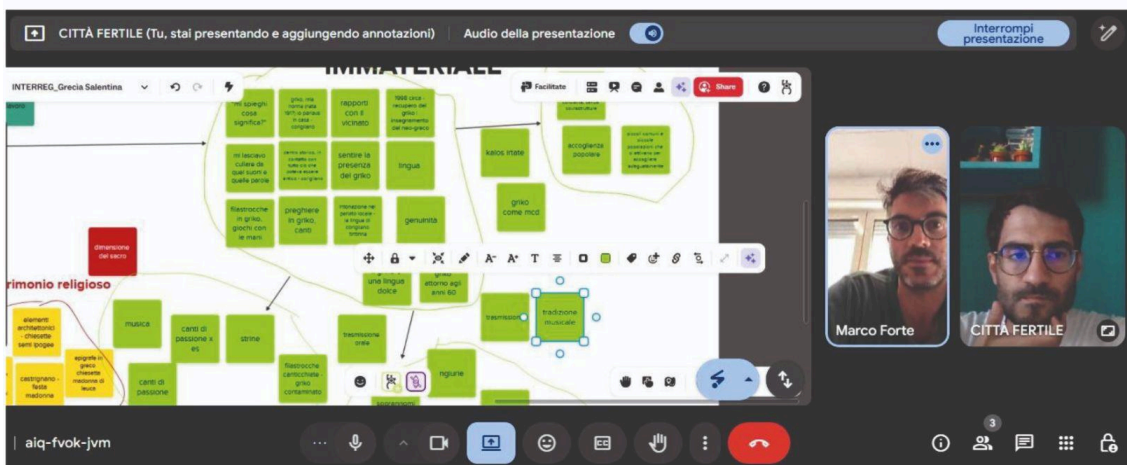
INTERREG_Grecia Salentina

PATRIMONIO MATERIALE | **PATRIMONIO IMMATERIALE**

17:01 | aiq-fvok-jvm

Ilaria Zacheo

CITTÀ FERTILE



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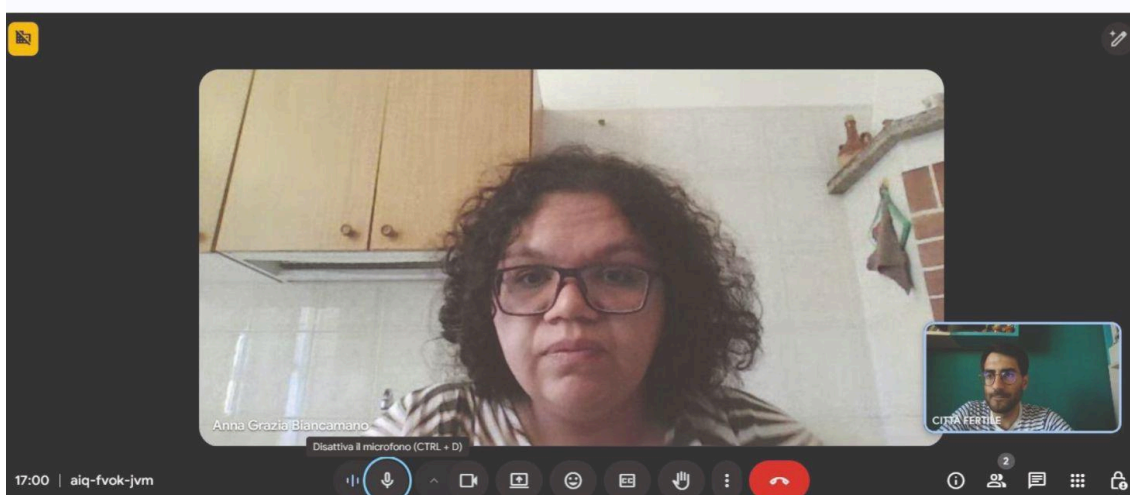
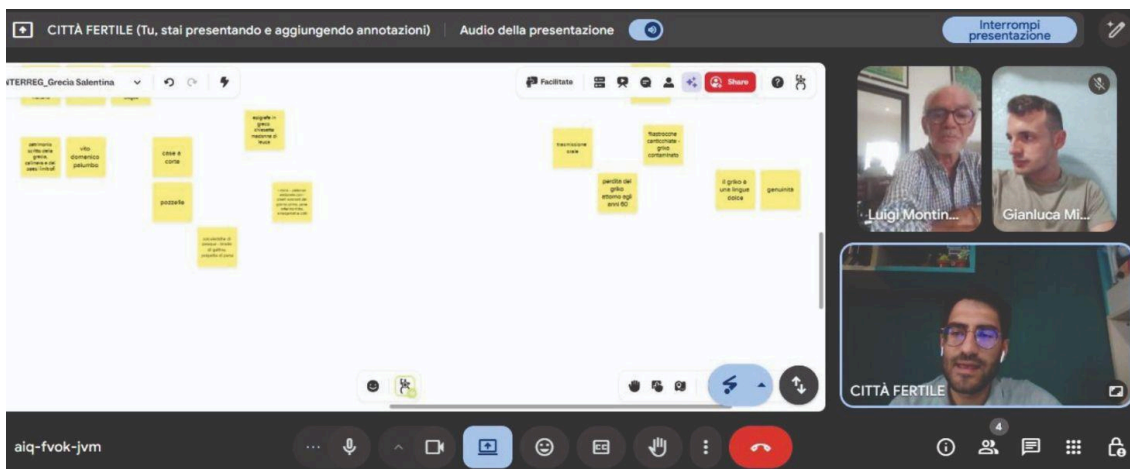
PATRIMONIO MATERIALE | **PATRIMONIO IMMATERIALE**

aiq-fvok-jvm

Marco Forte

CITTÀ FERTILE





2. SUMMARY OF CONSULTATIONS AND INTERVIEWS WITH STAKEHOLDERS

The consultation process unfolded through:

- three thematic workshops dedicated respectively to rural architectural and landscape heritage, linguistic and intangible heritage, and the memory of labor and productive traditions;
- 15 individual interviews, aimed at gathering specific contributions, perceived challenges, and operational proposals.

A total of 31 participants took part in the workshops, with a 90% response rate to the satisfaction survey.

The consultations made it possible to:

- map shared priorities regarding conservation;
- highlight the central role of the Griko language as a strategic element of identity;
- gather input on governance tools and organizational models;
- explore the potential of digitization as a tool for accessibility and systematic documentation.

The interviews supplemented the picture that emerged from the collective discussions, allowing us to capture nuances, differences, and individual expectations that are not always expressed in a plenary setting.

2.1. Qualitative Analysis of Stakeholder Feedback and Satisfaction

The qualitative analysis highlights four main dimensions:

1. Perception of inclusivity and being heard

Stakeholders recognized the value of an authentic participatory process, viewed not



merely as a formality but as oriented toward co-design.

2. Shared conservation objectives

The proposed strategy was perceived as consistent with local needs, particularly regarding the preservation of linguistic and intangible heritage.

3. Call for greater operational focus

The need emerged to translate strategic guidelines into concrete actions, with a clear assignment of roles and responsibilities.

4. Need to broaden engagement

Some contributions highlighted the opportunity to directly include groups that have so far been represented only indirectly, such as young people and refugees, in order to strengthen the strategy's legitimacy and effectiveness.

Overall, the high level of satisfaction indicates strong support for the principles and objectives of the conservation strategy, despite calls for organizational improvements.

2.2.1 Data collected during the three days

The material produced during the participatory workshops and interviews constitutes a corpus of primary data that directly documents the stakeholder engagement process. Specifically, the boards developed on the Mural platform represent a structured form of data collection, as they contain participants' original contributions in the form of notes, thematic categorizations, and conceptual relationships.

These boards can be considered equivalent to compiled templates, as they traceably and visually record the responses provided during brainstorming and co-design activities. Each element inserted (e.g., descriptions of cultural assets, narratives, thematic associations) constitutes an information unit directly attributable to the participants.

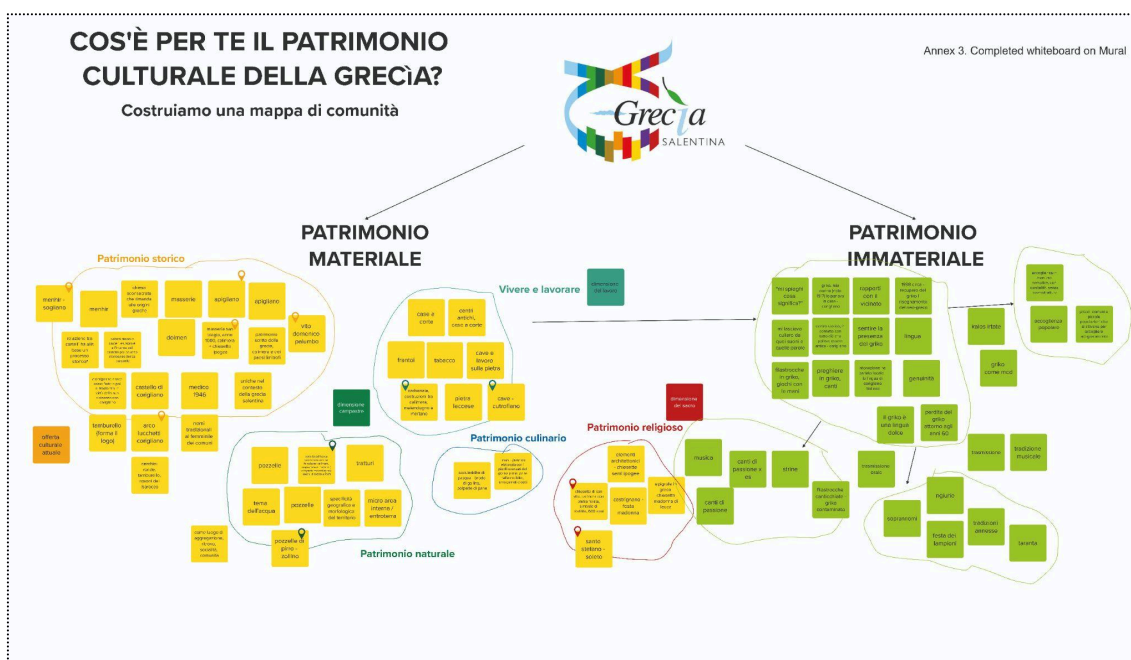
Supplementing this material, semi-structured interviews produced additional qualitative data, which was subsequently synthesized and used to validate and further explore the content emerging from the workshops. The combination of these outputs—digital boards, interview transcripts/summaries, and derived templates—constitutes a coherent system for documenting the primary data collected.



2.2.2 Contributions from participants (information units - sticky notes)

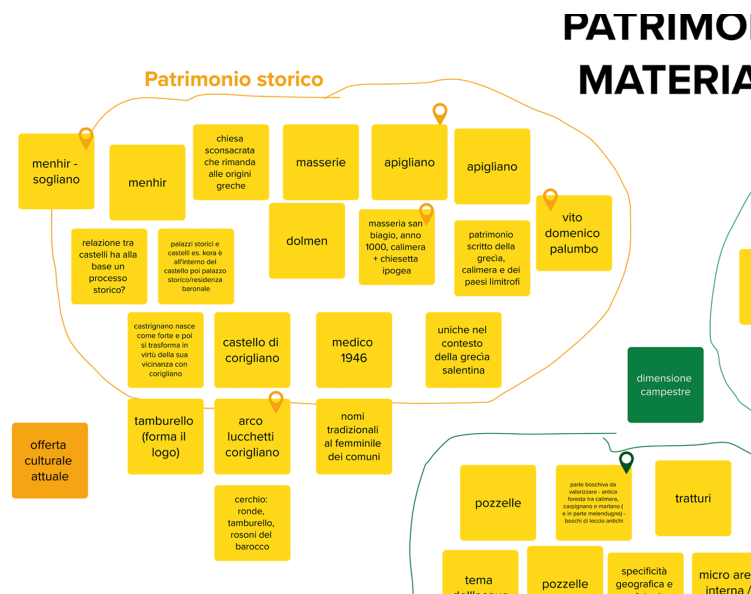
The contributions collected (77 post-its in total) during the workshops were systematized in the form of specific elements attributable to the following areas and people (stakeholders):

OVERVIEW



MATERIAL HERITAGE (YELLOW POST-IT)

❖ Historical-architectural heritage (21 post-its in total)



1. Menhir - Sogliano (Giulia)
2. Menhir (Anna Grazia)
3. Deconsecrated church that harks back to its Greek origins (Michele)
4. Farmhouses (Samuele)
5. Apigliano (Gianluca)
6. Apigliano (Ilaria)
7. Is the relationship between castles based on a historical process? (Lea)
8. Historic buildings and castles, e.g. Kora is inside the castle, then a historic palace/baronial residence (Luigi)
9. Dolmen (Giulia)
10. Masseria San Biagio, year 1000, Calimera + underground church (Paola)
11. Written heritage of Grecia, Calimera, and neighboring towns (Marco)
12. Vito Domenico Palumbo (Grazia)

13. Castrignano was founded as a fort and later transformed due to its proximity to Corigliano (Paolo)
14. Corigliano Castle (Alessia)
15. Medico 1946 (Daniele)
16. Unique in the context of the Grecia Salentina (Samuele)
17. Tamburello (forms the logo) (Lorenzo)
18. Arco lucchetti Corigliano (Michele)
19. Traditional feminine names of the municipalities (Anna Grazia)
20. Circle: roundels, tamburello, Baroque rosettes (Gianluca)

❖ **Natural heritage (9 post-its in total)**



1. As a place for gathering, meeting, socializing, and community (Ilaria)
2. Pozzelle (Lea)
3. Woodland area to be enhanced - ancient forest between Calimera, Carpignano, and Martano (and part of Melendugno) - ancient holm oak forests (Luigi)
4. Sheep tracks (Giulia)
5. Water theme (Paola)
6. Pozzelle (Marco)
7. Geographical and morphological specificity of the territory (Grazia)

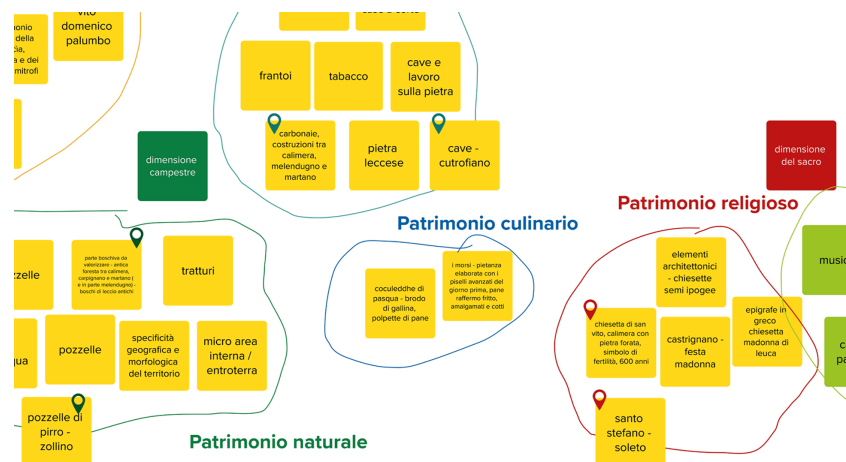
8. Internal micro area / hinterland (Paolo)
9. Pozzelle di Pirro - Zollino (Alessia)

❖ Living and Working (8 Post-its in total)



1. Courtyard houses (Daniele)
2. Old towns, courtyard houses (Michele)
3. Olive oil mills (Giulia)
4. Tobacco (Anna Grazia)
5. Quarries and stonework (Samuele)
6. Charcoal kilns, buildings between Calimera, Melendugno, and Martano (Luigi)
7. Lecce stone (Gianluca)
8. Quarries - Cutrofiano (Marco)

❖ Culinary Heritage (2 post-its in total)



1. Easter coculeddhe - chicken broth, bread balls (Lorenzo)
2. morsi - a dish made with leftover peas from the day before, fried stale bread, mixed together and cooked (Paolo)

❖ Religious heritage (5 post-its in total)

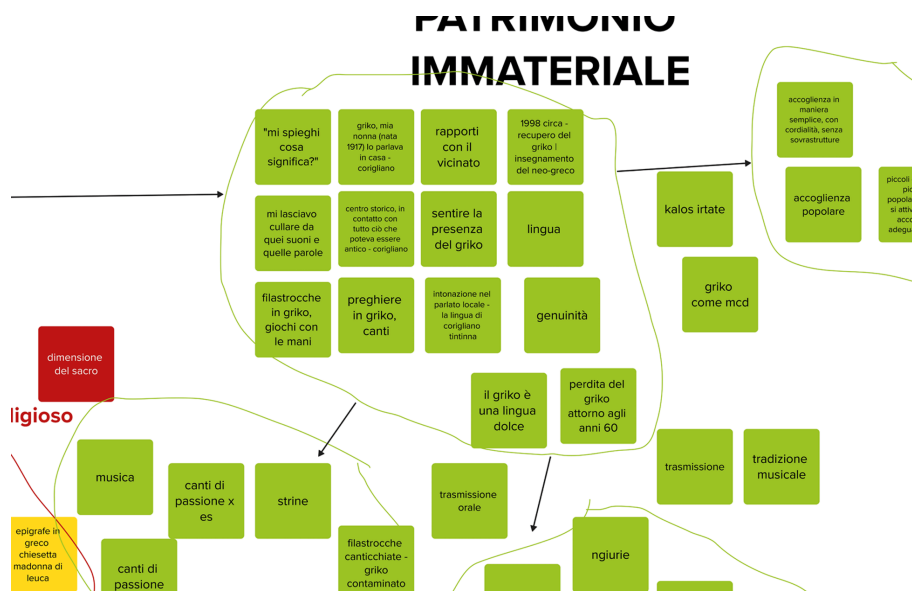


1. Architectural elements - semi-underground churches (Lorenzo)
2. Castrignano - Madonna Festival (Paolo)

3. Greek epigraph, Madonna di Leuca church (Giulia)
4. San Vito church, calimera with perforated stone, symbol of fertility, 600 years old (Marco)
5. Santo Stefano - Soletto (Daniele)

INTANGIBLE HERITAGE (GREEN POST-IT)

❖ Oral transmission (14 post-its in total)



1. "Can you explain to me what it means?" (Ilaria)
2. Griko, my grandmother (born 1917) spoke it at home - Corigliano (Grazia)
3. Neighborhood relationships (Michele)
4. C. 1998 - Revival of Griko | Teaching Neo-Greek (Paola)
5. I let myself be lulled by those sounds and words (Lea)
6. Historic center, in contact with everything that could be ancient - Corigliano (Alessia)
7. Feeling the presence of Griko (Daniele)
8. Language (Giulia)

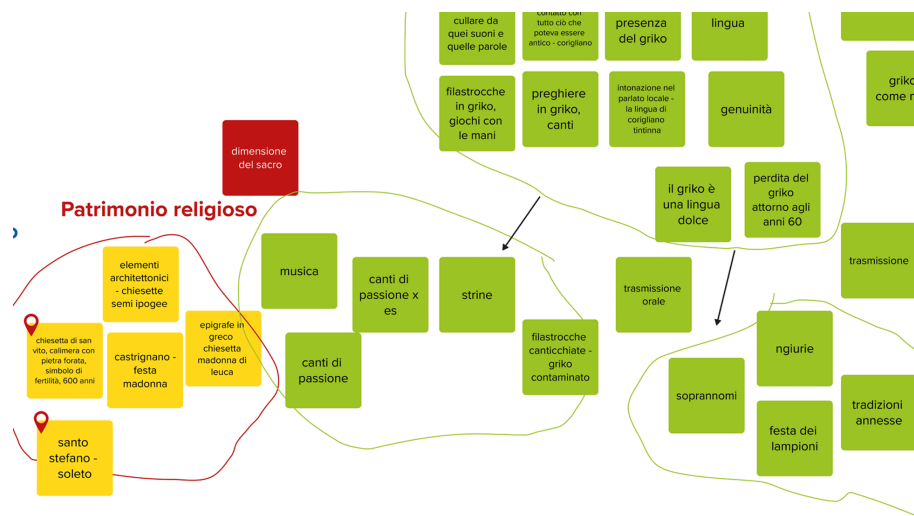
9. Nursery rhymes in Griko, hand games (Alessia)
10. Prayers in Griko, songs (Marco)
11. Intonation in local speech - the Corigliano language tinkles (Giulia)
12. Authenticity (Lea)
13. Griko is a sweet language (Anna Grazia)
14. Loss of Griko around the 1960s (Lorenzo)

❖ **Kalos irtate - Welcome (5 post-its in total)**



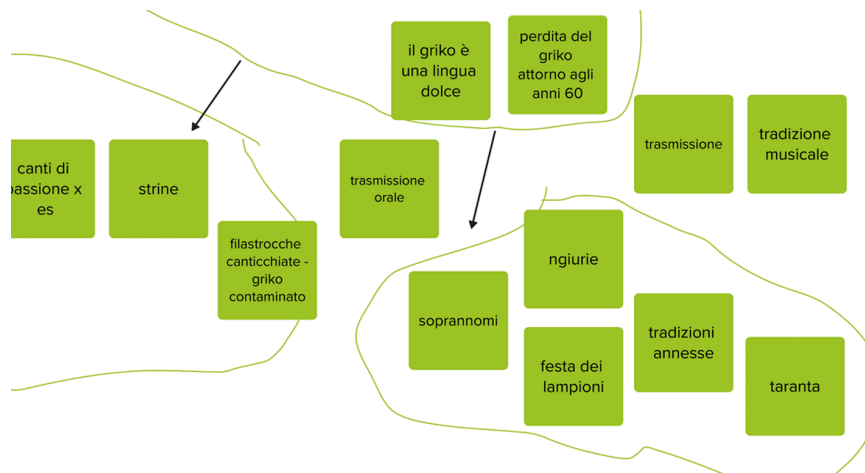
1. A simple, friendly welcome, without frills (Giulia)
2. Kalos irtate (Ilaria)
3. Popular welcome (Luigi)
4. Small towns and small communities that take action to provide adequate welcome (Samuele)
5. Griko as MCD (Michele)

❖ Size of the sacrum (6 post-its in total)



1. Music (Gianluca)
2. Songs of passion (e.g., Grazia)
3. Songs (Paolo)
4. Songs of passion (Lea)
5. Hummed nursery rhymes - contaminated Griko (Samuele)
6. Oral transmission (Anna Grazia)

❖ Transmission (7 post-its in total)



1. Transmission (Daniele)
2. Musical tradition (Michele)
3. Nicknames (Ilaria)
4. Insults (Paola)
5. Lamp Festival (Luigi)
6. Related traditions (Gianluca)
7. Taranta (Marco)

2.2.3 Structure of the concept map (relationships that emerged)

The conceptual map highlights cultural heritage as an integrated system structured on multiple interconnected levels. First, a strong relationship emerges between the material and intangible dimensions, in which physical assets—such as historic centers, farms, and landscapes—are closely linked to the cultural, linguistic, and ritual practices that define their meaning. The agricultural landscape is a unifying element, functioning as a cultural infrastructure capable of connecting production, identity, and collective memory. Traditional settlement systems, such as courtyard houses and historic centers, also represent privileged spaces for building and transmitting community values. The map also highlights a continuity between tradition and modernity, in which practices such as gastronomy, festivals, and music actively contribute to defining local identity. Finally, the role of oral memory and older generations is central to ensuring the preservation and transmission of intangible heritage.

3. IDENTIFICATION OF RISKS, CHALLENGES, AND OPPORTUNITIES RELATED TO THE CONSERVATION OF CULTURAL HERITAGE

3.1 Risks

The analysis conducted highlights the presence of risk factors that, in the absence of adequate mitigation measures, could compromise the medium- to long-term sustainability of cultural heritage conservation efforts.

- the gradual loss of the Griko language in the absence of structural measures for intergenerational transmission;
- fragmentation of initiatives among municipalities and associations without supra-local coordination;
- conflict between economic development needs and strict heritage protection;
- a decline in active participation over the long term if not supported by permanent mechanisms.

Based on consultations with 15 participants, it was possible to associate a level of perceived sharing with each risk, useful for understanding the collective priority assigned.

Risk summary (with distribution of responses)

High priority risks

- **Extinction of the Griko language**
 - 13 out of 15 participants (87%) indicated a high probability.
 - 12 out of 15 (80%) assessed the impact as critical.

> Risk perceived as the most urgent and identifying.

- **Depopulation and aging**

- 12 out of 15 (80%) high probability
- 11 out of 15 (73%) high impact

> Structural risk, widespread and already underway

Structural risks

- **Degradation of the architectural heritage**

- 10 out of 15 (67%) medium-high probability
- 11 out of 15 (73%) high impact

> Visible and recognized problem, but less "systemic" than previous ones

- **Insufficient economic resources**

- 9 out of 15 (60%) medium probability
- 12 out of 15 (80%) high impact

> Strong awareness of impact, less uniformity on probability

Emerging risks

- **Overtourism and identity distortion**

- 5 out of 15 (33%) low probability
- 8 out of 15 (53%) medium impact

> Risk perceived as future, not yet a priority but to be monitored

Overall reading

The data shows strong stakeholder consensus on the risks associated with the **loss of cultural identity and demographic decline**, which garner the highest levels of consensus. Economic and physical risks are also significant, while tourism-related risks emerge as potential critical issues,



still latent. Overall, the group demonstrates a shared and fairly homogeneous perception of strategic priorities.

Method of administering the questionnaires

The paper-based risk questionnaires administered during the feedback meeting for the first part of the "Tell Us About Grecia" project gave everyone the opportunity to comment on the risks, challenges, and opportunities involved in drafting the conservation plan.

3.2 Challenges

The main challenges identified concern the territorial system's ability to translate shared strategic guidelines into stable, integrated operational mechanisms that are consistent with local socio-economic dynamics.

- striking a balance between local identity and intercultural openness;
- Integrating heritage conservation into territorial planning processes;
- transforming digitization into a tool that is truly accessible and kept up to date over time;
- consolidating stable governance inspired by the widespread ecomuseum model.

The challenges identified reflect operational and strategic criticalities that emerged from discussions among participants, highlighting areas where intervention is necessary to make the process of protecting and enhancing the heritage of Grecia Salentina effective and sustainable.

Summary of challenges (with distribution of answers)

CHALLENGE 1 - Institutional coordination and governance

- 11 out of 15 participants (73%) reported coordination issues.
- 12 out of 15 (80%) indicated strengthening governance as a priority.



> High awareness of the current fragmentation and the need for unified direction.

CHALLENGE 2 - Engaging new generations

- 13 out of 15 (87%) recognize young people's disinterest
- 12 out of 15 (80%) indicate the need for innovative languages (digital, social)

> Challenge perceived as crucial for the future transmission of heritage

CHALLENGE 3 - Balancing conservation/innovation

- 10 out of 15 (67%) highlight a tension between protection and development
- 9 out of 15 (60%) call for greater flexibility in intervention strategies

> A relevant topic, but with slightly more diverse positions

CHALLENGE 4 - Effective integration of refugees

- 9 out of 15 (60%) recognize critical issues in integration processes
- 8 out of 15 (53%) emphasize the need for active and inclusive policies

> A challenge present but perceived less uniformly than others

CHALLENGE 5 - Building local capacity

- 12 out of 15 (80%) highlight the lack of specialized skills
- 11 out of 15 (73%) indicate training as a strategic priority

> Strong consensus on the need to strengthen local capacity and operational autonomy

Overall reading

The responses show significant convergence on three priority areas: **youth engagement, strengthening governance, and developing local skills, which are considered key enabling factors for any future strategy.** The challenges of integrating and balancing conservation and innovation emerge as relevant but more complex issues, requiring targeted and contextual

approaches. Overall, the picture highlights the need for coordinated action capable of integrating cultural, social, and operational dimensions.

Method of administering the questionnaires

The paper-based questionnaires regarding the challenges administered during the feedback meeting for the first part of the "Tell Us About Grecia" project gave everyone the opportunity to express their views on the risks, challenges, and opportunities involved in drafting the conservation plan.

3.3 Opportunities

At the same time, the picture that has emerged highlights significant opportunities for cultural and territorial development, which can be realized through coordinated, inclusive governance focused on the integrated enhancement of heritage.

- strengthening the sense of community belonging;
- developing sustainable cultural tourism based on local authenticity;
- creating collaborative networks among public agencies, associations, and the private sector;
- using digital technologies to expand the international visibility of local heritage.

Overview

The identified opportunities outline a set of strategic levers for building sustainable development scenarios for Grecia Salentina, highlighting a strong level of shared awareness of the region's potential.

Summary of opportunities (with distribution of responses)

OPPORTUNITY 1 - Sustainable cultural tourism



- 13 out of 15 participants (87%) recognize high potential
- 12 out of 15 (80%) see slow tourism as an alternative to the coastal model

> Opportunity perceived as immediate and concretely implementable

OPPORTUNITY 2 - European Funds

- 11 out of 15 (73%) identify EU funds as a strategic lever
- 10 out of 15 (67%) emphasize the need for integrated planning

> Significant opportunity, but dependent on the technical capacity to seize it

OPPORTUNITY 3 - Digital Technologies

- 12 out of 15 (80%) recognize the value of digitalization
- 11 out of 15 (73%) highlight the potential for broadening audiences

> Key tool for accessibility and contemporary storytelling

OPPORTUNITY 4 - Refugees as a Resource

- 9 out of 15 (60%) see potential in refugees' skills
- 8 out of 15 (53%) support the integrated work-inclusion approach

> Interesting opportunity, but perception is not yet fully consolidated

OPPORTUNITY 5 - Networks with Linguistic Minorities

- 10 out of 15 (67%) recognize the value of exchanges with other territories
- 9 out of 15 (60%) see the possibility of joint projects

> Strategic opportunity for positioning and mutual learning

OPPORTUNITY 6 - Circular economy and local production

- 12 out of 15 (80%) see potential in local supply chains
- 11 out of 15 (73%) support the creation of a local brand



> Concrete opportunity for economic and employment development

Overall reading

The most widely shared opportunities concern **sustainable cultural tourism**, the promotion of **local production**, and the **use of digital technologies**, seen as immediately mobilizable levers. **European funding** represents a crucial resource, but is dependent on planning capacity, while networks and refugee integration emerge as medium-term strategic opportunities. Overall, the picture highlights a region with significant potential, provided that skills, coordination, and an integrated vision are activated.

Method of administering the questionnaires

The paper-based questionnaires regarding opportunities administered during the feedback meeting for the first part of the "Tell Us About Grecia" project gave everyone the opportunity to express their views on the risks, challenges, and opportunities involved in drafting the conservation plan.

4. CONCLUSIONS AND IMPLEMENTABLE RECOMMENDATIONS

In light of the quantitative and qualitative analysis conducted, the project highlights a high level of social legitimacy and a solid consensus around the proposed conservation strategy.

The following operational recommendations are formulated:

1. **Establish a permanent coordination committee** between municipalities and cultural stakeholders, with a focus on monitoring and strategic guidance.
2. **Define a three-year action plan** with measurable objectives, a timeline, and a clear allocation of responsibilities.
3. **Launch specific programs for the transmission of the Griko language**, involving



schools, young people, and local communities.

4. **Expand the direct involvement of groups that have been marginalized until now,** promoting inclusive processes consistent with the ecomuseum approach.
5. **Consolidate the digitization strategy,** providing for periodic updates and multilingual access tools.

In conclusion, the conservation strategy is shared and supported by the stakeholders involved; its future effectiveness will depend on the ability to translate the current consensus into permanent governance structures and ongoing operational actions over time.



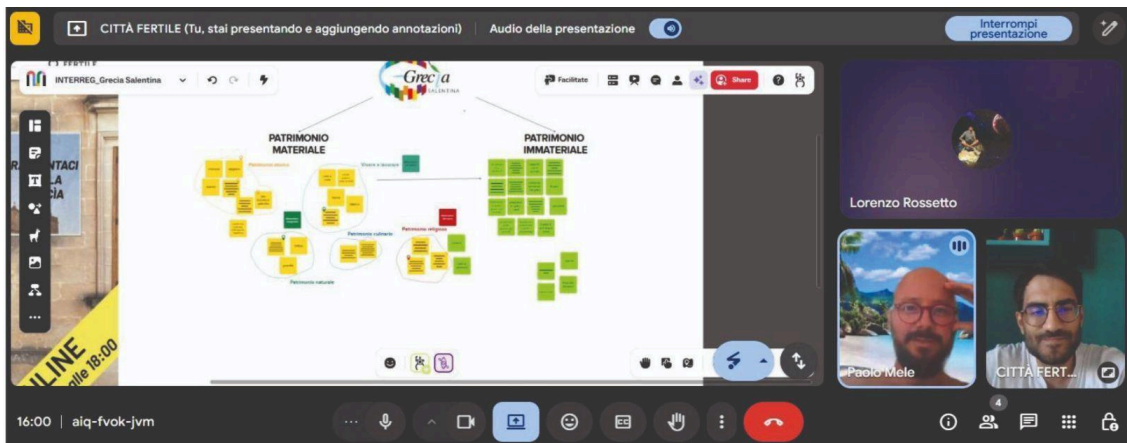
A.1 EXAMPLE OF STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT IN ONE OF THE ONLINE WORK PHASES

The official invitation was posted on Grecìa Salentina's official Facebook and Instagram pages. A personal invitation was also sent via direct messages to local associations and stakeholders:



Just five minutes of your time to answer a question! What does the cultural heritage of Grecìa Salentina mean to you? For a project, we are beginning to build a community map that highlights the widespread Griko cultural heritage to make it understandable and recognizable. Come tell us about an architectural landmark, a farmhouse, a traditional dish, a legend, a monument, or a person who represents Grecìa. We'll be online at this link: <https://meet.google.com/aiq-fvok-jvm>

To book a short slot, you can message us on WhatsApp at [number]. It only takes five minutes to share your story—we look forward to hearing from you!



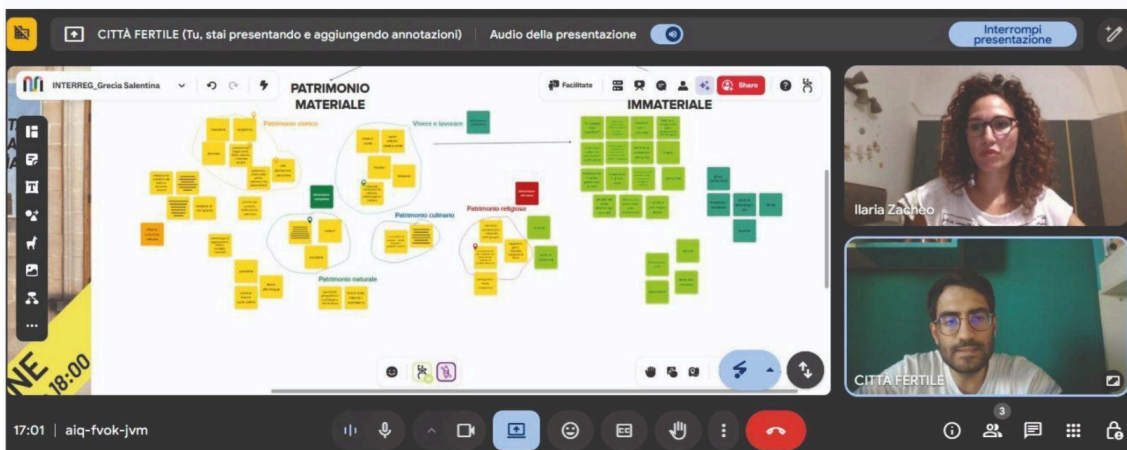
CITTÀ FERTILE (Tu, stai presentando e aggiungendo annotazioni) | Audio della presentazione | Interrompi presentazione

INTERREG_Grecia Salentina

PATRIMONIO MATERIALE | **PATRIMONIO IMMATERIALE**

16:00 | alq-fvok-jvm

Participants: Lorenzo Rossetto, Paolo Mele, CITTÀ FERTILE



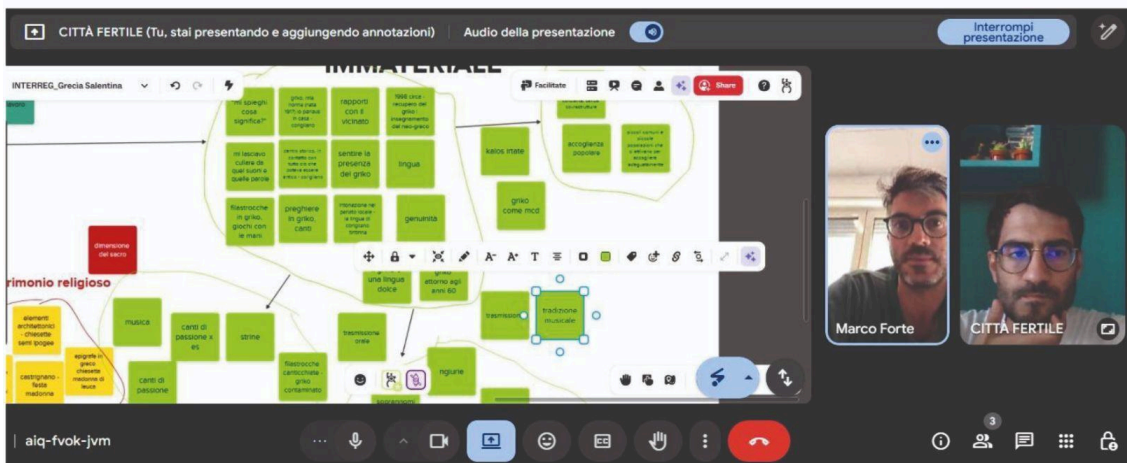
CITTÀ FERTILE (Tu, stai presentando e aggiungendo annotazioni) | Audio della presentazione | Interrompi presentazione

INTERREG_Grecia Salentina

PATRIMONIO MATERIALE | **IMMATERIALE**

17:01 | alq-fvok-jvm

Participants: Ilaria Zaccaro, CITTÀ FERTILE



CITTÀ FERTILE (Tu, stai presentando e aggiungendo annotazioni) | Audio della presentazione | Interrompi presentazione

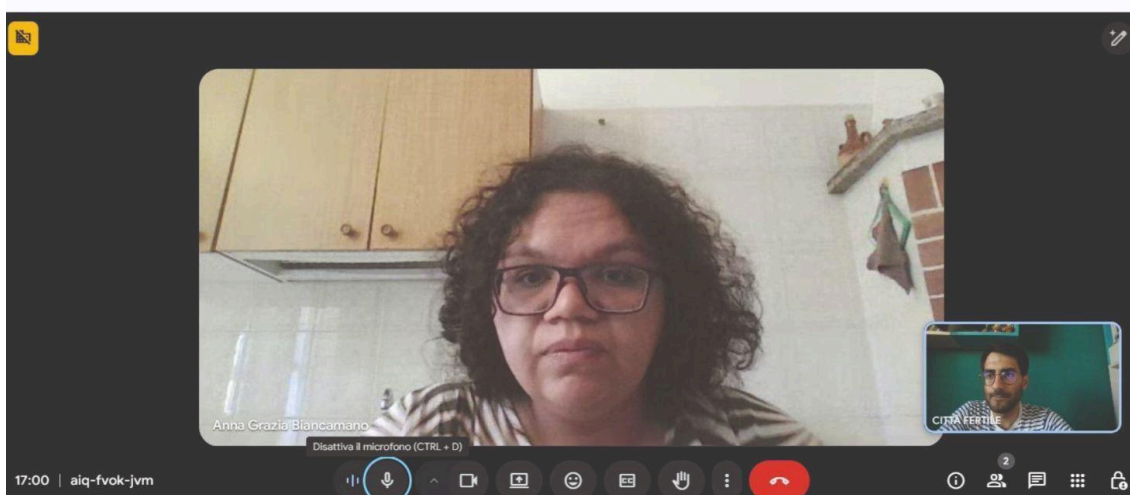
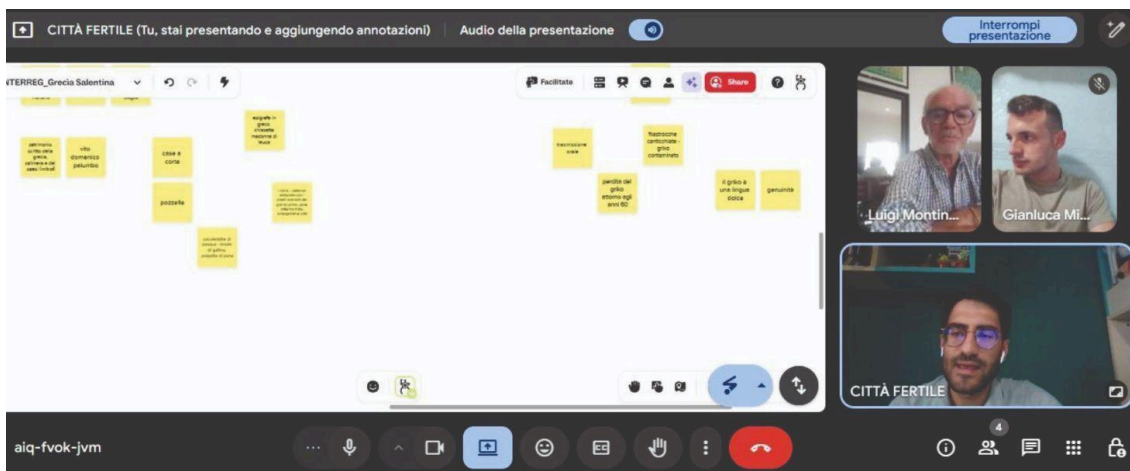
INTERREG_Grecia Salentina

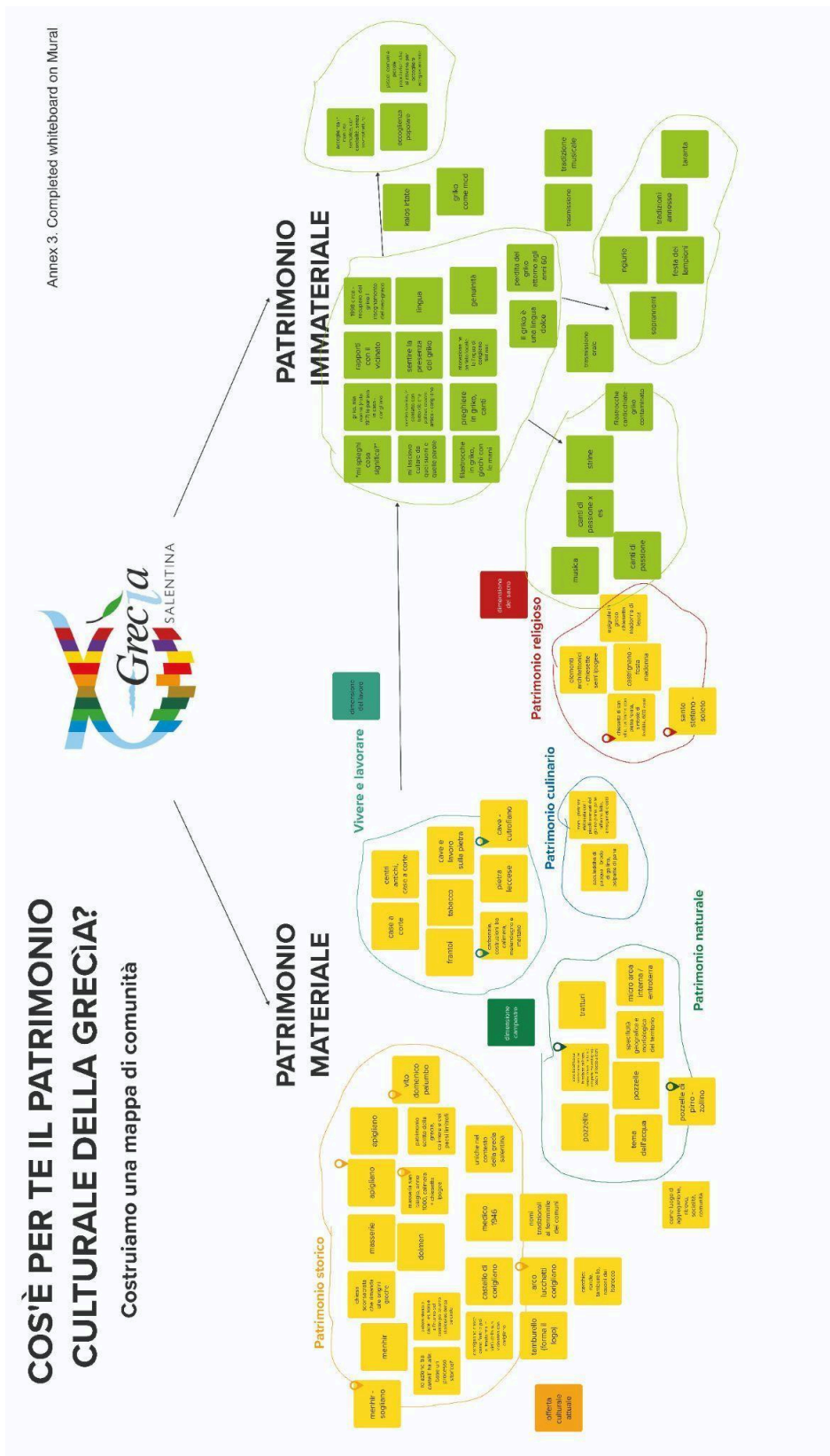
PATRIMONIO IMMATERIALE

17:01 | alq-fvok-jvm

Participants: Marco Forte, CITTÀ FERTILE







A.2 EXAMPLE OF ADMINISTERED QUESTIONNAIRE

Dear participant, please indicate your level of agreement with the following statements using a scale from 1 (Strongly Disagree/Poor) to 5 (Strongly Agree/Excellent).

Question	1	2	3	4	5
1. Were the workshop's objectives and goals presented clearly and comprehensibly?	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
2. How would you rate the facilitators' ability to lead the group and manage activities?	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
3. Did you feel you had enough space to freely express your ideas and opinions?	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
4. Were your contributions listened to carefully and considered valuable to the group's work?	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
5. How useful do you think it was to consult with other stakeholders to identify community assets?	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
6. Were the practical activities (e.g., mapping, brainstorming) consistent with the theme of cultural heritage?	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
7. Was there enough time for discussions and activities to explore the topics covered in depth?	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
8. Do you believe that the results of this workshop can make a tangible contribution to the promotion of local cultural heritage?	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
9. Overall, how satisfied are you with today's experience?	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

10. How interested would you be in participating in new meetings or initiatives related to this project?	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
--	--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------

Note: The questionnaire above uses a 5-point Likert scale, which ensures a balance between precision and ease of completion and covers both the methodological aspects (objectives, timelines, facilitation) and the relational aspects (listening, dialogue), which are fundamental in participatory community processes.

A.3 EXAMPLE FORM 1 — STAKEHOLDER PROFILE

(Preliminary survey – individual completion)

Purpose:

Mapping the local stakeholder system and verifying the quantitative indicator (involvement of at least 10 local stakeholders).

A. Participant Profile

1. Affiliation: _____
2. Role held: _____
3. Primary area of activity:
 - ☐ Public administration
 - ☐ Cultural association
 - ☐ Tour operator
 - ☐ Educational/training institution
 - ☐ Nonprofit sector
 - ☐ Private company

- ☐ Expert / researcher
- ☐ Other (please specify) _____

4. Years of experience in the area:

- ☐ 0–5
- ☐ 5–10
- ☐ 10–20
- ☐ Over 20

5. Current level of involvement in heritage promotion policies:

- ☐ None
- ☐ Occasional
- ☐ Ongoing
- ☐ Coordination / direct responsibility

A.4 EXAMPLE FORM 2 — STAKEHOLDER PROFILE

Dear participant, please indicate your level of agreement with the following statements using a scale from 1 (Strongly Disagree/Poor) to 5 (Strongly Agree/Excellent).

Question	1	2	3	4	5
1. The objectives of the workshop were clearly stated.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
2. The proposed conservation strategy is consistent with the needs of the area.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
3. The connection between heritage preservation and local development has been adequately explained.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
4. I had enough space to express my point of view.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

5. The participants' contributions were heard and valued.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
6. The facilitation was effective and neutral.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
7. The stakeholder dialogue generated added value.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
8. The identified priorities (linguistic and architectural heritage, industrial heritage) are worthy of support.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
9. The ecomuseum approach appears appropriate for the local context.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
10. Digitization is a useful tool for preservation and promotion.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
11. The proposed strategy is realistically feasible.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
12. I would be willing to participate in future co-design initiatives.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

Note: The questionnaire above uses a 5-point Likert scale, which ensures a balance between precision and ease of completion and covers both methodological aspects (objectives, timing, facilitation) and relational aspects (listening, discussion), which are fundamental in participatory community processes.

A.5 EXAMPLE FORM 3 — QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS OF FEEDBACK



(Open-ended questions – to be completed individually)

1. Which element of the conservation strategy do you consider the highest priority and why?

2. Which aspects do you believe require further exploration or implementation?

3. Which stakeholders who are not currently adequately involved should be included in the next steps?

4. How can local cultural heritage contribute concretely to the sustainable development of the region?

5. What immediate actions do you suggest implementing within the next 12 months?

A.6 EXAMPLE WORKSHEET 4 — MAPPING RISKS, CHALLENGES, AND OPPORTUNITIES

(Semi-structured tool – individual or small-group work)

A. Risks

List up to three main risks to heritage conservation in the area:

1. **RISK**

A



2. PROBABILITY

- ☐ Low
- ☐ Medium
- ☐ High

3. IMPACT

- ☐ Low
- ☐ Medium
- ☐ High

4. POSSIBLE	MITIGATION	MEASURE
-------------	------------	---------

1. RISK	B
---------	---



2. PROBABILITY

- ☐ Low
- ☐ Medium
- ☐ High

3. IMPACT

- ☐ Low
- ☐ Medium
- ☐ High

4. POSSIBLE	MITIGATION	MEASURE



1. RISK C

2. PROBABILITY

- ☐ Low
- ☐ Medium
- ☐ High

3. IMPACT

- ☐ Low
- ☐ Medium
- ☐ High

4. POSSIBLE	MITIGATION	MEASURE
-------------	------------	---------

B. Challenges

What operational challenges will need to be addressed to ensure the strategy is effective?

- ☐ Inter-institutional coordination
- ☐ Engagement of younger generations
- ☐ Economic sustainability

☐ Balance between development and conservation

☐ Intercultural integration

☐

Other:

Free commentary:

C. Opportunities

What opportunities can a structured conservation strategy generate?

☐ Strengthening of identity

☐ Sustainable cultural tourism

☐ Digital innovation

☐ New local economies

☐ Regional cooperation

☐ International outreach

☐

Other:



Describe an opportunity considered a priority:

A.7 ANNEX: NARRATIVE MISSION REPORT: THE LECCE-BRINDISI CULTURAL AXIS

A.7.1 Operational Introduction

This report documents the results of a monitoring and research activity conducted over a period of fifteen days and facilitated by a team of two researchers. The route, which covered a total distance of approximately 409 km including the round trip and detailed local travel, followed the axis connecting Lecce to Brindisi. The central objective was the direct observation of phenomena of cultural “contamination,” where the archaeological heritage, religious architecture, and natural landscape merge into a single territorial identity.

A.7.2 Summary of the mission



- **Duration:** 15 days
- **Facilitators:** 2 technical staff
- **Participants:** 15 stakeholders
- **Total Distance:** 409 km (Round trip, including local travel for on-site inspections)
- **Scope of Study:** Mapping of cultural “contamination” between the areas of Grecia Salentina and the Brindisi-Lecce hub.

A.7.3 Documentation Objectives

The mission aimed to map evidence of local cultural heritage by following the recurring theme of “contamination.” The analyzed axis represents a historic hub of exchange between Roman ruins and Messapian artifacts, integrating natural landscapes and religious architecture that define the territory’s identity.

A.7.4 The itinerary: between Baroque, land, and sea

The journey began in the heart of Lecce’s Baroque district, moving northward to explore the transitional zone leading up to the Brindisi area. One of the first significant stops was the Trepuzzi area, where attention focused on the relationship between historic green spaces, such as the public garden, and places of spiritual significance, represented by the Convent of the Passionist Fathers.

Proceeding toward Squinzano, the landscape bears witness to a layering of noble and peasant cultures. Here, the majesty of Palazzo Spinelli interacts with a dense network of religious architecture, among which the Sanctuary of the Santissima Annunziata and the Church of Santa Maria delle Grazie stand out. In this context, the Abbey of Cerrate emerges as the fulcrum of this “fusion”: a place where Byzantine art and the folk traditions of Salento converge, offering a fundamental key to understanding the integration of diverse peoples in past eras.

A.7.5 Historical Stratification and the Coastal Landscape



The investigation then shifted to Torchiarolo, a crucial hub where Messapian and Roman history resurfaces powerfully at the Valesio archaeological site. This point along the route highlights how the territory has been, for millennia, a hub of exchange. The presence of the Baronial Castle and coastal towers, such as Torre Specchiolla, attests to the historical need to defend but also to guard vital trade and cultural routes.

Moving inland, between San Pietro Vernotico and Tutturano, the landscape changes, embracing the last major wooded areas of the region, such as the Preti and Colemi forests. Against this backdrop, the Tower of Sant'Anastasio stands tall as a sentinel of a rural past that still defines the visual boundaries of the province today.

A.7.6 Nature and Productive Identity

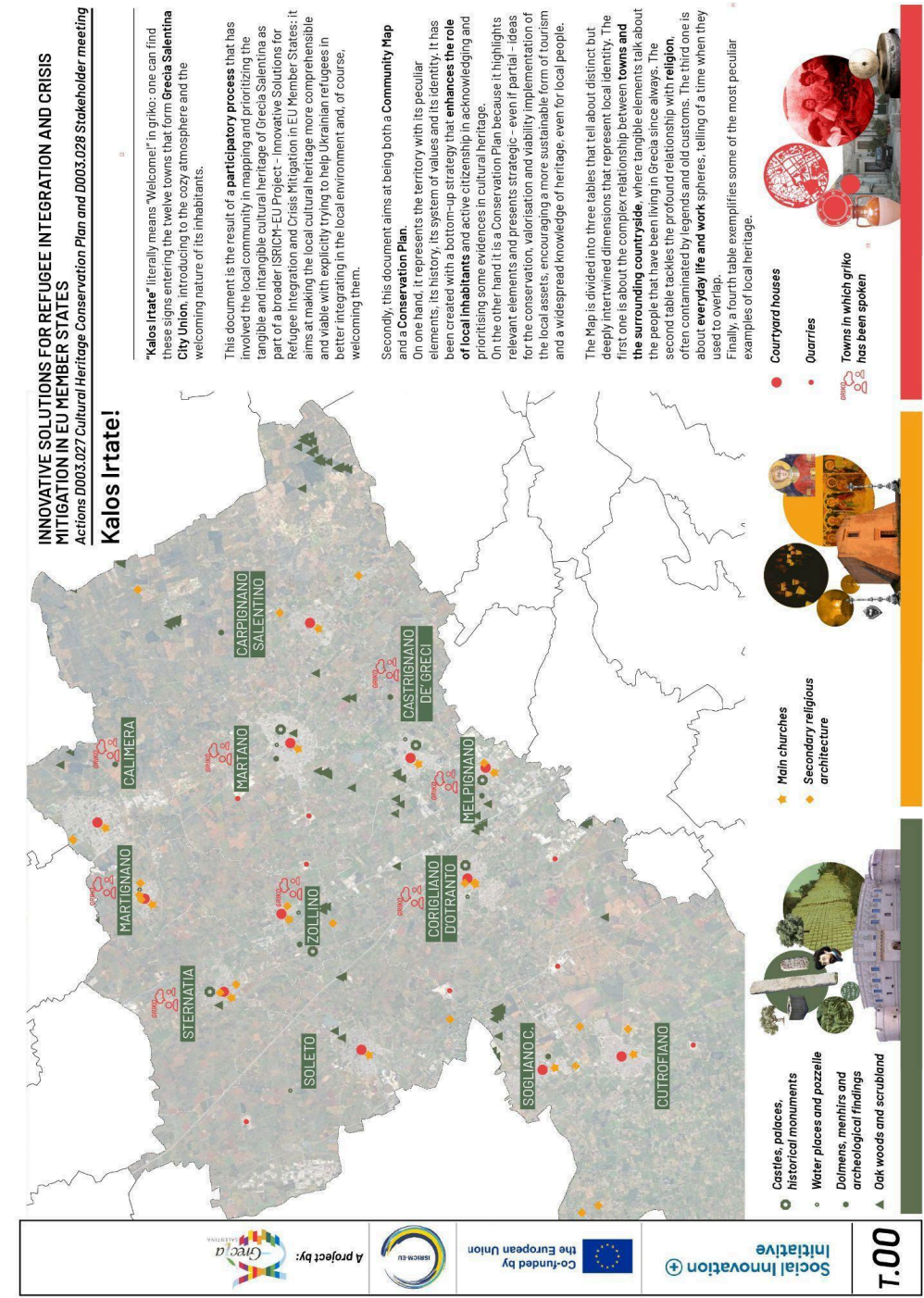
The final leg of the journey followed the coastline and wetlands, passing through the Cerano Nature Reserve and Rauccio Park. The view of the Punta della Contessa salt flats at sunset offered an opportunity to reflect on the value of the landscape not only as an aesthetic heritage but as a resource for crisis mitigation and integration. No less important was the analysis of the agricultural landscape: the typical vineyards lining the road are not merely an economic factor, but a tangible sign of a work culture that has welcomed and integrated diverse influences for centuries.

A.7.7 Conclusions and Final Reflections

The 409 km traveled confirmed that the Lecce-Brindisi corridor is not merely a connecting route, but an open-air laboratory of cultural integration. The evidence gathered reveals an extremely rich territory, where heritage preservation (from dolmens to Baroque churches, from castles to natural parks) serves as a social glue. This mission underscores how a deep understanding of local roots is the primary tool for building innovative solutions for hospitality and cohesion, transforming the concept of “cultural fusion” into an added value for the region’s future.



A.8 MAPS AND LOCATION OF RESOURCES



T.00 Kalos Irtate!



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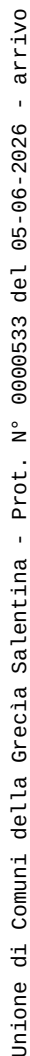
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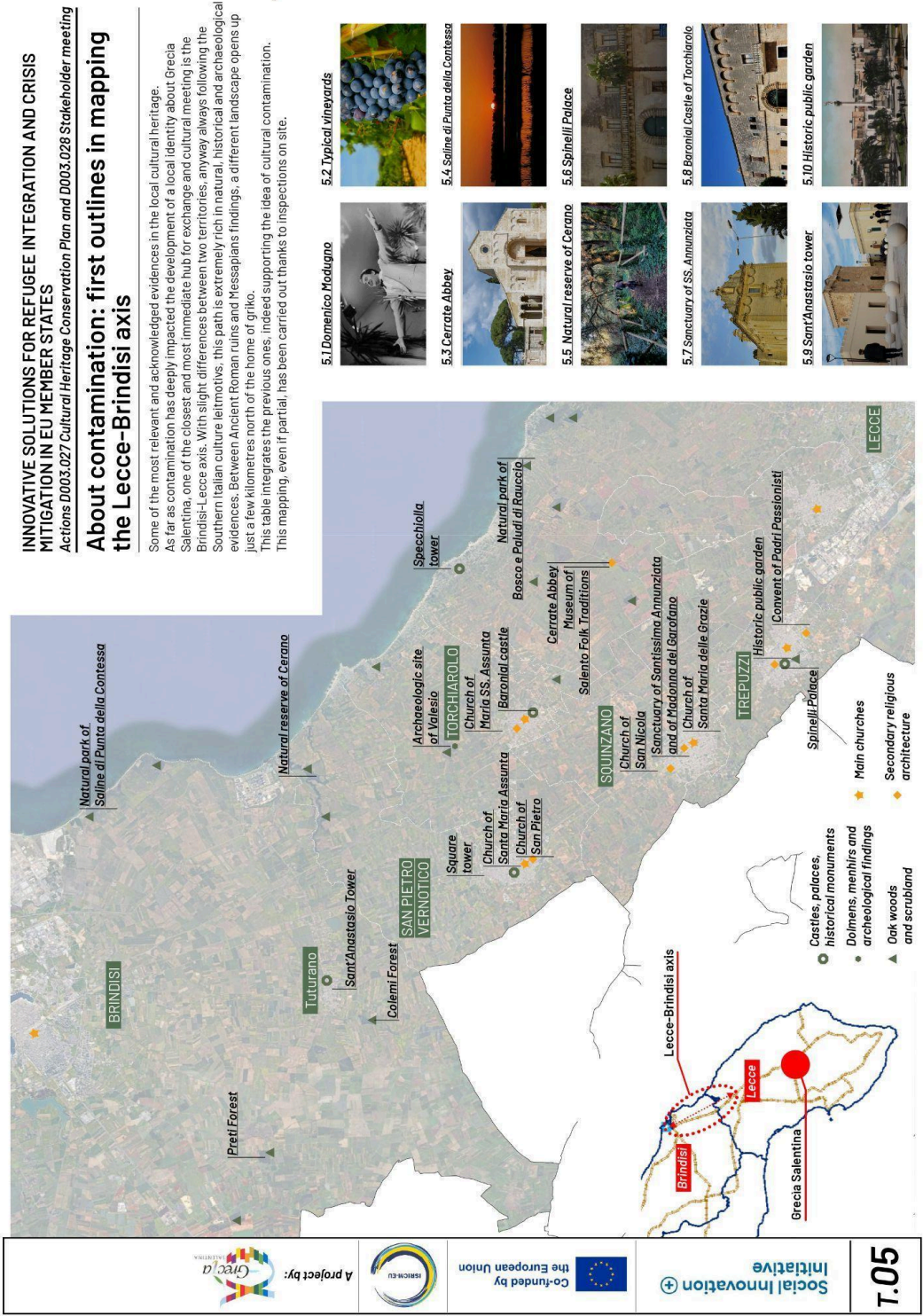


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T. 03 - Of tobacco and quarries: life and work, life is work

INNOVATIVE SOLUTIONS FOR REFUGEE INTEGRATION AND CRISIS MITIGATION IN EU MEMBER STATES <i>Actions D003.027 Cultural Heritage Conservation Plan and D003.028 Stakeholder meeting</i> Focus on strategic elements			
	2. VITO DOMENICO PALUMBO <i>Calimera</i> Born in Calimera in 1854, Vito Domenico Palumbo was a poet and a scholar. Engaged in the first local peasant struggles, to him we owe a wide written-heritage about songs and poems in Griko. His works have actually had a great impact in the definition of the local identity: not everyone knows that he is the author of one of the most common local traditional songs, Kall Nifita.		5. SANTO STEFANO <i>Soletto</i> Located in the historic centre of Soletto, this church is one of the most important and complete evidences of late Gothic art here in Apulia. Perhaps the personal chapel of Raimondello Del Balzo Orsini, feudal lord of Soletto, its stunning frescoes have been studied for years, representing one of the most expressive mixtures of Western and Eastern cultures.
	1. HOLM-OAK-WOOD <i>Calimera, Carpiignano Salentino, Martignano</i> Located next to Calimera, Carpiignano, Martignano and Melendugno, a holm-oak-wood is one of the most peculiar evidences of the natural heritage in Grecia Salentina. The wood and the sheep-tracks are kept viable thanks to local associations and one of the most relevant subjects in terms of preservation and valorisation, the Natural History Museum in Calimera.		4. POZZELLE <i>Zollino, Corigliano, Martano, Castriignano</i> Pozzelle witness the old way with which usable water was harvested. These round underground structures made of dry stones collected rainwater, naturally filtered it and stored it. Pozzelle are no longer used, but restoring this ancient method could be a powerful and innovative solution to tackle two of the longstanding problems of this territory: the lack of natural water sources and the dry climate, especially in a time of climate emergency.
	3. MENHIR PILAMUZZA <i>Sogliano Cavour</i> Menhir Pilamuzza is just one of the many archaeological evidences one can find just roaming in the countryside. Unfortunately and often not well preserved, these prehistoric works should at least be made more viable and intelligible, raising awareness towards how much time has passed since Grecia Salentina has been inhabited.		6. APIGLIANO <i>Martano, Zollino</i> Apigliano was a Byzantine village built between the towns of Martano and Zollino. Inhabited for several centuries, it has been abandoned, forgotten and later re-discovered. Today, Apigliano is an archaeological site with an ancient cemetery, a deconsecrated chapel and two distinct former farmhouses.
	7. CANTI DI PASSIONE <i>Castriignano, Corigliano, Calimera, Martano, Martignano, Melipignano, Zollino, Sternatia, Soletto</i> Canti di Passione is the itinerant showcase held in Grecia Salentina the week before Palm Sunday. It features songs and poems in griko that tell the story of Jesus Christ's life and death. Joining the many and peculiar rituals that brighten up the Holy Week in Southern Italy, Canti di Passione is establishing itself as one of the most identifying elements of Grecia Salentina local culture.		9. COURTYARD HOUSES <i>Melipignano, Martano, Corigliano</i> Courtyard houses have been a typical dwelling in Salento and especially in Grecia Salentina: little rooms opened around a common court, often shared with relatives or work colleagues. These houses are still visible in many historic centres, even if they lost their original sharing feature and their sense of community: in a time in which life and work spheres coincided, it was the space where escaping the alienation of rural work was possible.
			10. QUARRIES <i>Cutrofiano, Melipignano</i> Walking by the historic centres one will notice the typical yellowish colour of houses and palaces: the local tuff stone was extracted from quarries spread through the countryside. Used until the late 1900s, most of them are now abandoned, leaving huge sinkholes in the landscape. Nevertheless, quarries are a historic and speleological heritage, telling the story of one of the most relevant local industries and offering an opportunity for renaturalisation and regeneration.



T.05 - On contamination: initial outlines in mapping the Lecce-Brindisi axis

A.9 SCAN OF SAMPLE QUESTIONNAIRE (Risks, challenges, opportunities)



NOME E COGNOME:

PAOLO MELE

ENTE:

RANDOM

QUESTIONARIO VALUTAZIONE

INDAGINE RELATIVA AL PERCORSO "RACCONTACI LA GRECIA"

Gli obiettivi e le finalità del laboratorio sono stati esposti in modo chiaro e comprensibile?

1	2	3	4	5
☐	☐	☐	☐	☒

Come valuta la capacità dei facilitatori di guidare il gruppo e gestire le attività?

☐	☐	☐	☒	☐
--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	-------------------------------------	--------------------------

Ha sentito di avere spazio a sufficienza per esprimere liberamente le sue idee e opinioni?

☐	☐	☐	☐	☒
--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	-------------------------------------

I suoi contributi sono stati ascoltati con attenzione e considerati preziosi per il lavoro comune?

☐	☐	☐	☐	☒
--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	-------------------------------------

Quanto ritiene sia stato utile confrontarsi con altri stakeholder per identificare i beni della comunità?

☐	☐	☐	☒	☐
--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	-------------------------------------	--------------------------

Le attività pratiche (es. mappatura, brainstorming) sono state coerenti con il tema dei beni culturali?

☐	☐	☐	☐	☒
--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	-------------------------------------

Il tempo dedicato alle discussioni e alle attività è stato sufficiente per approfondire i temi trattati?

☐	☐	☐	☒	☐
--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	-------------------------------------	--------------------------

Ritiene che i risultati di questo laboratorio possano contribuire concretamente alla valorizzazione dei beni culturali locali?

☐	☐	☐	☒	☐
--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	-------------------------------------	--------------------------

Complessivamente, quanto si ritiene soddisfatto dell'esperienza vissuta oggi?

☐	☐	☐	☒	☐
--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	-------------------------------------	--------------------------

Quanto sarebbe interessato a partecipare a nuovi incontri o iniziative legate a questo progetto?

☐	☐	☐	☐	☒
--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	-------------------------------------

Altro:

APPREZZO CHE SI SIA PARTITI DAL PATRIMONIO
PER PARLARE DI INTEGRAZIONE, APPROCCIO
INNOVATIVO.





NOME E COGNOME:

PAOLA DURANTE

ENTE:

Zoom Culture ETS

PROFILO STAKEHOLDER

INDAGINE RELATIVA ALL'ATTIVITÀ DI INGAGGIO

A. INQUADRAMENTO DEL PARTECIPANTE

- Ente/Organizzazione di appartenenza:
- Ruolo ricoperto:
- Ambito prevalente di attività:

Zoom Culture ETS

RAPPRESENTANTE LEGALE

- ☐ Amministrazione pubblica
- ☐ Associazione culturale
- ☐ Operatore turistico
- ☐ Istituzione scolastica/formativa
- ☒ Terzo settore
- ☐ Impresa privata
- ☐ Esperto / ricercatore
- ☐ Altro (specificare)

- Anni di esperienza nel territorio:

- ☐ 0-5
- ☐ 5-10
- ☒ 10-20
- ☐ oltre 20

- Livello di coinvolgimento attuale nelle politiche di valorizzazione del patrimonio:

- ☐ Nessuno
- ☒ Occasionale
- ☐ Continuativo
- ☐ Coordinamento / responsabilità diretta





NOME E COGNOME:

Luca Rossetto

ENTE:

Leone

RISCHI DEL PIANO

INDAGINE RELATIVA ALLA PROPOSTA DI CONSERVAZIONE DEI BENI

A. RISCHIO. Indichi fino a tre rischi principali per la conservazione del patrimonio nel territorio.

*Il rischio è quello di rendere
meno accessibile il bene materiale
e di far perdere di vista
con i device digitali (smartphone,
laptop, tablet).*

B. PROBABILITÀ

☐ BASSA

☒ MEDIA

☐ ALTA

C. IMPATTO

☐ BASSO

☒ MEDIO

☐ ALTO

D. POSSIBILE MISURA DI MITIGAZIONE. Indichi fino a tre misure di mitigazione complessiva.

*Si può trovare un modo per rendere
facilmente accessibile i libri
delle schede di ricerca
digitali. Con anche gli archivi
possiamo facilmente accedere al tutto.*



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NOME E COGNOME:

ENTE:

SFIDE DEL PIANO

INDAGINE RELATIVA ALLA PROPOSTA DI CONSERVAZIONE DEI BENI

A. Quali sfide operative dovranno essere affrontate per rendere efficace la strategia?

- ☐ COORDINAMENTO INTER-ISTITUZIONALE
- ☒ COINVOLGIMENTO DELLE NUOVE GENERAZIONI
- ☐ SOSTENIBILITÀ ECONOMICA
- ☐ EQUILIBRIO TRA SVILUPPO E TUTELA
- ☒ INTEGRAZIONE INTERCULTURALE
- ☐ ALTRO

Altro:

Approfondimento libero:

La sfida è quella di rendere interessante
e interessante il patrimonio culturale
e di chi potrebbe essere
meno interessato (maee pensare o
popolazione giovane).



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NOME E COGNOME:

Lorenzo Rossi

ENTE:

Koro

OPPORTUNITÀ DEL PIANO

INDAGINE RELATIVA ALLA PROPOSTA DI CONSERVAZIONE DEI BENI

A. Quali opportunità può generare una strategia strutturata di conservazione?

- ☐ RAFFORZAMENTO IDENTITARIO
- ☒ TURISMO CULTURALE SOSTENIBILE
- ☒ INNOVAZIONE DIGITALE
- ☐ NUOVE ECONOMIE LOCALI
- ☐ COOPERAZIONE TERRITORIALE
- ☐ PROIEZIONE INTERNAZIONALE

Altro:

Descrivere una opportunità ritenuta prioritaria:

*Credo che il piano di conservazione dei
beni possa essere una valida opportunità
per conservare i beni materiali che
sono poco accessibili e di cui ha
difficoltà mettere (esempio materiali)*



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