



CONSEJO CIENTIFICO DEL ICOMOS
PLAN CIENTIFICO TRIANUAL PLAN (TSP) 2021-2024
PATRIMONIO CULTURAL Y
ACCION CLIMATICA



**International Council on
Monuments and Sites**
**Conseil International
des Monuments et des Sites**

Reconocimientos

Los miembros del ICOMOS agradecen a todos los Comités Científicos, Comités Nacionales y Grupos de Trabajo que contribuyeron con su tiempo y esfuerzo con la encuesta del informe anual 2020, y por tanto, con la preparación de este informe. Al proporcionarnos sus ejemplos, ideas y estudios de caso, logró surgir este nuevo Plan Científico Trienal 2021-2024. ¡Gracias!

En los próximos tres años, la Red ICOMOS estará compartiendo múltiples retos y oportunidades para la promover la “construcción de capacidades” (*capacity building*), la “colaboración” y el “diálogo”. Por favor, participen.

Para reiniciar la implementación del Plan Científico Trienal 2019-2021, el informe que aquí se presenta, fue el resultado de un pequeño grupo de trabajo de voluntarios del Plan Científico Trienal 2021-2024, establecido por el Comité Asesor desde principios del 2021. Presidido oficialmente por Sheridan Burke, del Consejo Científico (Australia, autor del capítulo 2 y pregunta 1) se sumó Christer Gustafsson (Suecia, autor de la pregunta 2) aunado a un equipo de voluntarios comprometidos con ADCOM integrado por: Oliver Sukrow (Austria, autor de la pregunta 5), Kate Lim (Filipinas, autora de la Pregunta 3) y Graciela Mota (México, autora de la Pregunta 4), cada uno brindó generosamente largas horas de análisis y contribuyó con sus aportaciones.

Como colegas de ICOMOS también reconocemos y agradecemos las numerosas contribuciones al desarrollo de la TSP21-24 de otros miembros. El compromiso intergeneracional y la composición multirregional e interdisciplinaria de ICOMOS es otra característica de esta Red.

Agradecemos también a Clare Moore y Marita Smith por ofrecerse como voluntarias para contribuir al diseño de la edición final, así como a muchos autores varios, que gracias a su paciencia y habilidades, se logró un informe tan convincente.

El consejo y las aportaciones de Will Megarry (autor de Irlanda, capítulos 1 y 2), nueva sede ICOMOS para “el clima y el patrimonio”, han sido profundos, intensos y más que apreciados por el grupo de trabajo del TSP. Con gran interés esperamos la implementación de la estrategia de participación del CCHWG y del actual Plan Científico Trienal 2021-2024 en el futuro próximo.

Sheridan Burke

Mikel Landa

Christer Gustafsson

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ICOMOS y sus afiliados en ACRONIMOS

Para contactar directamente a los Comités Científicos Internacionales (ISCs) Con objeto de colaboración y fuentes inspiración para una mejor comprensión de los acronimos que utilizamos en e presente reporte, a continuación presentamos el listado de todos los Comités Científicos Internacionales del ICOMOS. Mismo que se encuentra alojado en el sitio web del ICOMOS, lo mismo que el listado de domicilios y contactos directos de todos los Comités Nacionales.

Enlaces para contactar a los Comités Científicos Internacionales

ISCARSAH: Comité Internacional de Análisis y Restauración de las **Estructuras del Patrimonio Arquitectónico**.

ICAHM: Comité Internacional de **Gestión del Patrimonio Arqueológico**

ISCCL: Comité Internacional de **Paisaje Cultural ICOMOS-IFLA**

CIIC: Comité Internacional de **Itinerarios Culturales**

ICTC: Comité Internacional de **Cultural Turismo Cultural**

ISCEAH: Comité Internacional de **Patrimonio Arquitectónico de Tierra**

ISCEC: Comité Internacional de **Economía de la Conservación**

ISCES: Comité Internacional de **Energía y sostenibilidad**

IcoFort: Comité Internacional de **Fortificaciones y Patrimonio Militar**

CIPA: Comité Internacional de **Documentación del Patrimonio**

CIVVIH: Comité Internacional de **Ciudades Históricas, Villas y Pueblos**

ICIP: Comité Internacional de **Interpretación y Presentación** de Sitios de Patrimonio Cultural

ICICH: Comité Internacional de **Patrimonio Cultural Inmaterial**

ICLAFI: Comité Internacional de **Asuntos Legales, Administrativos y Financieros**

PRERICO : Comité Internacional de **Sitios Religiosos y Rituales**

IPHC: Comité Internacional de **Patrimonio Polar**

ICORP: Comité Internacional de **Prevención de Riesgos**

CAR: Comité Internacional de **Rock Art**

ISCSBH: Comité Internacional de **Patrimonio Construido y Compartido**

ISCV: Comité Internacional de **Vitrales**

ISCS: Comité Internacional de **Piedra**

Theophilos: Comité Internacional de **Teoría y Filosofía de la Conservación y Restauración**

CIF: Comité Internacional de **Capacitación**

IWC: Comité Internacional de **Madera**

ICUCH: Comité Internacional de **Patrimonio Cultural Subacuático**

CIIV: Comité Internacional de **Arquitectura Vernacular**

ISC20C: Comité Internacional de **Patrimonio del Siglo 20th**

LA CRISIS CLIMÁTICA

ICOMOS: PLAN CIENTÍFICO TRIANUAL 2021-24

El cambio climático constituye la mayor amenaza que enfrenta actualmente la humanidad y su patrimonio cultural. La gravedad de la situación fue reconocida durante la Asamblea General del ICOMOS del 2020 en donde se declaró un estado de Emergencia Climática y Ecológica por lo que convocó a otras organizaciones culturales y patrimoniales a hacer lo mismo, convocando a la multiplicación de una acción colectiva urgente para salvaguardar el patrimonio cultural y natural del cambio climático, junto con todos los actores relevantes involucrados; reconociendo que las prácticas, mecanismos y metodologías patrimoniales existente, precisan de cambios y complementos.

Por primera vez, la Asamblea 2020, significativamente resolvió que su próximo Plan Científico Trianual (TSP 2021-2024) se enfocaría a la acción del cambio climático, y acordó apoyar el trabajo colaborativo de todos sus Comités y Miembros activos para estimular sus presentaciones como parte del TSP 2021-2024to. durante la Asamblea General del 2021.

El Plan Científico Trianual del ICOMOS está dedicado a ejecutar un ambicioso esfuerzo para concentrarse en un único tema científico, resultado de una correcta coordinación entre todos los miembros y sus comités. Derivado del compromiso compartido del Consejo Científico (ADCOM), los Comités Nacionales, los Comités Científicos Internacionales, los Grupos de Trabajo y el Grupo de Trabajo sobre Cambio Climático y Patrimonio (CCHWG) del de ICOMOS,

Los dos factores clave de este plan, son:

El innovador Informe del “Futuro de nuestros Pasados” (*The Future of our Pasts* conocido como el informe FOOP), preparado por el Grupo de Trabajo sobre Cambio Climático y Patrimonio para el ICOMOS en el 2019. Documento que por primera vez esbozó las numerosas intersecciones que existen entre el “patrimonio cultural” y “el clima”, para identificar cuales son los principales y futuros desafíos de la acción climática.

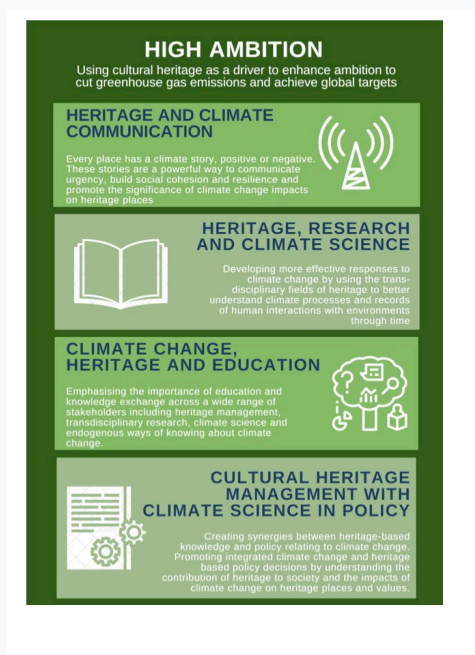
La encuesta de iniciativas relacionadas con el cambio climático aplicada por el Consejo Científico a todos los Comités y Grupos de Trabajo, directamente en los Informes Anuales 2020. Alineados con los principales temas del Reporte “ El Futuro de Nuestros Pasados” (Informe FOOP). Cabe destacar que la encuesta también solicitó a los encuestados, identificar cuáles eran las áreas en las que requieren apoyo, colaboración y dirección.

Para esbozar una descripción general de los temas sustantivos y las acciones estratégicas obtenidas en la Encuesta, a manera de una radiografía de las actividades que actualmente se realizan en el ICOMOS y una hoja de ruta que orienta las futuras iniciativas. El presente Plan Científico Trianual

2021-2024 se propuso unir a ambos informes, para destacar también cuáles son las oportunidades que el ICOMOS y sus diversos Comités deberán considerar, para realizarlas en el corto plazo.

Lo que en este Plan se ha corroborado, es que son ya muchos miembros de la comunidad del ICOMOS los que se han comprometido significativamente con la acción climática en una diversidad de frentes: desde la realización de conferencias y trabajos en red, hasta la formación y participación en el desarrollo de políticas.

Los Comités, Grupos de Trabajo, y el Secretariado han sido los más interesados promotores para impulsar el movimiento activo de patrimonio climático. Prueba de sus ambiciosas iniciativas se ubican en la Red del Patrimonio Climático, la próxima reunión de expertos del IPCC-UNESCO-ICOMOS 2021 y las contribuciones realizadas para actualizar la guía UNESCO sobre el cambio climático y el Patrimonio Mundial.



Otro de los principales hallazgos de la encuesta es el deseo que existe por aumentar los apoyos que favorezcan un mayor diálogo en cuestiones vinculadas con cambio climático, que redunde en estrategias de colaboración al interior de la comunidad ICOMOS. Hecho que involucra una mayor comunicación colaborativa, aunado a la construcción de redes más amplias capaces de integrar a actores sociales relevantes, que, aunque involucrados con el tema, están fuera de la organización.

La encuesta también destaca el deseo de asumir un mayor compromiso con las aportaciones provenientes del conocimiento tradicional y sus sistemas de conocimiento, en la misma línea que señala el Acuerdo de París y el informe del “Futuro de Nuestros Pasados” en los que resalta el papel que poseen los saberes ecológicos tradicionales, como estrategias de adaptación para lograr una acción climática más ambiciosa al respecto del carbono y la mitigación de gases con efecto invernadero. A su vez congruente con las iniciativas de la acción climática del ICOMOS y los

Objetivos del Desarrollo Sostenibles (ODS) de las Naciones Unidas, destaca el compromiso de impulsar una justicia climática y social de manera justa y equitativa.

Otras claves fundamentales que destacan en la encuesta para influir en la acción climática, consisten en multiplicar el poder que poseen las personas en sus lugares patrimoniales, lo que hace del ICOMOS, un espacio privilegiado para promover y compartir estudios de caso y narrativas (*Story Telling*) del patrimonio, como activos muy poderosos.

Respecto de los esfuerzos de colaboración y desarrollo de políticas de alto nivel, el ICOMOS debe continuar estimulando una acción organizativa permanente, que al mismo tiempo que ofrezca apoyos básicos para fomentar la acción climática en sus Comités Nacionales, logre un mayor impacto.

Han sido varios los comités que han manifestado carecer de las capacidades suficientes y conocimientos necesarios, como para influir significativamente en la acción climática a nivel local. Y aunque muchos hayan sido los recursos relevantes desarrollados por ICOMOS y otras organizaciones en los últimos años (*p.ej.*: el Índice de Vulnerabilidad Climática o CVI), éstos deberían ser cada vez más accesibles para todos los miembros.

Otras acciones han consistido en realizar al interior de todos los niveles de la organización, una alfabetización en carbono; así como también trabajar junto con los comités científicos que se han orientado a identificar la magnitud de las brechas o desarrollado iniciativas de actualización mediante portafolios de herramientas y recursos de capacitación apropiados y compartidos.

No obstante, y con objeto de lograr que surjan nuevas herramientas que llenen los vacíos existentes a la fecha. En la medida en que las metodologías de evaluación y vulnerabilidad existentes, se adapten a la crisis climática, todos estos apoyos deberán adquirir mayor importancia. De ahí que la capacidad de recuperación y el ingenio de más de 10,000 miembros de ICOMOS constituya una fuerza que debe saber aprovecharse en su conjunto, hecho que constituye un gran desafío.

El TSP 2021-2024 se concibió para conformar una plataforma dinámica que puede ser utilizada para involucrar, comprometer, compartir aprendizajes y, promover la colaboración de los Comités y de todos los miembros.

Se invita a todos los comités que informen sus actividades y definan cuáles son sus necesidades, para lograr que en las reuniones anuales del Comité Asesor, se actualicen y compartan los resultados e iniciativas con todos los miembros de ICOMOS.

El Consejo Científico del ICOMOS, en colaboración con el CCHWG, informará periódicamente de sus respectivos avances a todo el Board Directivo.

Como varias de las recomendaciones de la organización, necesitarán recursos para su debida implementación. La urgencia de incidir en el problema, deberá comprenderse en todos los niveles y a su vez, considerada a tiempo por el pleno de la Junta Directiva.

Un aspecto fundamental de la respuesta del ICOMOS debe ser el reconocimiento de que el cambio climático es un fenómeno claramente cultural. Desde la revolución industrial hasta el presente, la acción humana y la cultura han sido fundamentales en la crisis.

Los Comités Científicos y Grupos de Trabajo nacionales e internacionales de ICOMOS consideraron que tenían un papel relevante que jugar por lo que llegó la hora de enfatizar la urgencia de una acción climática que impacte al público en general y también a los colegas y especialistas.

La importancia del presente comunicado climático, enfatiza la urgencia de los hallazgos e incrementa lo ambicioso que deben ser los principales temas clave del reporte del “futuro de nuestros pasados”. Su reconocimiento da cuenta clara de una profunda comprensión de la emergencia de la crisis, aunada a la convicción de que el valor que posee la cultura y el patrimonio, para toda la sociedad en su conjunto, son una salida. Y como no podemos adaptar nuestras salidas a la magnitud de la crisis. Es precisa una acción significativa, justa y global para lograr que el cambio climático y el patrimonio cultural constituyan juntas, la clave de una misma solución.



Enfrentando la Emergencia del Cambio Climático

Este primer Plan Científico Trienal de ICOMOS constituye un ambicioso esfuerzo de coordinación entre todos los miembros y sus Comités, para concentrarse en un solo tema científico. La urgencia de los impactos del cambio climático precisa de la atención de todos nosotros.

En la Asamblea General virtual en diciembre de 2020, los miembros de ICOMOS por unanimidad resolvieron apoyar el informe sobre el *Reinicio del Cambio Climático del Plan Científico Trienal (TSP) 2019-21* para enfocar todos nuestros esfuerzos conjuntos y combinados, dirigidos a una acción conjunta en torno al cambio climático, mediante la identificación colaborativa de formas y medios que amplíen el conocimiento y compartan propuestas para favorecer mejores prácticas.

TSP 21-24 OBJETIVO 1: Desarrollar e identificar acciones, investigación y documentación de cambio del patrimonio climático y hacerla accesible a toda la red del ICOMOS.

TSP 21-24 OBJETIVO 2: Reenfocar las reuniones del ICOMOS y los Simposios científicos 2021-24 propuestos para evaluar los impactos del cambio climático en los lugares y temas patrimoniales específicos.

La Asamblea General también aprobó la misión del Programa General de ICOMOS 2021-2023 para: *Promover activamente el tema del cambio climático y el patrimonio cultural como tema central del Resultado del Programa Científico Trienal: Inclusión de cuestiones y enfoques del patrimonio cultural en el trabajo científico y las políticas fundamentales sobre el cambio climático a nivel nacional e internacional.*

En la 20ª Asamblea General virtual de diciembre, el ICOMOS declaró una Emergencia Climática y Ecológica y pidió a otras organizaciones culturales y patrimoniales que hicieran lo mismo. Los principios estratégicos del Plan de acción del ICOMOS 2017 para el patrimonio cultural unida a la

determinación de los Objetivos de Desarrollo Sostenible (ODS) impulsaron el llamado a la acción y al re-inicio del TSP 2020-2021.

Externamente, el ICOMOS ha sido fundamental para el establecimiento de la Red de Patrimonio Climático (2018), al ser coanfitrión del componente de Cultura de la Naturaleza de la plataforma “Panorama” (2020) y proporcionar comentarios sobre una serie de declaraciones y documentos de orientación a nivel mundial, incluido recientemente el Borrador actualizado del Documento de política sobre los impactos del cambio climático en los bienes del patrimonio mundial de la UNESCO (unesco.org)

ICOMOS ha participado en una multitud de reuniones y foros internacionales para promover el debate y la visibilidad pública del papel que posee el patrimonio en las políticas de adaptación al cambio climático. Con el impacto de la pandemia de Covid 19, la accesibilidad a tales reuniones, se ha expandido y las oportunidades para su participación y observación de los miembros, también se han incrementado.

“El futuro de nuestros pasados”: Involucrar el patrimonio cultural en la acción climática ICOMOS (2019) (Reporte FOOP) analizó las formas como el patrimonio cultural puede impulsar la acción climática y también catalogó los numerosos impactos del cambio climático en los lugares y valores del patrimonio.

Al interior del ICOMOS, el Reinicio del Plan Científico Trienal y la hoja de ruta que prepararía el CCHWG conformarían los principales compromisos de todos los Comités y los miembros del ICOMOS. Y aunque la hoja de ruta del CCHWG al final no se concretó, el Consejo Científico (ADCOM) inició tres acciones importantes, en colaboración con una serie de grupos de trabajo y comités de ICOMOS, que dieron como resultado una hoja de ruta aún más inclusiva en la misma línea de la estrategia de participación propuesta.

Esto incluyó:

- Una encuesta de todos los comités nacionales y científicos para identificar: las acciones en curso, las necesidades de los propios Comités y sus expectativas de colaboración con el ICOMOS.
- Planificación de los simposios científicos anuales trienales para establecer temas alineados con los problemas del cambio climático.
- Planificación para el próximo trienio de los temas relacionados con la acción del cambio climático para el Día Internacional de los Monumentos y Sitios (18 de abril), junto con el EPWG.

Los Comités del ICOMOS Trabajando

TSP20-21 OBJETIVO 1

Desarrollar e identificar acciones, investigación y documentación de cambio del patrimonio climático para hacerla accesible en toda la red ICOMOS.

En respuesta a este objetivo del informe TSP Reboot, se integró una encuesta adicional a la encuesta del Informe anual 2020 aplicada a todos los Comités Científicos y Grupos de Trabajo nacionales e internacionales del ICOMOS:

P1 ¿en qué puede contribuir cada Comité y Grupo de Trabajo del ICOMOS para apoyar las acciones de cambio climático en los lugares patrimoniales & las prácticas profesionales?

P2 ¿Qué puede hacer el ICOMOS de manera organizativa para promover la accesibilidad al diálogo, la investigación y los enlaces de la documentación sobre el cambio climático y el patrimonio?

P3 ¿Qué pueden hacer los miembros de ICOMOS para involucrar a los científicos y actores estratégicos involucrados con la comprensión del papel que juega el patrimonio cultural en las propuestas de acción frente del cambio climático?

P4 ¿Qué puede hacer ICOMOS para comprender la repercusión del cambio climático en los procesos y políticas de conservación del patrimonio y para adaptar mejores prácticas ante la situación cambiante?

P5 ¿Qué puede hacer ICOMOS para realizar nuevas prácticas y mejorar las políticas para minimizar el impacto del cambio climático en la conservación del patrimonio cultural?

Las respuestas de cada comité quedaron clasificadas en cinco principales grupos (clusters) de análisis

- Mejoramiento de la comunicación,
- Facilitación de la colaboración,
- Desarrollo de investigaciones y políticas,
- Fortalecimiento de las capacidades y
- Reconsideración de la relevancia que poseen los conocimientos tradicionales

Las respuestas de cada Comité indicaron que la sensibilización colectiva que producen las narrativas (*Story Telling*) sobre el cambio climático, es fundamental para mejorar las políticas y las prácticas, así como para reducir los impactos del cambio climático en la conservación del patrimonio cultural en primer lugar. Los comités están tratando de lograr esto, al compartir experiencias y reconocer

ejemplos de mejores prácticas, así como estrechar vínculos con los actores políticos para involucrar las agendas nacionales con los temas de cambio climático del ICOMOS.

La narración de historias sobre el cambio climático se ha llevado a cabo mediante seminarios web, páginas de Facebook, conferencias, conferencias o la publicación de pautas y manuales. Algunos ISC's y NC's han estado colaborando entre sí, para compartir experiencias. Pero también, muchos comités han buscado colaboraciones directas con los responsables y líderes políticos, p. Ej. A través de reformular planes de gestión que incluyan la magnitud de los riesgos y las consecuencias del cambio climático. La investigación y el desarrollo de políticas que se han estado llevando a cabo al interior de los propios comités (para adaptar sus políticas de conservación) o mediante la investigación conjunta con organismos de gestión locales, universidades o comunidades locales.

Esas directrices recientemente desarrolladas o adaptadas podrían apoyar el desarrollo de capacidades (*capacity building*) para comprender, educar y capacitar con los futuros expertos, para enfrentar los desafíos del cambio climático (por ejemplo, a través de portafolios de herramientas, grupos de trabajo especializado).

Si bien se considera al conocimiento tradicional como una rica fuente de inspiración y conocimiento de aquellos los lugares que enfrentan las consecuencias del cambio climático a nivel local, los Comités no han solido considerar su perspectiva como estrategia que surge de abajo hacia arriba.

Los sitios del Patrimonio Mundial se identificaron como zonas de oportunidad para realizar estudios de caso y promover esfuerzos de colaboración.

¿Cómo puede el ICOMOS compartir y aprender de estas iniciativas en una forma más eficaz?

Resultados de la Encuesta del Informe Anual ¿Qué sigue?

Las respuestas de la encuesta del Informe Anual no incluyeron a todos los comités y durante el trienio 2021-24, más iniciativas y acciones de los Comités se sumarán a la estructura para incluirse en cada período de revisión del trienio. No obstante, estas respuestas ya incluyeron iniciativas valiosas, narrativas y estudios de casos.

Para clarificar el carácter de dichos conceptos, se han despejado cuatro principales categorías de análisis:

COMUNICACIONES

1. Existe un fuerte apoyo para que continúe el desarrollo de un portal en línea del ICOMOS enfocado a hacer accesible la documentación, orientación, discusiones, propuestas, bloques de construcción y foros relacionados con el patrimonio y la acción contra el cambio climático (ACC). Demostrando el liderazgo global de ICOMOS, este portal se alojaría en el sitio web de ICOMOS, con el apoyo de organizativo y administrativo del ICOMOS, de los voluntarios y de los miembros del CCHWG.

CREANDO CAPACIDADES (*Building Capacities*)

2. Los Comités necesitan una multiplicidad de recursos orientados a la creación de capacidades dirigidas a la acción contra el cambio climático y el patrimonio cultural. Simplemente compartiendo buenas soluciones, metodologías, ejemplos y estudios de caso. A través de los portafolios de herramientas del ICOMOS, los miembros pueden desarrollar sus propias capacidades en forma autodidacta, así como educar a clientes y usuarios, profesionales y gobiernos en la acción del cambio climático y sus vínculos con los activos que posee por sí mismo, el patrimonio cultural. Esta plataforma de intercambio de conocimientos debe ser dinámica, en constante cambio y la gestionará de forma más adecuada el CCHWG (en colaboración con la Secretaría). Un ejemplo clave de contenido de este conjunto de herramientas, lo constituye el resumen ejecutivo del informe FOOP para uso amplio manejo. El papel de las sedes del CCHWG en los GT's, los ISC's y los CN's será una tarea por definir más adelante, con objeto de dar el debido seguimiento, gestión y desarrollo de esta plataforma a lo largo del trienio.

EDUCACIÓN Y DISCURSO:

3. Mejorar el acceso y el contenido oportunos a un calendario de eventos en el sitio web de ICOMOS mejorará las oportunidades de comunicación y colaboración de cada Comité. La alimentación de artículos sobre los eventos nacionales orientados a la acción contra el cambio climático de interés mundial, así como simposios internacionales, ampliará considerablemente, el debido acceso y la participación, especialmente durante COVID, que tanto se ha movido digitalmente en línea. Se recomienda un programa continuo de participación temática sobre cuestiones relacionadas con el cambio climático.

COMPROMISO

4. Muchos comités reconocen la necesidad de entablar un discurso respetuoso con los actores y poseedores de los saberes tradicionales, sobre todo relacionados con la acción contra el cambio climático. Se valorará una mayor exploración acerca de la participación y las modalidades de

aprendizaje adecuados, a través del Grupo de Trabajo Indígena y el de OCD-RBA en colaboración con el CCHWG.

5. Los sitios del Patrimonio Mundial constituyen foros de oportunidad para compartir experiencias e involucrar a las comunidades en la construcción de la diversidad de historias de aprendizajes relacionadas con el cambio climático. El papel del ICOMOS en la evaluación y gestión del Patrimonio Mundial, constituye un foro de acceso a medios para mostrar los resultados de un excelente trabajo orientado al fomento de nuevas y sostenibles mejoras.

Compromisos de los Miembros del ICOMOS

TSP 20-21 OBJETIVO 2: Reenfocar las reuniones de ICOMOS y los Simposios científicos 2021-24 propuestos en torno a los impactos del cambio climático en lugares y temas patrimoniales específicos.

En respuesta al segundo objetivo del informe TSP Reboot, el Consejo Científico ha destinado un enfoque alineado con la acción climática para organizar los simposios científicos anuales del ICOMOS, así como las temáticas del día anual de monumentos y sitios para el trienio 2021-24

TEMAS ANUALES DE SIMPOSIA CIENTÍFICA DEL ICOMOS:

2021 - PATRIMONIO VIVO ¿Cómo afectará el cambio climático en la comprensión, evaluación y gestión de los lugares asociados directamente con eventos, tradiciones vivas, ideas o creencias, o con obras artísticas y literarias? ICICH ha tomado la iniciativa.

2022 - PATRIMONIO RELIGIOSO ¿Cómo afectará el cambio climático para celebrar y conservar los lugares de importancia ritual y religiosa en un mundo global? PRERICO (Religión) será el líder para el desarrollo del tema del simposio, con la participación invitada de los Comités de Patrimonio Inmaterial (ICICH), Legal (ICLAFI) y Arqueología (ICAHM).

GA 2023 - CAMBIOS EN EL PATRIMONIO: RESILIENCIA - RESPONSABILIDAD - RELACIONES DE DERECHOS El tema de la Asamblea General 2023 evaluará el papel de los cambios tumultuosos de los primeros años de la década del 2020, incluidos el cambio climático y la sostenibilidad: el Comité del ICOMOS Australia, será el líder para encabezarlo.



TEMAS DEL DÍA INTERNACIONAL DE LOS MONUMENTOS Y SITIOS:

2022 "Patrimonio y justicia climática" es el tema propuesto para el 18 de abril del 2022, para motivar a las comunidades y actores relevantes a colaborar en la inclusión y la solidaridad de grupos más vulnerables a través de nuestra asociación internacional. Esta celebración es una oportunidad para que los comités muestren aquellas estrategias de protección para tierras y mares, el riesgo de desastres (inducido por el clima e inducido por los seres humanos), el patrimonio vernáculo, el patrimonio en conflicto, el patrimonio y la democracia, el patrimonio indígena, el paisaje del miedo o el patrimonio sagrado *Para más información, consultar: ODS 1, 2, 6, 7, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 y 17).*

2023 "Patrimonio, acción climática y transformaciones innovadoras" es el tema propuesto para celebrar el 18 de abril de 2023, centrado en la creatividad de la innovación tecnológica para integrarla en la construcción de edificios tradicionales / históricos; la adaptación para su reutilización, así como la eficiencia energética de edificios y paisajes patrimoniales; promoción de la viabilidad económica de sitios patrimonio sitios como inversiones sostenibles para futuras ciudades y asentamientos. Esta celebración, es una Oportunidad para que los comités muestren la manera cómo el patrimonio puede ser una parte innovadora de las soluciones orientadas a combatir el cambio climático y abordar el riesgo de futuros desastres (inducidos por el clima, inducido por los humanos), patrimonio vernáculo, patrimonio en conflicto, patrimonio & Democracia, Patrimonio Indígena, Paisaje del Miedo o Patrimonio Sagrado *Consulte: ODS 4, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17.*

El Trienio por Delante

Las enérgicas respuestas a las preguntas de la encuesta TSP 2021-2024 de los miembros y Comités del ICOMOS, indican que muchos de ellos ya están involucrados en la realización de una amplia gama de actividades relacionadas con el cambio climático. Nunca antes un solo tema había unido a los más de 10,000 miembros del ICOMOS de manera similar. Esto representa un tema muy importante para la organización del ICOMOS, para desarrollar un portal de conocimiento en línea para la membresía; dirigido a que los Comités desarrollen su capacidad, para capacitar a sus miembros y compartir entre sí, diversas experiencias y estudios de casos. La red del ICOMOS y los comités de patrocinadores están considerando nuevas oportunidades para interactuar con otras asociaciones e involucrar a actores sociales interesados estratégicos, entre los que se destacan aquellos portadores del conocimiento tradicional, científicos vinculados con los temas del clima y de especialistas en nuestro futuro global.

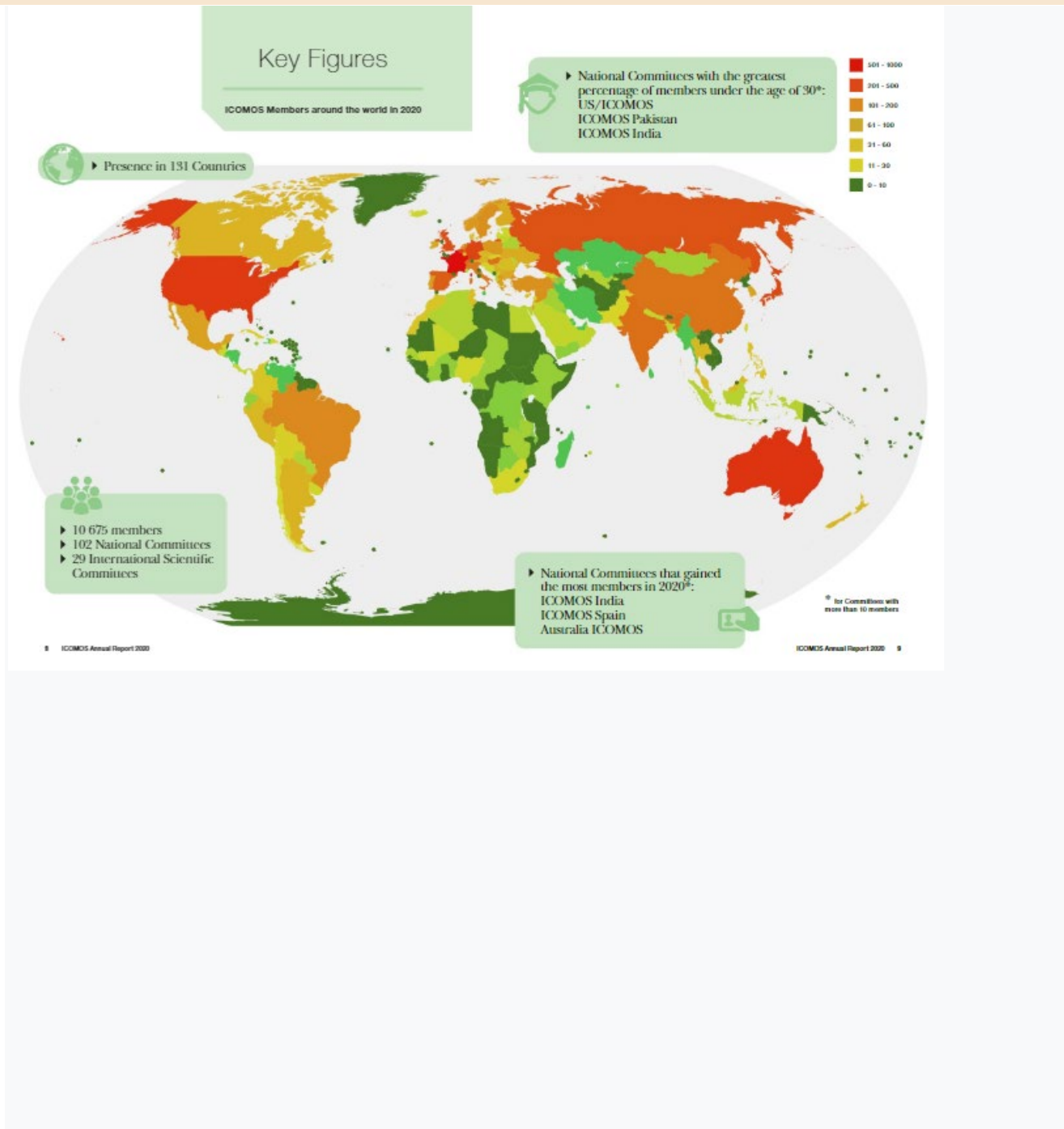
La pandemia del Covid 19 nos ha enseñado beneficios (y desventajas) de las comunicaciones virtuales (zoom) así como del alcance que tienen las redes sociales. En la primera Asamblea General virtual constatamos que las iniciativas de realizar reuniones en línea, facilitó la asistencia de una más amplia gama de miembros, incluidos muchos aquellos que no pueden viajar -pero que si pueden- conectarse por zoom.

Esta ha sido una invaluable lección para implementar el Plan Científico Trienal. Aunada a toda una red de apoyo que fortalecerá la accesibilidad de acceso en línea para la documentación, orientación, discusión y acceso a foros varios, como el canal de comunicación más relevante de la vigencia trianual de este plan.

A nivel organizativo, será necesario contar con un mayor soporte por parte del ICOMOS, de las aportaciones del CCHWG y también de los grupos Voluntarios del ICOMOS.

Si este próximo trienio lo comenzamos con preocupación por el curso que tan tenido los impactos provocados por la pandemia Covid 19, si las medidas del Acuerdo de París fracasan, lo terminaremos aun con una peor sensación de emergencia

ICOMOS y sus miembros, tenemos mucho que hacer.





¿QUE SIGUE?

ICOMOS TRIENNIAL SCIENTIFIC PLAN 2021-24

Arriba y Adelante

Este plan constituye una convocatoria para toda la comunidad de ICOMOS. El informe “El futuro de nuestros pasados” (2019) y la encuesta del informe anual de los comités 2020 del ICOMOS demuestran claramente un deseo de movilización acción, pero también, un llamado de ayuda y orientación que requiere de una respuesta organizativa contundente. Esta respuesta requiere de tres estrategias clave. Estas son:

1. Las capacidades, el conocimiento y la dedicación continua de los Comités y Grupos de Trabajo de ICOMOS, -específicamente el Grupo de Trabajo sobre Cambio Climático y Patrimonio-, para dedicar su tiempo y experiencia a desarrollar recursos, compartir con otros Comités y ayudarse mutuamente a lograr la acción climática;
2. El apoyo y los recursos de la Secretaría de ICOMOS y los voluntarios de ICOMOS para contribuir a la construcción de un portal web para la difusión de documentos y orientación para estimular a que toda la comunidad ICOMOS se involucre con este Plan de Compromisos Estratégicos.
3. Orientación y supervisión del Consejo Científico de ICOMOS para el desarrollo e implementación continuos del Plan Científico Trienal 2021-24.

Los dos componentes clave para realizar esta estrategia son: un portal de recursos del ICOMOS y el plan de participación en el cambio climático y patrimonio cultural.

Portal de los Recursos ICOMOS

Con objeto de proporcionar aquellos recursos que permitan a la amplia comunidad del ICOMOS para acceder a la información y disponibilidad de recursos. Se propone la creación de un portal público

WEB en el que los comités y membresía del ICOMOS puedan acceder a la información y obtener aquellos recursos que requieran para lograr una acción climática de manera más significativa. Este plan ha delineado el rango y el alcance de estos recursos, incluidas una diversidad de historias y estudios de casos, recursos de alfabetización sobre carbono y portafolios de herramientas y orientación sobre cuáles son las mejores prácticas para la gestión del patrimonio, incluidas la evaluación de la vulnerabilidad y la planificación de su adaptación a las nuevas condiciones.

También constituir una fuente que permita establecer contactos, mayor colaboración y vínculos con la comunidad.

Este portal podría usarse para compartir eventos y experiencias a través de un calendario que actúe como una "ventanilla única", y también, todo un conjunto de aquellas herramientas que requieran los Comités Científicos Nacionales e Internacionales y en general toda la membresía para lograr la ambición climática y promover la acción.

Este Portal podría ser hospedado por el Secretariado, aunque el contenido fuera creado y gestionado por lo miembros del Grupo de Trabajo sobre Cambio Climático y Patrimonio, con las aportaciones de los Comités a través de las sedes del CCHWG, el Consejo Científico y los grupos voluntarios del ICOMOS.

A continuación, se presenta una prueba de concepto.

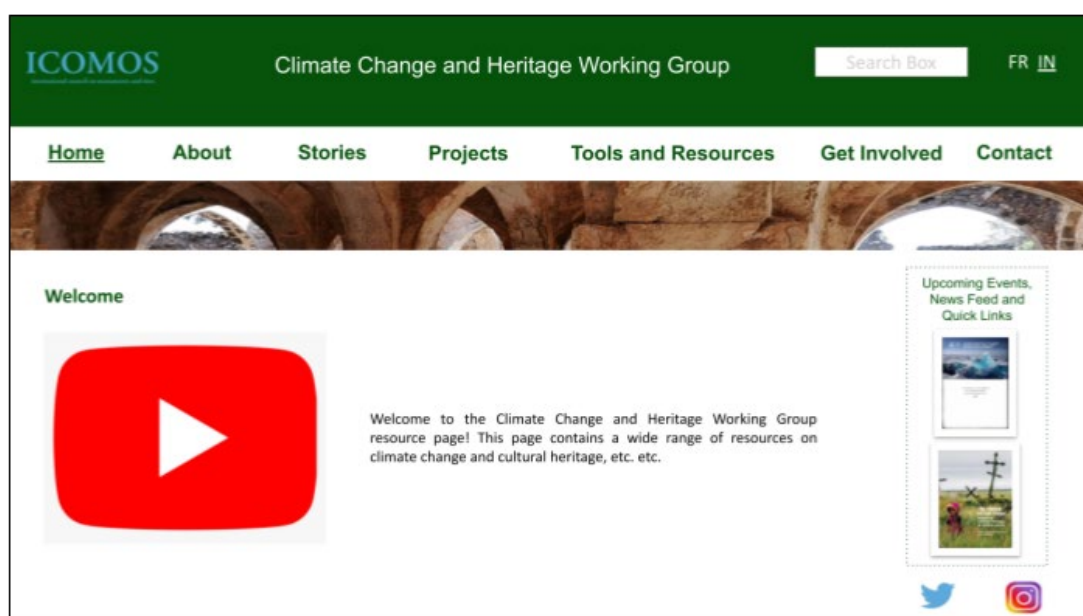


Figure: Examples of potential ICOMOS resource site. Home Page (Above)

Grupo de Trabajo de Cambio Climático y Patrimonio

El Grupo de Trabajo sobre Cambio Climático y Patrimonio, y el Plan Científico Trienal más amplio constituyen las fuentes de información privilegiada para alimentar este portal. Con membresía en casi todas las comunidades científicas nacionales e internacionales de los Comités, está integrado en cada una de las partes de toda la comunidad del ICOMOS.

Se propone que el Grupo de Trabajo desarrolle una estrategia de participación de tres años alineada el informe del “Futuro de nuestros Pasados” (Future of our Past) y el nuevo Plan Científico Trienal 2021-24, para promover acciones clave destinadas a la comunidad ICOMOS en general. Su estrategia se enfocaría en los diferentes temas y tópicos en diferentes momentos, y los recursos mencionados se liberarían para coincidir con un mismo cronograma, que a su vez alentaría a todo los Comités Científicos Internacionales y Nacionales alinear sus eventos y estrategias para conjuntar una misma estrategia. No obstante, como algunos temas serán más relevantes que otros. El material y las sugerencias serán difundidos por conducto del Secretariado del ICOMOS y también en línea en el propio sitio web del Grupo de Trabajo del CCHWG.

Impactos 2022			Acciones 2023			2024 Comunicaciones		
Enero-abril	Mayo-agosto	Agosto-Diciembre	Enero-abril	Mayo-agosto	Agosto-Diciembre	Enero-abril	Mayo-agosto	Agosto-Diciembre
Pérdidas y Daños	Planeacion de Adaptacion	Equidad, Justicia y Sostenibilidad	Mitigación	Conservación	Métodos y Herramientas	Alta Ambición	Enfasis en la Urgencia	Activos y Patrimonio

Tabla 1: Ejemplos de Temas y estrategias de Compromisos 2022-2024



Q1: ¿Cómo pueden contribuir los comités y grupos de trabajo del ICOMOS para apoyar la acción contra el cambio climático en los sitios patrimoniales y prácticas profesionales?

Seis acciones clave para que los Comités contribuyan

Los Comités del ICOMOS han estado optimizando la eficacia de sus contribuciones en la acción contra el cambio climático. El liderazgo del CCHWG con sus respectivas sedes (*focal points*), aunado a los contribuciones de los comités, serán quienes las impulsen en su conjunto. No obstante, ello requiere de mejorar el marco organizativo del ICOMOS a través de sus plataformas de comunicación apoyadas en todas las actividades de sus Comités y Grupos de Trabajo.

Se planean cuatro ejes clave de acción:

1. **COMUNICACIONES: Apoyo para el desarrollo de un portal centralizado en línea por el ICOMOS, para acceder a la documentación relacionada con el cambio climático y el patrimonio**, orientación, discusiones, soluciones, construcción de bloques y foros que muestren el liderazgo global del ICOMOS. Este portal podría alojarse a en el sitio web oficial, con el soporte central a nivel organizativo, mientras que el grupo de voluntarios del ICOMOS junto con el Grupo de Trabajo sobre el Patrimonio del Cambio Climático, podrían gestionarlo administrativamente.
2. **DESARROLLO DE CAPACIDADES: Facilitar la implementación de la acción contra el cambio climático y patrimonio cultural, en recursos apoyados en el desarrollo de capacidades**. Simplemente, al compartir mejores soluciones, metodología, ejemplos y estudios de caso a través de los portafolios de herramientas del ICOMOS, los miembros pueden

desarrollar sus propias capacidades, para que a su vez capaciten a usuarios, colegas y gobiernos en el manejo de acciones y vínculos que los activos del patrimonio cultural aportan al cambio climático.

Como el seguimiento, gestión y desarrollo de esta plataforma constituye una tarea pendiente del trienio. Para que la plataforma de intercambio de conocimientos sea dinámica y se mantenga en constante cambio, (en colaboración con el Secretariado), se recomienda que sea gestionada por el CCHWG apoyado en sus sedes locales, junto con la colaboración de los GT's, los ISC's y los CN's. Una herramienta clave es el Resumen ejecutivo del “Futuro de nuestros Pasados” (FOOP).

4. EDUCACIÓN Y DISCURSO: Optimizar el acceso oportuno a un calendario de eventos en el sitio web de ICOMOS mejorará las oportunidades de comunicación y colaboración. La publicación continua en línea acciones contra el cambio climático, así como de eventos nacionales o simposios internacionales de interés mundial, ampliarán la accesibilidad y participación electrónica, especialmente durante la pandemia de Covid.

1. COMPROMISO: Entablar un diálogo cercano con los portadores del conocimiento tradicional sobre la acción contra el cambio climático, es una brecha que muchos comités deben valorar, para comprometerse y aprender de las experiencias derivadas de los Grupos de Trabajo “Indigenista” y el de “Nuestra Dignidad Común-Enfoques basados en Derechos” (RBA) en colaboración con el CCHWG.

Los sitios de Patrimonio Mundial representan una oportunidad privilegiada para compartir experiencias e involucrar a las comunidades para que participen en la obtención narrativas sobre los aprendizajes que el cambio climático les han dejado. El ICOMOS les ofrece acceso a la evaluación y gestión del patrimonio y para mostrar sus trabajos y fomentar mejoras.

Contribuciones de los Comités

- El curso en línea sobre cambio climático y evaluación de riesgos para el patrimonio cultural impartido por el ICOMOS Argentina, La Plata City Foundation y la Iniciativa de Patrimonio y Cambio Climático ofrecieron, en 2020, con el apoyo del EPWG.
- Cuidando los Webinars de los lugares originarios (Australia ICOMOS WG) Australia ICOMOS estableció un grupo de trabajo de miembros indígenas y no-indígenas llamado: “Cuidado de los Pueblos Originarios”, para crear un dialogo sobre los problemas del cambio climático en Oceanía, y los impactos que han sufrido estos pueblos originarios en los lugares y el espíritu apegado a la tierra

de sus culturas. Esta serie de seminarios web inició a mediados del 2021 y tendrá una duración de tres años, con objeto de promover que el espíritu sagrado de los pueblos originarios de la región, tengan voz y que sus planteamientos continúen registrandose antes de la Asamblea General 2023 de Sydney, en la que se organizará un taller cara a cara de “Cuidado de los pueblos orginarios”.

- **Lineamientos de Arqueología Antártica (IPHC)** Los lineamientos desarrollados por la IPHC sobre la arqueología de la Antártida y el patrimonio subacuático en las regiones polares, proporcionarán orientación profesional acerca de las mejores prácticas en el cambio climático. La importancia de una amplia consulta para proporcionar información y conocimientos para desarrollar un mayor compromiso institucional con el proyecto de lineamientos, ha sido demostrada en difrentes niveles del Tratado Antártico. Se ha invitado a todos los comités a hacer comentarios al borrador y a las aportaciones del Grupo de Desarrollo de Objetivos de Trabajo SDGWG, que ha venido fortaleciendo sus aportaciones frente al cambio climático.

Oportunidades

- Existe una oportunidad para que fácilmente el ICOMOS comparta **el acceso a información sobre cambio climático y el patrimonio**, a todos sus miembros y socios **mediante la plataforma electrónica de su sitio web**. Varios comités ya han tenido la experiencia de proporcionar información sobre sus eventos regulares y en las noticias en línea, así como hacer accesible la divulgación de sus modelos conceptuales y protocolos.
- **El acceso al calendario del sitio web de ICOMOS** para la publicidad oportuna de eventos nacionales de interés mundial, así como simposios internacionales, sería bienvenido, fomentando la participación y capacidad de los miembros.
- **Comprometer investigación permanente y respetuosa para un diálogo sincero con los portadores del conocimiento tradicional** sobre la acción contra el cambio climático fue considerado un despropósito por muchos comités. Contemplar de manera adecuada compromisos y experiencias por medio del Grupo de Trabajo autóctono y “Nuestra iniciativa de dignidad común y enfoques basados en derechos” en colaboración con el Grupo de Trabajo sobre el Cambio Climático sería valorado.
- **Contar historias climáticas de los sitios del Patrimonio Mundial** como ejemplos y estudios de casos para la acción contra del cambio climático es una oportunidad para que los miembros de ICOMOS se involucren a nivel local y global. Cada lugar tiene una historia climática.



ICOMOS GLOBAL ACTIONS

TRIENNIAL SCIENTIFIC PLAN 2021-24

Q2: ¿Qué puede hacer el ICOMOS organizativamente para desarrollar y proporcionar accesibilidad al dialogo, la investigación, documentación y enlaces en torno al cambio climático y el patrimonio?

Cinco acciones clave para que ICOMOS desarrolle como organización

Los comités de ICOMOS identificaron cinco acciones importantes para que el ICOMOS contribuya organizativamente en la Implementación del Plan Científico Trienal y respaldar el informe del IPCC, y los ODS de la ONU en todas las iniciativas de trabajo de sus comités a nivel local y regional. Se describe un extracto de las respuestas de los comités en el anexo.

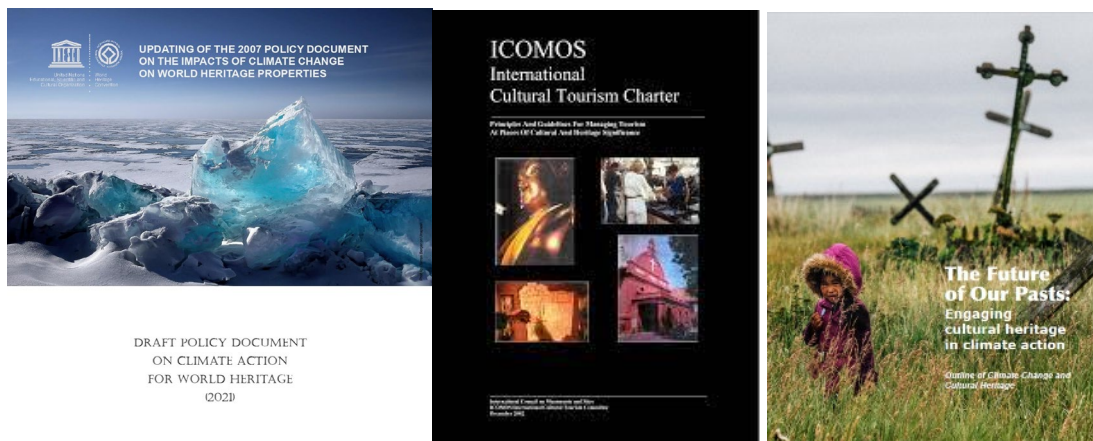
El papel del grupo de trabajo sobre Cambio Climático y Patrimonio a través de sus diversas sedes (*puntos focales*) será fundamental para la Implementación del TSP 2021-2024, a través de integrar documentos, portafolios de herramientas y conjunción de investigaciones que con el apoyo del Secretariado, se faciliten en las plataformas electrónicas de comunicación.

Las acciones clave incluyen:

1. Comunicaciones y diálogo: además de participar en el desarrollo de **políticas de alto nivel y debate externo**, es necesario desarrollar una **plataforma ICOMOS centralizada** para compartir el acceso de los miembros a la información relevante sobre el cambio climático, que estimule los vínculos y marcos de trabajo colaborativo de investigación, incluida la circularidad de estrategias económicas entre toda la membresía y sus Comités - **Nueva página web de ICOMOS**.

2. Capacidad para la creación de recursos: **compartir** herramientas adecuadas, métodos, ejemplos y estudios de caso en la acción contra el cambio climático, son necesarios para ayudar a los comités a que consoliden sus capacidades en forma rápida y eficaz.
3. Apoyo a la colaboración: la utilidad de un **calendario de conferencias y seminarios en línea relacionados con el cambio climático, coordinado por ICOMOS** facilitará el alcance y accesibilidad de una amplia audiencia que particularmente permita involucrar a profesionales emergentes que serán muy bienvenidos.
4. Comprometerse con la investigación y el discurso permanente de **los portadores del conocimiento tradicional** y su acción contra el cambio climático sigue siendo una omisión. Se valorará la colaboración del Grupo indigenista de trabajo con el CCHWG.
5. Investigación y documentación: Es necesario apoyar y proporcionar fácil acceso a los **marcos de referencia y proyectos de investigación actual**, sobre el trabajo intersectorial, p. ej. A partir del **Archivo Abierto** (Open Archive), y la iniciativa de las universidades.

Acciones en Curso



- La regulación normativa y las políticas públicas, frecuentemente suelen ser incompatibles con la conservación de los edificios históricos y paisajes urbanos. Los elementos históricos podrían desaparecer o verse fuertemente alterados en los procesos de renovación (aislamiento de fachadas, techos y niveles, reemplazo de ventanas, modificación en los sistemas de calefacción, etc.). En muchos países alrededor del mundo, este es un tema importante tema de debate, investigación, capacitación y educación, por ejemplo, en Bélgica.
- En México, se propone establecer un diagnóstico de los sitios Patrimonio Mundial frente al cambio climático en 2022, en el marco del 50 Aniversario de la Convención de 1972.

- ICOMOS proporcionó el marco de revisión y apoyo en el análisis del borrador de Política sobre Cambio Climático y Patrimonio Mundial, a través del CCHWG.
- Revisión de la Carta Internacional de Turismo (ISCCT) el comité de turismo cultural está actualizando y modificando su carta doctrinaria, para abordar las repercusiones impacto del cambio climático.
- El resumen ejecutivo “El futuro de Nuestros Pasados” (CCHWG). La preparación de un resumen ejecutivo del informe FOOP se propone como una herramienta útil para todos los comités.

ICOMOS Oportunidades Clave

- Comprometer la investigación y el discurso actuales **los portadores del conocimiento tradicional sobre la acción del cambio climático.**
- Desarrollo de una **plataforma concentrada del ICOMOS** para compartir la accesibilidad a información relevante sobre el cambio climático.
- **Investigación colaborativa** sobre el papel del cambio climático y el patrimonio en la economía circular.

COMPROMETIENDO A LAS PARTES INVOLUCRADAS

TRIENNIAL SCIENTIFIC PLAN 2021-24

Q3: ¿Qué pueden hacer los miembros de su comité para comprometer a los científicos climáticos y a las partes estratégicas involucradas en la comprensión de acciones y propuestas que juega el patrimonio en el cambio climático?

5 acciones para comprometer a las partes interesadas.

ICOMOS tiene la intención de comprometer a las partes y actores involucrados -incluidos a los científicos especialistas- en 5 claves de acción.

1. **Comunicación y diálogo:** Iniciando discusiones, construyendo redes, y divulgando información dentro del comité ICOMOS y activando a los Comités a involucrarse con los actores externos involucrados (gobierno, academia, científicos climáticos, partes interesados en el clima, organizaciones no gubernamentales). Una amplia gama de plataformas han sido identificadas (publicaciones/artículos periodísticos, comunicados de prensa, reuniones de estado, webinars, actividades educativas) para crear conciencia, compartir conocimientos, y colaborar en actividades potenciales.
2. **Recursos para el desarrollo de capacidades.** El comité ha identificado oportunidades para organizar actividades educativas y talleres dirigidos a los gestores públicos, universidades, otros organismos y actores involucrados en analizar y desarrollar proyectos relacionados con la acción climática y el patrimonio.
3. **Colaboración:** Practicamente todas las respuestas de los comites reflejaron la necesidad de construir redes y ampliar la información sobre listas de contactos de posibles colaboradores. Se hizo énfasis en la inclusión de estudiantes/jóvenes especialistas, profesionales emergentes y/o expertos en la materia. Las ideas incluyen el establecimiento de un equipo de expertos para apoyar a varias instituciones a que inicien programas de actividades, proyectos multidisciplinarios y multisectoriales intra-e inter-comités del ICOMOS.

4. **Los comités reconocen la necesidad de estar continuamente al día en la investigación y asesoramiento.** En cuanto a fuentes respetadas y metodologías de mejores prácticas (por ejemplo, evaluaciones de vulnerabilidad), que permitan la interacción con una amplia gama de organismos y actores sociales involucrados. La necesidad de un discurso respetuoso con los portadores de conocimientos tradicionales sobre la acción del cambio climático no fue frecuentemente considerado menudo en las respuestas de construcción de nuevas relaciones de compromiso mas que por grupos de trabajo como Nuestra Dignidad Común- Aproximaciones en Derechos (RBA) y el recién formado Grupo de Trabajo Indígenista, por lo que este es un punto de acción recomendado para ICOMOS.
5. **Investigación y documentación:** Varios comités reconocieron que para prepararse en la acción frente al cambio climático, es necesario desarrollar y reconocer lecciones y reportes que el conocimiento científico ha obtenido en diferentes sectores y pueden ser novedosos para ellos. El uso de estudios de caso para mejor comprender los problemas y puntos de acción, también fueron frecuentemente reportados como un medio de acción. Los comités también destacaron la necesidad de comprometerse con las estrategias comunitarias para promover procesos de resiliencia frente al cambio climático y asumen que el ICOMOS podría proporcionar un marco legal que les permita constituirse en asociados directos de proyectos internacionales.

Un extracto resumido de las respuestas del comité se encuentra descrito en el Anexo C.

Acciones en curso



- Cultura por el clima 2020 (**Culture x Climate 2020**) fue un foro virtual global para las artes, la cultura y el patrimonio basado en las acciones climáticas de la RED de Patrimonio Climático (**Climate Heritage Network**) Estas fueron realizadas desde el 12 de Octubre al 27 de Noviembre, como por parte de la semana del Patrimonio Climático 2020 (16-22 Noviembre).
- **SDGsWG:** Se estableció un memorando de entendimiento con ONU-Hábitat, que analizará cuestiones de planificación urbana y ODS y una asociación con el Fondo del Patrimonio Mundial, que buscará comprender cómo las políticas y la práctica del patrimonio pueden unirse para vincular el patrimonio y el desarrollo sostenible. Una asociación con Ciudades y

Gobiernos Locales Unidos (CGLU) también fomentará el papel del patrimonio en ciudades, pueblos y villas. Todas estas asociaciones, pueden quedar integraas como compromisos como una sola acción climática. Junto con el CCHWG y ONU-Habitat, el SDGWG ha identificado un proyecto potencial para revisar la Nueva Agenda Urbana para 2022 (Quito + 6).

- **Colombia NC:** Cada comité técnico que es parte the ICOMOS en Colombia, deberá emprender trabajos de revisión y valoración de la producción científica de conocimiento científico en diferentes sectores (no sólo el que concierne al cultural), con ello es posible articular diferentes perspectivas para la gestión del Patrimonio Cultural más cercano a la comunidades culturales que habitan diferentes regiones. Cada comité debe demostrar el vínculo de los diversos sectores en cuestiones de derechos culturales y formas cómo el patrimonio fortalecerá estos vínculos.

ICOMOS Oportunidades Clave

Basados en los resultados de la encuesta, destaca el entusiasmo de los Comités para involucrar a una variedad de actores involucrados -incluidos los científicos en el clima-, para la identificación de posibles patrocinadores que permitan asociarse con ellos en diversas actividades. Esta colaboración puede darse al interior a la organización ICOMOS, entre los CN's y ISC's /WG's, y otras organizaciones tales como el gobierno, organizaciones no gubernamentales, instituciones académicas o expertos individuales. Las actividades colaborativas pueden variar desde compromisos a corto o a largo plazo; sin embargo, predominan las preferencias de acción inmediata y de corto plazo, transmitidos en las respuestas

- El desarrollo de un programa a largo plazo dentro de ICOMOS es una oportunidad atractiva para ser desarrollada dentro del TSP 2021-2024, quizás sobre una base temática dinámica, que examine aspectos del cambio climático donde la experiencia y la investigación pueda ser compartida en un período acordado de tiempo.
- Los estudios de caso mencionados pueden ser interesantes para estos comités que planean examinar puntos de acción programáticos y de investigación que también requieren de sólidas asociaciones y patrocinios.
- También es necesario mejorar las redes y el intercambio de conocimientos mediante el uso de plataformas digitales basadas en Internet (por ejemplo, sitios web, redes sociales) para fomentar la difusión de información y futuras colaboraciones.
- Además de la participación de expertos y los arreglos institucionales, existe la necesidad de asesorar y colaborar con los defensores del patrimonio y la próxima generación.

Muchos comités se están involucrando con profesionales emergentes pioneros y líderes de actividades relevantes sobre la acción climática del patrimonio.

ADAPTANDO PRACTICAS

TRIENNIAL SCIENTIFIC PLAN 2021-24

Q4: ¿Qué puede hacer tu Comité para comprender mejor cuáles son las repercusiones del cambio climático en los procesos de conservación del patrimonio y el desarrollo de políticas de adaptación que impulsen mejores prácticas en la cambiante situación actual?

Seis principales áreas de acción para adaptar mejores prácticas:

Distintos Comités del ICOMOS ya se encuentran trabajando en la evaluación de la vulnerabilidad de los sitios y los materiales utilizados, así como en la comprensión de los impulsores y tipos de impactos ocasionados por el cambio climático. Ya han sido detectados aquellos factores climáticos que han hecho evidente el impacto de sus mecanismos. La tabla 1 del informe FOOP resume brevemente dichos impulsores e impactos. A la fecha, los Comités ya han estado produciendo y adaptando mejores prácticas, principalmente a través de documentos y orientadoras propuestas. En el Anexo D se incluye un extracto resumido de cuáles fueron todas las respuestas de los Comités.

Las acciones clave incluyen:

- 1. Sensibilización y compromiso público** para incrementar el estado del arte en materia de cambio climático; promover metodologías que establezcan mejores prácticas y soluciones que incidan en la reducción de los impactos, para estimular la colaboración en el establecimiento de políticas, y facilitar asesoría y soporte en la prevención de riesgos.
- 2. Producción de portafolios de herramientas y marcos** que definan indicadores de vulnerabilidad ocasionada por el cambio climático: ayudar a que los miembros comprendan cuáles son los patrones de impacto y compartan experiencias respecto a las medidas de adaptación que requiere el patrimonio, incluidos algunos proyectos de investigación científica centrados en encuestas y estudios de caso. Los Planes de Gestión constituyen el vehículo más adecuado para documentar la vulnerabilidad, adaptación y mitigación del cambio climático, por lo que su punto de partida favorece la creación de un sistema de planificación con múltiples escalas, desde global hasta local.

3. **Difusión de soluciones** mediante pláticas, seminarios, webinars, debates y congresos, así como presentaciones de aquellos aspectos a considerar en las prácticas destinadas a la protección del patrimonio frente al cambio climático.
4. **Colaboración** y fortalecimiento de planes de colaborativos que contribuyan a enriquecer las iniciativas internacionales, -desde la reciente revisión del documento de Acción Climática para el Patrimonio Mundial-, hasta las reuniones de la COP y el informe del IPCC. Esto fomentará una mayor investigación multidisciplinaria dentro de ICOMOS con los CN's y el ISC, así como con organismos externos al ICOMOS.
5. **Desarrollo de capacidades** para abordar el cambio climático -en particular la capacitación-, y otro tipo de colaboraciones internas y externas con grupos y asociaciones que ya se están en curso, o en proceso de su programación. El informe del IPCC, así como los ODS's de la ONU, pueden ser el punto de partida para comprender esta discusión: p. Ej. seminarios web para reconocer, documentar y dar seguimiento a las prácticas asociadas con el cambio climático y el patrimonio cultural; y la manera como los Comités pueden contribuir a lograr estos diferentes metas y objetivos.
6. **Recuperar el respeto a los conocimientos y saberes tradicionales**, considerando la serie de beneficios que sus estrategias de adaptación poseen para el uso de materiales y técnicas constructivas, lo que incluye la utilización de materiales orgánicos y naturales para la construcción y el manejo de la tierra. El aprovechamiento de los lugares patrimoniales -como son los sitios del Patrimonio Mundial- constituyen sedes estratégicas (*focal points*) para dar seguimiento a los impactos e implicaciones del cambio climático, desarrollo de políticas y fomento de la capacitación todos como puntos de partida, para estimular la colaboración entre todos los Comités del ICOMOS. Hay muchas historias climáticas por compartir.

Acciones en Curso de los Comités

- **India NCWG** está creando una base de datos sobre los impactos del cambio climático en los sitios patrimonio mundial a nivel nacional, para contribuir a la comprensión de los patrones de impacto y el desarrollo de Portafolios de Herramientas y marcos de acción dirigidos a promocionar medidas de mitigación en la gestión del patrimonio.
- **Turquía NC** está trabajando en la evaluación de la vulnerabilidad para definir cuáles pueden ser áreas piloto (como sitios PM de Turquía y otros sitios del patrimonio cultural incluidos en la lista).
- **Rusia NC** está apoyando la creación de equipos de monitoreo de los impactos que el cambio climático tiene, en los monumentos que están expuestos al aire libre

Oportunidades clave del ICOMOS

- La encuesta muestra que es necesario que los comités participen de manera sistemática y estratégica en el desarrollo y la accesibilidad a diálogos, investigación interdisciplinaria y documentación capaz de vincular el cambio climático con el patrimonio cultural. También destaca la necesidad de comprometerse con el papel que desempeñan los saberes tradicionales en la gestión y mejor adaptación al sitio.
- Existe una brecha y oportunidades claras para que ICOMOS considere a nivel organizativo, el impulso de investigación interdisciplinaria en torno a la relación que existe entre el patrimonio y las ciencias del clima, y el aprovechamiento de las iniciativas derivadas de las Universidades.
- Respetuoso Compromiso con los saberes tradicionales, la valoración de los sistemas de conocimiento de los pueblos indígenas y los conocimientos locales, con miras a comprender e integrarlos en la adaptación de las políticas y acciones socioeconómicas y ambientales pertinentes, son el testimonio de una brecha que prevalece entre el conocimiento y las prácticas. Los enfoques basados en derechos (RBA) del patrimonio, ofrecen un conjunto muy útil de herramientas para construir mejores relaciones de involucramiento y escucha de las comunidades.
- La colaboración y el intercambio para la construcción de conocimiento con los comités y expertos mediante estrategias de comunicación, desarrollo de habilidades y escenarios de aprendizaje, agilizarán su comprensión, actualización e involucramiento. Ya han sido identificadas reuniones y proyectos compartidos por varios Comités.
- Al interior de la organización del ICOMOS, puede promoverse el diálogo entre los CN's y los ISCs/WGs, y otras organizaciones externas como el gobierno, el sector público, las organizaciones no gubernamentales (ONG's), las instituciones académicas y culturales, o los expertos individuales. Esta colaboración puede ser a nivel internacional, nacional, regional o local, también, abierta a fomentar la cooperación con el sector privado. Estas actividades de colaboración pueden abarcar desde compromisos a corto plazo o a largo plazo; no obstante, las respuestas obtenidas reflejan que existe una mayor preferencia por realizar compromisos inmediatos en el corto plazo. Por lo tanto, el desarrollo de un programa permanente de compromisos a largo plazo, constituye una oportunidad por ser considerada en el próximo trienio.
(Véase el capítulo "Qué Sigue").

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

Tabla 2 Impulsores e Impacto. Fuente: “El futuro de nuestros pasados” ICOMOS 2019: Resumen de los principales factores climáticos y mecanismos de impacto en los materiales, sitios y paisajes del patrimonio N.B.

Esta tabla está basada originalmente en una publicación del Servicio de Parques Nacionales de Estados Unidos en acerca de la Estrategia de Cambio Climático y los Recursos Culturales (https://www.nps.gov/subjects/climatechange/upload/NPS-2016_Cultural-Resoures-Climate-Change-Strategy.pdf).Morgan, M., M. Rockman, C. Smith, & A Meadow. 2016.

POLICIES AND IMPACTS

TRIENNIAL SCIENTIFIC PLAN 2021-24

Q5: ¿Qué puede hacer su Comité para mejorar las políticas y prácticas, que minimicen los impactos ocasionados por el Cambio Climático en la Conservación del Patrimonio Cultural?

Cuatro acciones clave para mejorar políticas y minimizar impactos:

Los comités del ICOMOS identificaron múltiples formas de mejorar las políticas y prácticas del patrimonio que minimicen los impactos del cambio climático, muchas de ellas aplicables a objetos específicos, otras de corte intersectoriales. Para ayudar el trabajo coordinado de sus acciones, se identificaron:

1. **Acceso a publicaciones:** Para compartir las mejores prácticas y el desarrollo de políticas, se necesita una estrategia de publicación de acceso abierto sistemática, que publique regularmente actualizaciones y estudios de casos de los CN's, ISC's y sus grupos asociados. Esto apoyará a que los comités desarrollen políticas y directrices localizadas o tipológicas relevantes;
2. **Sitios del Patrimonio Mundial como estudios de caso clave:** Sería útil realizar encuestas para identificar los sitios del PM que están llevando a cabo trabajos de investigación y adaptación al cambio climático, incluidas las revisiones de los planes de gestión diseñados para el TSP 2021-2024, los desafíos del cambio climático para compartir su experiencia y aprendizajes entre las comunidades y profesionales.
3. **Enlaces de referencia clave:** Los comités quieren desarrollar su propia capacidad y ayudar a las que comunidades y sitios adapten prácticas y diseñen políticas relevantes, por lo que es necesario que los miembros tengan fácil acceso a los materiales de referencia sobre el clima. Se necesitan referencias y datos accesibles en una página web del ICOMOS.
4. **Conocimientos tradicionales:** Los comités reconocieron la falta de conocimientos y la necesidad específica de comprometerse con los principios del **conocimiento tradicional** en relación con el desarrollo de políticas y el cambio de practicas.

En el Anexo E muestra un extracto resumido de las respuestas de los comités.

Acciones en curso de los Comités



Australia: Publica la Guía de Sostenibilidad para las Conferencias y Eventos del ICOMOS de Australia para utilizarla en todos los eventos del ICOMOS y estimula a que el riesgo del Cambio Climático sea una consideración clave en los informes trianuales del Gobierno Australiano sobre el "Estado del Medio Ambiente".

Irlanda: En la Semana del Patrimonio 2020 ICOMOS Irlanda invitó a los miembros a unirse a una Conversación sobre el Cambio Climático, con el objetivo de identificar formas y medios para ampliar el conocimiento y definir mejores prácticas para apoyar las respuestas del patrimonio al cambio climático: "¿Qué puede hacer ICOMOS Irlanda para centrarse en el Cambio Climático?"

SDGsWG: En 2021, el SDGWG apoyó la revisión del Portafolio de herramientas que está desarrollando la UNESCO en la revisión del Desarrollo Sostenible del Patrimonio Mundial. Con el título "Preliminary Health Check" y "Project Sustainability Check", el documento examina todos los aspectos del desarrollo sostenible, incluyendo la sostenibilidad medioambiental y el cambio climático.

ICOMOS Oportunidades clave

Las respuestas a la encuesta del Informe Anual no incluyeron a todos los comités y se prevé que más iniciativas y acciones de los comités sean incorporadas a la estructura del PST 2021-2024 y sean incluidos en cada periodo de revisión del trienio; no obstante, las respuestas proporcionadas, dan ejemplos de iniciativas valiosas en la diversas de actividades basadas en resultados.

La encuesta muestra que es necesario que los CN's y los SCI's y Grupos de Trabajo, se comprometan de forma más sistemática y estratégica en el desarrollo y facilitación de acceso al diálogo, la

investigación y la documentación que vincula el cambio climático y el patrimonio cultural, de modo que la práctica y la política estén bien fundamentadas y documentadas.

Sólo algunos pocos NC's mencionaron su cooperación para el mejoramiento de las políticas con instituciones académicas y de investigación. La colaboración con las universidades dedicadas a los estudios sobre el cambio climático parecen representar una oportunidad que merece la pena considerar.

El desarrollo de capacidades en lo que respecta a la política y la práctica sólo parece implicar a un pequeño número de NC's y SIC's en esta primera fase, pero se espera que constituye un tema muy sólido en el futuro.

El compromiso con el conocimiento tradicional es aparentemente una brecha y a la vez, una una clara oportunidad para ser considerada por ICOMOS a nivel organizativo. Ambos aspectos -creación de capacidades y la aplicación de los conocimientos tradicionales- deben ser considerados como retos coordinados.

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

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 question1 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 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 ICIPTraining 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 imitations 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

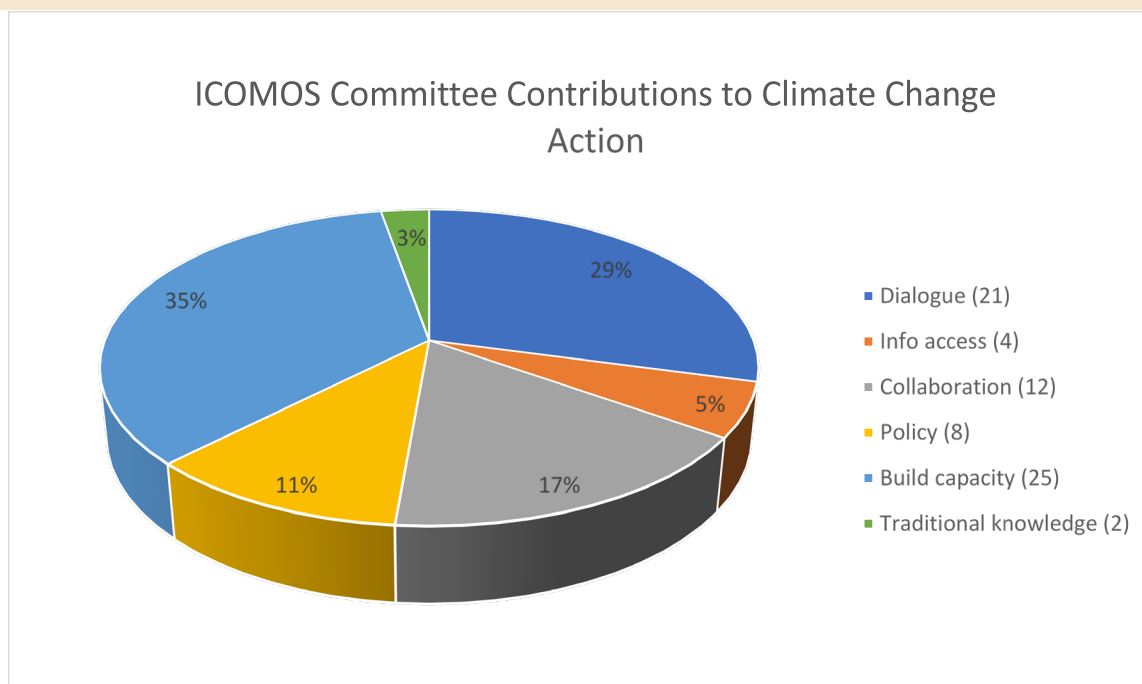
Few committees have begun to engage with Traditional knowledge holders including Georgia, Norway and Earthen ISCEAH, but relatively few. Australia ICOMOS supports a working group that developed a successful series of webinars: *Caring for Country* in late 2021-giving voice to case studies that expand this essential dialogue. Generally, however, engagement with an understanding of traditional knowledge was noted as a major knowledge 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 question1:

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
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.</p> <p>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.
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</p>

	<p>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	<p>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.</p>
Panama	<p>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</p>
Philippines	<p>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.</p>
Portugal	<p>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</p>
Russia	<p>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.</p>
Saudi Arabia	<p>Saudi ICOMOS will established a team of experts to support the government in this subject of academic fields of climate change</p>
Slovenia	<p>Development and dissemination of the new knowledge on the field of climate changes and cultural heritage</p>
Spain	<p>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</p>
Sweden	<p>Share knowledge and experiences from the international network and from a global perspective</p>
Turkey	<p>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"</p>
Tunisia	<p>Inventory of exposed and/or impacted sites; identification of threats and risk assessment</p>
USA	<p>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</p>

	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.
INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE RESPONSES	
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	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.
CIVVIH	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
ICHAM	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. 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.
ICICH	Communication and Dialogue: Scientific Symposium “Climate Change and Heritage” (2021/22
ICIP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Create a section on the website for specific case studies from ICIP members with focus on climate change challenges and practices. - Update ICOMOS Charter for the Interpretation and Presentation of Cultural Heritage Sites to include climate change.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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. - 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. - ICIP could collaborate with ICTC in developing a discussion platform on implications of climate change on heritage interpretation as part of cultural tourism. - ICIP could explore other means of heritage interpretation in considering various effects of climate change in addition to traditional methods of heritage interpretation
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"> - 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. - Develop a white paper on climate change implications on cultural tourism. - Propose a climate change and cultural tourism session for the upcoming ICOMOS 2021 Scientific Symposium taking place in November 2021
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>
ISC20C	<p>ISC 20C needs to develop an organized focus on this subject and identify leadership to identify, organize and implement specific actions. We are behind.</p>
ISCEAH	<p>Database of traditional knowledge approaches and climate change events.</p> <p>Collecting the current conservation methods and measures through literature review. Preparation of technical guidelines, case studies, collaboration.</p>
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>
WORKING GROUP RESPONSES	
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>
SDG WG	<p>The SDG WG 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)</p>

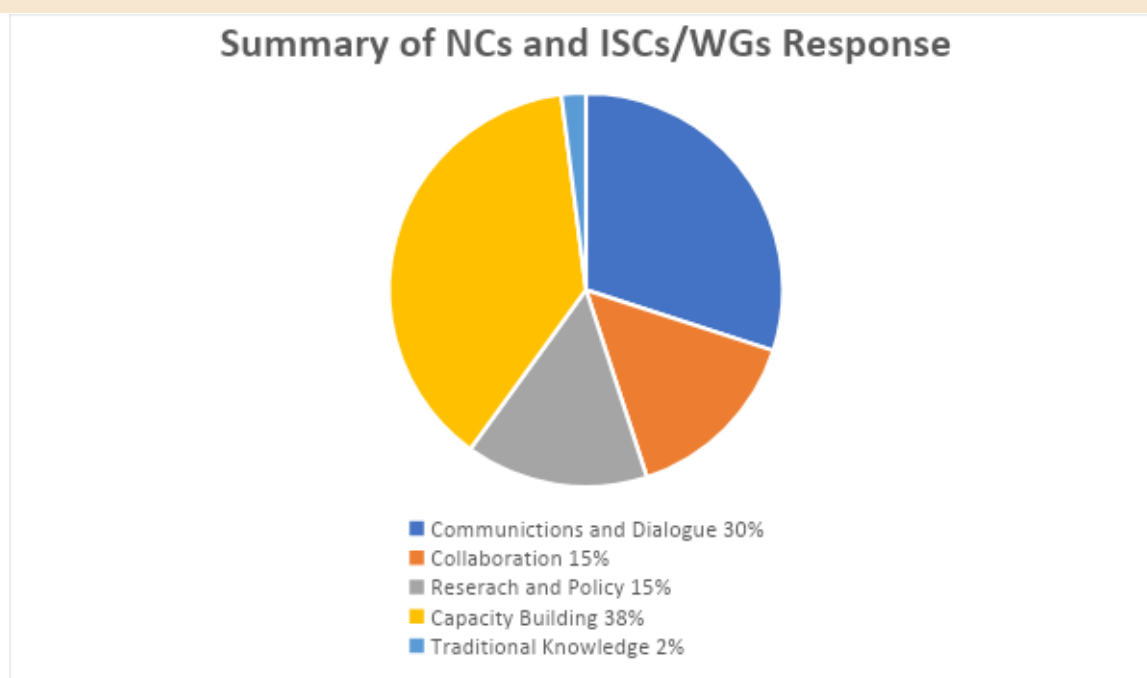
Annex B

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.

I. 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.

Committee	Remarks
Armenia	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.
Australia	Webinars reach many people and allow easy access for media and policy writers.
Chile	Have at least one member of the national committee in the climate change working group.
Colombia	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.
Estonia	Communication of ICOMOS studies and documents on international and national level.

Ireland	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
Latvia	<p>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.</p>
Lebanon	Join webinars by the NC focal point. Involve more members in this field in future.
Malaysia	Joint Webinar
Panama	Create a network
Portugal	Joint webinars
Russia	Shared webinars with simultaneous interpretation in more languages.
Slovenia	We will organize the 4th International Scientific Symposium ICOMOS Slovenia on the topic of Resilient Heritage in September 2021.
Spain	We are working on future presentations on the field for COP26 at Glasgow.
Sweden	Multi-disciplinary and cross-boundary network.
Tunisia	Webinars to facilitate the exchange of information and experience.
ICIP	<p>-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.</p>
ISC20C	Share information from other ICOMOS entities, academic institutions, focused on Climate change.
SDGWG	<p>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..</p>

2. Collaborations

Committee	Specific institutions mentioned	Remarks
Austria	ICOMOS Indonesia and Indonesian universities	Joint webinars in collaboration with ICOMOS Indonesia and Indonesian universities.
Chile	National and international specialists	We propose at least one webinar on the topic climate change and heritage with participation of national and international specialists.

Estonia	Universities	Communication of ICOMOS studies and documents on international and national level.
Ireland	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.
Italy	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.
Lithuania	ICOMOS International	Like all offered examples listed above, also ICOMOS International could provide some templates for heritage experts solving specific problems.
Panama	Network with other organizations/institutions	Create a network of collaboration with other organizations/institutions and develop joint webinars.
Slovenia	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.
ICIP	ISCs for collaboration include ICORP, ICICH, ICTC, CIVVIH, ISCCCL 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

Committee	Remarks
Austria	Joint webinars in collaboration with ICOMOS Indonesia and Indonesian universities.
Chile	We propose at least one webinar on the topic climate change and heritage with participation of national and international specialists
Estonia	Communication of ICOMOS studies and documents on international and national level.
Ireland	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.
Italy	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.
Lithuania	Like all offered examples listed above, also ICOMOS International could provide some templates for heritage experts solving specific problems.
Panama	Create a network of collaboration with other organizations/institutions and develop joint webinars.
Slovenia	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.

4. Capacity Building

Committee	Remarks
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.
Australia	Open archive/ toolkit to allow upload of information and case studies for all to access.
Austria	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.
Colombia	ICOMOS promotes among its members to make an accompaniment to cultural communities.
Honduras	Joint toolkits
Ireland	To provide a network to share information about projects, publications and events.
Korea	Toolkits, upload to Open Archives.
Latvia	systematizing information on the topic according to types (mold, rise of water level) of treats and by regions (e.g. Mediterranean, Baltic)
Malaysia	Open Archives and Joint Webinar
Mexico	Emphasizing knowledge of the history of the site, which will shed light on the intervention to be carried out at a given site.
Nepal	Open Archives
New-Zealand	Access to toolkits and literature
Norway	considering not only current practice but moreover the development paradigm practice is supporting.
Philippines	Provide data on its effects on heritage.
Russia	Uploading grey literature to the platform, uploading information to open archives.
Saudi Arabia	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.

Slovenia	Will prepare consultations on the topics of climate change and sustainability together with experts, policy makers and the general public.
Switzerland	Joint webinars, toolkits, upload grey literature to platform
Tunisia	Documentation
USA	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

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.

I. 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
ISC20C	Include climate change as an integral part of our programmatic activities.	
IPHC	POLAR Cultural Heritage and Environmental Studies research program: University of Cambridge and University of Tromsø	Current engagement
ICIP	ICOMOS ISC, WG, NCs, and CCHWG	
EPWG	Climate Heritage Network	Prospective involvement in Pre-COP 25
SDGsWG	UN-Habitat Global Heritage Fund United Cities and Local Governments (UCLG)	Current engagement
Armenia	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"
Austria	TU Wien	Joint projects with TU Wien have been applied for funding and if granted will start work in the second half of 2021.
Honduras	Department of Architecture and the Department of Anthropology of the Honduras National University	Current engagement
Mexico	IUCN	
Nepal	WWF and ICIMOD	
Panama	Ciudad del Saber, Patronato Panamá Viejo, Asociación de Antropología e Historia de Panamá, Red de Museos y Centros de Visitantes, universities, among others.	
Spain	Climate Heritage Network	Current, there are 5 subgroups working on different aspects
Sweden	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

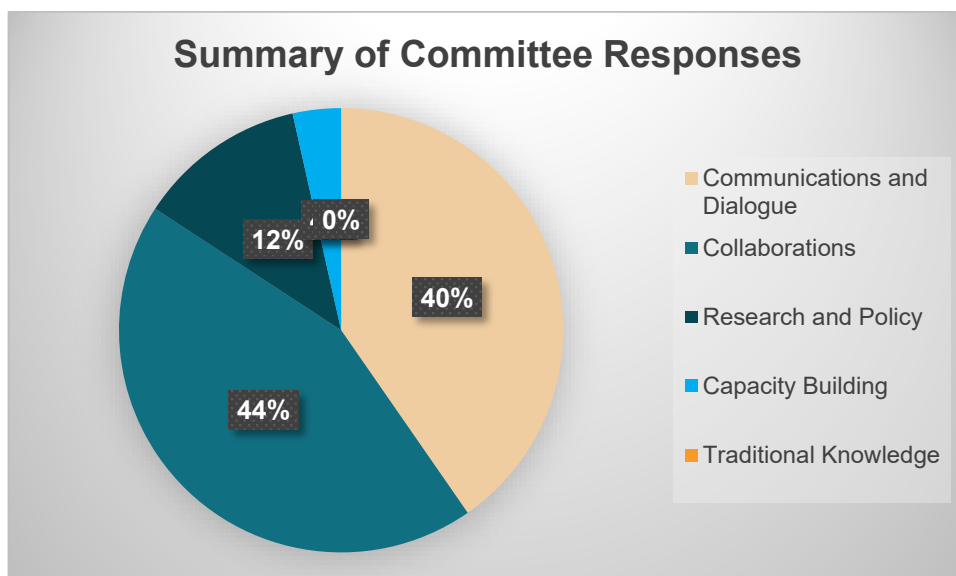


Fig. 1 Summary of committee responses per category in percentage form

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

Armenia	“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.
Australia	Dialogue with government (political and administration) Involve climate scientists in discussions for risk plans for heritage places - utilise their expertise
Austria	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.
Colombia	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.
Estonia	Collaborative events with decision makers
France	In progress
Honduras	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.
India	Create a directory of Climate professionals - Identify and create a network of key climate scientists and stakeholders working in various parts of India
Ireland	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
Italy	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.
Korea	Building networks
Latvia	As mentioned in Question 1 we will work to disseminate Green Paper using the process as a platform for awareness-raising and debate.
Lebanon	Establish a working group or NSC in our NC dedicated to climate change issues.
Lithuania	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.

Macedonia	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.
Malaysia	Focus on developing a wider network
Mexico	Mainly to establish a very close collaborative relationship between ICOMOS and IUCN.
Nepal	Collaboration would be sought with relevant government agencies, as well as INGOs such as WWF and ICIMOD.
New-Zealand	Identify new collaborators and foster relationships
Norway	We can invite climate scientists as contributors into our open thematic meetings.
Panama	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.
Philippines	ally with climate scientists who are interested in heritage.
Portugal	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.
Russia	We consider the possibility of attracting the potential of young specialists/students with a natural-geographical profile for cooperation.
Saudi Arabia	Refer to 1: Saudi ICOMOS will established a team of experts to support the government in this subject of academic fields of climate change
Slovenia	Identifying possible new collaborations and to start networking with interesting professionals.
Spain	In the Climate Heritage Network; we have five subgroups working on different aspects.
Sweden	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.
Switzerland	Technical meetings, exchange of experience, networking
Tunisie	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.
Turkey	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
USA	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

ISC20C	Share knowledge and information, be vocal, walk the talk daily.
ICAHM: 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>
CIIC: International committee on Cultural Routes	The Climate Change Group will have representatives of our committee at scheduled events.
ICTC: International committee on Cultural Tourism	<p>The ICTC can:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • Determine where there may be joint opportunities for publications, webinars and other educational activities to promote these events.
ISCEAH: International committee on Earthen Architectural Heritage	Identify collaborations and networks
ISCES: 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.
IcoFort: 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>CIPA: 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>CIVVIH: 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 Climate Heritage Planning with Andrew Potts. Climate Change is the main topic of the WUC in 2021.</p>
<p>ICIP: 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"> - 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. - 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.
<p>IPHC: 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>ISCV: International committee on Stained Glass (ISCCSG: International committee for the Conservation of Stained Glass)</p>	<p>Collaboration and dissemination of specific knowledge of stained glass</p>
<p>CIF: International committee on Training</p>	<p>We are taking any opportunity to engage and are intending to prepare a CIF activity during COP26 in Glasgow.</p>

<p>ICUCH: International committee on Underwater Cultural Heritage</p>	<p>Publish our concerns, challenges, synergies and solutions widely, preferably in marine science journals/publications as well as in more traditional heritage outlets.</p>
<p>CIAV: International committee on Vernacular Architecture</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>ISC20C: International committee on 20th Century Heritage</p>	<p>Share knowledge and information, be vocal, walk the walk daily.</p>
<p>EPWG: Emerging Professionals Working Group</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>SDGsWG: Sustainable Development Working Group</p>	<p>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.</p>

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?

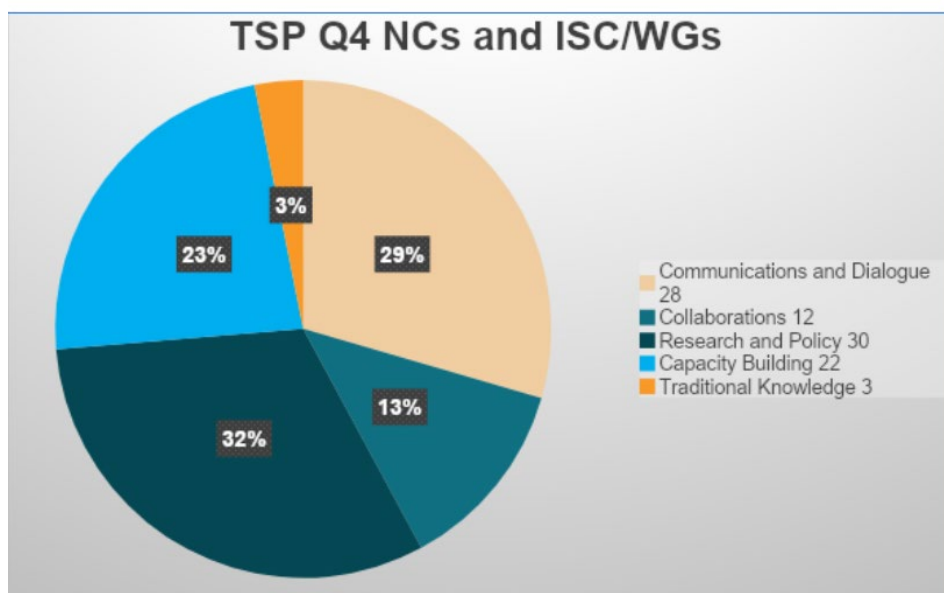
Analysis of Committee Responses

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.



I. 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:

CIF 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
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

Extracts from Responses of Scientific Committees

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?	Name of Committee
ISCs	
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.	CIAV
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.	CIF
Monitoring to identify risks and vulnerable parts of cultural itineraries and define some risk management indicators.	CIIC
Organising specific seminars and promoting specific studies on the topic	CIPA
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.	CIVVIH
<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 (https://panorama.solutions/en/portal/nature-culture). 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> <p>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>	ICAHM
<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> <p>- 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.</p>	ICIP

- 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.	
Expand the studies on the indicators we have created, carrying out the application and monitoring in pilot projects.	ICOFORT
The ICTC can: - 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 ICORP, ISCARSAH, ISCEAH, ICTC, ISCES+CC and CIPA - Develop a white paper on climate change implications on cultural tourism.	ICTC
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.	ICUCH
Specific research on exemplary sites, training for students in stained glass conservation.	ISCCSG
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.	ISCEAH
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.	ISCEC
Continued training on rights-based / people-centered approaches thus assisting in just transitions and benefits from heritage knowledge of communities.	OCDI RBA
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.	EPWG
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.	ISCES:
Specific research on exemplary sites, training for students in stained glass conservation.	ISCV
Invest time in developing informed positions related to 20th century heritage and contributing them to the larger ICOMOS and external discussions and efforts.	ISC20C
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.	SDGWG
Extracts from Responses of National Committees	

ICOMOS Armenia can provide the results of studies implemented with the colleagues of Germany to relevant scientific committee of ICOMOS	Armenia
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	Australia
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"	Austria
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.	Chile
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.	Georgia
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.	India
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	Ireland
Promote seminars and research activities and a strict check of the different actions on CH assets in Italy	Italy
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.	Latvia
Join specific research groups on climate change impact on National sites; exchange experience with regional NCs.	Lebanon
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.	Lithuania
National Surveys	Malaysia
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.	Mexico
With collaboration with different organization ICOMOS Nepal can help in specific research and provide training.	Nepal
National surveys would help us to understand what level of knowledge already exists, so that we could then target training opportunities in the right areas	New-Zealand
The Nigerian NC is currently addressing Climate change particularly as part of an international collaboration	Nigeria

<p>index at the World Heritage site of Sukur Cultural Landscape 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>	
<p>We will involve more people in climate change related activities, and support relevant capacity development. We can map and be transparent of our carbon footprint (including travel activities) and how we seek to mitigate emissions.</p>	Norway
<p>Share experiences in specific research and good practices. Develop competencies through training. 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>	Panama
<p>Disseminate data from ICOMOS international to our national agencies; help in case study collection for ICOMOS International</p>	Philippines
<p>Survey addressed to the municipalities / local authorities</p>	Portugal
<p>Provision of monitoring equipment to monitor the state of monuments in the open air. Research and publications. Realization of international project «Platform» for development of proposals on preservation of cultural and geological heritage objects. 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. 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. 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 ancient Pskov and their impact on the preservation of cultural heritage", which also addresses climate change issues. 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>	Russia
<p>Saudi crown prince announces Green Saudi Initiative, Green Middle East Initiative The initiatives aim to clearly define a road map that will protect the planet Prince Mohammed said that the Kingdom and the region face significant climate challenges such as desertification JEDDAH: The Kingdom is opting for a more sustainable future with the launch of the Green Saudi and Green Middle East initiatives. 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>	Saudi Arabia

<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.”</p> <p>https://www.arabnews.com/node/1832861/saudi-arabia</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>	Slovenia
<p>This is an answer to be made in one-year time, when we will have the finished products</p>	Spain
<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>	Sweden
<p>Specific research, analysis, training</p>	Switzerland
<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>	Tunisie
<p>organize training courses with ICORP-Turkey areas on vulnerability assessment of heritage sites (targeting ICOMOS TR members, young 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</p>	Turkey
<p>US/ICOMOS could work to engage with the U.S. National Park Service on climate change impacts and management in World Heritage sites.</p> <p>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.</p>	USA

Annex E

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

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.

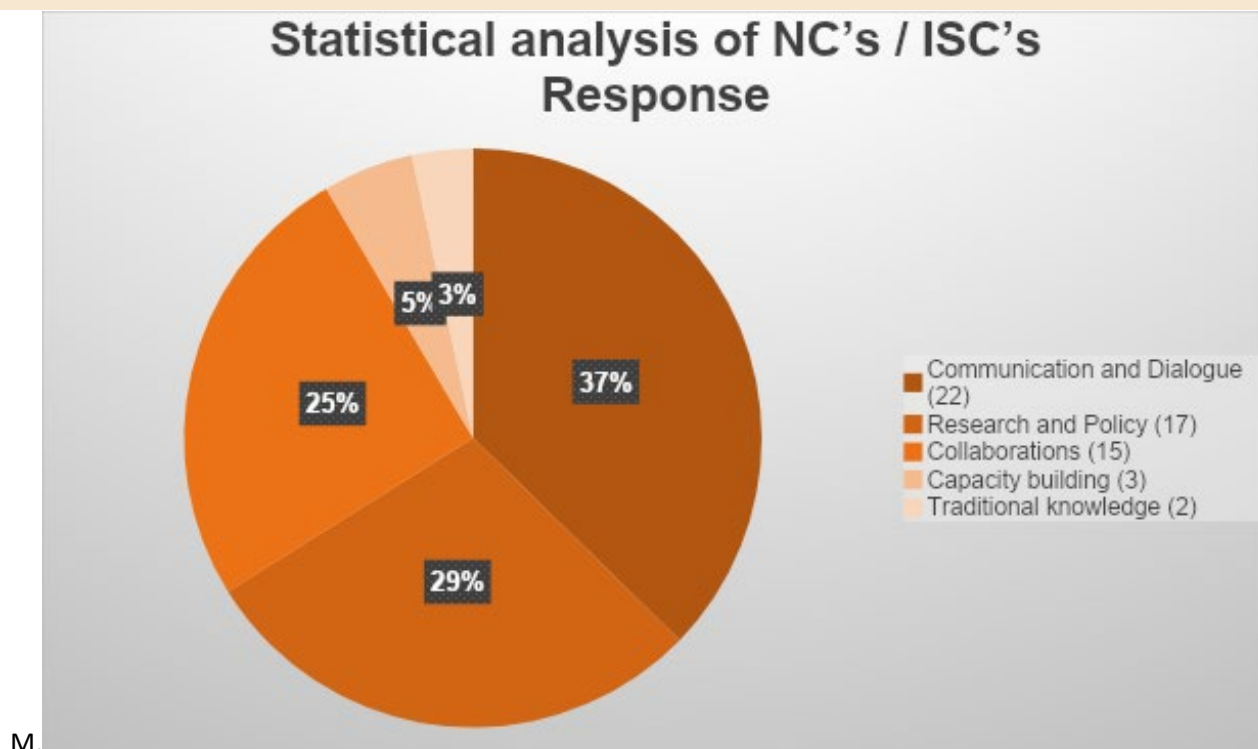


Fig. 1: Summary of committee responses per category in percentage form

I. 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.

Extracts from Responses of Committees	
CIVVIH	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.
ICIP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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. - 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. - 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.

Colombia	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.
Ireland	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.
Honduras	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.
New Zealand	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.

Communication and Dialogue

Committee	Remarks
CIF	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.
CIIC	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
ICIP	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.
ICTC	Incorporate principles addressing climate change issues into the updated International Cultural Tourism Charter

ISCEAH	We will propose assessments and create forms as a tool for mitigation
ISCES	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.
EPWG	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).
Armenia	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.
Australia	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
Chile	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.
Estonia	Consultations with policy makers
India	To undertake Climate Vulnerability assessments; to create a connect with policy & decision makers on ground
Ireland	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
Korea	Making issues among experts, policymakers, and the public about the multilateral impact of climate change on cultural heritage
Latvia	ICOMOS Latvia can inform Latvian policymakers on the role heritage plays in mitigating the repercussions of climate change.
New-Zealand	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.
Norway	We can promote identified good practice.
Panama	Reach out to different stakeholders through a network of collaboration in order to adapt the policies and the legislation framework.
Slovenia	We will organize consultations on the topics of climate changes and sustainability with the experts, the policy makers and the general public.
Tunisia	Push to implement the recommended actions.
USA	We are also working with agencies to advance the many Biden environmental initiatives.

Collaborations

Committee	Remarks
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CIPA	We created a collaboration with other 5 ICOMOS ISCs on this topic.
ICIP	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.
EPWG	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).
Australia	Encourage Climate Change risk be a key consideration in Australian Government triannual 'State of the Environment' reporting
Austria	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.
New Zealand	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.
Honduras	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.
Ireland	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
Italy	Establish a link between ICOMOS Italy and Italian government bodies to ensure the adoption of correct practices and regulations
Lebanon	Coordinate the NC cooperation with local institutions in charge of the national heritage.
New-Zealand	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.
Panama	Reach out to different stakeholders through a network of collaboration in order to adapt the policies and the legislation framework.
Russia	Ecological Vulnerability Assessment of Cultural Heritage Sites in a Changing Climate - with Climate and Cultural Landscape Specialists.
Sweden	Share knowledge and experiences from the international network and from a global perspective.
USA	US/ICOMOS is exploring ways to generate U.S. government support for IPCC-ICOMOS expert meetings and ongoing collaboration

Research and policy

Committee	Remarks
CIAV	Adapting policies for the conservation of vernacular built heritage to mitigate or minimize the impact of climate change on international, regional and national levels.
ICAHM	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).
ICIP	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.
ICOFORT	Elaborate analysis models and planning models aimed at implementing preventive and corrective solutions to climate change damage.
ICTC	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
ICUCH	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.
IS CCSG	specific research on exemplary sites, training for students in stained glass conservation
OCDI RBA	Continued contribution to the policy contributions the the UN Special Rapporteur on Cultural Rights.
Austria	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.
Colombia	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.
Ireland	Continue to participate actively in the Expert Advisory government committees which ICOMOS is part of, and seek to be part of others'.
Lithuania	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.
Macedonia	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.
Mexico	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.
Nepal	ICOMOS Nepal can perform vulnerability assessment, help in developing plans and policies, and identify hot spots.

New-Zealand	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
Turkey	prepare a proposal (guideline) for involvement of cultural heritage in climate action plans of local and central government

Capacity Building

Committee	Remarks
CIF	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.
ICIP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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. - 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. - 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.
Chile	Develop a kittool for the evaluation and registration of cultural heritage threatened by climate change
Ireland	<p>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;</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>
Honduras	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.
New Zealand	<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
ICAHM	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 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.
Colombia	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.
Ireland	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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