



**CONSEIL SCIENTIFIQUE DE L'ICOMOS**  
**PLAN SCIENTIFIQUE TRIENNAL (TSP) 2021-2024**

**PATRIMOINE CULTUREL ET**  
**ACTION CLIMATIQUE**



**International Council on  
Monuments and Sites**  

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**Conseil International  
des Monuments et des Sites**

#### **Remerciements**

A tous les Comités scientifiques internationaux, Comités Nationaux et Groupes de travail qui ont contribué en temps et en efforts à l'enquête du rapport annuel 2020, et donc à la préparation de ce rapport, tous les membres de l'ICOMOS vous remercient. En nous fournissant à tous des exemples, des idées et des études de cas, ce nouveau Plan scientifique triennal 2021-2024 (PST) voit le jour. Merci.

Les trois années à venir offriront de nombreuses opportunités de renforcement des capacités, de collaboration et de dialogue. Des défis et des opportunités que le réseau ICOMOS partagera. Nous vous encourageons à vous impliquer.

Ce rapport a été compilé par un petit groupe de travail composé de volontaires pour le Plan scientifique triennal 2021-2024, qui a été établi par le Conseil Consultatif au début de l'année 2021 pour entreprendre la mise en œuvre du rapport du Plan scientifique triennal Reboot 2019-2021. Il était présidé par l'Officier du Conseil scientifique Sheridan Burke (Australie, auteur du chapitre 2 et de la question 1) et comprenait Christer Gustafsson (Suède, auteur de la question 2) et une équipe enthousiaste de volontaires du Conseil consultatif : Oliver Sukrow (Autriche, auteur de la question 5), Kate Lim (Philippines, auteur de la question 3) et Graciela Mota (Mexique, auteur de la question 4), qui ont tous généreusement fourni de nombreuses heures d'analyse collaborative et de contribution. L'engagement intergénérationnel et la composition multirégionale et interdisciplinaire sont typiques du réseau ICOMOS. Les nombreuses contributions des autres membres de l'ICOMOS au développement du PST21-24 sont reconnues et appréciées par vos collègues de l'ICOMOS. Merci à Clare Moore Designs et Marita Smith qui se sont portées volontaires pour aider à l'édition finale et à la mise en page – à partir de nombreux auteurs différents, un rapport cohérent a émergé grâce à votre patience et vos compétences.

Les conseils et la contribution de Will Megarry (Irlande, auteur des chapitres 1 et 2), le nouveau point focal du groupe de travail de l'ICOMOS sur le changement climatique et le patrimoine (CCHWG), ont été sages, intensifs et très appréciés par le groupe de travail du PST. Nous attendons avec impatience le déploiement de la stratégie d'engagement du CCHWG et le Plan scientifique triennal 2021-2024 à venir.

Sheridan Burke

Mikel Landa

Christer Gustafsson

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### **ICOMOS et son penchant pour les ACRONYMES**

Pour entrer en contact avec les Comités scientifiques internationaux (CSI) et pour comprendre les acronymes utilisés dans ce rapport, vous trouverez ci-dessous la liste actuelle des CSI de l'ICOMOS. Elle est régulièrement mise à jour sur le site web de l'ICOMOS, avec la liste des Comités nationaux.

#### **Adresses et contacts des Comités scientifiques internationaux**

**ISCARSAH** : Comité sur l'analyse et la restauration des structures du patrimoine architectural

**ICAHM** : Comité international de la gestion du patrimoine archéologique

**ISCCCL** : Comité international des paysages culturels ICOMOS-IFLA

**CIIC** : Comité international des itinéraires culturels

**ICTC** : Comité international sur le tourisme culturel

**ISCEAH** : Comité international sur le patrimoine de l'architecture en terre

**ISCEC** : Comité international sur l'économie de la conservation

**ISCES** : Comité scientifique international sur l'énergie et le développement durable

**IcoFort** : Comité international sur les fortifications et le patrimoine militaire

**CIPA** : Comité international pour la Documentation du patrimoine

**CIVVIH** : Comité international des villes et villages historiques

**ICIP** : Comité international sur l'interprétation et présentation des sites culturels patrimoniaux

**ICICH** : Comité international sur le patrimoine culturel immatériel

**ICLAFI** : Comité international sur les questions légales, administratives et financières

**PRERICO** : Comité international sur les sites de religion et de rituels

**IPHC** : Comité international pour le patrimoine historique polaire

**ICORP** : Comité international sur la préparation aux risques

**CAR** : Comité international pour l'art rupestre

**ISCSBH** : Comité international sur le patrimoine bâti partagé

**ISCV** : Comité international sur le vitrail

**ISCS** : Comité international de la pierre

**Theophilos** : Comité sur la théorie et la philosophie de la Conservation et de la Restauration

**CIF** : Comité international pour la formation

**IIBC** : Comité international du bois

**ICUCH** : Comité international du patrimoine culturel subaquatique

**CIIV** : Comité international sur l'architecture vernaculaire

**ISC20C** : Comité scientifique international sur le patrimoine du 20<sup>e</sup> siècle

**ISCIH** : Comité international sur le patrimoine industriel



# LA CRISE CLIMATIQUE

## PLAN SCIENTIFIQUE TRIENNAL 2021-24 DE L'ICOMOS

**Le changement climatique est la plus grande menace à laquelle l'humanité et son patrimoine culturel sont confrontés. La gravité de la situation a été reconnue lors de l'Assemblée générale de l'ICOMOS de 2020, qui a déclaré une urgence climatique et écologique et a appelé les autres organisations culturelles et patrimoniales à faire de même. Elle a également appelé à une action collective urgente de la part de tous les acteurs concernés pour sauvegarder le patrimoine culturel et naturel du changement climatique, reconnaissant que les pratiques, mécanismes et méthodologies patrimoniales existants pourraient devoir changer ou être complétés. L'Assemblée a décidé de manière significative que, pour la première fois, son prochain Plan scientifique triennal (PST 2021-2024) serait axé sur l'action en matière de changement climatique, et a décidé de soutenir le travail de collaboration entre tous ses Comités et membres pour la présentation du PST 2021-2024 à l'Assemblée générale de 2021.**

Il s'agit du premier Plan scientifique triennal de l'ICOMOS qui tente de manière ambitieuse de coordonner les efforts des membres et des Comités pour se concentrer sur cette seule question scientifique. Il propose trois années d'engagement dédié par le Conseil scientifique de l'ICOMOS et les Comités nationaux, les Comités scientifiques internationaux, les Groupes de travail et le Groupe de travail sur le changement climatique et le patrimoine (CCHWG). Il y a deux facteurs clés pour ce plan.

Le premier facteur clé est le rapport révolutionnaire *Un futur pour nos passés (Future of Our Pasts)* qui a été préparé par le CCHWG pour l'ICOMOS en 2019. Ce document a souligné, pour la première fois, les nombreuses intersections entre le patrimoine culturel et le climat, et a identifié les principaux défis futurs pour l'action climatique.

Le deuxième facteur clé est l'enquête du Conseil scientifique auprès de tous les Comités et Groupes de travail de l'ICOMOS sur les initiatives liées au changement climatique dans les rapports annuels des Comités 2020, alignés sur les thèmes clés du rapport *Un futur pour nos passés*. Plus important encore, l'enquête a demandé aux répondants d'identifier les domaines dans lesquels un soutien, une collaboration et une orientation étaient nécessaires.

Ces deux facteurs clés nous ont fourni à la fois un aperçu des activités actuelles et une feuille de route pour les orientations futures. Ce PST 2021-2024 tente de marier les deux, en fournissant une vue d'ensemble des thèmes clés et des points d'action, tout en identifiant également les opportunités et les orientations futures pour l'ICOMOS et ses Comités.

Ce qui est clair, c'est que de nombreux membres de la communauté ICOMOS sont déjà engagés de manière significative dans l'action climatique sur une série de fronts. Des conférences à la mise en réseau en passant par la formation et l'engagement politique, les Groupes de travail, les Comités et le Secrétariat de l'ICOMOS sont déjà des acteurs clés dans le mouvement plus large du patrimoine climatique. Des initiatives telles que le Réseau Patrimoine et Climat, la prochaine réunion d'experts GIEC-UNESCO-ICOMOS 2021, et les contributions à la mise à jour du document d'orientation de l'UNESCO sur les effets du changement climatique sur le patrimoine mondial témoignent de l'ampleur et de la grande ambition de cette action.

Pourtant, l'une des principales conclusions de l'enquête était également le fort désir, parmi d'autres parties de la communauté ICOMOS, d'un soutien et d'un dialogue accrus sur le changement climatique, et d'une collaboration sur les questions climatiques. Cela inclut une plus grande collaboration et communication au sein de l'ICOMOS, ainsi qu'un désir de construire des réseaux avec des acteurs pertinents en dehors de l'organisation.

Le désir de s'engager plus pleinement dans les modes de connaissance et les systèmes de savoir traditionnels est également ressorti clairement des réponses à l'enquête, et cela s'aligne fortement avec l'Accord de Paris et les thèmes du rapport *Un futur pour nos passés*, notamment les

connaissances écologiques traditionnelles dans les stratégies d'adaptation au climat, la réduction du carbone et des gaz à effet de serre et la réalisation d'une ambition élevée pour

**HIGH AMBITION**  
Using cultural heritage as a driver to enhance ambition to cut greenhouse gas emissions and achieve global targets

**HERITAGE AND CLIMATE COMMUNICATION**  
Every place has a climate story, positive or negative. These stories are a powerful way to communicate urgency, build social cohesion and resilience and promote the significance of climate change impacts on heritage places

**HERITAGE, RESEARCH AND CLIMATE SCIENCE**  
Developing more effective responses to climate change by using the trans-disciplinary fields of heritage to better understand climate processes and records of human interactions with environments through time

**CLIMATE CHANGE, HERITAGE AND EDUCATION**  
Emphasising the importance of education and knowledge exchange across a wide range of stakeholders including heritage management, transdisciplinary research, climate science and endogenous ways of knowing about climate change.

**CULTURAL HERITAGE MANAGEMENT WITH CLIMATE SCIENCE IN POLICY**  
Creating synergies between heritage-based knowledge and policy relating to climate change. Promoting integrated climate change and heritage based policy decisions by understanding the contribution of heritage to society and the impacts of climate change on heritage places and values.

l'action climatique. Cela reflète également l'importance de la justice climatique et de la justice sociale, ainsi que l'alignement de l'action climatique de l'ICOMOS avec les objectifs de durabilité des Nations Unies.

Le rapport *Un futur pour nos passés* a abordé de manière assez détaillée l'importance de la communication et de la collaboration en matière de climat ; plus précisément, il met en avant la nécessité de s'appuyer sur la meilleure science possible (y compris les systèmes de connaissances traditionnelles) pour mieux comprendre les impacts et l'adaptation, et faire en sorte que les politiques et les actions en matière de climat soient justes et équitables. La clé de tout cela est l'immense pouvoir de communication des individus et des lieux. Les études de cas et les histoires font du patrimoine un atout puissant pour l'action climatique et l'ICOMOS est dans une position unique pour promouvoir et partager ces histoires.

Au niveau organisationnel, l'ICOMOS doit également poursuivre ses efforts de collaboration de haut niveau et de développement de politiques tout en offrant un soutien de base aux Comités pour encourager l'action climatique. De nombreux Comités estiment qu'ils ne disposent pas des capacités et connaissances nécessaires pour s'engager de manière significative dans l'action climatique. De nombreuses ressources pertinentes sont ou ont été développées par l'ICOMOS ou d'autres organisations ces dernières années (par exemple, le *Climate Vulnerability Index*), et celles-ci pourraient être plus accessibles aux membres. D'autres actions peuvent inclure l'intégration de la culture du carbone à tous les niveaux de l'organisation et la collaboration avec les Comités scientifiques pour identifier les lacunes et développer et partager les outils et ressources de formation appropriées. Ce soutien deviendra de plus en plus important à mesure que les méthodologies d'évaluation et de vulnérabilité existantes s'adapteront à la crise climatique et que de nouveaux outils apparaîtront pour combler les lacunes. Ce sera un défi, mais la résilience et l'ingéniosité des plus de 10 000 membres de l'ICOMOS est une force à exploiter.

Ce PST 2021-2024 a été conçu pour être une plateforme dynamique d'engagement, d'apprentissage partagé et de collaboration pour les Comités et les membres. Le Conseil scientifique, en collaboration avec le CCHWG, rendra régulièrement compte au Conseil d'administration de ses progrès. Les Comités seront invités à rendre compte de leurs activités et de leurs besoins, et les réunions annuelles du Conseil consultatif permettront de mettre à jour tous les membres de l'ICOMOS et de partager les résultats et les initiatives. Un certain nombre de recommandations organisationnelles devront être examinées par le Conseil

d'administration et bénéficier de ressources pour leur mise en œuvre. L'urgence de la question est bien comprise à tous les niveaux.

**Un élément fondamental de la réponse de l'ICOMOS doit être la reconnaissance du fait que le changement climatique est un phénomène culturel distinct. De la révolution industrielle à aujourd'hui, l'action humaine et la culture ont été au cœur de la crise. Les Comités nationaux et scientifiques internationaux et les groupes de travail de l'ICOMOS ont estimé qu'ils avaient un rôle à jouer pour souligner l'urgence et promouvoir l'action climatique auprès du grand public et des collègues professionnels. L'importance de cette communication sur le climat, l'accent mis sur l'urgence et la montée de l'ambition étaient des thèmes clés de *Un futur pour nos passés* et cette reconnaissance reflète clairement une compréhension profonde et une croyance dans la valeur et le pouvoir de la culture et du patrimoine pour la société dans son ensemble. Fondamentalement, nous ne pouvons pas nous adapter pour sortir de cette crise. Une action significative, juste et globale est nécessaire pour réaliser le changement, et le patrimoine culturel est un élément clé de la solution.**





# Exploiter les énergies de l'ICOMOS

## PLAN SCIENTIFIQUE TRIENNAL 2021-24 DE L'ICOMOS

### Faire face à l'urgence du changement climatique

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Il s'agit du premier Plan scientifique triennal de l'ICOMOS à tenter de manière ambitieuse un effort coordonné entre les membres et les Comités pour se concentrer sur une seule question scientifique. L'urgence des impacts du changement climatique exige une telle attention de notre part à tous.

Lors de la 20<sup>e</sup> Assemblée générale virtuelle de décembre 2020, les membres de l'ICOMOS ont résolu à l'unanimité de soutenir le rapport « Climate Change Action Reboot » du Plan scientifique triennal (PST) 2019-21 afin de recentrer tous nos efforts conjoints sur l'action contre le changement climatique, en identifiant de manière collaborative les moyens d'élargir les connaissances et de partager les bonnes pratiques en matière de réponses au changement climatique.

**PST 21-24 OBJECTIF 1 : Développer et identifier les actions, la recherche et la documentation sur le changement climatique du patrimoine à travers le réseau de l'ICOMOS et les rendre accessibles.**

**TSP 21-24 OBJECTIF 2 : Recentrer les propositions de réunions et de Symposiums scientifiques de l'ICOMOS 2021-24 sur les impacts du changement climatique sur des lieux et des enjeux patrimoniaux spécifiques.**

L'Assemblée générale a également approuvé le **Programme général de l'ICOMOS 2021-2023** dont la mission est de :

*Promouvoir activement le thème du changement climatique et du patrimoine culturel comme sujet central du résultat du programme scientifique triennal : inclusion des questions et approches du patrimoine culturel dans les travaux scientifiques de base et les politiques sur le changement climatique au niveau national et international.*

Toujours lors de la 20<sup>e</sup> Assemblée générale, l'ICOMOS a déclaré une urgence climatique et écologique et a appelé les autres organisations culturelles et patrimoniales à faire de même. Les principes stratégiques du Plan d'action de l'ICOMOS (2017) : Patrimoine culturel et localisation des Objectifs de développement durable des Nations Unies (ODD) ont donné l'impulsion à l'appel à l'action et au redémarrage du PST 2020-2021.

Sur le **plan externe**, l'ICOMOS a joué un rôle déterminant dans la création du Réseau Patrimoine Climatique (2018), en co-organisant la composante Nature-Culture de la plateforme Panorama (2020) et en fournissant des commentaires sur une série de déclarations et de documents d'orientation à l'échelle mondiale, dont récemment le Projet de Document d'orientation mis à jour sur les impacts du changement climatique sur les biens du patrimoine mondial (unesco.org).

L'ICOMOS participe à une multitude de réunions et de forums internationaux pour faire avancer le débat et la visibilité publique du rôle du patrimoine dans l'adaptation au changement climatique. Avec l'impact de la pandémie de Covid-19, l'accessibilité de ces réunions s'est accrue et les possibilités de participation et d'observation des membres se sont multipliées.

L'avenir de notre passé : Engager le patrimoine culturel dans l'action pour le climat (2019) a examiné les moyens par lesquels le patrimoine culturel peut pousser l'action climatique et a également répertorié les nombreux impacts du changement climatique sur les lieux et les valeurs du patrimoine.

En **interne**, le reboot du Plan scientifique triennal et la feuille de route à préparer par le CCHWG devaient être les principaux engagements des Comités et des membres de l'ICOMOS. Bien que la feuille de route du CCHWG ne se soit pas concrétisée, trois actions majeures ont été initiées par le Conseil scientifique, en collaboration avec une série de Groupes de travail et de Comités de l'ICOMOS qui ont abouti à une feuille de route encore plus inclusive qui s'aligne directement sur la stratégie d'engagement proposée. Ces actions sont les suivantes :

- Enquête auprès de tous les Comités nationaux et scientifiques pour identifier les actions en cours, leurs besoins et espérances de ce que l'ICOMOS pourrait faire

- Planification des Symposiums scientifiques pour décider de thèmes alignés sur les questions de changement climatique
- Planification des thèmes liés à l'action contre le changement climatique pour la Journée internationale des monuments et des sites (18 avril) pour la prochaine période triennale avec les Professionnels émergents.

## Les Comités de l'ICOMOS à l'œuvre

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### OBJECTIF 1 DU PST 20-21

**Développer, identifier et rendre accessibles dans tout le réseau ICOMOS les mesures, la recherche et la documentation sur le changement climatique et le patrimoine.**

Pour répondre à cet objectif du rapport de Relance PST (TSP Reboot), un questionnaire a été intégré dans l'enquête liée au Rapport annuel 2020. Les questions suivantes ont été posées à tous les Comités nationaux et scientifiques internationaux et aux Groupes de travail de l'ICOMOS:

**Q1. Que peut apporter chaque Comité et groupe de travail de l'ICOMOS pour soutenir les lieux patrimoniaux et les pratiques professionnelles dans la lutte contre le changement climatique ?**

**Q2. Que peut faire l'ICOMOS sur le plan organisationnel pour développer et faciliter l'accès au dialogue, à la recherche et à la documentation associant changement climatique et patrimoine ?**

**Q3. Que peuvent faire les membres de l'ICOMOS pour inciter les climatologues à comprendre le rôle que joue le patrimoine culturel dans les réponses et l'action liées au changement climatique ?**

**Q4. Que peut faire l'ICOMOS pour comprendre la répercussion du changement climatique dans les processus et les politiques de conservation du patrimoine et pour adapter les pratiques à cette nouvelle situation ?**

**Q5. Que peut faire l'ICOMOS pour améliorer les politiques et les pratiques afin de minimiser l'impact du changement climatique sur la conservation du patrimoine culturel ?**

L'analyse regroupe les réponses des comités au questionnaire en cinq mesures-clés:

- Améliorer la communication,
- Faciliter la collaboration,
- Développer la recherche et les politiques,
- Renforcer les capacités et
- Respecter les savoirs traditionnels

Les réponses des Comités ont montré qu'il était extrêmement important de sensibiliser le public en racontant des récits sur le changement climatique afin d'améliorer les politiques et les pratiques et, en premier lieu, réduire les impacts du changement climatique sur la conservation du patrimoine culturel. Les Comités tentent d'y parvenir en partageant leurs expériences et en reconnaissant les exemples de bonnes pratiques ainsi qu'en cherchant à resserrer les liens avec les acteurs politiques afin d'intégrer dans les agendas nationaux les thèmes de l'ICOMOS sur le changement climatique.

Raconter des récits sur le changement climatique se fait par le biais de webinaires, de pages Facebook, de conférences, d'exposés ou par la publication de lignes directrices et de manuels. Certains CSI et CN collaborent pour partager leurs expériences, mais de nombreux comités préfèrent collaborer directement avec les décideurs et les dirigeants politiques pour, notamment, reformuler les plans de gestion incluant les risques et les conséquences du changement climatique. La recherche et l'élaboration de politiques se font au sein des comités (en adaptant les politiques de conservation) ou en collaboration avec les agences de gestions locales, les universités ou les collectivités locales.

Ces lignes directrices nouvellement élaborées ou adaptées pourraient soutenir le renforcement des capacités afin de comprendre, éduquer et former les (futurs) experts à relever les défis du changement climatique (par exemple, par le biais de boîtes à outils et de groupes de travail spécialisés).

Même si les savoirs traditionnels sont considérés comme une grande source d'inspiration et de connaissance pour les lieux confrontés aux conséquences du changement climatique au niveau local, les perspectives ascendantes ne sont pas souvent accessibles aux Comités.

Les sites du Patrimoine mondial ont été identifiés comme représentant des opportunités d'études de cas et d'efforts de collaboration.

Comment l'ICOMOS peut-il partager et tirer des leçons de ces initiatives le plus efficacement possible?

# Rapport annuel, résultats de l'enquête : et ensuite?

Les réponses à l'enquête sur le Rapport annuel n'incluaient pas tous les comités et pendant le triennat 2021-24, d'autres comités viendront s'ajouter en faisant état des mesures et initiatives prises en compte à chaque période d'examen du triennat. Ces réponses comprenaient néanmoins des initiatives intéressantes et des études de cas. Pour soutenir avec succès ces concepts, quatre résultats majeurs ont été pointés:

## COMMUNICATIONS

**1. Beaucoup soutiennent l'idée d'un portail en ligne centralisé de l'ICOMOS pour accéder à la documentation, aux conseils, aux discussions, aux solutions, aux éléments de construction et aux forums liés au patrimoine et à la lutte contre le changement climatique (CCA).** Démontrant ainsi le leadership mondial de l'ICOMOS, ce portail pourrait être hébergé sur le site web de l'ICOMOS, avec le soutien de l'ICOMOS sur le plan organisationnel et la contribution administrative des bénévoles de l'ICOMOS et des membres du Groupe de travail sur le changement climatique et le patrimoine (CCHWG).

## RENFORCEMENT DES CAPACITÉS

**2. Les Comités ont besoin d'un ensemble de ressources pour renforcer leurs capacités en matière de lutte contre le changement climatique et le patrimoine culturel.** En partageant simplement les bonnes solutions, les méthodes, les exemples et les études de cas grâce aux boîtes à outils de l'ICOMOS, les membres pourront ainsi renforcer leurs propres capacités et informer les clients, les praticiens et les gouvernements sur la lutte contre le changement climatique et ses liens avec les atouts du patrimoine culturel. Une telle plateforme d'échange de connaissances sera dynamique, en constante évolution et elle sera gérée à juste titre par le GTCCP (CCHWG) (en collaboration avec le Secrétariat). Un exemple-clé de contenu de la boîte à outils serait un résumé analytique du rapport *L'avenir de notre passé* (FOOP) en vue d'un usage plus généralisé. Le rôle des points focaux du GTCCP (CCHWG) dans les GT, CSI et CN dans le suivi, la gestion et le développement de cette plateforme pendant le triennat est une tâche à définir.

## ÉDUCATION ET DISCOURS

**3. Améliorer le contenu et l'accès ponctuel à un calendrier des événements sur le site web de l'ICOMOS renforcera la communication des comités et les opportunités de collaborer.** Le téléchargement d'articles sur les événements nationaux de lutte contre le

changement climatique d'intérêt mondial ainsi que sur les symposiums internationaux élargira l'accès et la participation, en particulier pendant le Covid, où tant de choses ont été mises en ligne. Un programme continu d'engagement thématique sur les questions de changement climatique est recommandé.

#### ENGAGEMENT

**4. De nombreux comités ont reconnu la nécessité d'engager avec les détenteurs des savoirs traditionnels un discours respectueux sur les mesures de lutte contre le changement climatique.** L'exploration d'un engagement et d'un apprentissage adéquats par le biais du Groupe de travail autochtone et du Groupe de travail Notre Dignité Commune-Approches fondées sur les droits (OCD-RBA WG) en collaboration avec le Groupe de travail sur le changement climatique et le patrimoine (CCHWG) serait appréciée.

**5. Les sites du Patrimoine mondial sont l'occasion de partager les expériences et d'impliquer les populations dans des récits sur les enseignements tirés du changement climatique.** Le rôle de l'ICOMOS dans l'évaluation et la gestion du Patrimoine mondial offre un accès et des moyens pour mettre en valeur le travail bien fait et encourager les améliorations.

## L'engagement des membres de l'ICOMOS

**OBJECTIF 2 DU PST 20-21 : Recentrer les réunions et les symposiums scientifiques proposés par l'ICOMOS pour la période 2021-24 sur les impacts du changement climatique qui affectent des lieux et des enjeux patrimoniaux spécifiques.**

En réponse au deuxième objectif du rapport de Relance PST (TSP Reboot), le Conseil scientifique a élaboré des alignements de mesures climatiques pour les symposiums scientifiques annuels de l'ICOMOS et les thèmes de la Journée annuelle des monuments et des sites pour le triennat 2021-2024.

#### THÈMES DES SYMPOSIUMS SCIENTIFIQUES ANNUELS DE L'ICOMOS

**2021 – PATRIMOINE VIVANT** « Comment le changement climatique affectera la compréhension, l'évaluation et la gestion des lieux directement ou immatériellement associés à des événements, ou bien des traditions vivantes avec des idées ou encore des croyances et des œuvres artistiques et littéraires » – le groupe de travail Notre Dignité Commune-Approches fondées sur les droits (OCD-RBA WG) et l'Immatériel (ICICH) ont pris les choses en main.

**2022 – PATRIMOINE RELIGIEUX** « Comment le changement climatique affectera la célébration et la conservation des lieux religieux et rituels importants dans un monde globalisé ». Le Comité international scientifique pour les lieux de religion et de rituel (PRERICO) élaborera le thème des symposiums, en collaboration avec les Comités Immatériel (ICICH), Juridique (ICLAFI) et Archéologique (ICAHM).

**2023 AG – CHANGEMENTS DANS LE PATRIMOINE : RÉSILIENCE - RESPONSABILITÉ - RELATIONS DE DROIT.** Le thème de l'Assemblée Générale 2023 examinera, sous la direction d'ICOMOS Australie, les changements tumultueux du début des années 2020, y compris le changement climatique et le développement durable.



#### THÈMES DE LA JOURNÉE INTERNATIONALE DES MONUMENTS ET DES SITES :

**2022 "Patrimoine et justice climatique"** est le thème proposé pour le 18 avril 2022 afin d'encourager les populations et les acteurs concernés à collaborer par le biais d'un partenariat international, de l'inclusion et de la solidarité pour les groupes les plus vulnérables. Ce sera l'occasion pour les comités de présenter des stratégies de protection des terres et des mers, les risques de catastrophes (causées par le climat, causées par l'homme), le patrimoine vernaculaire, le patrimoine dans les zones de conflit, le patrimoine et la démocratie, le patrimoine autochtone, les paysages effrayants ("Scared-scape") ou le patrimoine sacré : se référer à ODD (SDG) 1, 2, 6, 7, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 et 1.

**2023 "Patrimoine, action pour le climat et transformations innovantes"** est le thème proposé pour le 18 avril 2023: il met l'accent sur l'innovation technologique créative qui intègre la construction de bâtiments traditionnels/historiques de réutilisation adaptée, l'efficacité énergétique des bâtiments et des paysages du patrimoine; il plaide pour la viabilité économique des sites du patrimoine en tant qu'investissements durables pour les villes et implantations futures. Ce sera l'occasion pour les comités de montrer comment le patrimoine

peut faire partie des solutions et des innovations pour lutter contre le changement climatique et aborder les risques de catastrophes (causées par le climat, causées par l'homme), le patrimoine vernaculaire, le patrimoine dans les zones de conflit, le patrimoine et la démocratie, le patrimoine autochtone, les paysages effrayants ("Scared-scape") ou le patrimoine sacré : se référer à ODD (SDG) 4, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17.

## Le prochain triennat

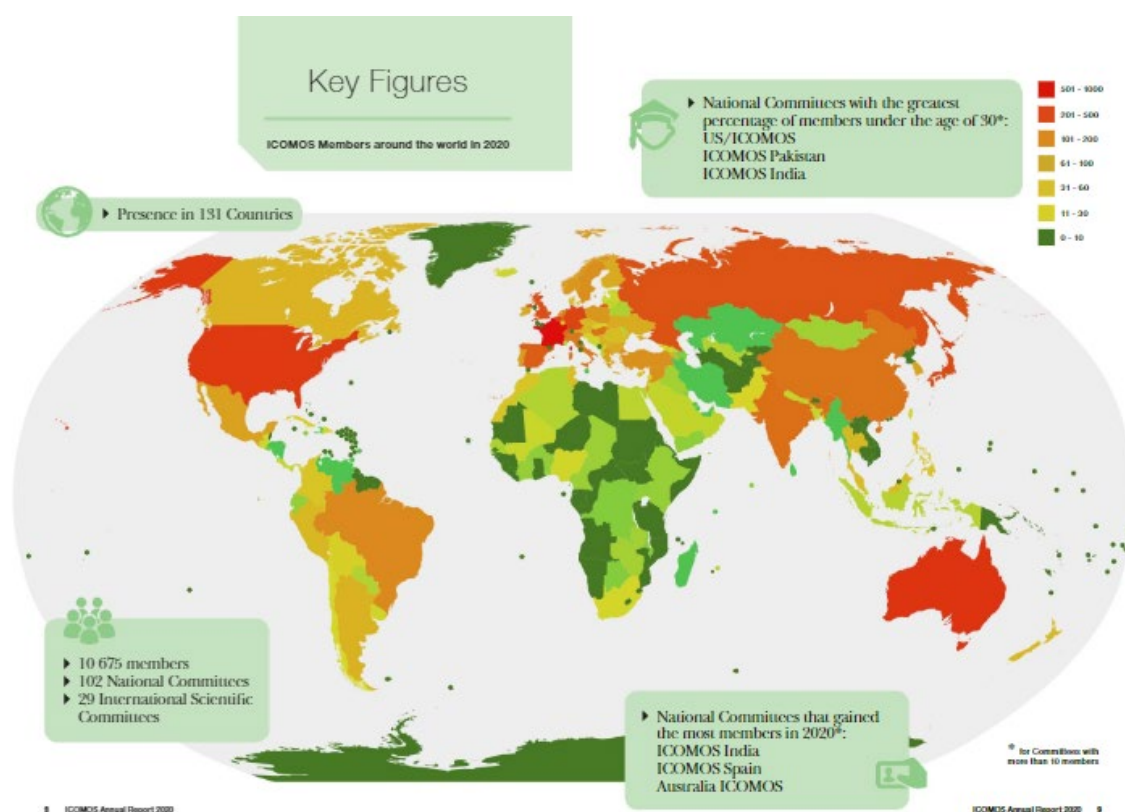
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Les réponses dynamiques des membres et des comités à l'enquête du PST 2021-2024 ont montré que les comités et les membres de l'ICOMOS sont déjà engagés dans un large éventail d'activités liées au changement climatique. Jamais auparavant une seule question n'avait autant uni les 10 000 et quelques membres de l'ICOMOS. L'ICOMOS y joue un rôle important sur le plan organisationnel: par exemple, mettre au point un portail de connaissances en ligne pour les membres; et, pour les comités, renforcer leurs capacités, former les membres et partager les expériences et les études de cas. Même si le réseau de l'ICOMOS et les comités partenaires y voient l'occasion de s'engager sur l'avenir du monde avec les parties prenantes-clés incluant les détenteurs des savoirs traditionnels et les climatologues.

La pandémie de Covid 19 nous a enseigné tous les avantages (et les inconvénients) des communications zoom et de la portée des médias sociaux. Nous avons vu lors de la première Assemblée générale virtuelle que l'ouverture des réunions en ligne a facilité la participation d'un plus grand nombre de membres y compris ceux incapables de voyager mais capables d'utiliser le zoom. C'est une leçon pour la mise en œuvre du Plan Scientifique Triennal – **beaucoup soutiennent l'accès en ligne à la documentation, aux conseils, aux discussions et aux forums** et ce sera le principal canal de communication pendant la durée de ce plan triennal. Un soutien accru de l'ICOMOS sur le plan organisationnel sera nécessaire avec la contribution du GTCCP (CHWG) et des bénévoles de l'ICOMOS.

Nous abordons le prochain triennat avec appréhension quant aux effets continus de la pandémie de Covid 19, nous le terminerons avec un sentiment d'urgence accru si les mesures de l'Accord de Paris échouent. L'ICOMOS et ses membres ont tous un rôle à jouer.





## WHAT NEXT?

### ICOMOS TRIENNIAL SCIENTIFIC PLAN 2021-24

## Plus loin et plus haut

Ce plan est pour toute la communauté ICOMOS un appel à l'action. Le rapport 2019 *L'avenir de notre passé* (FOOP) et l'enquête 2020 sur le Rapport annuel des comités de l'ICOMOS révèlent clairement une volonté d'agir, mais aussi un appel à l'aide et à l'orientation qui demande une réponse organisationnelle. Cette réponse nécessite trois contributions/stratégies-clés qui sont :

1. Les capacités, les connaissances et l'engagement permanent des Comités et des Groupes de travail de l'ICOMOS, en particulier le Groupe de travail sur le changement

climatique et le patrimoine (CCHWG), à partager leur temps et leur expérience afin de développer des ressources communes et de s'aider mutuellement dans l'action pour le climat ;

2. Le soutien et les ressources du Secrétariat de l'ICOMOS et des bénévoles de l'ICOMOS pour aider à créer un portail web et diffuser des documents d'orientation et d'encouragement à l'ensemble de la communauté de l'ICOMOS sur la base d'un plan d'engagement stratégique et
3. L'orientation et la supervision du Conseil scientifique de l'ICOMOS pour le développement continu et la mise en œuvre du Plan Scientifique Triennal 2021-24.

**Les deux éléments-clés de cette stratégie sont : un portail de ressources ICOMOS et un plan d'engagement sur le changement climatique et le patrimoine culturel.**

## Un portail de ressources ICOMOS

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La disponibilité de l'information et des ressources est un élément central pour renseigner l'ensemble de la communauté de l'ICOMOS. Il est prévu de créer un portail web accessible au public et où les comités et les membres de l'ICOMOS pourront accéder à l'information et aux ressources nécessaires pour réaliser leurs ambitions en matière d'action climatique. Le plan décrit la gamme et l'étendue de ces ressources, notamment les histoires et les études de cas, les ressources sur la littératie carbone, les boîtes à outils et les conseils sur les meilleures pratiques pour la gestion du patrimoine et même, l'évaluation de la vulnérabilité et la planification de l'adaptation. La mise en réseau, la collaboration et la participation de la population sont particulièrement recherchées.

Ce portail pourrait être utilisé pour partager des événements et des expériences par le biais d'un calendrier et servir de "guichet unique" ; il serait une boîte à outils pour les Comités scientifiques nationaux et internationaux et les membres qui auraient besoin de ressources pour réaliser l'ambition climatique et promouvoir l'action. Le Secrétariat pourrait l'héberger, mais son contenu serait créé et modéré par les membres du Groupe de travail sur le changement climatique et le patrimoine (CCHWG), avec la contribution des Comités par le biais des points focaux du GTCCP (CCHWG), du Conseil scientifique et des bénévoles de l'ICOMOS. Une validation de principe est présentée ci-dessous.

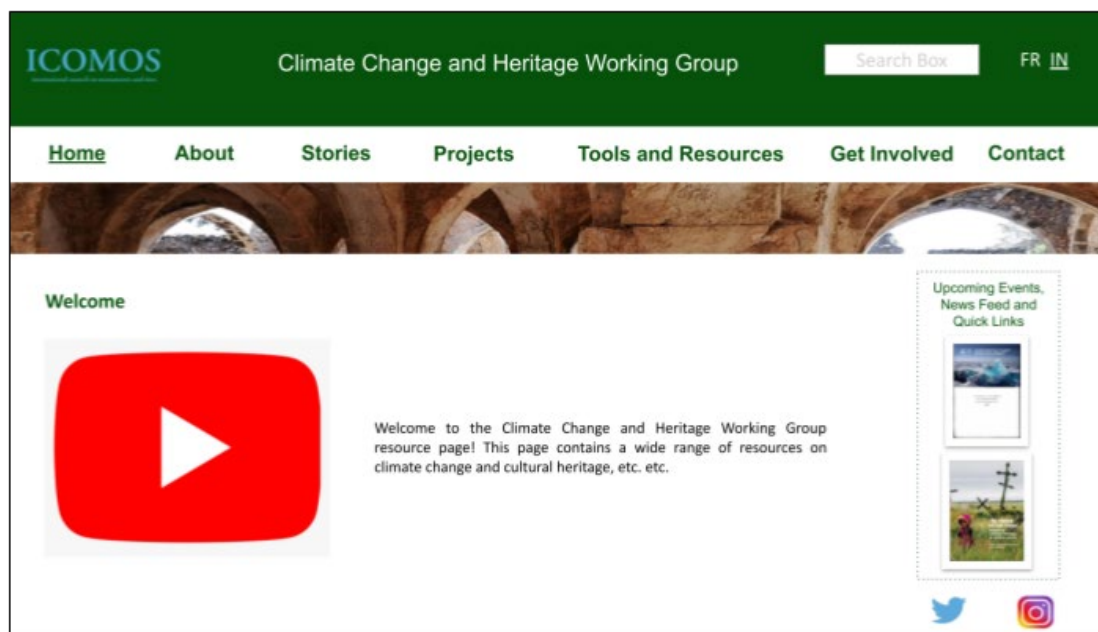


Figure: Examples of potential ICOMOS resource site. Home Page (Above)

## Le groupe de travail sur le changement climatique et le patrimoine

Le Groupe de travail sur le changement climatique et le patrimoine est le mieux placé pour soutenir ce portail et le Plan Scientifique Triennal élargi. Presque toutes les communautés scientifiques nationales et internationales y participent et il s'intègre dans toute la communauté de l'ICOMOS. Le Groupe de travail pourrait élaborer une stratégie d'engagement sur trois ans, alignée sur les thèmes du rapport *L'avenir de notre passé* (FOOP) et du nouveau Plan Scientifique Triennal 2021-24 afin de promouvoir les actions-clés auprès de la communauté ICOMOS au sens large. Elle se concentrerait sur des thèmes et sujets variés à différents moments et les ressources susmentionnées seraient publiées pour coïncider avec ce calendrier. Les Comités scientifiques nationaux et internationaux seraient encouragés à aligner leurs événements et stratégies pour tenir compte de cette stratégie. Toutefois, il est admis que certains sujets seraient plus pertinents que d'autres. Le matériel et les suggestions pourraient être diffusés via le secrétariat de l'ICOMOS et en ligne, via le site du GTCCP (CCHWG).

## **ACTION ICOMOS**

### *PLAN SCIENTIFIQUE TRIENNAL 2021-24*

2022 - Impacts			2023 - Action			2024 - Communication		
January - April	May - August	August - December	January - April	May - August	August - December	January - April	May - August	August - December
Loss & Damage	Adaption Planning	Equity, Justice & Sustainability	Mitigation	Conservation	Tools & Methods	High Ambition	Stressing Urgency	Heritage as an Asset

Table: Example of themes and engagement strategy 2022 - 2024



## Q1: Que peuvent apporter les comités et les groupes de travail de l'ICOMOS pour soutenir la lutte contre le changement climatique dans les lieux patrimoniaux et les pratiques professionnelles?

### Six mesures clés auxquelles les comités peuvent contribuer

Les Comités de l'ICOMOS souhaitent optimiser l'efficacité de leur contribution à la lutte contre le changement climatique. Il serait donc nécessaire d'améliorer les plateformes de communication, tant au niveau de l'organisation au sein de l'ICOMOS qu'à travers les activités des comités et des groupes de travail. Le rôle de leader du GTCCP (CCHWG) et des points focaux des comités respectifs dynamisera ces efforts dans tout l'ICOMOS. Des activités sont prévues dans quatre domaines très ambitieux.

**1. COMMUNICATIONS : Soutenir la création d'un portail en ligne centralisé de l'ICOMOS pour accéder à la documentation**, aux conseils, aux discussions, aux solutions liées au patrimoine et à la lutte contre le changement climatique ainsi qu'aux éléments constitutifs et aux forums. Démontrant le leadership mondial de l'ICOMOS, ce portail serait hébergé via le site web de l'ICOMOS, avec le soutien de l'ICOMOS sur le plan organisationnel et la contribution administrative des bénévoles de l'ICOMOS et des membres du Groupe de travail sur le changement climatique et le patrimoine (CCHWG).

**2. RENFORCEMENT DES CAPACITÉS: Faciliter le regroupement des ressources pour renforcer les capacités de lutte contre le changement climatique et le patrimoine culturel.** En partageant simplement les bonnes solutions, les méthodes, les exemples et les études de cas grâce aux boîtes à outils de l'ICOMOS, les membres pourront renforcer leurs propres capacités, ainsi que sensibiliser les clients, les intervenants et les gouvernements sur la lutte contre le changement climatique et ses liens avec les atouts du patrimoine culturel. Une telle plateforme d'échange des connaissances sera dynamique, en constante évolution et elle sera gérée à juste titre par le GTCCP (CCHWG) (en collaboration avec le Secrétariat). Le rôle des points focaux du GTCCP (CCHWG) dans les GT, CIS et CN dans le suivi, la gestion et le développement de cette plateforme pendant le triennat est une tâche à définir. Un exemple-clé souhaitable de contenu de la boîte à outils serait un résumé analytique du rapport L'avenir de notre passé (FOOP) en vue d'un usage généralisé.

**3. ÉDUCATION ET DISCOURS: L'amélioration du contenu et l'accès ponctuel à un calendrier d'événements** sur le site web de l'ICOMOS multipliera les occasions de communiquer et de collaborer. Le téléchargement d'articles sur les événements nationaux de lutte contre le changement climatique d'intérêt mondial ainsi que sur les symposiums internationaux élargira l'accès et la participation, en particulier pendant le Covid, où tant d'informations ont été mises en ligne.

**4. ENGAGEMENT: De nombreux comités ont reconnu qu'engager avec les détenteurs des savoirs traditionnels un discours respectueux** sur la lutte contre le changement climatique est un manqué et que l'exploration d'un engagement et d'un apprentissage appropriés par le biais du GT autochtone et du GT Notre Dignité Commune-Approches fondées sur les droits (OCD-RBA WG) en collaboration avec le GTCCP (CCHWG) serait appréciée et valorisée.

**Les sites du Patrimoine mondial permettent de partager les expériences** et d'impliquer les communautés dans les histoires sur les leçons tirées du changement climatique. Le rôle de l'ICOMOS dans l'évaluation et la gestion du Patrimoine mondial offre un accès et des moyens pour mettre en valeur le travail bien fait et encourager les améliorations.

### Les contributions en cours des Comités

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- Un séminaire en ligne sur le changement climatique et l'évaluation des risques pour le patrimoine culturel a été proposé par l'ICOMOS Argentine, la Fondation de la ville de La Plata et l'Initiative pour le Patrimoine et le changement climatique en 2020, avec le soutien du GTPE (EPWG)
- Webinaires Caring for Country (Prendre soin de son pays - groupe de travail de l'ICOMOS Australie). L'ICOMOS Australie a mis en place un groupe de travail composé de membres autochtones et non autochtones: le Caring For Country Committee afin d'établir un dialogue autour des questions soulevées en Océanie sur le changement climatique et son impact pour les populations autochtones sur le pays et la culture. Une série de webinaires a débuté mi-2021 pour une durée de trois ans, afin de permettre aux populations autochtones de la région de s'exprimer et de poursuivre la discussion jusqu'à l'AG 2023 à Sydney où un atelier présentiel Caring for Country sera organisé.
- Lignes directrices pour l'archéologie en Antarctique (IPHC). Les lignes directrices élaborées par l'IPHC sur l'archéologie en Antarctique et sur le patrimoine subaquatique dans les régions polaires fourniront des conseils professionnels, notamment sur les meilleures pratiques requises pour répondre au changement climatique. Les engagements à plusieurs niveaux indispensables dans le cadre du Traité sur l'Antarctique ont démontré l'importance d'une large consultation pour fournir des informations et des idées et pour développer l'engagement institutionnel avec le projet de directives. Tous les comités ont été invités à commenter le projet et le GTSD (SDGWG) a déjà approuvé la pertinence de ce projet pour répondre au changement climatique.

### Opportunités

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- L'ICOMOS a l'opportunité de faciliter le partage de l'accès à l'information sur le **changement climatique et le patrimoine par le biais d'une plateforme web**, accessible à tous ses membres et partenaires. Plusieurs comités de l'ICOMOS ont déjà proposé des événements réguliers et des Enews en utilisant les modèles conceptuels et les protocoles disponibles.
- **L'accès au calendrier du site web de l'ICOMOS** pour la publication ponctuelle d'événements nationaux d'intérêt mondial ainsi que de symposiums internationaux serait le bienvenu, renforçant ainsi la participation et les capacités des membres.
- **De nombreux comités ont reconnu que s'engager dans les recherches en cours et dans un dialogue respectueux avec les détenteurs des savoirs traditionnels** sur la lutte contre le changement climatique est un manqué et qu'explorer un tel engagement et un apprentissage appropriés par le biais du GT autochtone et du GT de l'Approche basée sur les droits (OCD-RBA WG) en collaboration avec le GTCCP (CCHWG) serait apprécié et valorisé.

- **Raconter des récits sur le changement climatique liés des sites du Patrimoine mondial** comme exemples et études de cas est une opportunité pour les membres de l'ICOMOS de s'engager localement et globalement. Chaque lieu a une histoire climatique.



## Q2 : Que peut faire l'ICOMOS au niveau organisationnel pour développer et donner accès au dialogue, à la recherche et à la documentation sur le changement climatique et le patrimoine ?

**Cinq actions pour que l'ICOMOS se développe en tant qu'organisation au niveau mondial**

Les Comités de l'ICOMOS ont identifié cinq actions majeures dont l'ICOMOS a besoin au niveau organisationnel pour aider à la mise en œuvre du plan scientifique triennal, pour soutenir le rapport du GIEC ainsi que les ODD de l'ONU dans tous les travaux des comités aux initiatives locales et régionales. Un résumé des réponses des comités figure à l'annexe B.

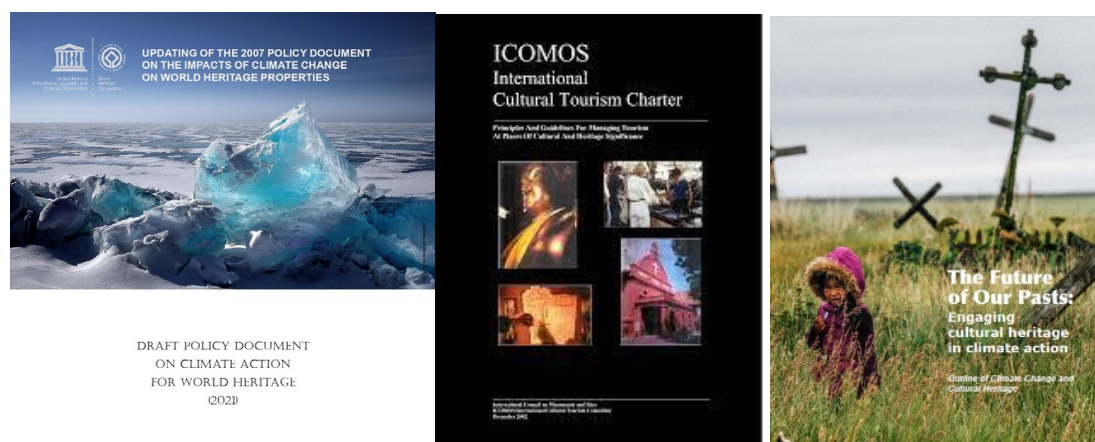
Le rôle du groupe de travail sur le changement climatique et le patrimoine et celui de ses points focaux dans les comités sera déterminant pour la mise en œuvre du PST 2021-2024, l'élaboration de documents de la boîte à outils et le rassemblement de la recherche, avec le



soutien du Secrétariat qui facilite les plateformes de communication organisationnelles. Les actions clés comprennent :

1. Communications et dialogue: en plus de participer à l'élaboration de **politiques de haut niveau et au débat** externe, il est nécessaire de développer une **plateforme ICOMOS centralisée** pour partager l'accès des membres aux informations pertinentes sur le changement climatique, faciliter les liens internationaux et les cadres de collaboration et de recherche, y compris les stratégies d'économie circulaire pour les membres et les comités - **une nouvelle page web ICOMOS**.
2. Ressources pour renforcer les capacités : le **partage** de bons outils, méthodes, exemples et études de cas sur l'action en matière de changement climatique est nécessaire pour aider les comités à renforcer leurs capacités rapidement et avec autorité.
3. Soutien à la collaboration : **un calendrier des conférences et des webinaires de l'ICOMOS sur le changement climatique**, géré par l'ICOMOS pour faciliter l'accès à un large public, et en particulier pour engager les professionnels émergents, serait le bienvenu.
4. L'engagement dans la recherche actuelle et le discours avec les **populations qui détiennent les connaissances traditionnelles en matière de changement climatique** font défaut. Le soutien du groupe de travail autochtone en collaboration avec le CCHWG serait apprécié.
5. Recherche et documentation: il est nécessaire de soutenir et de fournir un accès facile aux **matériaux de référence** et à la recherche actuelle sur le travail intersectoriel, par exemple via les **archives ouvertes** et les initiatives des universités.

### Actions en cours



- Les réglementations et politiques relatives aux normes d'économie d'énergie peuvent être incompatibles avec la préservation des paysages urbains et des bâtiments historiques. Les caractéristiques historiques peuvent disparaître ou être fortement modifiées dans le processus de rénovation (isolation des façades, des toits et des niveaux, remplacement des fenêtres, modification des systèmes de chauffage, etc.) Dans de nombreux pays du monde, c'est un sujet important de discussion, de recherche, de formation et d'éducation, par exemple en Belgique.
- Au Mexique, un diagnostic des sites du patrimoine mondial face au changement climatique sera établi en 2022 à l'occasion du 50ème anniversaire de la Convention du patrimoine mondial.
- L'ICOMOS a fourni une révision et un soutien pour le projet de document de politique sur le changement climatique et le patrimoine mondial en 2021, par le biais du CCHWG.
- Révision de la Charte du tourisme culturel (ISCCT) Le comité du tourisme culturel est en train de mettre à jour et de modifier sa charte et l'impact du changement climatique sera abordé.
- Résumé exécutif sur L'avenir de notre passé (CCHWG) La préparation d'un résumé exécutif du rapport FOOP est proposée comme un outil utile pour tous les Comités.

### **Opportunités clés pour l'ICOMOS**

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- S'engager dans la recherche actuelle et le discours avec **les détenteurs de savoir traditionnel** sur le changement climatique.
- Développer une **plateforme centralisée de l'ICOMOS** pour partager l'accès aux informations pertinentes sur le changement climatique.
- Participer à la **recherche collaborative** sur le rôle du changement climatique et du patrimoine dans l'économie circulaire



# S'ENGAGER AVEC LES PARTENAIRES

PLAN SCIENTIFIQUE TRIENNAL 2021-24

## Q3 : Que peuvent faire les membres de votre comité pour inciter les climatologues et les parties prenantes stratégiques à comprendre le rôle que joue le patrimoine culturel dans les réponses et les actions liées au changement climatique?

### Cinq actions engageant les parties prenantes

Les Comités de l'ICOMOS proposent d'engager les parties prenantes, y compris les climatologues, à travers 5 actions:

- 1. Communication et dialogue :** initier des discussions, construire des réseaux et diffuser des informations à la fois au sein des comités de l'ICOMOS et vers les parties prenantes externes (gouvernement, universités, climatologues, parties prenantes liées au climat, organisations non gouvernementales. Un large éventail de plateformes est identifié) publications/articles de journaux, communiqués de presse, assemblées publiques, webinaires, activités éducatives) pour sensibiliser, partager les connaissances et collaborer à des activités potentielles.
- 2. Ressources pour le renforcement des capacités:** Les comités ont identifié des possibilités d'organiser des activités éducatives et des ateliers à l'intention des gestionnaires publics, des universités et d'autres parties prenantes, où l'on peut discuter de l'action climatique dans le patrimoine et élaborer des projets.
- 3. Collaboration:** Pratiquement toutes les réponses des comités reflètent la nécessité de créer des réseaux et d'étendre les listes de contacts connus de collaborateurs potentiels. L'accent a été mis sur l'inclusion d'étudiants/jeunes spécialistes, de professionnels émergents et/ou d'experts dans le domaine. Les idées comprennent l'établissement d'une équipe d'experts pour soutenir diverses institutions et le

lancement de programmes multidisciplinaires et multisectoriels et d'activités de projets inter-comités de l'ICOMOS.

- 4. Les Comités reconnaissent la nécessité d'être continuellement à jour avec la recherche actuelle et des conseils** sur les sources respectées et les méthodologies des meilleures pratiques (par exemple, les évaluations de vulnérabilité) sont recherchés, pour leur permettre de s'engager avec un éventail de parties prenantes. La nécessité d'un discours respectueux avec les détenteurs de connaissances traditionnelles sur les mesures de lutte contre le changement climatique n'a pas été souvent mentionnée dans les réponses et l'établissement de relations par l'engagement/la collaboration avec des groupes tels que la RBA et le groupe de travail indigène nouvellement formé est donc un point d'action recommandé pour l'ICOMOS.
- 5. Recherche et documentation:** Les comités ont reconnu que pour s'équiper pour l'engagement dans le changement climatique, beaucoup doivent développer et reconnaître les leçons, les connaissances scientifiques dans différents secteurs, qui peuvent être nouvelles pour eux. L'utilisation d'études de cas pour mieux comprendre les problèmes et les points d'action a souvent été citée comme un moyen de s'engager. Les comités ont également constaté qu'il était nécessaire de s'engager dans des stratégies communautaires pour promouvoir la résilience au changement climatique et ont estimé que l'ICOMOS pourrait fournir un cadre juridique pour être des partenaires directs de projets internationaux. Un résumé des réponses des comités figure à l'annexe C.

## Actions en cours

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- **Culture x Climate 2020** était un forum mondial virtuel pour les arts, la culture et l'action climatique basée sur le patrimoine, présenté par le **Climate Heritage Network**. Il s'est déroulé du 12 octobre au 27 novembre, ancré dans la Semaine du patrimoine climatique 2020 (16-22 novembre).

- **Groupe de travail sur les ODD** : il a établi un protocole d'accord avec ONU-Habitat, qui examinera les questions d'urbanisme et les ODD, ainsi qu'un partenariat avec le Fonds du patrimoine mondial, qui cherchera à comprendre comment les politiques et les pratiques en matière de patrimoine peuvent s'associer pour lier le patrimoine et le développement durable. Un partenariat avec Cités et Gouvernements Locaux Unis (CGLU) encouragera également le rôle du patrimoine dans les villes et les villages. Dans tous ces partenariats, les engagements en faveur de l'action climatique peuvent être intégrés. Avec le CCHWG et UN-Habitat, le SDGWG a identifié un projet potentiel de révision du nouvel agenda urbain pour 2022 (Quito+6).
- **Colombia CN**: Chaque comité technique qui fait partie de l'ICOMOS en Colombie, devra entreprendre un travail de révision et d'évaluation de la production de connaissances scientifiques dans différents secteurs (pas seulement celui qui concerne la culture), avec cela il est possible d'articuler différentes perspectives à la gestion du Patrimoine Culturel et de le rapprocher des communautés culturelles qui habitent les différentes régions. Chaque comité doit démontrer le lien entre les différents secteurs sur les questions de droits culturels et comment le patrimoine va renforcer ces liens.

## Opportunités clé pour l'ICOMOS

D'après les résultats de l'enquête, les Comités sont enthousiastes à l'idée d'engager une série de parties prenantes, y compris les climatologues, en identifiant des collaborateurs potentiels et en s'associant avec eux pour diverses activités. Cette collaboration peut se faire au sein de l'organisation ICOMOS, entre les CN et les CSI/GT, et d'autres organisations externes comme le gouvernement, les organisations non gouvernementales, les institutions académiques et les experts individuels. Les activités de collaboration peuvent aller d'un engagement à court terme à un engagement à long terme; cependant, les points d'action immédiate relayés dans les réponses sont plus enclins à des engagements à court terme.

- Le développement d'un programme à long terme au sein de l'ICOMOS est une opportunité intéressante à développer dans le cadre du PST 2021-2024, peut-être sur une base thématique continue, en examinant les aspects du changement climatique

où l'expérience et la recherche peuvent être partagées sur une période de temps convenue.

- Les études de cas mentionnées peuvent être intéressantes pour les comités qui prévoient d'examiner les points d'action programmatiques et de recherche qui nécessitent également des partenariats solides.
- Un discours approprié avec les détenteurs de connaissances traditionnelles est un manqué apparent dans l'expérience des comités et doit être examiné plus en profondeur par les comités et les groupes de travail de l'ICOMOS.
- Il est également nécessaire d'améliorer les réseaux et le partage des connaissances en utilisant les plates-formes numériques basées sur Internet (par exemple, le site Web, les médias sociaux) pour favoriser la diffusion de l'information et les collaborations.
- Outre l'engagement des experts et les dispositions institutionnelles, il est nécessaire d'encadrer les défenseurs du patrimoine et la nouvelle génération et de collaborer avec eux. De nombreux comités s'engagent auprès des professionnels émergents qui lancent et dirigent des activités sur l'action climatique en faveur du patrimoine.

# ADAPTER LES PRACTIQUES

PLAN SCIENTIFIQUE TRIENNAL 2021-24

## Q4 : Que peut faire votre comité pour comprendre les répercussions du changement climatique sur les processus et les politiques de conservation du patrimoine, et pour adapter les pratiques à l'évolution de la situation?

### Six domaines d'action clés ont été identifiés pour l'adaptation des pratiques

De nombreux comités de l'ICOMOS s'engagent à évaluer la vulnérabilité et à comprendre les impacts sur les sites et les matériaux du patrimoine. Les facteurs climatiques sont reconnus et les mécanismes d'impact sont évidents - le tableau 1 du rapport FOOP ci-dessous résume de manière pratique les facteurs et les impacts. Les comités produisent ou adaptent des documents de pratique et d'orientation en conséquence. Un résumé des réponses des comités figure à l'annexe D. Les principales actions sont les suivantes:

1. **Sensibilisation et engagement auprès du public** : accroître l'état des connaissances sur le changement climatique, promouvoir les méthodes et solutions de meilleures pratiques patrimoniales pour les impacts du changement climatique, améliorer la collaboration sur les politiques de changement climatique et fournir des conseils et un soutien en matière de préparation aux risques liés au changement climatique.
2. **Produire des outils et des cadres** pour définir les vulnérabilités et les indicateurs du changement climatique: pour aider les membres à comprendre les modèles d'impacts et à partager l'expérience des mesures d'adaptation dans la gestion du patrimoine, y compris les études de cas et les enquêtes scientifiques. Les plans de gestion sont le véhicule par lequel la vulnérabilité au changement climatique, l'adaptation et l'atténuation peuvent être documentées et le point de départ d'une planification à plusieurs échelles, du global au local.



3. **Diffuser des solutions** par le biais de différentes conférences, séminaires, webinaires, discussions et congrès, ainsi que des présentations sur les éléments à prendre en compte dans la pratique de la protection du patrimoine en raison du changement climatique.
4. **Collaboration** et renforcement de la planification de la coopération pour contribuer aux activités internationales, depuis la récente révision du document Action climatique pour le patrimoine mondial jusqu'aux réunions de la COP et au rapport du GIEC. Cela favorisera à son tour une recherche plus multidisciplinaire au sein des CN et des CSI de l'ICOMOS et à l'extérieur de l'ICOMOS.
5. **Le renforcement des capacités** pour faire face au changement climatique - en particulier la formation - et les collaborations internes et avec des groupes et partenaires externes sont en cours ou en phase de planification. Le rapport de l'IPCC ainsi que les SDG de l'ONU peuvent être le point de départ d'une discussion, par exemple lors de webinaires, pour reconnaître, documenter et suivre les pratiques du patrimoine culturel associées au changement climatique et ce à quoi les comités peuvent contribuer pour atteindre les différents objectifs et cibles.
6. **Récupérer et respecter les connaissances traditionnelles**, évaluer leurs avantages pour l'adaptation, y compris l'utilisation de matériaux/techniques de construction organiques et naturels traditionnels et la gestion des terres. L'utilisation de lieux patrimoniaux tels que les sites du patrimoine mondial comme points focaux pour le suivi des impacts et des implications du changement climatique, le développement de politiques et la fourniture de formations est une opportunité de collaboration clé pour les comités de l'ICOMOS. Il y a tant d'histoires sur le climat à partager.

## Actions en cours au sein des Comités

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- **Le NCWG d'Inde** crée une base de données nationale sur les impacts du changement climatique sur les sites du patrimoine, afin d'aider à comprendre les modèles d'impact et de développer des outils et des cadres pour les mesures d'atténuation dans la gestion du patrimoine.

- **Le CN de Turquie** travaille sur l'évaluation de la vulnérabilité en définissant des zones pilotes (telles que les sites du patrimoine mondial de la Turquie et d'autres sites du patrimoine culturel classés).
- **Le CN de Russie** soutient la fourniture d'équipements pour surveiller les impacts sur l'état des monuments à l'air libre.

## Opportunités clé pour l'ICOMOS

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- L'enquête montre qu'il est nécessaire que les comités s'engagent plus systématiquement et stratégiquement dans le développement et l'accès au dialogue, à la recherche interdisciplinaire, à la documentation liant le changement climatique et le patrimoine culturel. Il est également nécessaire de s'engager et d'apprécier le rôle que les connaissances traditionnelles jouent dans la gestion et l'adaptation des sites.
- Il y a une lacune à combler et d'évidentes opportunités à considérer davantage par l'ICOMOS sur le plan organisationnel dans la promotion de la recherche interdisciplinaire sur le patrimoine avec la science du climat, que l'Initiative des Universités pourrait reprendre.
- S'engager respectueusement dans le domaine des savoirs traditionnels en appréciant les connaissances des peuples autochtones et des systèmes communautaires de connaissances locales, en vue de comprendre et d'intégrer les connaissances d'adaptation dans les politiques et actions socio-économiques et environnementales pertinentes, est une lacune à surmonter en matière de pratique et de connaissances. Les approches fondées sur les droits (RBA) en matière de patrimoine offrent un ensemble utile d'outils impliquant et écoutant les communautés et établissant des relations.
- La collaboration et la construction d'un échange de connaissances avec des comités et des experts par le biais de la communication, du développement des compétences et de scénarios d'apprentissage faciliteront la compréhension, l'apprentissage et l'engagement. Des réunions et des projets communs ont été identifiés par plusieurs comités.
- Le dialogue peut se faire au sein de l'organisation de l'ICOMOS, entre les CN et les CSI/GT, et d'autres organisations externes comme le gouvernement, le secteur public, les organisations non gouvernementales, les institutions universitaires et culturelles, et les

experts individuels. Il pourrait se situer aux niveaux international, national, régional ou local. Il pourrait également être ouverte à la coopération avec le secteur privé. Les activités de collaboration peuvent aller d'un engagement à court terme à un engagement à long terme; cependant, les points d'action immédiate relayés dans les réponses sont plus enclins aux engagements à court terme. Ainsi, le développement d'un programme d'engagement continu à long terme au cours de la prochaine période triennale est une opportunité à examiner. (Voir le chapitre "What's Next").

<i>Climate Driver</i>	<i>Mechanism of Impact</i>
Increased Temperature	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Influence on risks linked to frost</li> <li>• Heat-waves and days of extreme heat</li> <li>• Urban Heat Island Effect</li> <li>• Thawing of permafrost (destabilization of buildings, foundations and infrastructure)</li> <li>• In cold and wet regions, the risk of damage to materials by chemical degradation is weak, while the risk of mechanical degradation is relatively high.</li> <li>• In warm and dry regions, there would be a high risk of chemical degradation, but the mechanical degradation would be reduced.</li> </ul>
Sea Level Rise	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coastal erosion leading to the destruction of landscapes, structures and archaeological sites.</li> <li>• Submersion of the littoral zone by over Flooding, crossing and rupture of protective structures.</li> <li>• Invasion and salt inundation of continental zones by marine waters.</li> </ul>
Climate Change (e.g. temperature, precipitation, humidity and wind) and air pollution combined (outdoor)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Erosion of façades in stone, rendering and brick.</li> <li>• Degradation of concrete: carbonation, corrosion of steel rebars.</li> <li>• Soiling and colour change of façades</li> <li>• Alteration of ancient stained-glass windows</li> <li>• Corrosion of metals</li> <li>• Biodegradation of façades</li> <li>• Wind damage</li> </ul>
Climate Change (e.g. temperature and humidity) and air pollution combined (indoor)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Biodegradation of wood.</li> <li>• Bio-infestation and chemical degradation of collections and archives.</li> <li>• Bio-infestation and chemical degradation of decorated caves</li> <li>• Degradation of polymers, papers, films and contemporary artworks</li> </ul>
Precipitation and humidity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Intensity and duration of extreme precipitation events or Droughts</li> <li>• Recurrent fluvial flows and flash-Floods: damages by the force of Flood water, debris, sediments; release of pollutants</li> <li>• Rising of salt loaded moisture (i.e. efflorescence) by capillary action in walls, frescoes, wall paintings, mosaics and statues</li> <li>• Effects of wet-frost on porous materials</li> <li>• Swelling-shrinkage of clay minerals in soils endangering the stability of buildings.</li> <li>• Landslides</li> </ul>

Table 1 Drivers and Impact. Source: *Future of Our Past*s ICOMOS 2019: Summary of key climate factors and mechanisms of impact on heritage materials, sites and landscapes N.B. This table is based on one originally published by the US National Park Service in its Cultural Resources Climate Change Strategy ([https://www.nps.gov/subjects/climatechange/upload/NPS-2016\\_Cultural-Resoures-Climate-Change-Strategy.pdf](https://www.nps.gov/subjects/climatechange/upload/NPS-2016_Cultural-Resoures-Climate-Change-Strategy.pdf)).Morgan, M., M. Rockman, C. Smith, & A Meadow. 2016.

# IMPACT DES POLITIQUES

## PLAN SCIENTIFIQUE TRIENNAL 2021-24

### Q5 : Que peut faire votre comité pour améliorer les politiques et les pratiques, afin de minimiser les impacts du changement climatique sur la conservation du patrimoine culturel?

#### Quatre actions clés pour améliorer les politiques afin de minimiser les impacts

Les Comités de l'ICOMOS ont identifié une multitude de moyens d'améliorer les politiques et les pratiques en matière de patrimoine afin de minimiser les impacts du changement climatique, beaucoup d'entre eux étant applicables au niveau national ou spécifiques à un sujet, d'autres étant intersectoriels. Pour aider les comités, quatre actions coordonnées ont été identifiées pour soutenir leur travail:

1. **Accès aux publications** : pour partager les meilleures pratiques et l'élaboration des politiques, il est nécessaire de mettre en place une stratégie de publication systématique et en libre accès qui publie régulièrement les mises à jour et les études de cas des comités nationaux et internationaux et des partenaires. Cela soutiendra les comités qui élaborent des politiques et des lignes directrices localisées ou typologiques pertinentes;
2. **Les sites du patrimoine mondial comme études de cas clés** : Il serait utile de mener des enquêtes pour identifier les sites du patrimoine mondial qui entreprennent des recherches sur le changement climatique et des travaux d'adaptation, y compris des révisions des plans de gestion en ce qui concerne le PST 2021-2024, les défis du changement climatique afin de partager leur expérience et leurs enseignements avec les communautés et les praticiens.
3. **Liens de référence clés** : Les Comités souhaitent renforcer leurs propres capacités et aider les communautés et les sites à adapter leurs pratiques et à créer des politiques pertinentes. Il est donc nécessaire de faciliter l'accès des membres à des documents de référence clés sur le climat qui font autorité. Il est nécessaire d'avoir

des références et des données clés sur les actions liées au changement climatique accessibles sur une page web de l'ICOMOS.

- 4. Connaissances traditionnelles** : Les Comités ont reconnu le manque de connaissances et le besoin spécifique de s'engager avec les connaissances traditionnelles en relation avec le développement de politiques et le changement de pratiques.

Un résumé des réponses des comités figure à l'annexe E.

## Les actions en cours au sein des Comités



**Australie:** Publie un guide de durabilité pour les conférences et événements de l'ICOMOS en Australie à utiliser pour tous les événements de l'ICOMOS et encourage à prendre le risque de changement climatique en considération dans le rapport triennal du gouvernement australien sur l'état de l'environnement.



**Irlande:** 2020 Heritage Week ICOMOS Irlande a invité ses membres à rejoindre une conversation sur le changement climatique, visant à identifier les moyens d'élargir les connaissances et de définir les bonnes pratiques pour soutenir les réponses du patrimoine au changement climatique: «Que peut faire ICOMOS Irlande pour se concentrer sur le changement climatique? ».



**SDGsWG:** En 2021, le SDGWG a soutenu l'examen de la boîte à outils développée par l'UNESCO dans le cadre de l'examen du développement durable du patrimoine mondial. Intitulé "Preliminary Health Check" et "Project Sustainability Check", le document examine tous les aspects du développement durable, y compris la durabilité environnementale et le changement climatique.

### **Opportunités clé pour l'ICOMOS**

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Les réponses au sondage du rapport annuel n'incluaient pas tous les comités et il est prévu que davantage d'initiatives et d'actions des comités rejoignent la structure du PST 2021-2024 et soient incluses à chaque période d'examen du triennat. Néanmoins, les réponses donnent des exemples d'initiatives intéressantes pour diverses activités basées sur les résultats. L'enquête montre qu'il est nécessaire que les CN, les CSI et les groupes de travail s'engagent de manière plus systématique et stratégique dans le développement et l'accès au dialogue, à la recherche et à la documentation liant le changement climatique et le patrimoine culturel afin que la pratique et la politique soient bien fondées et documentées.

Seuls quelques CN ont mentionné la coopération avec les institutions universitaires et de recherche en relation avec l'amélioration des politiques. La collaboration avec des universités engagées dans des études sur le changement climatique semble être une opportunité à saisir.

Le renforcement des capacités en matière de politique et de pratique ne semble impliquer qu'un petit nombre de CN et de CSI à ce stade précoce, mais il devrait constituer un axe fort à l'avenir.

La prise en compte des savoirs traditionnels est apparemment une lacune dans les connaissances actuelles, mais peut représenter pour l'ICOMOS une réelle opportunité. Les deux aspects - le renforcement des capacités et la mise en œuvre des connaissances traditionnelles - doivent être considérés comme des défis qui sont liés.

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## **PART 2**

### **Annex A**

#### **Q1. What will each ICOMOS committee or working group contribute to support heritage places and professional practice in terms of climate change action?**

#### **Committee response analysis**

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Approximately 50% of ISCs and NCs and 30% of Working Groups responded to the annual report survey, others contributed through discussions and meetings to this report. A summary extract of committee responses is at Annex A. This Triennial Scientific Plan is envisioned as a dynamic program, with committees adding and adapting material continually over the triennium 2021-2024.

Responses to the annual report question<sup>1</sup> showed that many ICOMOS committees are already actively contributing to communication and dialogue about heritage and climate change action. They recognize the need to build their capacity to become more climate literate and to engage with colleagues, partners and communities on this journey. Committees saw an important information sharing and coordinating role for ICOMOS, both organizationally and also through its specialized working groups led by the CCHWG, and respective committee focal points.

Conferences and meetings, webinars are underway or planned by most scientific and national committees, with a range of publications and guidance documents/programs foreseen over the triennium by committees including Belgium, Australia, Ireland, Russia, Saudi Arabia, Slovenia, Sweden and USA. Most Scientific Committees also propose conferences and publications with Vernacular CIAV, Training CIF, Archaeology ICHAM, Fortifications ICOFORT, Intangible ICICH, Energy ISCES, Polar IPHC, and Cultural Tourism already in planning stages for 2022 events.



The Covid 19 pandemic has taught us all the benefits (and drawbacks) of zoom communications and the reach of social media . We have seen at the first virtual General Assembly that the openness of online meetings can facilitate attendance by a wider range of members, including many unable to travel but able to zoom. This is a lesson for the implementation of the Triennial Scientific Plan 21-24- support is strong for on-line access to documentation, guidance, discussion and forums will be the most significant communication channel over the life of this plan, and enhanced support from ICOMOS organizationally will be needed, with management and input from CCHWG and ICOMOS Volunteers.

There is an opportunity for ICOMOS to demonstrate leadership by facilitating easy sharing of access to Climate change and heritage information through a website platform, accessible across its membership and partners. Several ICOMOS committees already have a proven track record of providing regular events and Enews. Access to the ICOMOS Website calendar for timely publicizing of national events of global interest as well as international symposia would be welcomed. The Sustainability group SDGWG has recently initiated a regular calendar issued to its members; Australia ICOMOS has a hosted a weekly ENews running for a decade plus, available to all members and many international subscribers, which has a more general outreach. Simple protocols for management are well established and could be adapted by ICOMOS platform and effectively managed by volunteer administrators.

Several national committees have already formed national working groups or national scientific committees on climate change and on sustainability to facilitate and encourage local interest and activity including Australia, Ireland, Italy and India. The relationship of national scientific committees and working groups to their international counterparts is not yet established in practice and will benefit from proposed amendments to the ICOMOS Rules of Procedure.

### **Heritage and Climate Communication: Using ICOMOS Networks**

In answering Q1, about committee activities, 29 % of all committee and working group survey responses identified actions to improve communication and Dialogue on climate change action, whether via newsletters and publications (Chile, Lithuania and Training CIF ) or via

new doctrinal work, or adaptation of existing guidance to include climate action (Towns CIVVIH, Interpretation ICIP Training CIF, Cultural Tourism).

Virtually all respondents to Q1 mentioned their need to quickly gain knowledge and share it locally and nationally. Committees with diverse interests- from Norway and Panama to Underwater Heritage, are developing programs to promote climate change action dialogues that will be open to the public as well as ICOMOS members. Climate change being an important interface by committees with public interest, for some committees this will be foray onto broadening audiences- beyond the specialist colleagues and into public consultation and engagement. The need for convenient access to climate change briefing notes and current studies and data is something members are looking for, and an ICOMOS Toolkit approach is underway or proposed by several committees already, a concept that would benefit from global inputs and access.

The usefulness of the FOOP report in public engagement was mentioned by several committees, including Ireland and Historic Cities CIVVIH. In at least one instance adoption of the report as a government guidance document (by the NSW Heritage Council) is noted. However, the FOOP Report was not as often cited as expected, which may mean lack of knowledge of the report by committees or a need for an executive summary to be developed to communicate its key messages more generally.

Although ICOMOS has been expressly concerned with external visibility on climate action globally, the knowledge of these activities was not often raised in committee responses, with only three committees mentioning their involvement with the Climate Heritage Network. Engagement in COP meetings was mentioned by New Zealand and Spain (who have representatives on CHN Working Groups), but their importance was not mentioned otherwise by respondents. This may be due to the timing of the survey (March to June 2021). Broadening members' knowledge of these ICOMOS global activities, especially CHN, and their engagement in CHN working groups is an opportunity for ICOMOS members more broadly and could benefit from more exposure within ICOMOS.

Opportunities to share heritage documentation on climate change with specialist colleagues such as climate scientists was well recognized, with mention of Open Archives tempered by

concerns about the complexity of its upload operation and its limitations on dealing with grey literature.

Communication and publicizing of ICOMOS studies and documents on international and national level via an ICOMOS website portal would be welcome by all.

### **Collaboration: Engaging Cultural Heritage Management with Climate Science**

Many, many examples of current collaboration were mentioned in committee responses to Q1, as well as the need to forge new relationships. Armenia, Honduras, Georgia and Colombia are already initiating collaborations with relevant organizations and new partners.

Committees are also being asked to engage with Climate Heritage Action at a local level, already contributing to vulnerability assessments, policy development, training and responsive planning- including Honduras, Ireland, Lebanon Latvia, Mexico, Nepal, Philippines, Turkey, Tunisia and Korea. These early collaborations may offer examples and ideas for duplication elsewhere and sharing these experiences will benefit other committees making contributions.

Opportunities to collaborate with World Heritage sites in assessing vulnerabilities, impacts and developing adaptation concepts were mentioned by several committees, utilizing World Heritage sites (WHS) as excellent public examples for public engagement, and as leaders in impact assessment and adaptation. Portugal, for example, is planning to make a study of WHS exposures and to publish its conclusions, a model other committees might repeat. The USA is discussing interpretive programs for visitors that link climate change as a concept to the environment experienced at World Heritage sites. The Cultural Routes committee is looking to collaborate in the identification and monitoring of how climate change affects the cultural routes and historic roads on World Heritage sites.

### **Developing Heritage and Climate Research and Policy**

Integral to many of the collaborations and dialogues mentioned above is a wide range of underlying research and policy development. Some committees are partnering in research

through universities or government agencies, others are undertaking or advising on policy development to help equip communities.

Projects range for Australia ICOMOS working towards GA2023 being a carbon neutral Global Assembly and developing a policy manual that can be adapted for future ICOMOS meetings; to the extensive work of the SDGWG, which is looking at all the various dimensions of sustainability, including environmental resilience and climate change and developing strategies to nationalize discussions on the Sustainable Development Goals and case studies related to climate change action.

### **Climate Change Heritage and Education Building Capacity**

35 % committees that responded to Q1 recognized that climate change was a subject where they needed to build their own technical capacity, and several have plans to develop toolkits. Australia has a heritage toolkit with a climate change section already, and toolkits are in development in Colombia, India and by Interpretation ICIP and Documentation CIPA.

The value and use of case studies to analyze and demonstrate the impacts of climate change and adaptation was mentioned by many committees with Nepal, Austria, India, Honduras Lithuania, Malaysia, Russia, New Zealand Vernacular CIAV, Documentation CIPA, Underwater Heritage ICUCH, Archaeology ICHAM, Polar IPHC, Structures ISCEAH, ISCES, and the SDGsWG already leading the way.

Standard tools for undertaking consultations with authorities to implement climate change action principles in policies and action would be of great assistance in building committee capacity.

### **Respecting Traditional Knowledge**

Few committees have begun to engage with Traditional knowledge holders including Georgia, Norway and Earthen ISCEAH, but relatively few. Australia ICOMOS supports a working group that developed a successful series of webinars: *Caring for Country* in late 2021-giving voice to case studies that expand this essential dialogue. Generally, however, engagement with an understanding of traditional knowledge was noted as a major knowledge

## **ACTION ICOMOS**

### *PLAN SCIENTIFIQUE TRIENNAL 2021-24*

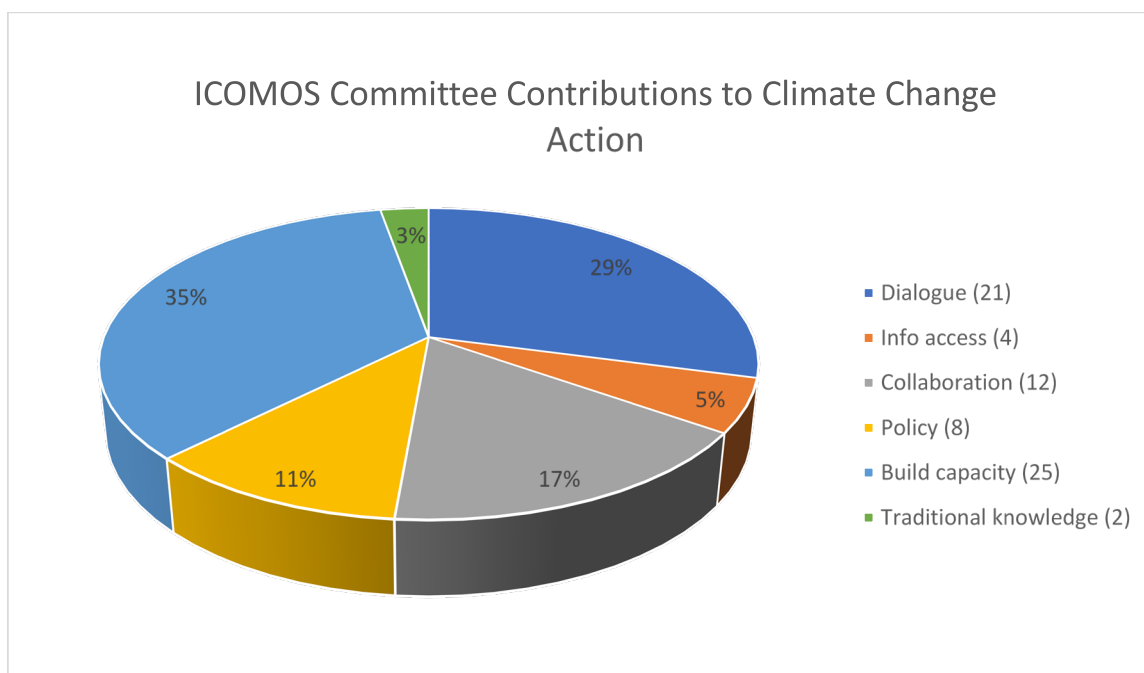
gap by committees and working groups. The role of Our Common Dignity OCD-RBA WG and the Indigenous WG will be valued.

### ICOMOS Committee Responses

Many ICOMOS committees and working groups are already actively contributing to communication and education about heritage and climate change action. They recognize the need to build their capacity to become more climate literate and to engage with colleagues, partners and communities on this journey. Most committees saw an **important information sharing and coordinating role for ICOMOS, both organizationally and also through its specialized working groups**, especially the CCHWG, and respective committee focal points.

**Conferences and meetings, webinars** are underway or planned by most scientific and national committees, with a range of publications and guidance documents/programs foreseen over the triennium by committees already in planning stages for 2022.

The Covid-19 pandemic has taught us all the benefits (and drawbacks) of zoom communications and social media reach. We have experienced at the first virtual General Assembly that the openness of online meetings can facilitate attendance by a wider range of members, including many unable to travel, but able to zoom. This is a lesson for the implementation of the Triennial Scientific Plan- **support is strong for an ICOMOS platform providing on-line access to documentation, guidance, discussion and forums**. The leadership of ICOMOS organizationally with management and input from CCHWG and ICOMOS Volunteers is warmly anticipated.



The following table provides selected quotations from committee responses to question 1:

NATIONAL COMMITTEE RESPONSES	
Committee	Response
Armenia	ICOMOS Armenia will try to cooperate with other relevant organizations and provide its professional experience in climate change action to preserve heritage places.
Australia	We continue to add to our toolkit resources about disaster and risk preparedness, especially bushfires. We are working towards GA2023 being a carbon neutral Global Assembly. A working group was established, and a policy manual prepared ready for implementation for GA2023
Austria	Collaboration in the development of materials and methods for sustainable restoration and conservation of built heritage on a specific case study
Belgium	ICOMOS Belgium plans on dedicating its next scientific forum to "Climate Change and Heritage". The format, program and date (2021/2022?) of this event have yet to be discussed and determined. The five questions asked here could serve as starting points for forum
Chile	We want to contribute to making the issue visible, through an event and dissemination of information in our newsletters.
Colombia	As a national committee, we are fully committed to contribute to support places and professional practice in regard to climate change as one of the main challenges we face. The working groups are working on the planning of collaborations, toolkit development and advice, improving the participation of stakeholders/public/privates and the communities. We expect to put together the results of the proposals of working groups by July-September 2021.
Estonia	NC is active in promoting European Green Paper and Quality Principles
Georgia	ICOMOS Georgia collaborates with the Georgian Heritage Crafts Association on recording and dissemination of the Traditional Knowledge. We are in the process of establishing a permanent capacity building center for craftsmen and heritage communities.
Honduras	Technical guidance, advice and collaboration in case studies. Our committee is participating in the new Land Management Plan for the Central District where the capital city of Honduras is situated.
India	Case studies: toolkit development and frameworks to apply to World Heritage sites / cities

## ACTION ICOMOS

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Ireland	<p>Commit to actively participate in actions as articulated in seminal EU/Council of Europe publications (Green Deal; Cultural Heritage Green Paper; New Bauhaus initiative; Renovation Wave initiative, Faro Convention, etc.).</p> <p>Work on national implementation/ advocacy of Quality Principles and their link to these other European initiatives which connect cultural heritage and climate action.</p> <p>Annual Maura Shaffrey memorial Lecture: will: align with the various EU Green Deal programs, in the form of a panel to include Orla Murphy (New European Bauhaus high-level roundtable); TBC (CH Green Paper); TBC (Towns Centre First Program).</p> <p>Members' Conversation (September) In addition, ICOMOS Ireland would like to invite all members to join in a members meeting conversation, to explore how the work of the various NSCs and working groups might focus on this topic. ICOMOS Ireland member Jacqui Donnelly, will present the lessons learnt from the Climate Heritage Network, followed by presentations from each NSC</p> <p>Ongoing Triennial Program: As an outcome of the above conversation, NSCs and WGs may wish to pursue a program of further action, perhaps seeking additional funding from suitable programs. Subject to available funds, the NC will offer match / seed fund to NSCs to support these TSP Rebooting initiatives, under the emerging new business plan and associated criteria.</p> <p>Demonstrate the importance and value of retaining and conserving 20th century cultural heritage in Ireland as a viable alternative to demolition and the release of embodied carbon and unnecessary use of resources.</p>
Korea	Collaborations
Latvia	ICOMOS Latvia will apply for funding for translation of Green Paper to foster knowledge on climate change action in the heritage field.
Lebanon	To provide technical advice to local authorities responsible of Heritage
Lithuania	(a) Case-studies: we will focus on the main heritage sites in Lithuania and launch their monitoring which will also include the impact of climate change on those sites. (b) advice to governmental institutions upon their request; (c) spread information about heritage and climate change to mass audiences.
Malaysia	Case Studies & Collaborations
Mexico	In recovering the relationship between human beings and nature. Establish the methodology for planning the conservation of cultural and natural assets, giving priority to the re-introduction of native and/or endemic vegetation.



## ACTION ICOMOS

### PLAN SCIENTIFIQUE TRIENNAL 2021-24

Nepal	ICOMOS-Nepal plans to collaborate with different stakeholder to conduct case studies and making policies
New Zealand	<p>Australasian network of Emerging Professionals (ICOMOS New Zealand, Australia ICOMOS, ICOMOS Pasifika): Scouting opportunities for discussing and disseminating Australasian approaches towards climate action - through case study development and application of unique regional theoretical frameworks/philosophies.</p> <p>Ongoing contributions to ICOMOS International Emerging Professionals Working Group, ICOMOS International Climate Change Working Group and Climate Heritage Network: Upcoming initiatives include Presentation at G20 Culture Webinar: "Addressing the Climate Crisis through Culture. Preserving Cultural Heritage and Supporting the Green Transition": (12 April 2021); Prospectively participating in planning team for Pre-COP26 "Youth Climate Driving Ambition event" (30 September - 2 October 2021)</p> <p>Ongoing support for our new National Scientific Committee on energy in buildings</p> <p>Ongoing Contribution to 'Heritage-based Adaptation and Mitigation' Online Course and Documentary: Collaboration with ICOMOS Argentina</p>
Norway	We will seek to build relevant capacity among our own members and make our expertise available. The renovation wave for Europe consists of a large number of incentives and revisions of directives that will have consequences for the built heritage. There will also be opportunities to support our field in this initiative and build relevant capacity amongst members. ICOMOS Norway will stay informed and especially focus on bringing attention to traditional crafts and methods valuable in climate change.
Panama	Knowledge and understanding, on one hand of the problem's climate change can bring to cultural heritage. On the other hand, on how to position heritage places as fundamental climate action assets in building community resilience and demonstrating how to mitigate and adapt to the anticipated Impacts of climate change
Philippines	Currently, we have one person with this skill. We will invite new members with this skill set. We can assist with data collection where available. We are a country of 7,100 islands and are most affected by this. In the past we have contributed site characterization and climate change vulnerability for Vigan.
Portugal	ICOMOS PT is planning to make a study of exposure to the different dangers of the Portuguese immovable heritage and in particular of that classified as WHS and to publish the report of the conclusions of this study
Russia	Case studies using aerial scanning technology. Workshops on digital archaeology. Technical guidance. In many regions, cooperation with city/settlement administrations and owners of immovable cultural heritage

	is envisaged in the development of protective measures. Participation in the evaluation of renewable energy projects.
Saudi Arabia	Saudi ICOMOS will established a team of experts to support the government in this subject of academic fields of climate change
Slovenia	Development and dissemination of the new knowledge on the field of climate changes and cultural heritage
Spain	Mr. Fernando Vegas is currently working in the Climate Heritage Network in the group "Making the case for building reuse through better metrics for avoided operational and embodied carbon" We are working on future presentations on the field for COP26 at Glasgow
Sweden	Share knowledge and experiences from the international network and from a global perspective
Turkey	define pilot heritage area(s) that are most vulnerable to climate change impacts, organize training courses and offer technical guidance for vulnerability assessment, develop a guideline for government bodies responsible for heritage preservation on "climate change vulnerability assessment"
Tunisia	Inventory of exposed and/or impacted sites; identification of threats and risk assessment
USA	We are planning a November webinar on tourism, post-Covid, in collaboration with that will draw from tourism patterns over the previous summer, and what they can tell us about how to manage the tourism footprint at World Heritage sites and other protected areas. Areas of emphasis might include interpretive programs for visitors that link climate change as a concept to the environment experienced at World Heritage sites. We will also examine possibilities of using virtual tours to World Heritage sites in countries that cannot be visited because vaccination programs there have not been effective, and how such virtual experiences might be used as a means of encouraging responsible travel and tourism in the future.
<b>INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE RESPONSES</b>	
CIAV	Case studies are published by CIAV members in the newsletter and annual conference.
CIF	We are developing principles and creating a new CIF web site which will incorporate all these aspects. We are also intending to produce publications
CIPA	CIPA-HD could contribute to toolkit developments and case studies analysis

Cultural routes	<p>In line with global -priorities, we propose action priorities based on three main areas: cross-cutting work, climate action and digital transformation. The key issues and develop/implement the next “Triennial work plan”. Promote and identify cross-cutting themes exchange between our committee and members of International Scientific Committees and National Committees. Collaborate in the identification and monitoring how Climate Change affects especially the Cultural Routes and Historic Roads on World Heritage Sites. Valorize actions of conservation and divulgation with support of digital technologies. Contribute with education for a better knowledge and conservation of Cultural Routes. Identification and support of community managers or caregivers through National ICOMOS. Focused on the registration and documentation of how many and what weather events will affect this heritage in the next three years.</p>
CIVVIH	<p>CIVVIH will update its Valletta Principles with respect to climate change. We will contribute to support historic cities, towns and villages and will take into consideration the ICOMOS document, “The Future of our Pasts: Engaging cultural heritage in climate action”. The document outlines how heritage and climate change intersect and produces a roadmap for consideration of climate change in the cultural framework</p>
ICHAM	<p>The management of existing World Heritage Sites and the upstream process toward nomination does not currently include Climate Change vulnerability studies and these must be included in management plans, both retroactively and for tentative list and new nominations. The ICAHM Bureau intends to solicit such guidance and partnerships specifically for each listed site and on the tentative list.</p> <p>Collection of place-based case studies (stories) from members on climate impacts and responses with an emphasis on challenges and solutions. These could be presented as a blog on the ICAHM website or published as a PDF. Given the amount of published reports etc. this could also possibly be developed as a Podcast with discussion between people facing similar challenges in very different places. There have already been several similar initiatives so ICAHM would attempt to develop this through collaborative action with other bodies and organizations rather than duplicating work that’s already taken place.</p>
ICICH	<p>Communication and Dialogue: Scientific Symposium “Climate Change and Heritage” (2021/22)</p>
ICIP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Create a section on the website for specific case studies from ICIP members with focus on climate change challenges and practices.</li> <li>- Update ICOMOS Charter for the Interpretation and Presentation of Cultural Heritage Sites to include climate change.</li> <li>- Establish toolkit for Interpretation of Heritage places that are and will be affected by extreme weather conditions, disasters and climate change through its working groups and cross communication, collaboration, and knowledge exchange with relevant ISCs and National Committees.</li> </ul>

## ACTION ICOMOS

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Resurrect the postponed ICIP 2020 Angkor conference on Heritage Interpretation and UN Sustainable Development Goals in a form of smaller webinar series, symposiums and workshops to increase awareness of climate change on the interpretation of cultural heritage places.</li> <li>- ICIP could collaborate with ICTC in developing a discussion platform on implications of climate change on heritage interpretation as part of cultural tourism.</li> <li>- ICIP could explore other means of heritage interpretation in considering various effects of climate change in addition to traditional methods of heritage interpretation</li> </ul>
ICOFORT	<p>We will hold a major congress in June 2022 in the Amazon region, in the Brazilian city of Belem, where the topic will be one of the treaties.</p> <p>We have created a list of indicators of impact on fortifications by climate change, developed within the Monument Inventory of American Fortifications Project</p>
ISCCT	<p>Incorporate principles addressing climate change issues into the updated International Cultural Tourism Charter.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Participate fully in the 6ISC Risk management for a Shared Future process to address climate change and tourism issues as part of the interdisciplinary approach.</li> <li>- Develop a white paper on climate change implications on cultural tourism.</li> <li>- Propose a climate change and cultural tourism session for the upcoming ICOMOS 2021 Scientific Symposium taking place in November 2021</li> </ul>
ICUCH	<p>ICUCH will focus on technical guidance, raise awareness of the threats to UCH and promote solutions to ensure climate change is understood and the opportunities within the Decade of Ocean Science for Sustainable Development 2021-2030 are utilized.</p> <p>In addition, ICUCH will where feasible incorporate Climate Change and the Decade of Ocean Science into its capacity building activities.</p>
IFLA	
IPHC	<p>Climate change will be a major topic in a conference, probably to be held in Cambridge in 2022 (Covid pandemic allowing), being planned by IPHC in conjunction with PAN and other NGO and Government bodies.</p> <p>The Guidelines being developed by IPHC on archaeology in Antarctica, and on underwater heritage in polar regions, provide professional guidance augmenting best practice approaches required for climate change responses.</p> <p>Case studies being developed for presentation through the Polar Cultural Heritage and Environmental Science (CHESS) forum, in which the IPHC is an active partner, include topics related to climate change impacts and responses</p>

## ACTION ICOMOS

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ISC20C	ISC 20C needs to develop an organized focus on this subject and identify leadership to identify, organize and implement specific actions. We are behind.
ISCEAH	Database of traditional knowledge approaches and climate change events. Collecting the current conservation methods and measures through literature review. Preparation of technical guidelines, case studies, collaboration.
ISCES	<p>Definition of "Sustainability" with regard to historic buildings</p> <p>Technical guidance to sustainable historic building maintenance and renovation by means of best practice case studies dissemination</p> <p>Involvement in research developed by the committee's members as observer institution, scientific advisory board etc.</p> <p>Providing with the website of ISCES (under development in the moment) an information hub on the topic of historic buildings sustainability</p>
<b>WORKING GROUP RESPONSES</b>	
EPWG	<p>Brainstorming sessions within EPWG to raise awareness</p> <p>Developing a social media strategy to deepen engagement, not only with representatives but with EPs around the world</p> <p>Networking and integration of emerging and established professional/practitioner perspectives within prospective projects (e.g., technical guidance, advice, dissemination support, information dissemination support, research support)</p>
SDGWG	The SDGWG is looking at all the various dimensions of sustainability, including environmental resilience and climate change. Our Policy Guidance team is developing strategies to nationalise discussions on the SDGs and case studies related to climate change action will be included in this local Policy Guidance. Task Team 1 covering the ICOMOS Policy Guidance will be monitoring the localisation of the Policy Guidance and report back in 2023 the discussions that have been made by various NCs and ISCs on this topic of SDG 13 and other dimension of Environmental Sustainability (SDG 6, 7, 11, 13, 14, 15)

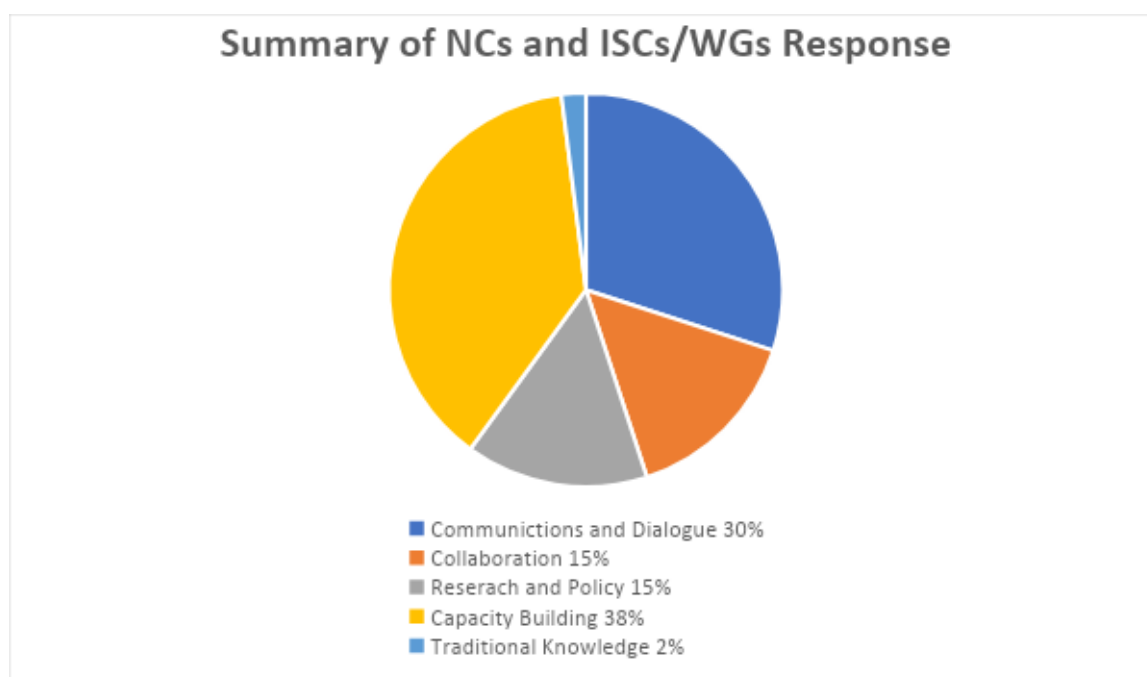
## Annex B

### Q2. What does your committee suggest that ICOMOS do as an organization to develop and provide access to dialogue, research, and documentation linking climate change and heritage?

#### Committee Response Analysis

Committees are urgently looking to ICOMOS to provide central leadership through sharing climate change tools, data and networks to build committee capacity and are actively seeking the tools and collaborations needed to upskill (38%). Many committees identified that they would be working on developing dialogues and communications such as conferences, joint webinars and publications (30%) to share and develop knowledge. Committees also recognized the need to build their own technical capacity (23%) and are actively seeking the tools and collaborations needed to upskill (15%). Very few committees have already engaged with current research and discourse with **Traditional Knowledge holders about climate change action**. Exploration of such engagement and learning through the Indigenous WG in collaboration with the CCHWG would be welcome.

From a total of 107 committees, 33 (30,84%) committees answered the question on *What does your NC suggest that ICOMOS do as an organization to develop and provide access to dialogue, research, and documentation linking climate change and heritage?* All of them were NCs. For each of the responses, these were classified according to the categories assigned given the context of each of the committee replies. Some answers were also a combination of the different categories.



**Summary of committee responses per activity category in percentage form.**

### Opportunities/Gaps

The Annual Report survey on which this analysis is based did not include responses from all committees and it is anticipated that more committee initiatives and actions will join the TSP 2021-2024 structure and be included at each review period of the triennium, nonetheless, the responses give examples of valuable initiatives for various activities based on the results. However, the survey also shows that there is a need for Committees to engage more systematically and strategically in developing and providing access to dialogue, research, and documentation linking climate change and cultural heritage.

Collaboration and dialogue may be within the ICOMOS organization, between NCs and ISCs/WGs, and other external organizations like the government, the public sector, non-government organizations, academic and culture institutions, and individual experts. It could be at international, national, regional or local levels. It might also be open to cooperation with universities, relevant institutions and the private sector. Collaborative activities may range from short-term engagements or long-term ones; however, the immediate action points relayed in the responses are more inclined to the short-term ones. Thus, developing a long-term program is an inviting opportunity to be examined.

While relatively few responses were linked to Research and Policy, the case studies mentioned here may be interesting to other Committees that plan to look into programmatic and research action points that also require strong partnerships.

Traditional Knowledge has apparent gaps and clear opportunities for further consideration. Engaging with current research and discourse with Traditional Knowledge holders about climate change action was acknowledged as a gap by many committees - exploration of such engagement and learning through the Indigenous WG in collaboration with the CCHWG would be welcome.

Besides expert engagement and institutional arrangements, there is a need to mentor and collaborate with heritage advocates and the next generation. The youth and emerging professionals are especially well placed to initiate and lead activities about heritage climate action in the years ahead.

At the top of all committee and working group responses were actions to improve Communication and Dialogue on climate change action, through traditional means such as conferences and publications and also through cross sectoral Collaborations, such as webinars and joint research. All committees recognized that climate change was a subject where they needed to build their own technical Capacity building, and the lack of research and engagement with Traditional knowledge holders was a major knowledge gap.

Committees were unified in their need to readily accessible current climate change documentation Policy and Research are considered top looking responses to engage ICOMOS as an organization to develop and provide a platform to share access to such policy examples, dialogues, research, and documentation linking climate change and heritage.

Many committees are already actively seeking to engage non-heritage communities/people in discussions and/or short-term collaborative activities (e.g., webinars, discussion groups, and seminars). When it comes to Research and Policy-related answers to this question, only a few specific examples and general recommendations were forwarded. While only two



committee responses were deemed under Capacity Building like those proposed workshops and other educational activities, no committee responses were considered under Traditional Knowledge.

Some Committees are specific to the answers, already have targeted agendas, or have already started on activities related to this question that contribute to organization-wide profile for ICOMOS. There are also different levels of engagement to a particular activity. Whilst some projects and concepts may be in the exploratory stages of the issue while other committees already proceeded to their action points, with a wide range of case studies indicated in each category stated specific as examples of either past, on-going, or proposed activities.

### **1. Communication and Dialogue**

Several committees mention inspirational joint webinars and creation of networks as starting points for communication and dialogue to link cultural heritage to climate change. This might open up for people in general public discussion, as well as media and policy-makers to be more interested in the connection as well as a means to involve more ICOMOS members in this field. There is a desire to ensure all via at least one member of the national committee is engaged in the climate change and heritage working group, and for focal points to network closely, providing collaborative leadership with committees.

Communication of ICOMOS studies and documents on international and national level via an ICOMOS website platform is even as needed, as are access to examples of standard climate change tools for undertaking consultations with authorities. This will enable committees to implement the principles in policies and action and build committee capacity. The opportunity of more easily using the ICOMOS; Open Archive to allow upload of information and case studies for all to access was supported. The development of a toolkit with easy to use documents such as a summary of the FOOP report would be useful to many committees.

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Committee	Remarks
<b>Armenia</b>	ICOMOS Armenia, suggests ICOMOS as an organization to develop and provide access to dialogue, research, and documentation linking climate change and heritage to ensure access to all research results and exchange of information by all possible means.
<b>Australia</b>	Webinars reach many people and allow easy access for media and policy writers.
<b>Chile</b>	Have at least one member of the national committee in the climate change working group.
<b>Colombia</b>	ICOMOS promotes among its members through the technical commissions, to make an accompaniment to cultural communities that have been affected by this social situation; in this case, the actions of the committees should focus on recognizing and dialogue with the social actors of rural and urban territories in order to interpret the logics that lead to the protection of their cultural rights; In the same way, work should recognize, document and follow up on cultural practices associated with environmental protection that may mitigate the effects of the climate range.
<b>Estonia</b>	Communication of ICOMOS studies and documents on international and national level.
<b>Ireland</b>	Host joint webinars with major national/international cultural heritage agencies, government ministries, and heritage conservation stakeholders in relation to Climate - Change impact and mitigating initiatives. To provide a network to share information about projects, publications and events that demonstrate the importance and value of their retention and conservation as a viable alternative to demolition and the release of embodied carbon and unnecessary use of resources.
<b>Latvia</b>	It would be useful to have targeted awareness-raising and inspirational webinars as well as systematizing information on the topic according to types (mould, rise of water level) of treats and by regions (e.g. Mediterranean, Baltic) as for places with less visible consequences of climate change is hard to convince the public, that it is a matter of concern.
<b>Lebanon</b>	Join webinars by the NC focal point. Involve more members in this field in future.
<b>Malaysia</b>	Joint Webinar
<b>Panama</b>	Create a network
<b>Portugal</b>	Joint webinars
<b>Russia</b>	Shared webinars with simultaneous interpretation in more languages.
<b>Slovenia</b>	We will organize the 4th International Scientific Symposium ICOMOS Slovenia on the topic of Resilient Heritage in September 2021.
<b>Spain</b>	We are working on future presentations on the field for COP26 at Glasgow.
<b>Sweden</b>	Multi-disciplinary and cross-boundary network.
<b>Tunisia</b>	Webinars to facilitate the exchange of information and experience.

<b>ICIP</b>	-ICOMOS website could have a designated tab at the main menu to emphasise the importance given to the Climate Change as one of its focuses. Currently, Climate Change is hidden under the tab of 'Themes' and even though we know about ICOMOS' focus it is hard to find it and increase awareness. Such a designated tab could have a dropdown menu to compile all of the activities/projects, publications, webinars, seminars of ISCs, WGs, and NCs. podcasts etc; and showcase the projects in one and visible part of the website so anyone can easily find them easily.
<b>ISC20C</b>	Share information from other ICOMOS entities, academic institutions, focused on Climate change.
<b>SDGWG</b>	Integrating CC in International Day of Monuments and Sites, and the Scientific Symposium so that topics such as climate change can be reviewed as part of an annual initiative. Data will need to be collected by each NC, ISC or WG so that an overall map of activities, research, and discussions can be plotted using the annual report. This will aid in mapping the activities of ICOMOS on climate and heritage. The CCHWG can potentially synthesize these patterns and include in their report the synthesis of the year and this can be done as a three-year project..

## 2. Collaborations

<b>Committee</b>	<b>Specific institutions mentioned</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
<b>Austria</b>	ICOMOS Indonesia and Indonesian universities	Joint webinars in collaboration with ICOMOS Indonesia and Indonesian universities.
<b>Chile</b>	National and international specialists	We propose at least one webinar on the topic climate change and heritage with participation of national and international specialists.
<b>Estonia</b>	Universities	Communication of ICOMOS studies and documents on international and national level.
<b>Ireland</b>	National/international cultural heritage agencies, government ministries, and heritage conservation stakeholders	Host joint webinars with major national/international cultural heritage agencies, government ministries, and heritage conservation stakeholders in relation to Climate - Change impact and mitigating initiatives. To provide a network to share information about projects, publications and events that demonstrate the importance and value of their retention and conservation as a viable alternative to demolition and the release of embodied carbon and unnecessary use of resources.
<b>Italy</b>	ISC	First of all a reorganization about the groups that manage all these activities: this will make possible also a restructuring of existing ISC and a more clear participation: too many groups and ISC talk about the same argument without a clear common strategy.

<b>Lithuania</b>	ICOMOS International	Like all offered examples listed above, also ICOMOS International could provide some templates for heritage experts solving specific problems.
<b>Panama</b>	Network with other organizations/institutions	Create a network of collaboration with other organizations/institutions and develop joint webinars.
<b>Slovenia</b>	Institute of the University of Ljubljana for Sustainable Heritage	We started cooperating with the Institute of the University of Ljubljana for Sustainable Heritage Protection in the implementation of international summer schools, which will be held every year.
<b>ICIP</b>	ISCs for collaboration include ICORP, ICICH, ICTC, CIVVIH, ISCCL and CIF (and CCHWG).	Establish a collaborative platform of ISCs, who are essential role players in recognising and studying the impacts of the climate change. Use this to feed into a Toolkit on the interpretation of cultural heritage sites that have been, are or will be affected by the climate change. Such a collaborative toolkit would effectively guide in protecting, recording and presenting memories and the tangible and intangible heritage of diverse cultures that are in danger of being lost

### 3. Research and Policy

<b>Committee</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
<b>Austria</b>	Joint webinars in collaboration with ICOMOS Indonesia and Indonesian universities.
<b>Chile</b>	We propose at least one webinar on the topic climate change and heritage with participation of national and international specialists
<b>Estonia</b>	Communication of ICOMOS studies and documents on international and national level.
<b>Ireland</b>	Host joint webinars with major national/international cultural heritage agencies, government ministries, and heritage conservation stakeholders in relation to Climate - Change impact and mitigating initiatives. To provide a network to share information about projects, publications and events that demonstrate the importance and value of their retention and conservation as a viable alternative to demolition and the release of embodied carbon and unnecessary use of resources.
<b>Italy</b>	First of all a reorganization about the groups that manage all these activities: this will make possibly also a restructuring of existing ISC and a more clear participation: too many groups and ISC talk about the same argument without a clear common strategy.
<b>Lithuania</b>	Like all offered examples listed above, also ICOMOS International could provide some templates for heritage experts solving specific problems.
<b>Panama</b>	Create a network of collaboration with other organizations/institutions and develop joint webinars.

<b>Slovenia</b>	We started cooperating with the Institute of the University of Ljubljana for Sustainable Heritage Protection in the implementation of international summer schools, which will be held every year.
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## 4. Capacity Building

<b>Committee</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
<b>Armenia</b>	Suggests ICOMOS as an organization to develop and provide access to dialogue, research, and documentation linking climate change and heritage to ensure access to all research results and exchange of information by all possible means.
<b>Australia</b>	Open archive/ toolkit to allow upload of information and case studies for all to access.
<b>Austria</b>	Joint webinars in collaboration with ICOMOS Indonesia and Indonesian Universities have been started in 2020 and will be intensified within the framework of the capacity building program.
<b>Colombia</b>	ICOMOS promotes among its members to make an accompaniment to cultural communities.
<b>Honduras</b>	Joint toolkits
<b>Ireland</b>	To provide a network to share information about projects, publications and events.
<b>Korea</b>	Toolkits, upload to Open Archives.
<b>Latvia</b>	systematizing information on the topic according to types (mold, rise of water level) of treats and by regions (e.g. Mediterranean, Baltic)
<b>Malaysia</b>	Open Archives and Joint Webinar
<b>Mexico</b>	Emphasizing knowledge of the history of the site, which will shed light on the intervention to be carried out at a given site.
<b>Nepal</b>	Open Archives
<b>New-Zealand</b>	Access to toolkits and literature
<b>Norway</b>	considering not only current practice but moreover the development paradigm practice is supporting.
<b>Philippines</b>	Provide data on its effects on heritage.
<b>Russia</b>	Uploading grey literature to the platform, uploading information to open archives.
<b>Saudi Arabia</b>	As a leading global oil producer, we are fully aware of our responsibility in advancing the fight against the climate crisis, and that just as we played a leading role in stabilizing energy markets during the oil and gas era, we will work to lead the coming green era.
<b>Slovenia</b>	Will prepare consultations on the topics of climate change and sustainability together with experts, policy makers and the general public.
<b>Switzerland</b>	Joint webinars, toolkits, upload grey literature to platform
<b>Tunisia</b>	Documentation
<b>USA</b>	Participating in an ICOMOS project to build capacity among African heritage experts through the use of the Climate Vulnerability Index (CVI) in Tanzania and Nigeria.

	Coordinate some heritage policy/advocacy or public information activities
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## 5. Traditional Knowledge

Only one committee response was considered as part of Traditional Knowledge, although it was clear that other committees, e.g. Australia and Canada, are already engaged on this topic.

Committee	Remarks
Colombia	actions of the committees should focus on recognizing and dialogue with the social actors of rural and urban territories in order to interpret the logics that lead to the protection of their cultural rights.

## Annex C

### Q3. What can your committee members do to engage climate scientists and strategic stakeholders in understanding the role that cultural heritage plays in climate change responses and action?

#### Committee Response Analysis

Collaborations, and Communication and Dialogue were the top responses that Committees envision to engage stakeholders and climate scientists in understanding the role of cultural heritage in climate change action. To engage non-heritage communities/people in discussions and/or short-term collaborative activities many committees are planning webinars, discussion groups, and seminars.

When it comes to Research and Policy-related answers to this question, only a few specific examples and general recommendations were forwarded by committees. Two committee responses identified Capacity Building actions for engagement (proposed workshops and

other educational activities). However, no committee responses were received relating to Traditional Knowledge.

Some Committees were specific in their answers, have targeted agendas, or have already started on activities related to this question. There are different levels of engagement for committees that are still in the exploratory stages of the issue while others have already proceeded to their action points. Case studies indicated in each category stated specific examples of either past, on-going, or proposed activities.

## 1. Communication and Dialogue

Initiating discussions, building networks, and disseminating information are common committee initiatives under this category. Specifically, **Norway, Philippines, Australia, CIAV, CIPA** answered that they would generally engage climate scientists/experts and climate-related stakeholders. Alongside this, **Tunisie, Turkey, Australia** also recommended reaching out to government and non-government organizations as key stakeholders.

Several NCs and ISCs/WGs also highlighted the importance of raising awareness and disseminating information on climate change and related heritage concerns. **ICAHM** suggested releasing a series of Press Releases by ICOMOS to the media. In contrast, **Ireland and ICTC** suggested creating publications and organizing webinars, town-hall gatherings, and other educational activities to further disseminate best practices. For example, specific to dissemination efforts are a planned seminar by **Italy** on data acquisition and quality assessment concerning climate change and heritage, **Latvia's** planned publication of a "Green Paper" and **ICUCH's** suggestion to "publish concerns, challenges, synergies and solutions in both marine science journals and traditional heritage outlets". Meanwhile, the **USA** NC also reflected on "broadening the membership and leadership to include those who have worked in fields that have been associated with the natural sciences and are working to do this." Meanwhile, **CIIC** plans to have representatives and CIVVH members participate in the ICOMOS Climate Change and Heritage Working Group (CCHWG). **Lebanon** plans to establish a CCH working group in their NC.

## Case Studies

There are on-going efforts for further engagement. **CIF** sees this time as an opportunity to be active during the Glasgow COP26 meeting while **USA** in their past activities, paper presentations from the Nature-Culture Journey event in 2016, the US/ICOMOS Annual International Conference, and the seminar on "Forward Together" will be published in a book by Routledge in 2021.

The **ICIP** has already established a CCHWG in its ISC to explore options for specific project tasks and collect case studies on the implications of the climate change in the interpretation of cultural heritage sites.

**ICAHM** highlighted a similar goal of adapting the idea of Panorama perspective and approach used for the Nature-Culture process, that could be released as a series of press releases to the media. This could be specific for climate change stories and adaptation for sites and communities

## 2. Collaborations

Many Committees are undertaking collaborative activities with a multi-disciplinary and multi-sectoral approach. Part of joint programs and projects is building this network of possible collaborators and/or experts in the field as pointed out by **ISCCSG, EPWG, Austria, Macedonia, and Panama. Russia** and **EPWG** specifically mentioned exploring collaborations with students/young specialists or Emerging/Young Professionals, respectively and their role in climate change and cultural heritage action. Committees like **SDGsWG, ISCEAH, Ireland, India, New Zealand, Portugal, and Slovenia** have started or plan to begin identifying these networks and contacts within and outside the heritage sector for possible partnerships. At the same time, **Saudi Arabia** "will establish a team of experts to support the government in this subject of academic fields of climate change." **ICAHM** states that it will support "general information flows to encourage more collaborative action."

Some committees have identified and suggested inter-ICOMOS committees or specific external institutions for collaborative activities. For external collaborations, this may include decision-makers, as pointed out by the **Estonia** or government or non-government organizations and the academic institutions.

Committee	Specific institutions mentioned	Remarks
<b>ISC20C</b>	Include climate change as an integral part of our programmatic activities.	



## ACTION ICOMOS

### PLAN SCIENTIFIQUE TRIENNAL 2021-24

<b>IPHC</b>	POLAR Cultural Heritage and Environmental Studies research program: University of Cambridge and University of Tromsø	Current engagement
<b>ICIP</b>	ICOMOS ISC, WG, NCs, and CCHWG	
<b>EPWG</b>	Climate Heritage Network	Prospective involvement in Pre-COP 25
<b>SDGsWG</b>	UN-Habitat Global Heritage Fund United Cities and Local Governments (UCLG)	Current engagement
<b>Armenia</b>	The University of Göttingen in Germany and The Armenian National University of Architecture and Construction	Past research on "The Impact of climate change on heritage"
<b>Austria</b>	TU Wien	Joint projects with TU Wien have been applied for funding and if granted will start work in the second half of 2021.
<b>Honduras</b>	Department of Architecture and the Department of Anthropology of the Honduras National University	Current engagement
<b>Mexico</b>	IUCN	
<b>Nepal</b>	WWF and ICIMOD	
<b>Panama</b>	Ciudad del Saber, Patronato Panamá Viejo, Asociación de Antropología e Historia de Panamá, Red de Museos y Centros de Visitantes, universities, among others.	
<b>Spain</b>	Climate Heritage Network	Current, there are 5 subgroups working on different aspects
<b>Sweden</b>	IUCN, Water History Network, International Committee for Water and Heritage	

**Table 1: Specific committees and institutions or groups mentioned for collaborative action**

### Case Studies

Several committees mentioned collaborative activities that can be examined further for 'best' practice reference, replicability, or analysis.

The **IPHC's** partnership with the University of Cambridge and University of Tromsø on the POLAR Cultural Heritage and Environmental Studies (POLAR CHESS) research programme aims to "develop a close relationship between cultural heritage practitioners, conservation specialists, and other environmental scientists and could provide a valuable platform for the study of climate change impacts and responses."

**Sweden** sees the ICOMOS collaboration with the IUCN (International Union for Conservation of Nature) on the Culture - Nature Journey as highly relevant "to be a driving force in increasing national cooperation within the Water History Network and contribute to the newly formed International Committee for Water and Heritage."

Although these projects were not elaborated in the responses, they are also worthy of note:

- **Armenia's** research collaboration with The University of Göttingen in Germany and The Armenian National University of Architecture and Construction;
- **Austria's** joint project with TU Wien; and
- **Honduras'** partnership with the Department of Architecture and the Department of Anthropology of the Honduras National University
- **Spain** and the **EPWG** have on-going dealings with the Climate Heritage Network. For Spain, 5 subgroups are working on different aspects while the **EPWG** has a prospective involvement in the upcoming Pre-COP26 activities. In the case of the **SDGsWG**, the group has established an MoU with UN-Habitat, which will look at issues of urban planning and SDGs. Recently the group had a partnership with the Global Heritage Fund, which will look at understanding how policy and heritage practice can come together to link heritage and sustainable development. Lastly, the partnership with the UCLG is also being pursued which will also encourage the role of heritage in cities, towns and villages. In all these partnerships, engagements to climate action can be integrated. Together with CCHWG and UN-Habitat, the working group have identified a potential project to review the New Urban Agenda for 2022 (Quito+6). Selected members of the Working Group have also been selected to be part of the International Co-Sponsored Meeting on Culture, Heritage and Climate Change for December 2021".

### 3. Research and Policy

While only a few committees have specifically identified or mentioned Research and Policy as an action point in relation to strategic stakeholders, parallel responses to the Collaborations category are those committees that intend to create a network list of potential allies that can be considered as research-related. Creating a network list was still considered under the Collaborations category.

Committees like **CIAV, Columbia, US** and **Italy**, recognize lessons, production of scientific knowledge in different sectors, and case studies will be useful to comprehend issues and action points better. **ISCES** asked that given the diverse professional backgrounds of its members, "if ICOMOS can pave the way for their committee to be direct partners for international projects and provide the ISC with the necessary legal framework." **ICAHM** also suggested ICOMOS explore and investigate "bright spots" and community strategies to promote climate change resilience, whether connected to World Heritage sites or perhaps just emerging from regional assessments of significant heritage sites in the nation.

#### **Case Studies**

Past and on-going research and policy-related action points were listed under this category's case studies. Some of these examples were also categorized under collaborations as these specific activities have/had partnerships with academic institutions.

**IPHC** collaborates with the University of Cambridge and University of Tromsø in a research programme on POLAR Cultural Heritage and Environmental Studies (POLAR CHESS). Besides the aim to engage climate scientists and heritage practitioners, this research also "focuses on Arctic and Antarctic material culture's potential to be utilised as environmental datum points, indicators of rates of change, and to better understand related physical, chemical and biological activity".

The **SDGWG** is embarking on a long term internship programme that will tackle various links of heritage and the SDGs, which will include climate action. It is aimed at identifying best practices, developing meaningful indicators and testing out principles that highlight the bigger issues need to look that impacts the environmental, social and economic dimensions of sites. We will dedicate one or two research internships that will look at the intersection of climate change in heritage policies. For 2021, the SDGWG has dedicated a research internship that will be looking at the intersection of climate change and sustainable development in World

Heritage Sites. This internship is led by Focal Point, Gabriel Caballero and members of Task Team 4 (World Heritage and HUL) will be providing inputs to the intern. Various stakeholders including members of ICOMOS, UNESCO WHC and world heritage site managers will be engaged in the process of the research. Further research is expected to be developed in 2022 and 2023.

**Armenia** has undertaken research on "The impact of climate change on heritage" framed within the cooperation between ICOMOS Armenia, The University of Göttingen in Germany, and The Armenian National University of Architecture and Construction.

Meanwhile, **Colombia** plans that each of its technical committee "will have to undertake work to review and assess the production of scientific knowledge in different sectors (not just the one that concerns the cultural), with this it is possible to articulate different perspectives to the management of the Cultural Heritage and bring it closer to the cultural communities that inhabit different regions. Each committee must demonstrate the link between the various sectors on cultural rights issues and how heritage will strengthen these links".

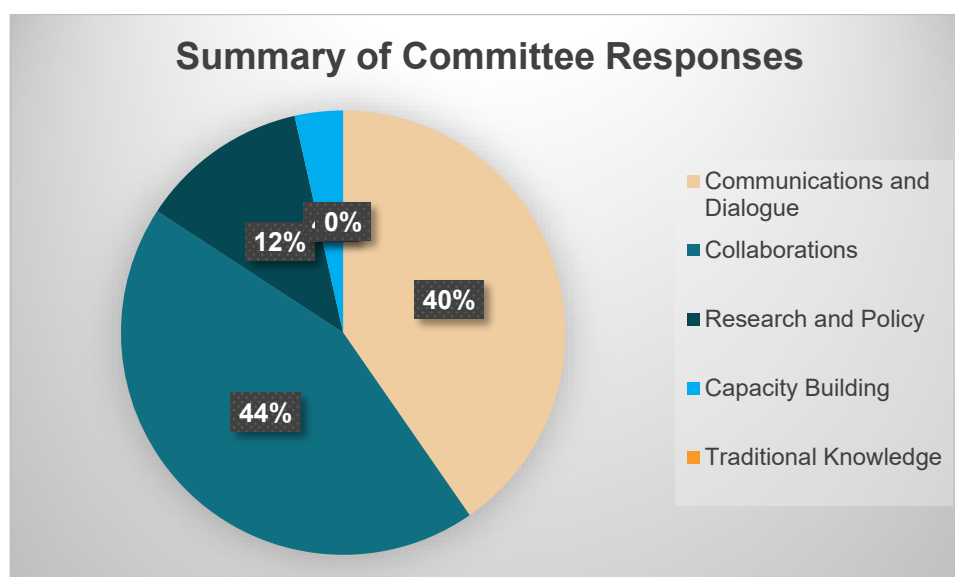
#### 4. Capacity Building

**ICTC** mentioned joint educational activities could be organized and **IcoFort** "plans to set up and offer workshops to public managers, fortification managers, and universities where climate change issues can be addressed".

#### 5. Traditional Knowledge

No Committee responses to this question related to engaging with Traditional Knowledge. This is an issue to raise within ICOMOS more generally

From a total of 107 committees, 48 (44.86%) committees answered the question on 'what can your committee do to engage climate scientists in understanding *the role that cultural heritage plays in climate change responses and action.*' Specifically, 31 NCs, and 17 ISCs and WGs combined responded to this question. For each of the responses, these were classified according to the categories assigned given the context of each of the committee replies. Some answers were also considered to be a combination of the different categories



**Fig. 1 Summary of committee responses per category in percentage form**

Based on the results, 43% (Fig. 1) of the total committees that answered indicated Collaboration as the top action point to engage climate scientists in heritage work. It is followed by the need for Communications and Dialogue initiatives with 41% responses. 12% of the answers were considered under Research and Policy and 4% are Capacity Building-related responses. No committee related their answer to Traditional Knowledge.

**Extracts from Responses of National Committees**

<b>Armenia</b>	“The impact of climate change on heritage” research made within the framework of cooperation between ICOMOS Armenia, The University of Göttingen in Germany and The Armenian National University of Architecture and Construction. It can be a good example in this sphere.
<b>Australia</b>	Dialogue with government (political and administration) Involve climate scientists in discussions for risk plans for heritage places - utilise their expertise
<b>Austria</b>	collaborating in the above mentioned activities provides the base to engage with experts in this field. Joint projects with TU Wien have been applied for funding and if granted will start work in the second half of 2021.

## ACTION ICOMOS

### PLAN SCIENTIFIQUE TRIENNAL 2021-24

<b>Colombia</b>	Each technical committee that is part of ICOMOS in Colombia, will have to undertake work to review and assess the production of scientific knowledge in different sectors (not just the one that concerns the cultural), with this it is possible to articulate different perspectives to the management of the Cultural Heritage and bring it closer to the cultural communities that inhabit different regions. Each committee must demonstrate the link between the various sectors on cultural rights issues and how heritage will strengthen these links.
<b>Estonia</b>	Collaborative events with decision makers
<b>France</b>	In progress
<b>Honduras</b>	Our committee is collaborating with the Department of Architecture and the Department of Anthropology of the Honduras National University to strengthen awareness on climate change.
<b>India</b>	Create a directory of Climate professionals - Identify and create a network of key climate scientists and stakeholders working in various parts of India
<b>Ireland</b>	With the ambition of highlighting Climate-change mitigating actions and financial support initiatives (programmes, grants, etc), initiate a series of key, high-profile public lectures in the form of webinars and town-hall gatherings; Disseminate best international practice to heritage practitioners in Ireland - with our NSCs/WGs which include EPs. Develop working links and collaborations with relevant organisations within and outside the standard cultural heritage sector
<b>Italy</b>	ICOMOS Italy will start by proposing some seminar of data acquisition and data quality assessment to allow a correct comprehension of the Climate Change actions on CH and to allow the plan of possible actions at a theoretical level and also by considering practical case studies.
<b>Korea</b>	Building networks
<b>Latvia</b>	As mentioned in Question 1 we will work to disseminate Green Paper using the process as a platform for awareness-raising and debate.
<b>Lebanon</b>	Establish a working group or NSC in our NC dedicated to climate change issues.
<b>Lithuania</b>	In Lithuania, the confluence of climate change and heritage has not been well analyzed and understood yet. ICOMOS LITHUANIA, as a NC, is planning to start raising this issue and aims to promote information about this.
<b>Macedonia</b>	New partnerships could be forged between ICOMOS Macedonia and the relevant environment/climate institutions and specialists since so far such communication and/or collaboration had not taken place.
<b>Malaysia</b>	Focus on developing a wider network
<b>Mexico</b>	Mainly to establish a very close collaborative relationship between ICOMOS and IUCN.
<b>Nepal</b>	Collaboration would be sought with relevant government agencies, as well as INGOs such as WWF and ICIMOD.
<b>New-Zealand</b>	Identify new collaborators and foster relationships

## ACTION ICOMOS

### PLAN SCIENTIFIQUE TRIENNAL 2021-24

<b>Norway</b>	We can invite climate scientists as contributors into our open thematic meetings.
<b>Panama</b>	Network of collaboration with: Ciudad del Saber, Patronato Panamá Viejo, Asociación de Antropología e Historia de Panamá, Red de Museos y Centros de Visitantes, universities, among others.
<b>Philippines</b>	ally with climate scientists who are interested in heritage.
<b>Portugal</b>	We are developing contacts with research groups from different universities that are working on climate change and on cultural heritage in order to create a multidisciplinary working group. ICOMOS PT will do the coordination of this working group.
<b>Russia</b>	We consider the possibility of attracting the potential of young specialists/students with a natural-geographical profile for cooperation.
<b>Saudi Arabia</b>	Refer to 1: Saudi ICOMOS will established a team of experts to support the government in this subject of academic fields of climate change
<b>Slovenia</b>	Identifying possible new collaborations and to start networking with interesting professionals.
<b>Spain</b>	In the Climate Heritage Network; we have five subgroups working on different aspects.
<b>Sweden</b>	ICOMOS has a collaboration with the IUCN (International Union for Conservation of Nature) under the name Culture - Nature Journey. This initiative is highly relevant for Sweden. In this context, ICOMOS Sweden aims to be a driving force in increasing national cooperation within the Water History Network and contribute to the newly formed International Committee for Water and Heritage.
<b>Switzerland</b>	Technical meetings, exchange of experience, networking
<b>Tunisie</b>	Circulation of all available information to key stakeholders (government and NGOs) on national and international impact studies and case studies, as well as recommendations from these studies and actions to be taken to reduce these impacts.
<b>Turkey</b>	Our Committee can establish new networks with different stakeholders such as local NGOs working on preservation of cultural heritage and natural sites, as well as Ministry of Culture and Tourism, Ministry of Environment and Urbanism
<b>USA</b>	US/ICOMOS convened the first Nature-Culture Journey event in 2016 and has followed up with our US/ICOMOS Annual International Conference and Seminar "Forward Together" that featured many Nature-Culture Journey sessions. Papers from those sessions will be published by Routledge in a book in 2021. We also understand that we must broaden our membership and leadership to include those who have worked in fields that have been associated with the natural sciences and are working to do this.

### Responses of International Scientific Committees and Working Groups

## ACTION ICOMOS

PLAN SCIENTIFIQUE TRIENNAL 2021-24

<b>ISC20C</b>	Share knowledge and information, be vocal, walk the talk daily.
<b>ICAHM:</b> International committee on Archaeological Heritage Management	<p>In addition to the networking recommended above, ICAHM and ICOMOS should focus on the individual sites, landscapes, and communities already inscribed and in the upstream process. Further, ICOMOS should explore and investigate “bright spots” and community strategies to promote climate change resilience, whether connected to world heritage or perhaps just emerging from regional assessments of significant heritage sites in the nation. Brief accounts of the properties and the communities should be compiled and released as a series of Press Releases by ICOMOS in the media to draw attention to heritage and climate change. This is a similar goal to the Panorama perspective and approach for the Nature-Culture process but featuring specifically climate change stories and remedies for sites and communities.</p> <p>ICAHM can also support general information flows to encourage more collaborative action.</p>
<b>CIIC:</b> International committee on Cultural Routes	The Climate Change Group will have representatives of our committee at scheduled events.
<b>ICTC:</b> International committee on Cultural Tourism	<p>The ICTC can:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Engage with different partners at UNESCO, UNWWTO, GSTC and others on cultural heritage and climate change matters to encourage dialogue and action related to existing and emerging sustainability and climate change issues.</li> <li>• Determine where there may be joint opportunities for publications, webinars and other educational activities to promote these events.</li> </ul>
<b>ISCEAH:</b> International committee on Earthen Architectural Heritage	Identify collaborations and networks
<b>ISCES:</b> International committee on Energy and sustainability	ISCES members, with their very different professional backgrounds (universities, research institutes, architects and consultants, regional and national authorities), are involved in a whole range of research projects. Nevertheless, it would be much more valuable for us as ISCs to be able to be direct partners in such international projects - we would very much welcome it if ICOMOS could pave the way for this and provide the ISCs with the necessary legal framework.
<b>IcoFort:</b> International committee on Fortifications and Military Heritage	We plan to set up and offer workshops to public managers, fortification managers, and universities where climate change issues can be addressed



<p><b>CIPA:</b> International committee on Heritage Documentation</p>	<p>By identifying experts in Climate Change to be invited to explain which are the consequences on different CH objects: buildings, historical centres, natural sites.</p>
<p><b>CIVVIH:</b> International committee on Historic Cities, Towns and Villages</p>	<p>CIVVIH members participate in the ICOMOS Climate Change Heritage Working Group (CCHWG). Claus-Peter Echter was one of the authors of the WUC "Call to climate action". Together with Eric Huybrechts he is preparing a UTC on Climate Change Heritage Planning with Andrew Potts. Climate Change is the main topic of the WUC in 2021.</p>
<p><b>ICIP:</b> International committee on Interpretation and Presentation of Cultural Heritage Sites</p>	<p>President Sue Hodges represents ICIP in the Climate Change Heritage Working Group (CCHWG). Collaboration with the WG will be further explored to include options for ICIP's Expert Members in achieving the goals of the CCHWG.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- ICIP has established a Climate Change Working Group and will ensure its members effectively examine the possibilities for collaborations with other ICOMOS ISCs, NCs, WGs and institutions/organisations outside ICOMOS to develop activities and projects.</li> <li>- ICIP could further its initial conversations with the International Centre on Space Technologies for Natural and Cultural Heritage (HIST) under the auspices of UNESCO. Its expertise in promoting, testing and demonstrating the applications of space technologies (namely remote sensing, GIS, GPS and other technologies) for the conservation, management and sustainable development of globally significant natural and cultural heritage, biosphere reserves and geoparks would be a valuable resource in recording and mapping cultural heritage sites and traditional practices/diverse cultures that would be affected by the climate change.</li> </ul>
<p><b>IPHC:</b> International Polar Heritage Committee</p>	<p>The IPHC is engaging with POLAR Cultural Heritage and Environmental Studies (POLAR CHESS) research programme: University of Cambridge and University of Tromsø. This new initiative focuses on Arctic and Antarctic material culture's potential to be utilised as environmental datum points, indicators of rates of change, and to better understand related physical, chemical and biological activity. This is aimed to develop closer relationships between cultural heritage conservation specialists and other environmental scientists and could provide a valuable platform for the study of climate change impacts and responses.</p>
<p><b>ISCV:</b> International committee on Stained Glass (<b>ISCCSG: International committee for the Conservation of Stained Glass</b>)</p>	<p>Collaboration and dissemination of specific knowledge of stained glass</p>

<b>CIF:</b> International committee on Training	We are taking any opportunity to engage and are intending to prepare a CIF activity during COP26 in Glasgow.
<b>ICUCH:</b> International committee on Underwater Cultural Heritage	Publish our concerns, challenges, synergies and solutions widely, preferably in marine science journals/publications as well as in more traditional heritage outlets.
<b>CIAV:</b> International committee on Vernacular Architecture	The identification and propagation of lessons learned from the vernacular-built heritage that could be employed in new constructions and invite climate relevant stakeholders to benefit from them.
<b>ISC20C:</b> International committee on 20th Century Heritage	Share knowledge and information, be vocal, walk the walk daily.
<b>EPWG:</b> Emerging Professionals Working Group	Specifically explore new collaborations with Emerging/Young Professional peer organisations (i.e. reach across Climate Heritage Network and beyond) to establish joint programs and projects; Prospective involvement with upcoming Pre-COP26 Event with Climate Heritage Network and associated organisations.
<b>SDGsWG:</b> Sustainable Development Working Group	We currently have established an MoU with UN-Habitat, which will look at issues of urban planning and SDGs and we recently had a partnership with the Global Heritage Fund, which will look at understanding how policy and heritage practice can come together to link heritage and sustainable development. A partnership with the United Cities and Local Governments (UCLG) will also encourage the role of heritage in cities, towns and villages. Together with CCHWG and UN-Habitat, we have identified a potential project to review the New Urban Agenda for 2022 (Quito+6). Selected members of the Working Group will be part of the International Co-Sponsored Meeting on Culture, Heritage and Climate Change for December 2021.

## Annex D

### Q4. What can your committee do to understand the repercussions of climate change in heritage conservation processes and policies, and to adapt practice to the changing situation?

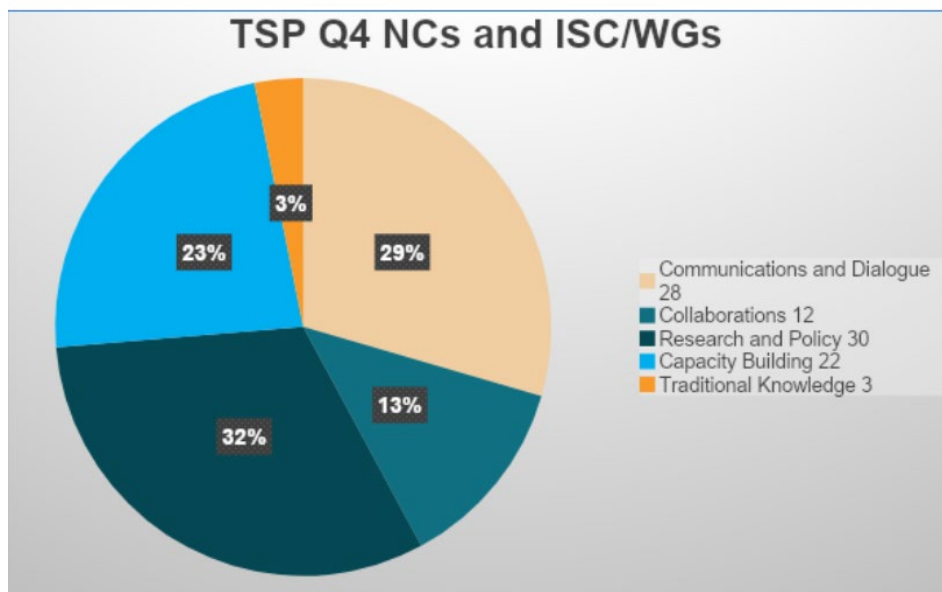
#### Analysis of Committee Responses

The 2020 Committee annual report survey indicated that committees are looking to ICOMOS to provide central leadership to support committees which are working to raise awareness by public engagement and to extend recognition and integration through sharing climate change policies promoting research tools, criteria, risk data and networks to build committee capacity (32%).

Many committees identified that they must reinforce the active dissemination of the climate change agenda and improve understanding, supported through specific talks, dialogues, seminars, congress and webinars (29%). Other committees identified that they would be working to share and develop knowledge, recognizing the need to build their own technical capacity and seeking access to training tools and workshops to upskill (22%). Some committees have established internal work groups on climate change collaborating within ICOMOS and with external institutions (12%).

Unfortunately, very few committees have yet engaged with the importance of traditional knowledge and climate, and this is identified as a significant knowledge gap which deserves prioritization by ICOMOS organizationally.

The Annual Report survey on which this analysis is based did not receive responses from all committees and it is anticipated that more committee initiatives and actions will join the TSP 2021-2024 structure and be included at each review period of the triennium, nonetheless, the responses give examples of valuable initiatives.



### 1. Communications: Raising Public Awareness and Engagement

**Most NCs and ISCs are working on raising awareness, using** their own websites, webinars and in the case of **CIF**, utilizing its current review of doctrine to disseminate good practice for climate change action and inform relevant policies.

**ICAHM** is taking the approach of looking for good news climate action stories- working on the Identification of bright spots and practices like: World Concert of good stories in Philippines <https://chairpeace.hypotheses.org/1587> which it may adapt; as well as working with its members to help to identify any gaps or points of weakness in current work and to assist in defining necessary focus for future work.

Other NCs such as **Ireland and Mexico** are taking a broad view politically, with Ireland asking to extend solutions for zero carbon, sustainable strategies nationally **and the Mexico NC** asking for the consideration of Climate change in urban, landscape and heritage planning, to prevent the disappearance of cultural assets as well as regulation and standards to avoid risks.

**NCs and ISCs are working on talks, seminars, webinars, discussions and congress.** **CIF** will use its own web site, webinars and other activities to disseminate good practice and

policies. **CIPA** is organizing specific seminars and promoting specific studies on the topic and is participating in an open interdisciplinary debate as is **EPWG** via a webinar interdisciplinary debate series.

**Austria NC** is in cooperation with "Netzwerk Lehm" as well as **Chile NC** with a range of public and academic institutions. **Italy, Latvia and Slovenia NCs** are all working on the organization of Climate change symposia as their first NC step. The **Turkey NC** is organizing "heritage at risk" events focusing on climate change risks (seminars, social media campaigns, etc.) for public involvement

**NCs and ISCs are working on raising presentations on things to consider heritage protection practice due to climate change.** **Latvia** (Baltics) and **Russia NC** are defining the results of their 2020-23 research, an assessment of the negative impact of the natural and climatic factors, an analysis of the materials received and proposals of specific methodologies will be made.

## 2. Collaborations

### Organizations External to ICOMOS

The ICOMOS committees are seizing on the improvement of access to digital communications during the Covid pandemic to initiate collaborative work through diverse locations, with **Armenia NC** jointly working with **Germany NC**

**Nepal, Nigeria, Sweden NCs** want to strengthen cooperation within ICOMOS and are already investigating exchanges with other committees and organizations. The **Panama NC** wants to share experiences in specific research and good practices. **Philippines NC** is also working on the dissemination data from ICOMOS international to their own national CC agencies, **Russia** is promoting an international project «Platform» for development of proposals on preservation of cultural and geological heritage objects, with case studies underway.

**Slovenia** is working on an intensive dissemination of the research results within the professional and general public. **US/ICOMOS** is proposing to engage with the U.S. National Park Service on climate change impacts and management in World Heritage sites.

### Collaborations within ISC/ICOMOS

In the triennium 2021-24, the topic of climate change has initiated a wide range of collaborations in ISC and NC annual conferencing and meetings, with **CIAV's** annual conference in 2021 to be held jointly with **ISC** on Earthen Heritage, **ISC** on Wood Heritage, and **ISC** on Energy, Sustainability and Climate Change. **ISCES** is planning various activities to also contribute to IPCC report related with the lack of reliable data for the historic building stock in particular with regard to sustainability and the impact of climate change.

The **Australia - New Zealand** Joint Scientific Committee on **Risk Preparedness** is undertaking a series of collaborations and research with the national committees of Australia and New Zealand, and ICOMOS Pacifica. **Turkey NC** that is working on vulnerability assessment defining pilot area(s) (such as WH sites of Turkey or other listed cultural heritage sites).

### 3. Research and Policy Development

#### Increasing state of the art knowledge about climate change

**ISCES** is working to contribute to the IPCC report and **CIF** also is upgrading doctrine to include CC. Several National ICOMOS Committees including **Spain and Ireland**, are working on developing **or collaborating on** climate change policy and climate-change actions.

**Nigeria** NC is working in change management processes in the light of the current and anticipated impacts of climate change and natural disasters.

**Saudia Arabia** NC working with the Saudi crown prince ambitious programs that will reduce carbon emissions by 60 percent in the region and plant 50 billion trees in the world's biggest afforestation project, leading the coming green era.

**US/ICOMOS** is working to engage with the U.S. National Park Service on climate change impacts and management in World Heritage sites.

#### Raising Awareness By Public Engagement

**CIF** will use its own web site, webinars and other activities to disseminate good practice and inform policies. **ICAHM** is working in the Identification of bright spots and Comparable practices: World Concert of good stories in Philippines as well as the adoption of this and

other approaches to its members and help to identify any gaps or points of weakness in current work and to assist in defining necessary focus for future work.

NCs such as **Ireland** are asking to extend solutions for zero carbon, sustainable strategies. **Mexico NC** is asking for the consideration of Climate change in urban, landscape and heritage planning, to prevent the disappearance of cultural assets as well as regulation and standards to avoid risks.

#### **Producing Toolkits, Indicators And Data Analysis**

**CIF** will encourage collaboration and more multidisciplinary research. **ICTC** will participate fully in the 6 ISC Risk management for a Shared Future process to address climate change and tourism issues as part of the interdisciplinary approach **with ICORP, ISCARSAH, ISCEAH, ICTC, ISCES+CC and CIPA.**

**CIIC** is monitoring to identify risks and vulnerable parts of cultural itineraries and define some risk management indicators **CIVVIH** will collect case studies on climate change in historic cities and find examples: "*Future of our Past*", "*The Green Paper*" and "*The ICOMOS SDG Goals Policy Guidance for Heritage and Development Actors*".

**ICOFORT** is studying the indicators they have created, carrying out the application and monitoring in pilot projects.

**ISCCSG** is working on Specific research on exemplary sites.

**ISCEAH** is working on case studies and preparing materials on the use of traditional earthen architectural technologies.

**ISCEAH** is collecting climate change action case studies.

**ISCES** will be examining the lack of reliable data for the historic building stock in particular with regard to sustainability and the impact of climate change.

**EPWG** is participating in analysis, national surveys of climate change action.

**Armenia NC** with **Germany NC**. **New Zealand** with **Australia NC**.

**Italy** is also working in research in different actions on HC assets.

**Lebanon, Malaysia, Nepal and Panama NC** are working with universities and public research institutions, including different research areas such as climate science, history, biology, architecture, and others.

**Portugal NC** is also working on a survey addressed to the municipalities / local authorities.

**The Nigeria NC is investigating** the time-critical need to put cultural heritage into a new pathway for longer term resilience building.

**Russia NC** had developed the "Model of buried relief of ancient Pskov", in which data on paleo and modern: landscape, climate, engineering and geological conditions of the terrain were drawn.

**Slovenia** is promoting specific research with the professional and general public.

**Switzerland** and **Tunisia NC** are developing collaboration networks between scientists working in heritage, risk management meteorologists.

**Turkey NC** is working on vulnerability assessment defining pilot area(s) (such as WH sites of Turkey or other listed cultural heritage sites)

### **Heritage practice and Climate Change**

**Latvia** (Baltics) and **Russia NC** are defining the results of 2020-23 research, an assessment of the negative impact of the natural and climatic factor, an analysis of the materials received and proposals of specific methodologies.

**Ireland** continues to advocate for the role of cultural heritage in climate policy and raising awareness by public engagement- for example recognition of solutions for zero carbon, sustainable strategies.



#### Toolkits & Frameworks For Mitigative Measures In Heritage Management

**ISCEAH** is preparing materials on the use of traditional earthen architectural technologies.

**India, Switzerland and Turkey** NCs are working on vulnerability assessment of heritage sites (targeting ICOMOS TR members, young professionals, heritage professionals, government officers related with heritage preservation).

#### Publications

**CIAV** annual conference in 2021 will be held jointly with **ISC** on Earthen Heritage and the proceedings will be published.

**Georgia** NC is also working on an E-publication in order to disseminate the results of ongoing study of traditional knowledge.

#### Local Involvement

**Australia** NC is recording climate risks to support community discussion with ICOMOS Pacifica

**Norway** NC is trying to involve more people in climate related activities

**Nigeria** NC is focused on improving preparedness measures for African cultural heritage sites and communities **Tunisia NC** is developing collaboration with different actors of the protection and management of heritage facing CC.

#### Scientific research case studies and surveys such as:

**CIFF** will encourage collaboration and more multidisciplinary research as well as **ICTC** Participates fully in the 6ISC Risk management for a Shared Future process to address climate change and tourism issues as part of the interdisciplinary approach.

**CIIC** is monitoring to identify risks and vulnerable parts of cultural itineraries and define some risk management indicators as well as **CIVVIH** that will collect case studies on climate change in historic cities and find examples: "*Future of our Past*", "*The Green Paper*" and "*The ICOMOS SDG Goals Policy Guidance for Heritage and Development Actors*" are implemented. **ISCV** is working with specific research on exemplary sites. **ICOFORT** is working on studies on the indicators they have created, carrying out the application and monitoring in pilot projects. **ISCCSG** is working on Specific research on exemplary sites.

**ISCEAH** is working on case studies and preparing materials on the use of traditional earthen architectural technologies as well as **ISCEAH** collecting case studies. **ISCES** will be considered in the future the lack of reliable data for the historic building stock in particular with regard to sustainability and the impact of climate change and **EPWG** is participating in analysis, national surveys.

**Italy** is also working on research about the impacts of CC on heritage assets, **Lebanon, Malaysia, Nepal and Panama** NCs are looking at research collaborations with universities and public research institutions, including different research areas including climate science, history, biology, architecture. **Portugal** NC is working on a Survey addressed to the municipalities / local authorities about CC. The Nigeria NC is investigating the time-critical need to put cultural heritage into a new pathway for longer term resilience building. **Russia** NC had developed the "Model of buried relief of ancient Pskov", in which data on paleo and modern: landscape, climate, engineering and geological conditions of the terrain were drawn. **Slovenia NC** is promoting specific research with the professional and general public. **Switzerland** and **Tunisia** NCs are developing collaboration networks between scientists working in heritage, risk management and meteorologists.

#### Toolkits & Frameworks For Mitigative Measures In Heritage Management

**India, Switzerland and Turkey** NCs are working on vulnerability assessment of heritage sites (targeting ICOMOS TR members, young professionals, government officers).

## 4. Capacity Building

### Specialist Training

**ISCCSG** will be promoting training for students in stained glass conservation during the next triennium. The **OCDI RBA** will continue its training on rights-based / people-centered approaches, engaging with the way in which just transitions and benefits from heritage knowledge of communities can be supported. **EPWG** is intending to organize training in climate change action during the triennium but other committees are at the threshold of identifying how they may develop training and capacity building initiatives **ICUCH** noting that there is a gaping hole in the science that is required to enable management actions to be prioritized

### Joint Training With Other National Committees

**Ireland, Norway, Lebanon, Nepal, Panama** NCs all reported that they will be working on training courses and there may be options to integrate actions with the New Zealand NC to reinforce training opportunities, or alternatively to pursue regional training.

### Workshops

**USA/ICOMOS** is developing a workshop to publicly share results of ongoing climate research in NPS or a pilot workshop for the Climate Vulnerability Index and training in a U.S. National Park.

## 5. Respecting Traditional Knowledge

**OCD-RBA** will continue training on people-centred approaches thus assisting in just transitions and benefits from heritage knowledge communities.

**Austria and Georgia NCs** are looking for the use of traditional, organic, and natural building material / techniques.

**Australia ICOMOS Working Group** IS developing an international webinar series on Caring for Country which includes a webinar on Climate Change Adaptation for Aboriginal Cultural Heritage.

### Electronic Links:

1. [https://www.icomos.org/images/DOCUMENTS/Secretariat/2020/GA2020/Working\\_Docs/GA2020\\_6-3-6\\_TriennialScientificPlanReboot.pdf](https://www.icomos.org/images/DOCUMENTS/Secretariat/2020/GA2020/Working_Docs/GA2020_6-3-6_TriennialScientificPlanReboot.pdf)
2. [ICOMOS Action Plan for Cultural Heritage and Localizing the Sustainable Development Goals \(SDGs\).](#)
3. ["The Future of Our Pasts: Engaging Cultural Heritage in Climate Action](#)
4. **More information:** Website: <http://www.icomos.org/en/what-we-do/involvement-in-international-conventions/un-sustainable-development-goals-2>
5. "World Concert of Good Stories"
6. The Panorama nature-culture initiative : <https://panorama.solutions/en/portal/nature-culture>
7. "The Green Paper"

8. Major Impacts of Climate Change on Cultural Heritage:  
[https://www.nps.gov/subjects/climatechange/upload/NPS-2016\\_Cultural-Resoures-Climate-Change-Strategy.pdf](https://www.nps.gov/subjects/climatechange/upload/NPS-2016_Cultural-Resoures-Climate-Change-Strategy.pdf)

**Extracts from Responses of Scientific Committees**

<b>Q5. What can your NC do to understand the repercussions of climate change in heritage conservation processes and policies, and to adapt practice to the changing situation?</b>	<b>Name of Committee</b>
<b>ISCs</b>	
CIAV annual conference in 2021 will be held jointly with ISC on Earthen Heritage, ISC on Wood Heritage, and ISC on Energy, Sustainability and Climate Change. The proceedings will be published.	<b>CIAV</b>
We will encourage collaboration and more multidisciplinary research and we will use our web site, webinars and other activities to disseminate good practice and inform policies.	<b>CIF</b>
Monitoring to identify risks and vulnerable parts of cultural itineraries and define some risk management indicators.	<b>CIIC</b>
Organising specific seminars and promoting specific studies on the topic	<b>CIPA</b>
CIVVIH will collect case studies on climate change in historic cities and find examples where thoughts of the reports "Future of our Past"., "The Green Paper" and "The ICOMOS Action Plan for Cultural Heritage and Localizing the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)" are implemented.	<b>CIVVIH</b>
<p>The identification of “bright spots” follows practice developed by the US NOAA and USGS in their climate change programs. A comparable practice in the Philippines is the “World Concert of Good Stories” initiated by Atty. Antonio Oposa jr. The Panorama nature-culture initiative in ICOMOS provides a platform where ICOMOS Philippines can display our success stories and can learn from international successes (<a href="https://panorama.solutions/en/portal/nature-culture">https://panorama.solutions/en/portal/nature-culture</a>).</p> <p>For example, from the Philippines: We can start with the many community-based mangrove restoration projects; decentralized energy (geothermal in Negros, etc.); solar projects; marine sanctuaries nationwide (National fisheries now promoting these despite quite heated earlier objections and resistance); reforestation of diptocarp forests in the central cordillera of Cebu; promotion of dawa (millet) swidden farming in the hills above Catmon, Cebu; eco-tourism in communities like Alguinsan Cebu where the community manages and tasks the marine and forest experience and sustainable tourism enterprise; bird sanctuaries like in Olango with the first RAMSAR designated wetland in the Philippines; northeastern Sierra Madre conservation programs; Ifugao rice terraces community enterprise and heritage preservation; Iglit-Baco Tamaraw habitat conservation in Mangyan ancestral domain; etc.</p> <p>ICOMOS should identify these projects through the ICOMOS Philippines climate change network and publish online “solutions” comparable to the Panorama program.</p>	<b>ICAHM</b>

## ACTION ICOMOS

### PLAN SCIENTIFIQUE TRIENNAL 2021-24

ICAHM can encourage the adoption of this and other approaches to its members and help to identify any gaps or points of weakness in current work and to assist in defining necessary focus for future work.	
<p>-ICIP is planning to update the ICOMOS Charter for the Interpretation and Presentation of Cultural Heritage Sites to include issues of sustainability, climate change and disaster risk management.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- We will encourage our members to share their experience in the ways they have implemented interpretation of cultural heritage sites within the climate change effected regions through the ICIP website and Facebook.</li> <li>- Collaborate with ISCs such as ICORP, ICICH, ICTC, CIVVIH, ISCCL and CIF in promoting the importance of interpretation in managing and mitigate the implications of climate change.</li> </ul>	<b>ICIP</b>
Expand the studies on the indicators we have created, carrying out the application and monitoring in pilot projects.	<b>ICOFORT</b>
<p>The ICTC can:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Participate fully in the ICOMOS 6 ISCs Risk Management for a Shared Future process to address climate change and tourism issues as part of the interdisciplinary approach with <b>ICORP, ISCARSAH, ISCEAH, ICTC, ISCES+CC and CIPA</b></li> <li>- Develop a white paper on climate change implications on cultural tourism.</li> </ul>	<b>ICTC</b>
Among ICUCH and other professional heritage bodies there is an understanding of the threats and consequences, but there is a gaping hole in the science that is required to enable management actions to be prioritized.	<b>ICUCH</b>
Specific research on exemplary sites, training for students in stained glass conservation.	<b>ISCCSG</b>
We had one representative on the CCHWG. We are now ready to perform the next steps by collecting case studies and preparing materials on the use of traditional earthen architectural technologies.	<b>ISCEAH</b>
Studies have shown that there is a lack of reliable data for the historic building stock in particular with regard to sustainability and the impact of climate change: the missing data range from the specification of historic building materials (e.g. U-values, ecological footprint) to the identification and quantification of particularly affected building typologies. So far, no concrete action plan has been established by ISCES, but it will be considered in the future. Various activities of the members are planned, to also contribute to the IPCC report.	<b>ISCEC</b>
Continued training on rights-based / people-centered approaches thus assisting in just transitions and benefits from heritage knowledge of communities.	<b>OCDI RBA</b>

## ACTION ICOMOS

PLAN SCIENTIFIQUE TRIENNAL 2021-24

Brainstorming sessions to discuss the challenges and opportunities for the topics related to the Climate Change Reaching out and growing the existing ICOMOS network of Emerging Professionals to organize training, participating in analysis, national surveys, open interdisciplinary debate.	<b>EPWG</b>
Studies have shown that there is a lack of reliable data for the historic building stock in particular with regard to sustainability and the impact of climate change: the missing data range from the specification of historic building materials (e.g. U-values, ecological footprint) to the identification and quantification of particularly affected building typologies. So far, no concrete action plan has been established by ISCES, but it will be considered in the future. Various activities of the members are planned, to also contribute to the IPCC report.	<b>ISCES:</b>
Specific research on exemplary sites, training for students in stained glass conservation.	<b>ISCV</b>
Invest time in developing informed positions related to 20th century heritage and contributing them to the larger ICOMOS and external discussions and efforts.	<b>ISC20C</b>
In 2021, the SDGWG supported the review of the toolkit being developed by UNESCO in reviewing the World Heritage Sustainable Development. Entitled "Preliminary Health Check" and "Project Sustainability Check" the document looks at all the aspects of sustainable development including environmental sustainability and climate change.	<b>SDGWG</b>
<b>Extracts from Responses of National Committees</b>	
ICOMOS Armenia can provide the results of studies implemented with the colleagues of Germany to relevant scientific committee of ICOMOS	<b>Armenia</b>
Record climate risks and provide commentary when events occur, to support community discussion Continue to support Blue Shield Australia Continue to support the Australia New Zealand Joint Scientific Committee on Risk Preparedness	<b>Australia</b>
Members of ICOMOS Austria are already fostering the use of traditional, organic and natural material and traditional techniques in talks and discussions in cooperation with "Netzwerk Lehm"	<b>Austria</b>
Encourage members to develop research focused on the impact of climate change on cultural heritage. Promote the organization of seminars from public and academic institutions represented by our members.	<b>Chile</b>

## ACTION ICOMOS

PLAN SCIENTIFIQUE TRIENNAL 2021-24

ICOMOS Georgia is planning to design a webinar series in order to disseminate the results of ongoing study of traditional knowledge. Issue of E-publication is also planned.	<b>Georgia</b>
The WG is trying to create a national database of impacts of climate change on Heritage sites. This helps us understand patterns and development of toolkits & frameworks for mitigating measures, heritage management.	<b>India</b>
All heritage plans to include a climate change policy and significant related climate-change actions Continue to advocate for a support a culture of interest cultural heritage and raise awareness by public engagement and to extend recognition and integration within solutions for zero carbon, sustainable strategies. Training - which may be something to undertake with other NCs/Regions Expand the ICOMOS Membership to ensure it includes the expanding areas of cultural heritage/climate action expertise	<b>Ireland</b>
Promote seminars and research activities and a strict check of the different actions on CH assets in Italy	<b>Italy</b>
As we plan this autumn/early winter seminar on heritage at risk to foster discussion on topical threats to the heritage we hope to have at least one presentation on things we have to consider heritage protection practice in Latvia (Baltics) due to climate change.	<b>Latvia</b>
Join specific research groups on climate change impact on National sites; exchange experience with regional NCs.	<b>Lebanon</b>
Since we are a newly-established committee, we are currently working on possible strategies of our NC for the next 2-5 years and trying to identify which are the most impactful areas of work that ICOMOS LITHUANIA could focus on.	<b>Lithuania</b>
National Surveys	<b>Malaysia</b>
The problem of climate change must be considered in urban, landscape and heritage planning, in order to prevent the disappearance of cultural assets, and it is also necessary to establish regulations and standards to avoid accentuating the risks caused by climate change.	<b>Mexico</b>
With collaboration with different organization ICOMOS Nepal can help in specific research and provide training.	<b>Nepal</b>
National surveys would help us to understand what level of knowledge already exists,	<b>New-Zealand</b>



so that we could then target training opportunities in the right areas	
<p>The Nigerian NC is currently addressing Climate change particularly as part of an international collaboration</p> <p>index at the World Heritage site of Sukur Cultural Landscape</p> <p>The project seeks to improve preparedness measures for African cultural heritage sites and communities by investigating the time-critical need to put cultural heritage into a new pathway for longer term resilience-building and change management processes in the light of the current and anticipated impacts of climate change and natural disasters</p>	<b>Nigeria</b>
<p>We will involve more people in climate change related activities, and support relevant capacity development.</p> <p>We can map and be transparent of our carbon footprint (including travel activities) and how we seek to mitigate emissions.</p>	<b>Norway</b>
<p>Share experiences in specific research and good practices.</p> <p>Develop competencies through training.</p> <p>Encouraging new research lines about heritage and climate change, in universities and research public institutions, including different research areas such as climate science, history, biology, architecture, and others.</p>	<b>Panama</b>
Disseminate data from ICOMOS international to our national agencies; help in case study collection for ICOMOS International	<b>Philippines</b>
Survey addressed to the municipalities / local authorities	<b>Portugal</b>
<p>Provision of monitoring equipment to monitor the state of monuments in the open air.</p> <p>Research and publications.</p> <p>Realization of international project «Platform» for development of proposals on preservation of cultural and geological heritage objects.</p> <p>For example, since 1999 in Pskov, within the framework of the historical-archaeological approach, reconstruction (modeling) and analysis of the paleo-natural conditions of the territory of ancient Pskov (X-XVIII centuries) are carried out in order to establish the relationship between the natural environment and human activities.</p> <p>At the current stage, a new source has been created on the topic "Model of buried relief of ancient Pskov", in which data on paleo and modern: landscape, climate, engineering and geological conditions of the terrain were drawn.</p> <p>The analysis of the results examines the preservation of cultural heritage in the light of the changing natural environment over the past 1,000 years. This work is continuing in the light of the problem identified. It is intended to continue research under the theme "Natural conditions of the territory of</p>	<b>Russia</b>

<p>ancient Pskov and their impact on the preservation of cultural heritage", which also addresses climate change issues.</p> <p>On the basis of the results and the research conducted 2021-2023. An assessment of the negative impact of the natural and climatic factor, an analysis of the materials received and proposals of specific methodologies will be made.</p>	
<p>Saudi crown prince announces Green Saudi Initiative, Green Middle East Initiative</p> <p>The initiatives aim to clearly define a road map that will protect the planet</p> <p>Prince Mohammed said that the Kingdom and the region face significant climate challenges such as desertification</p> <p>JEDDAH: The Kingdom is opting for a more sustainable future with the launch of the Green Saudi and Green Middle East initiatives.</p> <p>Announced by Crown Prince Mohammed bin Salman, the initiatives are set to apply a number of ambitious programs that will reduce carbon emissions by 60 percent in the region and plant 50 billion trees in the world's biggest afforestation project.</p> <p>The tree-planting project will be double the size of the Great Green Wall in the Sahel region, the second-biggest regional reforestation initiative.</p> <p>Crown Prince Mohammed bin Salman said: "As a leading global oil producer, we are fully aware of our responsibility in advancing the fight against the climate crisis, and that just as we played a leading role in stabilizing energy markets during the oil and gas era, we will work to lead the coming green era." <a href="https://www.arabnews.com/node/1832861/saudi-arabia">https://www.arabnews.com/node/1832861/saudi-arabia</a></p>	<p><b>Saudi Arabia</b></p>
<p>Involvement in specific research and intensive dissemination of the results within the professional and general public.</p> <p>Organization of the symposium on the topic is our first step.</p>	<p><b>Slovenia</b></p>
<p>This is an answer to be made in one-year time, when we will have the finished products</p>	<p><b>Spain</b></p>
<p>Share knowledge and experiences from the international network and from a global perspective.</p> <p>An important goal is to strengthen cooperation and exchange within ICOMOS and the exchanges with other organisations.</p>	<p><b>Sweden</b></p>
<p>Specific research, analysis, training</p>	<p><b>Switzerland</b></p>
<p>Set up and develop collaboration networks between scientists working in heritage, risk management, meteorologists as well as the different actors of the protection and management of heritage.</p>	<p><b>Tunisie</b></p>
<p>organize training courses with ICORP-Turkey areas on vulnerability assessment of heritage sites (targeting ICOMOS TR members, young</p>	<p><b>Turkey</b></p>

professionals, heritage professionals, government officers related with heritage preservation); define pilot area(s) (such as WH sites of Turkey or other listed cultural heritage sites) and organize "heritage at risk" events focusing on climate change risks (seminars, social media campaigns, etc.) for public involvement	
US/ICOMOS could work to engage with the U.S. National Park Service on climate change impacts and management in World Heritage sites. This could include a possible workshop to publicly share results of ongoing climate research in NPS or a pilot workshop for the Climate Vulnerability Index and training in a U.S. National Park.	<b>USA</b>

## Annex E

### Q5. What can your committee do to improve policies and practice, to minimize the impacts of climate change on cultural heritage conservation?

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#### Committee Response Analysis

Nearly every ISC and NC understands that **raising public awareness** by telling climate change stories - communication and dialogue - is central to improving policies and practice, to minimize the impact on cultural heritage conservation of climate change in the first place. ISC's and NC's are trying to achieve this by addressing the results of climate change on the field and by sharing experiences, best-practice examples as well as by seeking closer ties with political actors in order to involve ICOMOS's climate change topics in the national agendas.

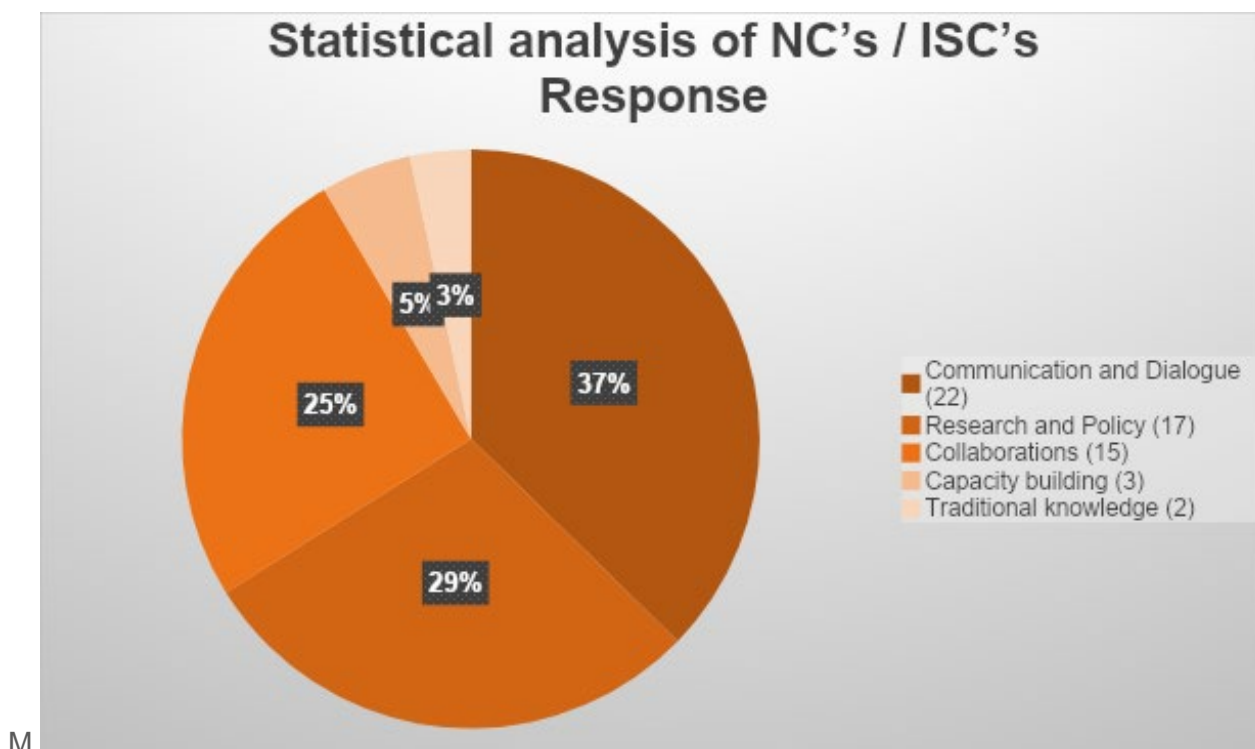
**Telling climate change stories** is pursued with webinars, on Facebook pages, conferences, lectures, or by publishing guidelines and manuals.

Some ISC's and NC's are **collaborating** with each other to share experiences but many committees are seeking collaborations with policy decision makers and political leaders, e.g. to re-formulate management plans that include climate change risks and consequences.

Importantly, **research and policy development** takes place on different levels whether within the committees themselves (by adapting conservation policies) or by co-research with local management agencies, universities or local communities. Those newly developed or adapted guidelines might support capacity building to understand, educate, and train (future) experts to face challenges of climate change (e.g., through tool kits, dedicated working groups).

While traditional knowledge is widely accepted to be a rich source of inspiration for strategies facing climate change consequences on a local level, bottom-up perspectives are rarely taken into consideration by NC's or ISC's.

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**Fig. 1: Summary of committee responses per category in percentage form**

### 1. Communication And Dialogue: Raising Awareness By Public Engagement/ Telling Climate Change Stories

Raising public awareness and telling climate change stories are central to many ISC's. CIF is highlighting in all of its projects and in public outreach the importance of addressing the results of climate change on the field, just as the NC's of Chile, Ireland, Korea, Norway are doing by sharing experiences as well as best-practice examples by telling climate change stories. ISC's like ISCES are encouraging its members to engage with decision makers and "to anchor cultural heritage" in national legislation. NC's like Armenia, Australia, Estonia, India, Latvia, New-Zealand, Panama, Slovenia and USA seek closer ties with political actors in order to involve ICOMOS's climate change topics in the national agenda, e.g. in the Australian government's "State of the Environment" report, the active participation in expert advisory government committees like the NC of Ireland or the contact to environmental initiatives like in the USA.

Since the global COVID 19 pandemic accelerated online tools and virtual meetings, committees including, for example CIIC, are focusing on the changes of new communication methods for public outreach, as ICIP is also doing (sharing knowledge via website and Facebook).

The NC of Australia publishes a “Sustainability Guide” for conferences and events on its website as well as holds on-line platforms for executive meetings and the NC of Ireland seeks funding for a national handbook “relative to all aspects of the intersection between climate change and cultural heritage”. CIVVIH is organizing a webinar “Resilience of Historic Cities” and other joint events in collaboration, e.g., with OWHC or UN Habitat. ISCEAH will provide in the future automated forms to fill out as tools for mitigation. EPWG for example seeks to establish a mentorship platform to get in touch with other experts and learn from other case studies.

### **2. Collaboration With Organizations External To ICOMOS/ Working Together**

CIPA works together with five other ISC’s on the impact of climate change on cultural heritage conservation. Also, ICIP is collaborating with ICORP, ICICH, ICTC, CIVVIH, ISCCL and CIF in order to promote “the importance of interpretation in managing and mitigate the implications of climate change damage”. The NC’s of Australia, Tunisie, USA seek collaboration with national political leaders to encourage the discourse on the threads of climate change on cultural heritage on a high political level. Other forms of collaborations with political, academic and scientific institutions are pursued by the NC’s of Austria (on legal aspects of national cultural heritage protection and management), Ireland (especially on a European level), Italy, New-Zealand (collaborations “also beyond the heritage industry”), Panama, Sweden and the USA (exploring ways to generate government support).

As for the monitoring of sites, the NC’s of Honduras, Russia aim for the inclusion of climate change risks into management plans and Lebanon seeks cooperation with local institutions that are in charge of heritage management.

### **3. Research and Policy Development/ Developing Research and Policy**

CIAV is adapting its conservation policies in order to mitigate / minimize climate change impacts. ICAHM will develop best practice guidance focusing on different audiences like heritage management agencies or local communities. An update of its own charter to include climate change challenges and site management is currently in preparation by ICIP. Also, ICTC will make an addition to the International Cultural Tourism Charter that addresses climate change. Elaborative analysis models and planning models to implement preventive

and corrective solutions are developed by ICOFORT. And ICUCH, too, argues that a solid scientific basis is the foundation for site management strategies and needs therefore to be pushed forward.

The NC's of Colombia, Mexico, Nepal create specific indicators “to measure and evaluate the impact of actions on the management” of sites under the conditions of climate change to influence public policies and Macedonia, Turkey are involved in the creation of national protection policies resp. guidelines and handbooks. ISCCSG in this matter is offering on-site specific research strategies to learn from for other endangered sites and OCDI RBA continues to contribute to the UN Special Rapporteur on Cultural Rights.

ISCES suggests, based on its own good experiences, to create “national mirror groups” on energy, sustainability, and climate change. Those can be connected to other NC's or ISC's. The NC of Austria works in a joint project with TU Wien and an Israeli university on “legal framework issues for the management of cultural heritage” and the implications of climate change for this kind of (national) laws. Newly established NC's like Lithuania work out strategies and policies to identify “the most impactful areas” for future projects while the NC of New-Zealand develops guidance notes for the ICOMOS NZ Charter for the conservation of Places of Cultural Heritage Value.

#### **4. Capacity Building**

ISC's like CIAV acknowledge that the education and training of (future) experts is key to face the challenges of climate change. The development of tool kits for the evaluation and registration of threats of climate change for cultural heritage is pushed forward by NC's like Chile. The NC of New-Zealand “established a working group to develop guidance notes” specifically on cultural heritage and climate change.

#### **5. Respecting Traditional Knowledge/ Working with Local Communities**

ICAHM collaborates with guide organizers and site managers to gain a bottom-up-perspective on the consequences of climate change and to collect data that will then be analyzed. A similar approach is advocated by the NC of Colombia: different perspectives and concepts contribute to the knowledge about a site and “links the cultural context” with socio-ecological aspects.

	<b>Extracts from Responses of Committees</b>
<b>CIVVIH</b>	CIVVIH conducted a webinar on "Resilience of Historic Cities" and will improve policies and practices to mitigate the impacts of climate change in joint webinars and fruitful co-operations with the OWHC, UN Habitat, possibly UCLG.
<b>ICIP</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- We are planning to update the ICOMOS Charter for the Interpretation and Presentation of Cultural Heritage Sites to include issues of sustainability, climate change and disaster risk management.</li> <li>- We will encourage our members to share their experience in the ways they have implemented interpretation of cultural heritage sites within the climate change affected regions through the ICIP website and Facebook.</li> <li>- Collaborate with ISCs such as ICORP, ICICH, ICTC, CIVVIH, ISCCL and CIF in promoting the importance of interpretation in managing and mitigating the implications of climate change.</li> </ul>
<b>Colombia</b>	ICOMOS' work should highlight the importance of including perspectives and concepts from the environmental, economic and social contexts that have enabled the formulation of planning and management tools for the territory. This knowledge will link the cultural context with the requirements in terms of Human Development from the different sectors, as well as enable the creation of indicators to measure and evaluate the impact of actions on the management of cultural heritage and will influence public policy in terms of climate change, impact assessment and protection of cultural rights.
<b>Ireland</b>	<p>Prepare and publish a national handbook (digital &amp; hard copy) - potentially in collaboration with other related organisations - relative to all aspects of the intersection between climate change and cultural heritage - to be funded;</p> <p>Continue to participate actively in the Expert Advisory government committees which ICOMOS is part of, and seek to be part of others'</p> <p>Continue to make submissions on policy.</p> <p>Through our own events, reach out to policy makers and invite them to participate in our events, so we can develop relationships and understanding.</p> <p>Continue to be active at the European level, in collaboration with our Europe Group NCs, as there is much policy here to influence and engage with.</p>
<b>Honduras</b>	Our committee has been monitoring the proposal for the new regulations for the Historical Town of Tegucigalpa for the inclusion of a component for risk management of cultural heritage.
<b>New Zealand</b>	We have recently established a working group to develop guidance notes on the implementation of the ICOMOS NZ Charter for the Conservation of Places of Cultural Heritage Value. We could prepare a practice note that specifically relates to implementation of the Charter in the context of cultural heritage.



	<p>Make submissions to local, regional and national governments on proposed climate change policies, and any policies that influence or fail to take appropriate account of climate change issues, or that neglect the connection between climate change and risks to heritage.</p> <p>Expand outreach and pursue collaboration with conservation organisations, but also beyond the heritage industry e.g. scientific/research, professional, and community networks, to help mainstream the use of cultural heritage as a tool in climate action.</p>
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### Communication and Dialogue

Committee	Remarks
<b>CIF</b>	We will highlight in all our work the research, education and training necessary to create the experts needed (from conservation professionals to politicians) and to increase awareness in the wider public.
<b>CIIC</b>	The CIIC considers education to be the most powerful tool. The pandemic has accelerated online educational processes and raised awareness of the damage to the planet from adverse weather events. However, many communities that own this heritage do not yet have these benefits
<b>ICIP</b>	We will encourage our members to share their experience in the ways they have implemented interpretation of cultural heritage sites within the climate change affected regions through the ICIP website and Facebook.
<b>ICTC</b>	Incorporate principles addressing climate change issues into the updated International Cultural Tourism Charter
<b>ISCEAH</b>	We will propose assessments and create forms as a tool for mitigation
<b>ISCES</b>	ISC members are encouraged to engage with their national decision-makers, in particular to influence the writing of the National Climate Action Plans and to anchor cultural heritage in them. There are already good experiences from the ISCES membership that should be made useful for others. The establishment of national mirror groups on energy, sustainability and climate change has proved particularly effective, which is why this should also be promoted in other countries. Networking of the national groups is possible through the ISC.
<b>EPWG</b>	Seeking and enabling mentorship platform to encourage sustainable, continued dialogues concerning practices for minimizing and mitigating impacts of climate change (e.g., can include work to share notification of current events, integration of up-to-date heritage plans and policies into the work plans, participating in the work in progress).
<b>Armenia</b>	ICOMOS Armenia will try to cooperate closer with the RA Ministry of ecology and in the result of joint discussion to suit the programs of heritage preservation with the state programs of climate change and to assess its vulnerability in this area.
<b>Australia</b>	Sustainability Guide for Australia ICOMOS Conferences and Events - available on the Australia ICOMOS website - use for all Australia ICOMOS events Use on-line platforms for some Executive Committee meetings

## ACTION ICOMOS

### PLAN SCIENTIFIQUE TRIENNAL 2021-24

<b>Chile</b>	It is important to start by making the issue visible at all levels, including public institutions. Likewise, it is important to share experiences on prevention or mitigation work carried out in other WHS.
<b>Estonia</b>	Consultations with policy makers
<b>India</b>	To undertake Climate Vulnerability assessments; to create a connect with policy & decision makers on ground
<b>Ireland</b>	Prepare and publish a national handbook (digital & hard copy) - potentially in collaboration with other related organisations - relative to all aspects of the intersection between climate change and cultural heritage - to be funded Through our own events, reach out to policy makers and invite them to participate in our events, so we can develop relationships and understanding
<b>Korea</b>	Making issues among experts, policymakers, and the public about the multilateral impact of climate change on cultural heritage
<b>Latvia</b>	ICOMOS Latvia can inform Latvian policymakers on the role heritage plays in mitigating the repercussions of climate change.
<b>New-Zealand</b>	Make submissions to local, regional and national governments on proposed climate change policies, and any policies that influence or fail to take appropriate account of climate change issues, or that neglect the connection between climate change and risks to heritage.
<b>Norway</b>	We can promote identified good practice.
<b>Panama</b>	Reach out to different stakeholders through a network of collaboration in order to adapt the policies and the legislation framework.
<b>Slovenia</b>	We will organize consultations on the topics of climate changes and sustainability with the experts, the policy makers and the general public.
<b>Tunisia</b>	Push to implement the recommended actions.
<b>USA</b>	We are also working with agencies to advance the many Biden environmental initiatives.

### Collaborations

<b>Committee</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
<b>CIPA</b>	We created a collaboration with other 5 ICOMOS ISCs on this topic.
<b>ICIP</b>	Collaborate with ISCs such as ICORP, ICICH, ICTC, CIVVIH, ISCCCL and CIF in promoting the importance of interpretation in managing and mitigating the implications of climate change.
<b>EPWG</b>	Seeking and enabling mentorship platform to encourage sustainable, continued dialogues concerning practices for minimizing and mitigating impacts of climate change (e.g., can include work to share notification of current events, integration of up-to-date heritage plans and policies into the work plans, participating in the work in progress).
<b>Australia</b>	Encourage Climate Change risk be a key consideration in Australian Government triannual 'State of the Environment' reporting
<b>Austria</b>	Activities within this framework again are planned in collaboration with universities and partners in projects applied. Especially experts in the legal system are working on stronger embedding of the importance of cultural heritage within Austrian law. A joint project of TU Wien an Israeli Universities in collaboration with ICOMOS Israel will work on legal framework issues for the management of cultural heritage with climate change being an important topic within this framework.

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<b>New Zealand</b>	We have recently established a working group to develop guidance notes on the implementation of the ICOMOS NZ Charter for the Conservation of Places of Cultural Heritage Value. We could prepare a practice note that specifically relates to implementation of the Charter in the context of cultural heritage. Make submissions to local, regional and national governments on proposed climate change policies, and any policies that influence or fail to take appropriate account of climate change issues, or that neglect the connection between climate change and risks to heritage. Expand outreach and pursue collaboration with conservation organisations, but also beyond the heritage industry e.g., scientific/research, professional, and community networks, to help mainstream the use of cultural heritage as a tool in climate action.
<b>Honduras</b>	Our committee has been monitoring the proposal for the new regulations for the Historical Town of Tegucigalpa for the inclusion of a component for risk management of cultural heritage.
<b>Ireland</b>	Continue to be active at the European level, in collaboration with our Europe Group NCs, as there is much policy here to influence and engage with
<b>Italy</b>	Establish a link between ICOMOS Italy and Italian government bodies to ensure the adoption of correct practices and regulations
<b>Lebanon</b>	Coordinate the NC cooperation with local institutions in charge of the national heritage.
<b>New-Zealand</b>	Expand outreach and pursue collaboration with conservation organisations, but also beyond the heritage industry e.g., scientific/research, professional, and community networks, to help mainstream the use of cultural heritage as a tool in climate action.
<b>Panama</b>	Reach out to different stakeholders through a network of collaboration in order to adapt the policies and the legislation framework.
<b>Russia</b>	Ecological Vulnerability Assessment of Cultural Heritage Sites in a Changing Climate - with Climate and Cultural Landscape Specialists.
<b>Sweden</b>	Share knowledge and experiences from the international network and from a global perspective.
<b>USA</b>	US/ICOMOS is exploring ways to generate U.S. government support for IPCC-ICOMOS expert meetings and ongoing collaboration

### Research and policy

<b>Committee</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
<b>CIAV</b>	Adapting policies for the conservation of vernacular built heritage to mitigate or minimize the impact of climate change on international, regional and national levels.
<b>ICAHM</b>	Develop/promulgate best practice guidance within the area of archaeological heritage management - this could be focussed on two main audiences: 1) heritage management agencies (distilling key elements of good practice from around the world); 2) local communities (helping local communities to identify simple and practical measures that can be implemented sustainably and cheaply).

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<b>ICIP</b>	We are planning to update the ICOMOS Charter for the Interpretation and Presentation of Cultural Heritage Sites to include issues of sustainability, climate change and disaster risk management.
<b>ICOFORT</b>	Elaborate analysis models and planning models aimed at implementing preventive and corrective solutions to climate change damage.
<b>ICTC</b>	Participate fully in the 6ISC Risk management for a Shared Future process to address climate change and tourism issues as part of the interdisciplinary approach
<b>ICUCH</b>	Good management and policy will only be effective if there is a sound scientific basis on which to base management strategies. As repeatedly mentioned, science is currently lacking.
<b>IS CCSG</b>	specific research on exemplary sites, training for students in stained glass conservation
<b>OCDI RBA</b>	Continued contribution to the policy contributions the the UN Special Rapporteur on Cultural Rights.
<b>Austria</b>	Activities within this framework again are planned in collaboration with universities and partners in projects applied. Especially experts in the legal system are working on stronger embedding of the importance of cultural heritage within Austrian law. A joint project of TU Wien an Israeli Universities in collaboration with ICOMOS Israel will work on legal framework issues for the management of cultural heritage with climate change being an important topic within this framework.
<b>Colombia</b>	ICOMOS' work should highlight the importance of including perspectives and concepts from the environmental, economic and social contexts that have enabled the formulation of planning and management tools for the territory. This knowledge will link the cultural context with the requirements in terms of Human Development from the different sectors, as well as enable the creation of indicators to measure and evaluate the impact of actions on the management of cultural heritage and will influence public policy in terms of climate change, impact assessment and protection of cultural rights.
<b>Ireland</b>	Continue to participate actively in the Expert Advisory government committees which ICOMOS is part of, and seek to be part of others'.
<b>Lithuania</b>	Since we are a newly-established committee, we are currently working on possible strategies of our NC for the next 2-5 years and trying to identify which are the most impactful areas of work that ICOMOS LITHUANIA could focus on.
<b>Macedonia</b>	Our NC can ask to be involved in the creation of the relevant national policies on heritage, environment and mitigation of climate related risks on heritage properties.
<b>Mexico</b>	Mainly to diagnose the vulnerability of the different heritage morphologies, according to the risk they are subject to, be it from flooding, earthquakes, wind, acid rain, etc.
<b>Nepal</b>	ICOMOS Nepal can perform vulnerability assessment, help in developing plans and policies, and identify hot spots.
<b>New-Zealand</b>	We have recently established a working group to develop guidance notes on the implementation of the ICOMOS NZ Charter for the Conservation of Places of Cultural Heritage Value. We could prepare a practice note that specifically relates to implementation of the Charter in the context of cultural heritage
<b>Turkey</b>	prepare a proposal (guideline) for involvement of cultural heritage in climate action plans of local and central government

### Capacity Building

Committee	Remarks
<b>CIF</b>	We will highlight in all our work the research, education and training necessary to create the experts needed (from conservation professionals to politicians) and to increase awareness in the wider public.
<b>ICIP</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- We are planning to update the ICOMOS Charter for the Interpretation and Presentation of Cultural Heritage Sites to include issues of sustainability, climate change and disaster risk management.</li> <li>- We will encourage our members to share their experience in the ways they have implemented interpretation of cultural heritage sites within the climate change affected regions through the ICIP website and Facebook.</li> <li>- Collaborate with ISCs such as ICORP, ICICH, ICTC, CIVVIH, ISCCCL and CIF in promoting the importance of interpretation in managing and mitigate the implications of climate change.</li> </ul>
<b>Chile</b>	Develop a kittool for the evaluation and registration of cultural heritage threatened by climate change
<b>Ireland</b>	<p>Prepare and publish a national handbook (digital &amp; hard copy) - potentially in collaboration with other related organisations - relative to all aspects of the intersection between climate change and cultural heritage - to be funded;</p> <p>Continue to participate actively in the Expert Advisory government committees which ICOMOS is part of, and seek to be part of others'</p> <p>Continue to make submissions on policy.</p> <p>Through our own events, reach out to policy makers and invite them to participate in our events, so we can develop relationships and understanding.</p> <p>Continue to be active at the European level, in collaboration with our Europe Group NCs, as there is much policy here to influence and engage with.</p>
<b>Honduras</b>	Our committee has been monitoring the proposal for the new regulations for the Historical Town of Tegucigalpa for the inclusion of a component for risk management of cultural heritage.
<b>New Zealand</b>	<p>We have recently established a working group to develop guidance notes on the implementation of the ICOMOS NZ Charter for the Conservation of Places of Cultural Heritage Value. We could prepare a practice note that specifically relates to implementation of the Charter in the context of cultural heritage.</p> <p>Make submissions to local, regional and national governments on proposed climate change policies, and any policies that influence or fail to take appropriate account of climate change issues, or that neglect the connection between climate change and risks to heritage.</p> <p>Expand outreach and pursue collaboration with conservation organisations, but also beyond the heritage industry e.g. scientific/research, professional, and community networks, to help mainstream the use of cultural heritage as a tool in climate action.</p>

### Traditional knowledge

Committee	Remarks
<b>ICAHM</b>	Real examples from the Ground level can guide organizers and managers to seek appropriate collaborations as needed to augment the vision from the locality, from bottom-up, not top-down. The experts can provide scientific data

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	to plot climate trajectories in regions and localities to anticipate likely change while the community can consider remedies and adaptive measures; specific strategies can be compared from a world-wide database of such stories and knowledgeable practitioners sought if needed by local site managers.
<b>Colombia</b>	ICOMOS' work should highlight the importance of including perspectives and concepts from the environmental, economic and social contexts that have enabled the formulation of planning and management tools for the territory. This knowledge will link the cultural context with the requirements in terms of Human Development from the different sectors, as well as enable the creation of indicators to measure and evaluate the impact of actions on the management of cultural heritage and will influence public policy in terms of climate change, impact assessment and protection of cultural rights.
<b>Ireland</b>	Prepare and publish a national handbook (digital & hard copy) - potentially in collaboration with other related organisations - relative to all aspects of the intersection between climate change and cultural heritage - to be funded; Continue to participate actively in the Expert Advisory government committees which ICOMOS is part of, and seek to be part of others' Continue to make submissions on policy. Through our own events, reach out to policy makers and invite them to participate in our events, so we can develop relationships and understanding. Continue to be active at the European level, in collaboration with our Europe Group NCs, as there is much policy here to influence and engage with.
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