

SCIENTIFIC COUNCIL OF ICOMOS

TRIENNIAL SCIENTIFIC PLAN 2019-2021

Climate Change Action Reboot

REFLECT! RESET! REDIRECT! RESPOND! REVIEW! REFRAME!

Contents

- 1.0 Reflecting: new heritage perspectives
- 2.0 Resetting: The Triennial Scientific Plan for 2021-24 : A proposal
- 3.0 Redirecting: Climate change resilience resources platforms
- 4.0 Responding: The scope of the Scientific work of ICOMOS
- 5.0 Reframe: Cultural Heritage resilience Post Covid-19 pandemic
- 6.0 Forward: Climate Change Action

Appendices

A Reviewing : Mid-term outcomes of the Triennial Scientific Plan 2019-2021

B Toolkit example

Scientific Council Recommendation/resolution to the Advisory Committee, Board and General Assembly 2020

It is proposed that

- the current ICOMOS Triennial Scientific Plan 2018-21 be rebooted and refocused during 2021 to collaboratively identify ways and means to expand knowledge and define good practice for supporting heritage responses to climate change, specific to each committees' remit, identifying outcomes and actions which will form the basis for the ICOMOS Triennial Scientific Plan 2021-2024;
- during 2021 an ICOMOS on-line platform will be developed, linking climate change and heritage documentation ranging from journal articles to grey literature and case studies, so often not accessible through usual search tools to augment and encourage deposits in the ICOMOS Open Archives for gold standard peer reviewed resources; and
- the ICOMOS Triennial Scientific Plan 21-24 will focus on climate change action, working in collaboration with the implementation of the CCHWG road map, and be presented to the Annual General Assembly in 2021. An AdCom task force will be identified to coordinate this work

We invite all ISCs NCs and WGs and the incoming ICOMOS Board to nominate representatives to the AdCom task force to actively participate during 2021, with a view to collaboratively developing the Triennial Scientific Plan 2021-24 Climate Change Action ready for implementation, to the Scientific Council, Advisory Committee and Board at the Annual General Assembly in October 2021.

Advisory Committee Officers: Mikel Landa, Doug Comer, Christer Gustafson, Deirdre McDermott, Kian Boon, Sheridan Burke

Part 1.0 Reflecting: New Heritage Perspectives

The Covid-19 pandemic has disrupted normal global activity and continues to be out of control in many parts of the world. The impacts of the pandemic on all our communities are undoubtedly heavy, a burden economically, socially, physically and emotionally in every way.

ICOMOS members have learned new ways of communicating and doing business; we have all experienced great loss and felt social isolation. Virtually all our countries have imposed bans on international travel and large gatherings, severely curtailing many ICOMOS activities.

However, opportunities for alternative communication channels have become accessible to more (but not all) members via the internet- webinars and Zoom meetings. Most of ICOMOS's 29 Scientific Committees, 6 appointed Working Groups and 107 National Committees are meeting virtually now. The EPWG has led the way in multilingual digital meetings and webinars and the ICOMOS Secretariat, the Board and ACOs have ably demonstrated that it is possible to re-organize an entire ICOMOS General Assembly to be undertaken virtually.

As countries reflect on their pandemic experience and seek to recover from Post-Covid-19 economic depression and social change, they will be resetting many national economic and social agendas; as businesses and professions re-emerge, our ways of working and living will be very different.

Internationalism has taken a battering; diplomatic tensions have rewritten political alignments and the unprecedented crisis in the tourism economy has heavily impacted heritage conservation projects , sites and museums globally. Indications are that many heritage sites may not reopen to the public in the foreseeable future, and that heritage conservation programs, research, documentation and intervention will all be adversely affected by budget restrictions.

The critical re-examination of dark pasts and presents, of racial intolerance and inequality, decolonialization and the role that cultural heritage plays in discrimination, hatred and violence as well as reconciliation, all point to the need for ICOMOS members to promote ethical awareness and engage diverse perspectives in all aspects of heritage activity.

We need to better engage with Indigenous knowledge about places, land management and environmental relationships, rights and responsibilities - perspectives that have generally been ignored or sublimated in current land development practices globally; however, these underpin the world's cultural landscapes and sustainable futures.

As national agendas are reset, increasing awareness of the psychological impacts of the pandemic on human mental health and well-being will also influence political and environmental decision making and social welfare commitments.

Our knowledge and predictions of what the needs of the future may be, are less certain now. Conservation decisions we make today based on past experience, may not be sustainable in a future of Anthropocene environmental change. Already major national cultural resource management policies are looking toward the realities of documenting resources and allowing them to fall into ruinⁱ

Global and staggering though the pandemic impacts are, we know that the impact of climate change will be far more severe and long lasting, and affect all spheres of life, activity, sites and landscapes. Never before has the world faced such an emergency as the impacts which climate change will bring. Impacts we are already experiencing.

For emerging professionals, the future of heritage practice will be unlike anything that senior ICOMOS members have experienced. Their career journeys will be impacted not only by the economic disturbance of the pandemic, but also by the changes to heritage perspectives, practice and prospects - that must inform ICOMOS's organizational evolution.

The role of ICOMOS in providing analysis, leadership, advice, collaboration and resources about heritage conservation and its role in climate change action was never more needed. However, it too, must change.

ICOMOS president Toshi Kono said

It would be foolish to imagine the practice of heritage remaining static while the world goes through the rapid and far-reaching transitions discussed in the IPCC's recent Special Report on Global Warming of 1.5°C. Responding requires adjustments in the aims and methodologies of heritage practice. Achieving the ambitions of the Paris Agreement requires dismantling the barriers to full recognition of the cultural dimensions of climate action.

The ICOMOS Climate Change and Heritage Working Group (CCHWG) was launched in 2018 and produced a landmark report, '*The Future of Our Past: Engaging Cultural Heritage in Climate Action*' (FOOP) in July 2019. This seminal work identifies and charts how cultural heritage can drive the transitions in land use, building, and other sectors to meet Paris Agreement targets. It also sets out the variety of climate change impacts already evident.

The FOOP report concluded:

Addressing these impacts while simultaneously realising culture's potential to support equitable climate action, the CCHWG Report ... requires both (1) adjusting the aims and methodologies of heritage practice and (2) better recognising the cultural dimensions of climate change.

The CCHWG will soon be launching a project to develop an ICOMOS Climate Action Roadmap, building on the FOOP report. The Roadmap will provide general advice on

climate change engagement aimed at all ISCs and then more detailed scoping statements customized for each of the 29 ISCs. It will offer general advice on engagement, techniques and strategies for the 102 NCs who wish to engage with external parties (i.e. government and NGOs) on this issue in their own countries.

The CCHWG road map will help ICOMOS prepare. It will provide advice on what we can each do as members and as committees to contribute professionally to climate change heritage action. To prompt and equip heritage practice to respond to inevitable environmental, political and social change ahead, it is proposed that the ICOMOS Triennial Scientific Plan process be rebooted during 2021, so that in the triennium 2021-24 it will focus on Climate Change action.

ICOMOS has an immediate opportunity to strategically use the umbrella of the next Triennial Scientific Plan(TSP) 2021-24 to focus our joint and combined efforts onto the climate emergency. The expertise of the ISC members can be rendered more effective and available to all of ICOMOS through a single focus

It is proposed therefore to reboot the focus of the current TSP 2019-2021 and invite all committees and WGs to consider what sort of heritage policy, guidance and research responses to the climate change emergency are specifically relevant to their scientific work or national situation. These actions will be co-ordinated as part of the ICOMOS TSP 21-24, rendering the expertise of the ISC members more effective and available to all of ICOMOS through a single focus of collaboration.

It is proposed that during 2021, ISCs, WGs and NCs will respond to five key questions :

What can each ICOMOS committee and WG contribute to support heritage places and professional practice in climate change action?

What can ICOMOS do organizationally to develop and provide access to dialogue, research, and documentation linking climate change and heritage?

What can ICOMOS members do to engage climate scientists in understanding the role that cultural heritage plays in climate change responses and action?

What can ICOMOS do to understand the repercussion of climate change in the heritage conservation processes and policies, and to adapt practice to the changing situation?

What can ICOMOS do to improve policies and practice, in order to minimize the impact on cultural heritage conservation of climate change?

It is proposed that the 2021-24 TSP will be drafted in broad consultation with the ISCs and WGs during 2021 to ensure that it is multi-disciplinary in nature and will define areas and methods of inter-ISC cooperation. By collaboratively identifying ways and means to expand knowledge and define good practice for supporting heritage responses to climate change, specific to each committee and working group remit. In

this way, outcomes and actions of the ICOMOS Triennial Scientific Plan 2021-2024 can be defined.

We invite each ISC and WG to identify, specific projects, collaborations/dialogues and training initiatives to contribute to the TSP program within their own Triennial Work Plan. We envision the identification and implementation of these initiatives will involve working closely with each committees' emerging professionals, mentoring and developing specialized skills, and be the subject of a series of drafts during 2021, leading to ADCOM and the AGA 2021.

The Scientific Council recommends to the Advisory Committee, the General Assembly and the incoming ICOMOS Board:

- to adopt this approach as part of the ICOMOS Work Programme under Article 9 of the ICOMOS statutes;**
- to make appropriate budgetary allowance for the development of the plan and**
- to refocus the 2021 Triennial Scientific Plan and the 2021-24 Triennial Scientific Plan on climate change action**

Part 2.o Resetting the Triennial Scientific Plan for 2021-24

ICOMOS has an immediate opportunity to strategically use the umbrella of the next Triennial Scientific Plan(TSP) 2021-24 to focus our joint and combined efforts.

We invite all committees and WGs to consider what sort of heritage policy, guidance and research responses to the climate change emergency are specifically relevant to their scientific work or national situation.

Not only will we thereby inform each other's professional practice and research, but we must also engage with the world of climate science, providing access to and systematic connections between culture, heritage and climate change.

We also have the opportunity to engage very directly with climate scientists by developing and contributing to the integration of both disciplines by enhancing the ICOMOS Open Archives and developing the proposed ICOMOS Climate Action toolkit platform, where committees and members can ensure that not only are their initiatives and documents made fully accessible, but also that more cultural heritage research, grey literature and documentation is readily accessible for uptake by the highly regarded reports developed by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). Such platforms can be promoted and shared via national events and global opportunities such as the IPCC International Expert Meeting 2020/21.

The proposed timeframe

2021 is the last year of the current TSP, and it will see the conclusion of many of the 2019-21 TSP priorities and the launch of the Climate Change and Heritage roadmap. Subject to discussion following the scientific Council meetings and GA in 2020, and the following timeframe is envisioned.

- **January-June 2021 : strategic planning** by all ICOMOS committees and working groups to identify how we can best use our joint and several efforts to identify ways and means to expand knowledge and define good practice for supporting heritage responses to climate change, specific to each committees' remit within the CCHWG Roadmap framework.
- **From June-October, working up the ICOMOS *Triennial Scientific Plan 2021-24 Climate Change Action*** by an AdCom task force. All committees and working groups are warmly invited to participate in this work.
- **Through 2021** ICOMOS will proactively facilitate the uptake of climate /cultural heritage literature and documents via the Open Archive and Toolkit, by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) by participating in the IPCC International Expert Meeting (late 2020/early 2021); and by assisting in fulfilling the IPCC's mandate of assessing scientific, technological and socio-economic informationⁱⁱ.

- **Through 2021** the development of an ICOMOS on-line platform linking climate change and heritage documentation ranging from gold standard peer review journal articles to grey literature and case studies, so often not accessible through usual search tools.
- **Through 2021** it is anticipated that virtual meetings will collaboratively draft the TSP21-24, working closely with the CCHWG and circulating quarterly updates to all members via AdCom circulars and via other channels yet to be identified or proposed
- **September 2021, circulation of the proposed the *Triennial Scientific Plan 2021-24: Climate Change Action*** for adoption at the Annual General Assembly, engaging and recognizing the projects and proposals from all ICOMOS ISCs WGs and NCs working individually or collaboratively and with external specialist partners, to develop specialist heritage documentation, dialogue, research and linkages on climate change action relevant to each of their own remits.
- **October 2021 Annual General Assembly 2021 launches the *Triennial Scientific Plan 2021-2024 ; Climate Change Action*** and presentation of the toolkit platform opportunities.

Collaborating on knowledge exchange and activities about how ICOMOS thinks critically and collectively, both internally and with our many partners will take time, commitment and mutual professional respect on a scale perhaps not previously initiated in an ICOMOS Triennial Scientific Plan. Opportunities for augmenting the existing ICOMOS Open Archive for peer reviewed documents is already open to all members, and it proposed that a toolkit platform also be developed for grey literature, case studies etc.

Developing strategies for the management of uncertainty and loss will be culturally and typologically specific and will challenge all of us to find ways and means to engage with transformative opportunities as well as loss personally and professionally, as judgements and values change over time.

The CCHWG Road Map will prompt ICOMOS committees to respond and focus on the climate related challenges we face. The next Triennial Plan will provide a useful mechanism for ICOMOS committees and working groups to collaborate and report on how heritage will be engaged in the climate emergency.

In early 2020 the Scientific Council Officers began the mid-term review of the outcomes of the TSP 2019-2021 (Appendix A). As the Covid pandemic swept the globe, and the climate emergency deepened, resetting the perspective for the rest of the TSP term became imperative.

A new Triennial Scientific Plan approach and focus on climate change action are now proposed for the consideration of the Scientific Council, the Advisory Committee, and the General Assembly.

Part 3.o Redirecting: ICOMOS TSP toward Climate Change heritage resilience research and resource development

Whilst many of the projects and initiatives already underway within the 2019-21 Scientific Plan will continue, and meetings, symposia and input and advice to the AdCom' and Board will be maintained by the Scientific Council, it is proposed that the Triennial Scientific Plan 2021-2024 will focus the attention of all ICOMOS SCs NCs and WGs (in collaboration with external partners) on climate change impacts and actions.

The proposed reset Triennial Scientific Plan objectives are to :

TSP21-24 OBJECTIVE 1 Develop and identify climate heritage change actions, research and documentation throughout the ICOMOS network and make it accessible.

TSP21-24 OBJECTIVE 2 Re-focus proposed ICOMOS meetings and Scientific Symposia 2021-24 on climate change impacts on specific heritage places and issues.

TSP21-24 OBJECTIVE 3 Support and monitor the health of International Scientific Committees

TSP21-24 OBJECTIVE 4 Demonstrate leadership on current and emerging cultural heritage Issues

TSP21-24 OBJECTIVE 5 Provide input and advice to the Advisory Committee and the Board of ICOMOS

TSP21-24 OBJECTIVE 1 Develop and identify climate heritage change actions, research and documentation throughout the ICOMOS network and make it accessible.

Over the next triennium, ICOMOS ISCs WGs and NCs working individually, collaboratively and with external specialist partners, will identify and develop specialist cultural heritage documentation, research and advice relevant to their own remits to support heritage climate change action.

This documentation will be made accessible through the ICOMOS Open Archives and via an on-line toolkit platform, useful for professional practice, community consultation and day to day reference as well as facilitating the uptake of cultural heritage literature and documents by others, such as the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)ⁱⁱⁱ.

A toolkit is an online reference collection of benchmark “best practice” policies, research, documents and websites that can be progressively assembled. The entries identify the range of work being done world-wide that is worth sharing to assist in developing resilience and response to climate change and heritage. The ICOMOS Climate Change Heritage Toolkit aims to share case studies, policies, principles, new methodologies and approaches, by providing access to information and sources that its own members find useful.

Appendix B illustrates a toolkit outline drawn from the Australia ICOMOS Heritage Toolkit, which could be adapted for this purpose.

WORK PLAN

The CCHWG is launching a project to develop an ICOMOS Climate Action Roadmap, building on the *Future of Our Past*, an externally peer reviewed study. The Roadmap will provide general advice on climate change engagement aimed at all ISCs and then more detailed scoping statements customized for each of the 29 ISCs. The objective of these scoping statements is to identify the key correlations between the agenda set forth in FOOP and the remit of each ISC.

The Roadmap will also contain a general advice on engagement, techniques and strategies for NC who wish to engage with external parties (i.e. government and NGOs) on this issue in their own countries.

These scoping statements will serve as an externally developed summary of the key climate science and policy topics relevant to that ISC as well as climate change-related heritage methodological and practice development needs. ISCs may use these scoping statements to refine their own climate-related scientific programs and engagement and to benchmark their work.

Under the leadership of the CCHWG, ICOMOS in collaboration with UNESCO and the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), the world's leading climate science body, are organising an International Expert Meeting (IEM) on Culture, Heritage and Climate Change. UNESCO and ICOMOS submitted a proposal to the IPCC to co-sponsor an International Expert Meeting on Culture, Heritage and Climate Change earlier this year. This proposal was approved by the IPCC in June 2020.

The International Expert Meeting, which will be held in late 2020 or early 2021, will aim to assess the state of knowledge and practice connecting culture and climate change; identify key research and knowledge gaps in this field; and strengthen research and collaborations leading to peer-reviewed scientific publications and other key material to help promote the role of culture for climate change mitigation and adaptation. The CCHWG will work to connect ISCs to the IEM process in order to allow ISCs to better target their work to cultural heritage-related climate science gaps and needs.

The CCWHG Roadmap project will proceed under the guidance and with the support of the AdCom. Working from the Scoping Statement, the AdCom will encourage each ISC to each develop a climate change science, policy and practice program.

We invite each ISC, WG and NC to reflect on what specific research or guidance is needed in its own specialist area.

What collaborations would be fruitful? Within ICOMOS and with external partners?

We also invite ALL ICOMOS committees to identify and link documentation that may already exist; research in progress, grey literature and case studies that may be already in

development. They should consider what each can contribute to the platform or Open Archives. An overarching framework and search system will be developed by ICOMOS during 2020/21 to create a repository/toolkit of guidance and research to support heritage and community climate change resilience.

It is anticipated that virtual meetings will collaboratively develop the program initiative, working closely with the CCHWG and circulate quarterly updates to members via AdCom' circulars and presentation of the outcomes to the ICOMOS Annual Assembly in 2021.

Reflecting on the FOOP report good practice chapter prepared by the CCHWG, ten key issues were identified as preliminary sections for the repository. The committee names below are **non-binding suggestions** for prompting discussion.

1. Positioning 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.(CIVVIH, ISCCL, ICIP, ISCES, CCES, ICORP, Shared Heritage, ICOFORT)
2. Understanding the climate stories of heritage places and caring for the significance of the place will continue to underpin good heritage conservation practice as climate change advances (Interpretation, ISCARSH, Polar, ICAHM, ICIP, ICOFORT, ICUCH, IPCH, ISCCL, ICUHC).
3. Developing core competencies in understanding the multiple and interconnecting impacts of climate change will become essential as training for heritage site managers and a foundation for good management practices (CIF). Case studies about retrofitting work that sustains significance will be especially relevant (ISC2oC?) as will the development of practice notes about CCH mitigation and adaptation in relation to heritage structures (ISCARSH, ISCCL, ISCES IIWC, ISCEAH, CIAV)
4. Engaging with stakeholders to assess risks and develop policies to manage change so that significance- not just physical fabric- is sustained, will secure implementation commitment. Case study dialogues about intangible impacts of climate change- such as sea level rise prompting village relocation in Fiji, sharing flooding mitigation and building design lessons from Thailand (ICICUH and ISCARSH, ICORP, ISCCL)
5. Maximising the use of existing building fabric and avoiding or minimizing introduction of new materials whose production requires additional carbon emissions will be increasingly incentivized and demanded to be fundamental conservation practices(CCES, Economics, CIAV, Earthen, IIWC, ISC2oC).
6. Preparing communities for losses and damage will need to use culturally appropriate documentation tools and search traditional practices for wisdom and information about enhancing resilience(ICUCH, Polar, IIWC, CIPA, ISCEAH, ICORP, Interpretation, Theophilos)
7. Redefining relationships. Reconceptualising cultural tourism e.g. conferencing/webinars about adaptation case studies of cultural tourism practice (Cultural Tourism ISC, Shared Heritage, Cultural Routes, ISCCL, ICICH)

8. Reinforcing routine maintenance/preventive maintenance - the continuous protective care of a place and its setting – will continue to be an essential adaptation and/or mitigation strategy for conserving heritage places (ISCARSAH, Cultural Landscapes, IIWC, ISCEAH, CIAV, CIVVIH, ISCS, Earthen, ISC2oC)
9. Responsibility. Providing guidance, framing and implementing effective toolkits, policies and demonstrating action for best practice heritage management will be a key responsibility for NGOs like ICOMOS as climate change advances. (Wood, Archaeology, Stone, Rock Art, Stained Glass, Mural Paintings, ISC2oC, Cultural Tourism, CIF, CIPA)
10. Rights and responsibilities. Take advantage of a changing context not only to prevent rights from being cut or diminished, but seeking to ensure free, prior and informed consent of heritage communities, to increase, recover or build them. Build awareness of rights issues in heritage and heritage management in general, to promote good practice approaches (OCDI/RBA, SDGWG, CIAV, ISCCL, ISCES, ICLAFI).

Together, these tools may lay the foundation for a

new approach to heritage that responds to the unprecedented, systemic threat to people and their cultural heritage that is climate change... creating bridges and cooperation between experts and decision makers involved in the sectors of heritage, culture, sustainability, mental health, climate science and climate action and to inspire and stimulate new approaches^{iv}.

STRATEGY AND TIMETABLE FOR 2021-24

In 2021 the ISC component of the Roadmap is being developed through a collaboration between the CCHWG and the ISCs. CCHWG members, including the lead and contributing authors of the CCHWG, are each being assigned to work with 1-3 ISCs. CCHWG members are paired with ISC contact persons. To date, 23 ISCs have named CCHWG contact persons.

Each CCHWG-ISC team will work to identify elements of FOOP most relevant to that ISC. The result will be a short summary of key intersections for each ISC individually or collaboratively.

The CCWHG and the EPWG have also developed a partnership that will involve EPs in this process. The Scoping Project is expected to be launched in October 2020 with scoping statements completed in early 2021. This will facilitate all ISCs to develop their individual climate change science, policy and practice programs.

Six key cross cutting themes that committee projects might consider are:

- **ARTICULATING the role of cultural heritage in delivering climate-resilient development pathways to eradicate poverty and reduce inequalities and promoting fair adaptation and resilience responses in a changing climate.**

- **FOSTERING** community engagement to build social resilience by envisioning cultural heritage as a Climate Action Asset to facilitate climate action.
- **INTEGRATING** Cultural Heritage and Climate Science, by engaging cultural heritage in dialogues with global climate science, demonstrating its role in community and global processes and responses.
- **DEMONSTRATING** the role of Good Conservation Practice by developing and implementing effective guidance, toolkits and policies to position cultural heritage as a key asset in Climate Action; establishing its role in preparing for and addressing the anticipated Impacts of climate change.
- **CENTRALISING** Equity and Climate Justice as fundamental to addressing the challenges of climate change, in solidarity with Indigenous communities, participating in climate governance and rights-based approaches.
- **AUGMENTING** existing Heritage Tools and Methodologies with new, transdisciplinary approaches methods and digital technologies

TSP21-24 OBJECTIVE 2 Re-focus proposed ICOMOS meetings and Scientific Symposia 2021-24 to focus on how climate change impacts on specific heritage places and issues.

We invite the committees nominated to organize the ICOMOS Scientific Symposia ahead to collaborate via a slight re-focus on related climate change impacts and action for the triennium

WORK PLAN AND TIMETABLE

2021 – LIVING HERITAGE ‘How will climate change affect Understanding, assessing and managing places directly or tangibly associated with events, or living traditions with ideas or beliefs and artistic and literary works.’ (Criterion vi)

Rationale: Criterion VI with its specific reference to living traditions is often seen as one of the criteria best encapsulating the relationship between extant communities and their world views and lifeways. Drawing on the ongoing work of ICOMOS in areas such as rights-based approaches, interests and heritage of Indigenous peoples, and intangible cultural heritage including the religious and spiritual values of heritage places, landscapes and seascapes, this symposium topic seeks to explore the effectiveness and application of criterion vi. Understanding that it is recommended to be used in conjunction with other criteria, we seek case studies and ideas that reflect on how this criterion best works with others including its potential for culture-nature synergies.

The RBA WG, Indigenous WG and ICUCH were invited to collaborate on development of this symposia theme, and to consider how climate change action issues can be engaged.

2022 – RELIGIOUS HERITAGE ‘How will climate change affect Celebrating and conserving places of religious and ritual significance in a global world’
PRERICO to lead development of symposia theme, collaboration invited including ICICH, ICLAFI, ICAHM

Rationale: PRERICO is one of ICOMOS newest ISCs. Its role is to research and provide specialized advice on monuments and sites of religions and ritual, including places of world religions and local traditions and beliefs, religious heritage and sacred places including their intangible significance. Approximately 20 percent of the properties inscribed on the World Heritage List have some sort of religious or spiritual connection. There are many more places of national or Regional and local importance. In recent years we have seen that such places, originally places of peace and communion amongst practitioners sometimes have been used as a background to foment violence and intolerance. Conserving such places involves much more than conserving the physical fabric, and the challenge remains to define the appropriate measures to preserve the values of religious and sacred places, which form the foundation of our cultures. This topic will draw on the perspective and expertise of ICOMOS members from across all NCs and many of the ISCs including (but not limited to) PRERICO ICICH, ICLAFI, ICAHM and across many active working groups, to consider how climate change action issues can be engaged.

The 2021 and 2022 rationales will be reconsidered in the light of current circumstances, and the proposal to focus the Triennial Plan 2021-24 on Climate Change Action.

2023 - HERITAGE CHANGES: RESILIENCE – RESPONSIBILITY – RIGHTS – RELATIONSHIPS The General Assembly 2023 theme seeks to examine the tumultuous changes taking place in the first years of the 2020s. Covi-19, lockdowns, closed borders, virtual meetings, climate emergencies, and the Black Lives Matter movement have profoundly altered the ways in which the world is being experienced. What is changing in the field of heritage and what needs to change? And what does heritage change – for example, in civil society, the environment, the economy, and in politics?

Resilience. Vulnerability - Adaptability - Flexibility. The concept of resilience is derived from ecology, nature conservation, and disaster risk reduction. In the field of heritage, resilience is linked to objectives of sustainable development. What are the links between resilience and change management? If these connections are to be strengthened, what needs to change?

Responsibility. Leadership - Sharing - Accountability. Responsibility for Heritage places, practices, collections, and systems can be shared across multiple actors, including local communities, governments, private and non-profit sectors. What role(s) does each actor play in responsible heritage management? To be more effective and accountable, what needs to change?

Rights. Politics - Ethics - Justice. Rights to heritage are deeply enmeshed in politics, ethics, and social (or cultural) justice. Given these interconnections, are stand-alone codes of ethics for heritage practice effective? That is, can ethical action be separated from the complex realities of practice? If ethics are to be seen as integral to all heritage practices, what needs to change?

Relationships. Connection - Kinship - Respect. The focus of the Relationships theme is the connections between Indigenous heritage and other heritages, and their associated diverse

communities. To what extent are these domains distinct, and to what extent interconnected? How might ICOMOS work to build a more respectful heritage future? What needs to change?

TSP21-24 OBJECTIVE 3 Support and monitor the health of International Scientific Committees

In addition to recognizing the changing scientific scope of work by ICOMOS members, aspects of improving its organizational communications and sustainability came into sharper focus at the Scientific Council and Advisory Committee meetings in India, Argentina and Morocco.

The Scientific Council and AdCom' passed resolutions recommending action to the ICOMOS Board on five major issues. These issues have also been well articulated in ISC (and NC) annual reports 2017, 2018 and 2019. They are:

1. IMPROVE ICOMOS COMMUNICATIONS

How can we plan better for improved ICOMOS Communications internally and externally? **An ICOMOS Communications Plan and a supporting Working Group is recommended.**

2. PROMOTE Sustainable participation in ICOMOS. The pandemic has

demonstrated how quickly we can adapt to participation remotely in official meetings, reducing ICOMOS carbon footprint, but how can we also improve organisational sustainability generally? A new challenge has been delivered by the abrupt curtailment of face to face meetings and the rapid transition to on-line meetings as the norm. **An ICOMOS operational Sustainability Policy is recommended, to complement the Sustainability policy guidance under development by the SDG WG.**

3. PROFILE ICOMOS ROLE in Heritage Advocacy How can this be better co-

ordinated to make ICOMOS leadership more visible and effective- Is this best done as a major international activity, or a localised matter for committees? A proposal to develop a *Heritage at Risk Observatory* was developed by the SCOs

4. WORLD HERITAGE engagement and training- How can we best disseminate

this central ICOMOS work and engage ICOMOS members more broadly, beyond the training sessions at Annual Assemblies and open invitations to members for desk reviews?

5. SUCCESSION PLANNING How can ICOMOS engage its Emerging

Professionals better? The energy and activity of the EPWG has developed projects such as world monuments day events, webinars and the Journeys to Authenticity project, yet some committees have not yet appointed an EPWG member, and others seem reluctant to support EP involvement.

WORK PLAN AND TIMETABLE

In 2020 the AdCom formed a Sustainability and Communications Task Force to report at the 2020 General Assembly on :

- developing a Sustainability Policy including measurable targets to reduce ICOMOS carbon footprints.
- developing a Communications Plan including measurable targets.
- reinforcing the remote hosting requirements, actively investigating improved and remote access for member participation in ICOMOS generally
- securing the ICOMOS Corporate Memory, platforms, storage etc, developing and disseminating a streamlined approach to archiving the work of the organisation
- welcoming its Emerging professionals and ensuring that they are mainstreamed within the organisation, thus benefitting from their knowledge of the rapidly changing technological landscape and encouraging their long-term engagement.

The progress of this work has been significantly altered by the rapid spread of covid-19 pandemic. The ACOs will re-present these recommendations to the incoming Board after the GA. In the meantime, a report will be presented by the ACOs to the AdCom proposing a mentoring initiative for deepening engagement and support in the ICOMOS AdCom activity.

TSP21-24 OBJECTIVE 4 Demonstrate leadership on current and emerging cultural heritage Issues

Journeys to Authenticity

There has been a multitude of heritage responses following the devastating fire at Cathedral de Notre Dame, Paris in 2019, relating to how rebuilding will engage with the concepts of authenticity and integrity. The international debate has been diverse and of course, ICOMOS members engage in this discourse through their own daily decisions worldwide about diverse conservation projects, large and small.

The Emerging Professionals Working Group (EPWG) is leading a project on behalf of the Advisory Committee to share and promote wide discourse about national, regional, and international interpretations of the different pathways we take toward the critical heritage conservation concept 'AUTHENTICITY'.

WORKPLAN

An invitation is extended to all Committees to share current definitions and interpretations of authenticity and integrity as applied to their work; and demonstrated through project examples.

Specific case studies might be used to evoke discussion of the various approaches, definitions, methodologies, and complexities confronted by practitioners and researchers within local projects. The discourse might include projects ranging from seismic retrofit to designing alterations, adaptations, and extensions, repairs and reconstructions, which all

involve decision making about impacts on authenticity and integrity. It might include unbuilt (hypothetical) proposals. The EPWG proposes to create a platform for open discourses sharing these ideas, solutions, and discussions. Formats of communication might range from posters, live feeds, blog posts, reports, PPTs, video interviews or presentations, for example.

Defining POSSIBLE Questions for Discussion in Journeys to authenticity

- What are the existing, national and regional definitions of authenticity and integrity?
- To what extent have local definitions or interpretations of authenticity evolved to-date?
- How are the established definitions of authenticity applied in practical terms in conservation projects?
- What are the common challenges or complexities?

Diversify De-colonialise Reflection Group

"It is not enough to be 'not a racist'. We must be anti-racists" Angela Davis

Monuments of colonialists, oppressors and racists are being toppled in many places around the world. These actions are part of wider protests that demand changes in how we deal with history and how officially designated heritage addresses racism, colonialism, enslavement and oppression. From local heritage to the World Heritage list, cultural diversity that is inscribed in urban space, in cultural landscapes and in cultural practices is often denied or unmentioned. Narratives reduced to the representation of the majority society dominate institutional heritage practice in many places. A skewed perspective on the 'heritage of humanity' is also reflected in the distribution of World Heritage Sites around the globe, which has long been criticized.

History is complex and can be viewed from many perspectives. It is high time that institutionalized cultural heritage practice seeks approaches to include multiple perspectives into heritage narratives which are all too often single sided. This includes critical reflections on hegemonic history, distorted myths and glorification and their forms of representation in material and immaterial heritage. Systemic racism is part of a state of mind that is deeply rooted in many societies and their institutions and thus also in cultural heritage practice. ICOMOS has the responsibility to immediately and radically enter into a continuous process of dealing with and overcoming any racist attitudes.

WORK PLAN AND TIMETABLE

ICOMOS members attended a kick-off Workshop to start a reflection group on anti-racist heritage practice hosted by Working Group 2020 (ICOMOS Germany) and EPWG on 19 July, 2020 to give a first impulse for the positioning of ICOMOS with regard to its role in creating an anti-racist practice of heritage conservation. The aim is to encourage reflection

on current practice within ICOMOS (national and international), to bring ICOMOS into line with the current debate, and to achieve a dialogue between members among themselves and also between members and heritage communities.

Proposed Topics and Questions posed by the reflections group

Starting to listen, a respectful dialogue and inclusive communication are the first steps.

- Setting up an initial “reflection group” that is open to all ICOMOS members who are interested
- Discussing underrepresentation of BIPOC within our organization
- Identifying statements of external communities and organizations (SAH, GAHTC)
- Inviting critical experts and heritage communities to contribute
- Which formats can be developed to create networks with organizations led by BIPOC and create an ongoing discussion?
- Identifying best practices for how to achieve inclusiveness in cultural heritage conservation practice
- Identifying synergies with internal programs ('Our Common Dignity', Shared Built Heritage Committee, ...)
- Encouraging NCs to take this debate to national levels

A report on the next steps of this group will be provided at the AdCom meeting 2020.

Advice on WHC's 2007 Policy Document on the Impacts of Climate Change on World Heritage Properties

In 2017 the 41st World Heritage Committee requested that the WH Centre and ICOMOS as well as the other Advisory Bodies prioritize work on a proposed update to the WHC's 2007 Policy Document on the Impacts of Climate Change on World Heritage Properties (Policy Document). One of the express purposes for which the CCHWG prepared FOOP was to create a framework for ICOMOS inputs into this process. In early 2020 UNESCO ran an open consultation in the form of an online questionnaire regarding the updated policy.

The CCHWG wrote to each ICOMOS national committees and scientific committees to encourage them to participate directly in the UNESCO consultation. The CCHWG developed some Instructions on how to participate as well as some guidance on how to approach the questionnaire. Over 25 ISCs and NCs submitted Questionnaires (Bangladesh, Bulgaria, Costa Rica, Germany, Greece, Honduras, Lebanon, Mali, Malta, Mexico, Morocco, Nigeria, Norway, Portugal, United Kingdom, and the United States; for the provisional ICOMOS NC for Ethiopia, and for a number of ISCs such as CCIC, IPHC, PRERICO, ICORP, CIVVIH, ISCEAH and ICOFORT, and by several members of the OCD/RBA WG and CCHWG).

UNESCO then launched a Technical Advisory Group (TAG) and hired two consultants to prepare a new draft policy. The CCHWG formed a Task Team to follow the TAG process

made up of 14 CCHWG members and two co-opted members (Mariana Correia and Susan Denyer). CCHWG has represented ICOMOS at each TAG meeting and provided detailed inputs on each of the two drafts new policies produced to date, using the FOOP as a guide. In connection with the 2nd draft, the CCHWG ran a consultation with ICOMOS ISCs and NCs which garnered numerous items of feedback which were used to shape the ICOMOS inputs. A 3rd draft of the new policy was circulated by UNESCO on 11.9.2020.

The CCHWG has been closely involved in international meetings and initiatives to engage world heritage sites and processes with climate change impacts, most recently reviewing the UNESCO Policy mentioned above.

The OCD/RBA WG developed and canvassed submissions to the World Heritage Panel in 2019, as a result of which Rights Based Approaches and terminology have been embedded into the Operational Guidelines, recognising and acknowledging the community rights holders and building on the theme of universal human rights, which celebrated its 70th anniversary in 2018, marked by the ICOMOS Buenos Aires Declaration.

OCD/RBA in conjunction with the SDGWG and CCHWG, have responded to a number of surveys circulated by UN Special Rapporteurs on Cultural Heritage, Rights and Climate Change.

TSP21-24 OBJECTIVE 5 Provide input and advice to the Advisory Committee and the Board of ICOMOS

There will continue to be a wide range of tasks and projects performed as part of the scientific work of ICOMOS, ranging from administrative tasks such as the Eger Xi'an ISC Principles review, symposia and meeting organization to specific project advice

The proposed reset Triennial Scientific Plan objectives are:

TSP21-24 OBJECTIVE 1 Develop and identify climate heritage change actions, research and documentation throughout the ICOMOS network and make it accessible.

TSP21-24 OBJECTIVE 2 Re-focus proposed ICOMOS meetings and Scientific Symposia 2021-24 on climate change impacts on specific heritage places and issues.

TSP21-24 OBJECTIVE 3 Support and monitor the health of International Scientific Committees

TSP21-24 OBJECTIVE 4 Demonstrate leadership on current and emerging cultural heritage Issues

TSP21-24 OBJECTIVE 5 Provide input and advice to the Advisory Committee and the Board of ICOMOS

Part 4.o Responding: The Scientific Scope ICOMOS

At present there are 29 ICOMOS ISCs and a new one in formation. ICOMOS ISCSs have always been at the heart of scientific enquiry and knowledge dissemination, active in organising conferences, symposia and publications, drafting charters and doctrine development, and demonstrating leadership in diverse fields. Many are instrumental in providing ICOMOS world heritage advice and in collaborating in the development of interdisciplinary Working Groups of experts within and external to ICOMOS.

Changing work practices and new communication channels have seen shifts from meetings to webinars, from doctrine to guidelines from publications to online toolkits, from circulars to social media.

In 2019 new ISC Bylaws were issued, to be adopted and adapted by ISCs through 2020. The bylaws include defining active participation by ISC members, and common reporting objectives and compliances. The implementation of the new bylaws and the global pandemic crisis will stimulate re-invigoration and turnover in some committee structures, new collaborations and initiatives in others. A report will be presented to the SC in 2020.

ISCs:

At the heart of scientific enquiry and knowledge dissemination

Changing from...	To???
DOCTRINE:	GUIDELINES
PUBLICATIONS:	WEBSITES
CONFERENCES:	WEBINARS
MEETINGS:	ZOOM & SKYPE
STANDARDS:	TOOLKITS
COMMUNICATIONS:	SOCIAL MEDIA
RESEARCH:	DATA
ISCs:	WORKING GROUPS

⁶
ICOMOS

4.1 ISCS AND WORKING GROUPS : CHANGES AND OPPORTUNITIES

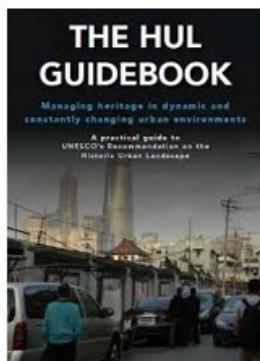
During the 2018 and 2019 Scientific Council meetings reports on perceived “gaps” in the ISC range and scope have recognized that the changing structure of ICOMOS scientific work required a more interdisciplinary focus, rather than additional discipline-based committees.

The number of scientific ICOMOS Working Groups has grown rapidly, reflecting both the interdisciplinary approach needed, and also the speed with which results are now needed,

if they are to be effective. Guidelines for the operations of ICOMOS Working Groups will be presented at the GA2020,

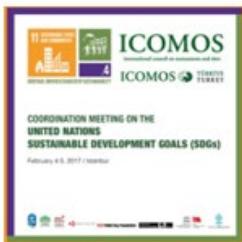
The number of National Scientific Committees is also growing, demonstrating strong national interest in Scientific work being applied at a national level as well. These should have close linkages to the ISCs.

The Eger Xi'an Principles have been reviewed by an Adcom working group this year to reflect these structural and practical developments of ICOMOS Sceintific Work. Its preliminary recommendations will be presented to the General Assembly 2020.



8 ICOMOS Working Groups

- Rights Based Approach [**Bente Mathisen**](#)
- SDGs [**Ege Yildrim**](#)
- Climate Change [**Andrew Potts**](#)
- Syria/Iraq [**Samir Abdulac**](#)
- Indigenous Heritage [**Christophe Rivet**](#)
- Emerging Professionals [**Stacy Vallis**](#)
- Historic Urban Landscapes [**Peter Claus Echer**](#)
- Impact Assessment [**Richard Mackay**](#)



--

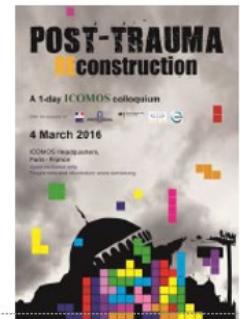
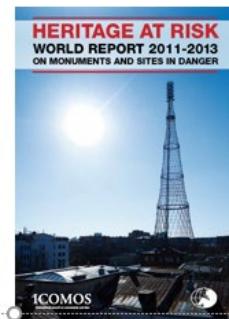
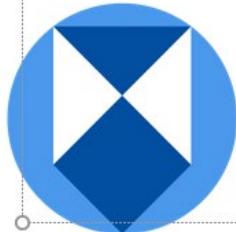
4.2 ICOMOS INITIATIVES AND PROJECTS

Seven(plus) scientific projects and initiatives have also been initiated or run through the current Triennium, reporting to the Board or to AdCom and Scientific Council meetings. Scientific and National Committees are involved in some of these initiatives, but not all, and communication of information about them has been diverse, some of which is to be found on the updated ICOMOS website.

Understanding how ISCs , NCs and members generally can be involved in such Working Groups, projects and initiatives is an issue that has rapidly developed over the triennium , with Working Group representation from NCs and ISCs having been sought and list serves made operational to enable ICOMOS members to engage more comprehensively.

7+ ICOMOS Initiatives

- Connecting Practice
- Reconstruction
- Universities Forum
- Culture Nature Journey with IUCN
- Google Arts and Culture collaboration
- Heritage at Risk reports
- Blue Shield collaboration



4.3 ICOMOS PARTNERSHIPS

ICOMOS works in close partnership with many organisations, some with Memoranda of Understanding, others through national committees or scientific committee engagements.

Of particular note is the MOU signed between IUCN and ICOMOS during 2020, an outcome of the Nature Culture Journey program. The Nature Culture Panorama project of building blocks and conservation solutions is an exceptional innovation, a model toolkit.

MoUs with major organisations



7

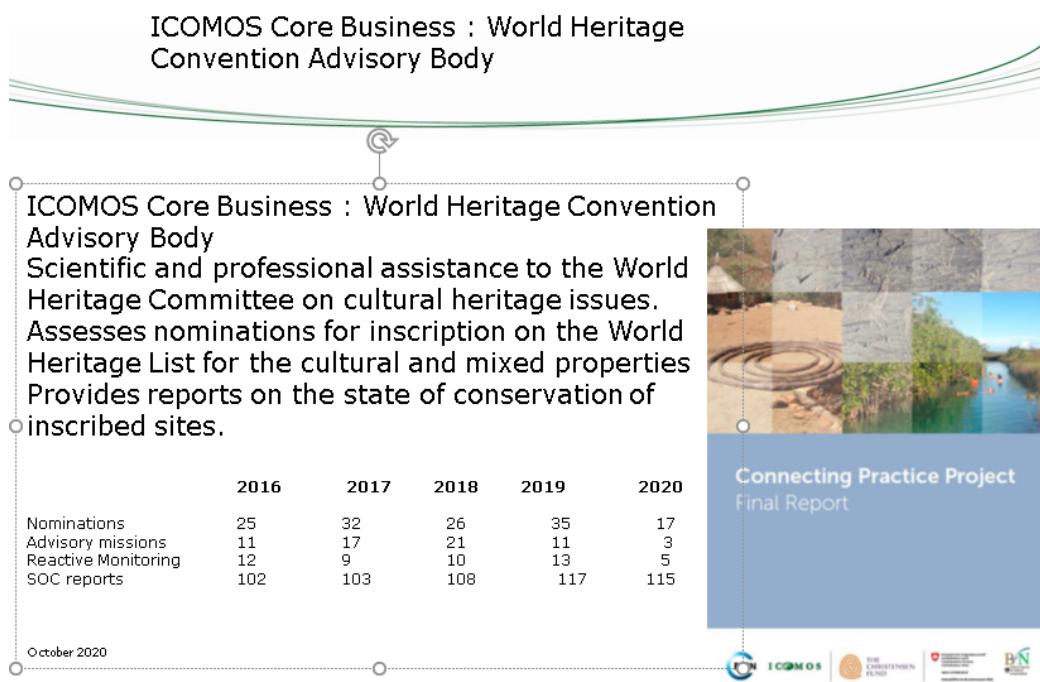
The scientific activities with partners are generally more diffuse, and may include joint ISCs, collaborative conferences, mutual interest projects, many of which are not well known/communicated across ICOMOS. How can we improve ICOMOS engagement and communication about these aspects of ICOMOS Scientific Work?

4.4 ICOMOS WORLD HERITAGE CONVENTION WORK

ICOMOS role as an Advisory Body to UNESCO on the World Heritage Convention is a major task for the Board, Secretariat and World Heritage Panel, and many members and committees. To support the broadening of members engagement in this important work, information sessions were initiated at the AdCom meeting in Turkey, and very popularly repeated at the Delhi General Assembly and the Argentina AdCom meetings. In 2019, another training session was held for members in Marrakesh, which was oversubscribed. Similar sessions were planned for the Sydney General Assembly 2020.

The evolution of ICOMOS World Heritage policies and processes has gradually engaged more members, and the breadth of work involved is demonstrated in the table below. for the cycle 2019 - 2020 ICOMOS evaluated 17 Nominations compared to 30 on average previously (note that the 44th session of the World Heritage Committee has been suspended until further notice because of the Pandemic situation).

There are opportunities and challenges at every stage of the WH processes, every site has a climate change story, every property is impacted.



ICOMOS

How will the scope of ICOMOS Scientific work change?

What will remain the same?

Part 5.o Reframing:Cultural Heritage Resilience post-Covid-19

In current times of a global crisis caused by the Covid-19 pandemic, a great deal of analysis and reporting is underway about what interventions and additional resources are needed for recovery. Many of those are using the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals as a starting point and regard Post Covid-19 as an opportunity and imperative to reach them.

The general notion is that cultural heritage is an important contributor to recovery from the Covid-19 pandemic.

The strategic use of cultural heritage and integrated cultural heritage strategies as a resource and starting point for sustainable development need to be further introduced with best (and worst?) practice examples, scientifically proven strategies, concepts, principles as well as tools and conceptual frameworks. Adaptive reuse of built heritage in models of circular economy is another relevant topic to be examined, especially with reference to regional/urban development planning. One important topic is to develop indicators for the contribution of cultural heritage for the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals^v.

As a response to the crisis, the already ongoing trends leading to the ever more pervasive presence of digital content platforms in our daily lives has been further accelerated and upscaled. This is leading to the development of new hybrid models where digital and physical presence aspects alternate and mix in complex ways, soon further enhanced by the possibilities unleashed by virtual and enriched reality technologies, supported by 5G broadband. Digitalisation could be understood as a meta-trend, not only for on-line meetings, but also affecting the selection, perception and conservation together with the use and sustainable management of cultural heritage.

Cultural heritage is also to be recognized as major contributor to social cohesion and engagement as a way of bringing together communities and stimulating young people to engage with in their environment. Many countries have successfully exploited these benefits, generating prosperity, bringing new jobs and creating improved environments.

The post-Covid-19 scenarios for heritage cities depend on their capacity to foster a substantial new cycle of social and technological innovation, with the social dimension as the driving force: without a strong and visionary re-orientation of individual and social behaviors, technology alone is not able to support a thriving urban ecosystem.

The innovative potential of cultural heritage in the development of various strategies is to be explored, considering the popularity and significance of cultural heritage for the urban permanent and non-permanent population.

Protecting human health and safety is the current top priority for the global political leadership. Efforts are also being made to dampen the socio-economic effects of the pandemic and save jobs and support companies and the economy. The aim is to minimize the socio-economic effects of the corona pandemic and to return(?) to a development model compatible with sustainable growth.

Studies also show how the cultural heritage sector is affected by the crisis. However, cultural heritage itself already has a substantial and successful history of being used as a resource for local, regional and urban development and contributor to sustainable development in general.

The economic benefits of cultural heritage have most commonly been seen in terms of tourism, but it is now also seen as an innovative stimulant for growth and employment in a wide range of traditional and new industries. New strategies are needed to clarify how investments in cultural heritage create new jobs, e.g. within the construction industry, property market, tourism and creative industries as well as spill-over effects to other sectors.

Lessons can be learnt from places where cultural heritage has been a positive economic, social and environmental driver. Innovative financing, new forms of governance, unified landscape management, public private partnerships, crowd-sourced funding, philanthropy and many other innovative and creative approaches have been exploited to release the locked-up potential of cultural heritage. Those lessons should be applied to unlock the possibilities for growth and development that cultural heritage holds across the World.

The evidence demonstrates that relatively modest investment in cultural heritage can pay substantial dividends. These can be beneficial economically but also in terms of improving environmental sustainability and social cohesion.

ICOMOS during post-Covid-19 should vigorously promote the innovative use of cultural heritage for economic growth and jobs, social cohesion and environmental sustainability. It takes interlinked areas of activity, economy, society and environment, in which a targeted programme of investment will yield considerable benefits. This leads to three objectives, which are as follows:

- 1. Economy:** Promoting innovative finance, investment, governance, management and business models to increase the effectiveness of cultural heritage as an economic production factor, and an asset to economic recovery and wellness.

2. Society: Promoting innovative understanding, research, communication, intervention and use of cultural heritage to encourage integration, inclusiveness, cohesion and participation.

3. Environment: Promoting innovative and sustainable understanding, research, communications, intervention and use of cultural heritage to enable it to realise its full potential contributing to sustainable development of sites, landscapes and environments.

We propose to begin with a focus on Climate Change and Heritage resilience.

When we emerge from the Covid-19 Pandemic, so much will have changed.

All our personal and professional lives have been shaken. Social and professional linkages have transformed, and, in many cases, our professional work has too.

Cultural experiences of sites, monuments and museums will be fundamentally different ahead. Travel and tourism will have new dimensions and restrictions. Emerging Professionals will have very different pathways and engagements to their mentors' career experiences.

New ways of working and communicating have been adopted, alternatives and opportunities await exploration.

How will ICOMOS respond?

Part 6.o Forward: Climate Change Action

Reflecting during this period of enforced isolation, and having reviewed the progress of the Scientific Plan 2019-2021, we can see that much has been achieved. Working Groups and Scientific Committees have been active, research and publications, conferences and initiatives abound.

However, the global economic social and cultural context is now so fundamentally different, that a re-evaluation of the plan is necessary to reframe its objectives and outcomes. Far reaching though the pandemic impacts will be, the long-term reality of climate change is of even more consequence.

To comprehensively engage committees and WGs, the SCOs propose to reframe the Triennial Scientific Plan to focus for a triennium on providing guidance on heritage responses to Climate Change from each ISC, WG and NC. We propose that ICOMOS committees develop policies, guidance, documentation and research relevant to each of their own remits. These will be accessed via the open archives process, and through proposed repository /toolkit on-line platform of CLIMATE CHANGE HERITAGE RESILIENCE.

In addition to material developed by ISCs, WGs and NCs, the platform will link/provide case studies, tools and policies across scientific disciplines, regional needs and place typologies, for public access. Successful methods, strategies and techniques as well as problematic failures will be shared to improve all our outcomes

We invite all ISCs NCs and WGs and the incoming ICOMOS Board to nominate representatives to the AdCom task force to actively participate during 2021, with a view to collaboratively developing the Triennial Scientific Plan 2021-24 Climate Change Action ready for implementation, to the Scientific Council, Advisory Committee and Board at the Annual General Assembly in October 2021.

Please forward your comments, and your ISC and WG ideas, commitments and actions to the Advisory Committee Officers

Please join the AdCom Triennial Scientific Plan 21-24 Task Force, to develop these concepts and present the next Triennial Scientific Plan 2021-2024 on Climate Change Action at the AdCom meeting and Annual General Assembly in 2021.

Appendix A

Reviewing: Mid-term outcomes of the Triennial Scientific Plan 2019-21

The Scientific Council, with the assistance of the officers elected to coordinate the activities of International Scientific Committees, shall periodically review the performance of all of the International Scientific Committees.

The requirement for the Scientific Council to develop and implement a triennial Scientific Plan is outlined in the Eger-Xi'an Principles :

"develop and oversee the implementation of a 3-year Scientific Plan with a corresponding budget and present it to the General Assembly for its adoption as part of the ICOMOS Work Programme required in Article 9 of the Statutes. The Scientific Plan shall be drafted in broad consultation with the ISC membership; it shall be multi-disciplinary in nature and will define areas and methods of inter-ISC cooperation. The Plan shall include clear objectives, a work plan, and a strategy for its completion; the budget will include the identification of existing and potential revenue sources"

This plan focusses on key activities and responsibilities of the Scientific Council and the International Scientific Committees that comprise its membership. It draws historically on the work of past Councils and looks to emerging heritage issues relevant to the work of the SC, as they were seen in 2018/9.

The Scientific Plan 2019-2021^{vi} that was approved at the Annual Assembly in Argentina in 2018 had 4 objectives:

1. Input and advice to the Advisory Committee and the Board of ICOMOS.
2. Develop ICOMOS meetings and Scientific Symposia
3. Support and Monitor the health of International Scientific Committees
4. Demonstrate Leadership on Current and Emerging Cultural Heritage Issues

Several submissions and comments were received on the initial plan, and projects added in 2019. The Scientific Council Officers determined to incorporate comments received to date, and intended to prepare a mid-term update, noting achievements and new projects and issues arising within the plan. Due to programming difficulties the plan was not discussed in detail at the 2019 Scientific Council meeting in Morocco.

The mid-term review updates were initiated by the Scientific Council Officers in April/May 2020, but as the Covid-19 pandemic swept the globe, we reflected on the need to stimulate wide ICOMOS discussion about heritage futures post pandemic.

It was agreed to propose to the Scientific Council the need to more broadly reset the ICOMOS Triennial Scientific Plan process so as to focus on the long term realities of climate change, supporting communities and heritage sites to prepare for the impacts of climate change and to proactively engage heritage in climate science research.

To provide a context to enable the Scientific Council to commit to such a reframing, this mid-term review report was initiated of ICOMOS current Scientific Work, grouped under the 4 objectives of the TSP 2019-21. It is attached as Appendix A.

TSP19-21 OBJECTIVE 1 . INPUT AND ADVICE TO THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE AND THE BOARD OF ICOMOS.

The Scientific Council performs an important role in coordinating and promoting the technical and intellectual work being carried out by members especially through ISCs. The Council reviews and shapes important technical and specialist outputs from ISCs and provides advice and recommendations emerging from this work to the Advisory Committee and Board of ICOMOS. Increasingly the establishment of cross disciplinary ISCs such as ISC2oC and the proposed water and heritage ISC; and the appointment by the Board of interdisciplinary Working Groups has shifted the former single focus of ICOMOS Scientific work.

The Scientific Council through its collective membership is well placed to identify strategic areas of research and practice that will help ICOMOS to meet current and future heritage challenges. The Scientific Council will continue to provide evidence-based advice drawing on the collective knowledge and experience of its membership to the Advisory Committee and ICOMOS Board via resolutions from its annual meetings and through participation in Board meetings by its elected Advisory Committee Officers

WORKPLAN UPDATE June 2020

1.1 In 2018 the SCOs in collaboration with ICOMOS Argentina and the Secretariat organized the Scientific Council meeting in Buenos Aires, Argentina ; and proposed 4 resolutions to AdCom/Board

- *Remote access be facilitated live for members to formal ICOMOS meetings and electronically recording be embedded as standard practice.*
- *That the Secretariat be requested to investigate and establish appropriate guidelines and requirements to run remote access meetings*
- *That ICOMOS test such a remote platform and member access processes at Morocco AGA 2019*
- *That the Board seek to investigate the options for the Sydney 2020 GA to be the first remotely accessible participatory GA for ICOMOS.*

1.2 During 2018 there were monthly ACO meetings, providing a range of advice to the Board, co-ordinating annual reporting, annual scientific symposia, review of ISC activities and compliance, supporting emerging and reforming committees and doctrine development

As a principle, ICOMOS Secretariat was asked to localise the SDGs by choosing sustainable approaches in all we do- from catering (no single use plastics) to publishing, meeting organisation and access, and was requested to regularly report to the Board on progress of implementation, and developing an ICOMOS Sustainability Plan.

It was recommended that the Secretariat be asked to prioritise the development of an ICOMOS Communications Plan and related budgeting of resources, including templates, a publications task force, a regular ICOMOS ENews to members and a Scientific Journal.

1.3 In 2019 in collaboration with ICOMOS Morocco and the Secretariat the SCOs organized the Scientific Council meetings in Marrakesh, Morocco, with 21 ISCs, 13 Board member observers and 64 Observers attending. In addition to endorsing a range of doctrine in progress, resolutions were again presented to AdCom and passed on to the Board, requesting it to:

- Reinforce the remote hosting requirements for meetings and ask ICOMOS (secretariat) to actively investigate improving remote access for member participation in ICOMOS generally and advise on outcomes at the GA2020;
- Confirm that ICOMOS will develop a Sustainability Policy including measurable targets to reduce ICOMOS carbon footprints for consideration at the GA in Sydney 2020. A small working party has been formed;
- Develop a Communications Plan for ICOMOS and implement it to support ICOMOS scientific outreach and profile , as well as improving internal communications for members.

1.4 During 2020 there were monthly ACO meetings; providing a range of advice to the Board, co-ordinating committee annual reporting, developing annual scientific symposia and supporting committees working on doctrine development.

Considerable reflection and time was invested in 2020 on the resetting of the Triennial Scientific Plan and the development of remote access meetings to replace the usual Scientific Council, National and Scientific Committee meetings of the General assembly, a steep but valuable learning curve to equalize accessibility within all parts of ICOMOS .

TSP19-21 OBJECTIVE 2. DEVELOP ICOMOS MEETINGS AND SCIENTIFIC SYMPOSIA

The Scientific Council is responsible for determining the themes for the symposia held in conjunction with the Annual meetings of the Advisory Committee i.e. the annual meetings for those years between the Triennial General Assembly of members. The symposium held at the Triennial General Assembly is usually set by the host country however the Scientific Council maintains an oversight consultative role in the Triennial symposium to ensure that the symposium is developed to be consistent with emerging issues of concern to ICOMOS, reflecting its the practice of inclusivity to embrace key elements of the work of the SC and its ISCs.

WORK PLAN UPDATE June 2020:

2018 Sustainability: Cultural Heritage and Sustainable Development, Argentina
A very successful Scientific Symposium was organised by ICOMOS Argentina on New Approaches to Cultural Heritage: Icomos Emerging Concepts Series Sustainability: Cultural Heritage and Sustainable Development

Papers examined how can culture and the conservation of tangible and intangible cultural heritage be best integrated with urban planning, tourism development, infrastructure development, poverty alleviation and disaster-risk reduction?

2.1 2019 Territory: World Rural-Landscape Initiative, Morocco

The 2019 ICOMOS Scientific Symposium was on the theme of Rural Heritage- Landscapes and Beyond. It addressed the state of rural heritage by drawing on a series of subthemes as outlined in the ICOMOS-IFLA Principles Concerning Rural Landscapes as Heritage, a doctrinal text adopted in 2017. The symposium papers were simultaneously e-published and made accessible to participants in Morocco.

TSP19-21 OBJECTIVE 3. SUPPORT AND MONITOR THE HEALTH OF INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEES

WORK PLAN UPDATE June 2020:

The Scientific Council is the body where the ISCs come together to ensure the effectiveness of their work. Over the years there have been cases where ISC have ceased to be effective and or have become moribund. One of the responsibilities of the SC is to monitor the effectiveness of ISCs and to take action when there are issues of non - compliance. In practice this action is taken by the Scientific Council members elected as Advisory Committee Officers.

ISCs are also expected to be open and accessible, issue regular invitations to join (to NCs, ISCs and WGs as relevant) to contribute to development and implementation of the ICOMOS Scientific Plan and Triennial Work Program; and to nominate members to ICOMOS WGs as relevant.

At the Argentina Scientific Council Meeting, concern was expressed about several ISCs. Some are very small (<10 members) ISCs. Why? How effective are they in addressing the issues in their field throughout the world with a limited membership? After discussion it was determined that ISCs would be reminded to make regular calls for new members, and this was added to the ISC compliance pillars.

There has also been concern that some ISCs are “recycling” officers, while some committees may be complying with the statutes and bylaws. The same individuals appear in leadership positions year upon year, possibly limiting the committees’ growth and development of future leadership, but also reflecting a decrease in volunteers to take on administrative positions. There is a need to develop future leadership and succession planning in some committees. After discussion it was agreed that new committee by-laws would limit ISC bureau terms to a maximum of three x three-year terms. A common methodology for ISC bureau elections processes has been developed with ICLAFI, and maintained with templates of candidature calls, election notification etc. as an ISC elections toolkit.

Concerns have also been voiced that some committees have relatively low output and minimal communication. Several committees are quiet or silent. They do not readily share information on their work with other Scientific Committees or National Committees. It is

difficult to tell what they are doing and whether they are contributing to the scientific agenda of ICOMOS. Annual invitations to join ISCs and participate should be issued by all ISCs.

A number of committees have databases of what are effectively inactive. How can we revitalize such committees and ensure that members are actively contributing? Improve/integrate membership databases and listservs/comms platforms. Establish methods to have the information updated, and shared. A report on ISC Gaps will be presented at GA2020 SC.

3.1 Pillars of ISC compliance

The pillars of ISC compliance are included in revised Eger Xian Principles, and assessed by analysis of ISC annual reports.

Pillar 1. Provision of an ISC annual report to Scientific Council detailing its scientific program;

Pillar 2. Completion of regular, triennial elections, independently verified, and advising new bureau names to Secretariat with full membership lists, demonstration of regular rotation of officer bearers;

Pillar 3. Issue of regular open invitations to join ISC or WG to NCs, ISCs and WGs as relevant; Contributions to development and implementation of the ICOMOS Scientific Plan and Triennial Work Program, including engaging with other ISCs or WGs; and Nomination of ISC or WG members to ICOMOS WGs and vice versa as relevant;

Pillar 4. Demonstrated engagement with ICOMOS Emerging Professionals and currently

Pillar 5 Adoption of Model bylaws

The Secretariat prepares a chart prior to the AdCom meeting each year to indicate the health and compliance of ISCs in graphic format. This is of course a moveable feast, always in a state of change. Follow up with each ISC has been undertaken as part of the 2020 annual reporting process to support compliance. A report will be made by the secretariat on the current state of National Committee and ISC compliance at the G2020A.

3.2 Ensuring the broad consultation regarding the need and desirability of ISC proposals

This activity involves investigating ISC gaps and assessing proposals for new ISCs; with consequent recommendations to AdCom and Board. The SCOs provide assistance and guidance to new and or re-establishing ISCs.

The 3 Scientific Council Officers elected as Advisory Committee Officers are responsible for setting the agenda and chairing and preparing the minutes of the annual Scientific Council meeting and gathering the required reports to members. Together with the 3 officers elected from the NatCom they prepare the Advisory Committee Agenda.

The emergence of new potential ISCs is monitored through the Eger Xian Principles and An ACO is appointed to assist any task force investigating the development of an ISC

Two ISCs are in development during 2019-21 TSP period

Industrial Heritage (Approved 2018, BA)

Water and Heritage (initiated 2019 Morocco, proposal expected 2020)

WORK PLAN UPDATE June 2020:

- Monitoring and refreshing weak ISCs (with Secretariat)
- Probationary Task Force Water and Heritage 2019, Ian Travers POC
- Industrial Heritage ISC in formation ICOMOS Ireland sponsor
- Analyzing the annual reports of ISCs for compliance and emerging issues (SCOs)
- Annual reports on ISC health and compliance to Scientific Council and Board 2018, 2019, 2020 (ACOs)
- Encouraging the inclusion of Emerging Professionals in the work of ISCs
- Refreshed Annual Report requirements and questions adjusted to circumstances and issues arising through the year, and help to set the agenda for the following Scientific Council and AdCom meetings

3.3 Encouraging involvement of ISC members in World Heritage Upstream Processes

WORK PLAN UPDATE June 2020

Although World Heritage training sessions were organized as side events at AdCom meetings in 2018, 2019, 2020, ISC involvement in upstream processes has not occurred.

TSP19-21 OBJECTIVE 4. DEMONSTRATE LEADERSHIP ON CURRENT AND EMERGING CULTURAL HERITAGE ISSUES:

WORK PLAN UPDATE June 2020

The Scientific Council is the body that has been established to co-ordinate-provide leadership, research and advice on technical and specialist cultural heritage issues. It is expected that the SC will tap into the combined expertise of its constituent ISCs which are each responsible for leading and generating new knowledge and quality research in their specialist areas. In many cases serious emerging heritage issues will require a collaborative and integrated approach and, in such cases, working groups that include membership from various related ISCs and interested/committed other ICOMOS members may be established to help drive and harness expertise.

In the recent past there has been a tendency for either the Secretariat and individual members to independently commit to instigating working groups however, it is essential to maintain the integrity of the governance structure of ICOMOS by recognizing and developing the mechanisms that have been agreed and established by the elected members of ICOMOS, the revision of the Eger Xi'an Principles and development of

guidelines for Working Groups, including election processes, and acceptance of new members.

Current issues which cut across the work of all ISCs include:

- Climate Change and Heritage
- Sustainable Development Goals
- Culture Nature Journey Partnership
- Rights- Based Approaches to Heritage OCDI
- Heritage Impact Assessment Guidelines
- Indigenous Heritage
- Syria and Iraq WG
- Historic Urban Landscapes
- Development of Doctrine and Guidelines
- Eger Xi'an principles review

Board Initiatives include

- Recovery and Reconstruction
- University Forum
- Google Arts and Culture
- Heritage at Risk Observatory
- Blue Shield
- Sustainable Heritage Tourism

4.1 Development of Interdisciplinary Working Groups

Most ICOMOS Working Groups (and focal points) have been appointed or defined by the Board: Climate Change and Heritage Working Group; Sustainable Development Goals Working Group; Heritage Impact Assessment Working Group; Our Common Dignity(Rights-based Approaches) Working Group and Syria/Iraq (Samir Abdulec). Others have come about through resolutions at General Assemblies: Emerging Professionals Working Group and Indigenous Heritage Working Group, or through partnership initiatives or MOUs such as the Culture/Nature Journey project. One is in the early phase of establishment: Historic Urban Landscapes

WORK PLAN UPDATE June 2020:

Discussion at AdCom meetings and regional meetings in 2019-20 have suggested that guiding principles for the establishment, accessibility and operations of the Working Groups would be welcome and are now in preparation by the Eger Xi'an Principles review working group.

4.1.1 Climate Change and Heritage Working Group (Andrew Potts)

The Triennial ICOMOS General Assembly held in Delhi, India in December 2017 adopted a groundbreaking resolution entitled “Mobilizing ICOMOS and the Cultural Heritage Community to Help Meet the Challenge of Climate Change” (19GA 2017/30). The Resolution requested that the ICOMOS Board, in coordination with the Scientific Council

and the Advisory Committee, prioritize development of ICOMOS's climate-change policies and engagement and welcomed the formation by the Director-General of an ICOMOS Working Group on Climate Change and Heritage to aid the Secretariat (WH units) in addressing the requests made of ICOMOS by the World Heritage (WH) Committee regarding climate change. The Board member assigned to this initiative is Pamela Jerome. (US ICOMOS).

The Working Group is led by Andrew Potts of US ICOMOS and made up of 27 members approved by the ICOMOS Board. This working group to date has focused on raising the profile of cultural heritage issues related to climate change in the international climate change action community. The work has been extremely successful in raising the profile of ICOMOS and carving a place for the organization in key international discussions. The Scientific Plan 2019-21 foreshadowed encouraging ISCs to develop specific practice notes, guidelines to be promoted by ICOMOS as part of a Cultural Heritage and Climate Change Toolkit; and to work with the CCHWG to develop an ICOMOS statement and roadmap on climate change and cultural heritage.

WORK PLAN UPDATE June 2020

- Engagement with the WG invited via list serve with all ISCs, WGs and NCs; In 2018 (via ADCOM Circ n° 1, 4 January 2018) each ICOMOS National Committee and International Scientific Committee president was invited to designate one representative as its CHCCWG contact person. The WG set up an Outline Home Page for these ISC and NC Contact persons. To date, 62 National Committees, 23 ISCs and 3 WGS have identified WG contact persons.
- Development and publication of *The Future of Our Past: Engaging Cultural Heritage in Climate Action* 2019, launched at a side event held at the World Heritage Committee Meeting in Baku. Twenty-eight ICOMOS members from 19 countries served as lead and contributing authors of the report. Eleven ICOMOS International Scientific Committees and 21 ICOMOS National Committees provided feedback. In addition, almost 50 invited experts provided peer review. The WG gives special thanks to Helen Wilson (Australia) who served as the copy editor of the final versions of the report and to WG member Elizabeth Brabec (USA) who oversaw the layout and production of the Report
- Review of UNESCO Climate Change Policy 2007. As discussed elsewhere in this report. According to UNESCO, a final draft of the policy will be submitted to the WHC late in 2020.
- In 2016, the WHC requested the ABs and UNESCO work with the IPCC with the objective of obtaining a specific chapter on natural and cultural World Heritage in a future IPCC assessment report (40 Com 7.15). The CCHWG included work on this objective in its original work plan. On March 19, 2020 ICOMOS and UNESCO (Culture Division) submitted to the IPCC Executive Committee a proposal for IPCC co-sponsorship of an International Expert Meeting that would assess the state of knowledge and scientific literature, inclusive of traditional and indigenous ways of knowing, regarding connections between cultural heritage and climate change. Based on extensive consultation. The proposal was approved by the IPCC in June 2020 and the meeting is expected to be held in 2021 under ICOMOS-

- UNESCO-IPCC co-chairs. The CCHWG formed an Advisory Committee for this workstream which includes ISC, NC and SC representation.
- The FOOP calls for methodological innovation in culture heritage in the face of the climate emergency. CCHWG has support multiple examples of such innovation including:
 - Collaborate with other organizations in the development of a Climate Change Vulnerability Index (CVI), a global assessment tool for World Heritage properties, leading to a first trial at a cultural heritage site at Heart of Neolithic Orkney, a late Stone Age settlement and series of monuments off mainland Scotland's north coast, at the invitation of Historic Environment Scotland (HES). ICOMOS is a key partner in grant proposal to the UK government that would allow the CVI to be trialed at multiple WH sites in Africa.
 - Collaboration with CyArk sponsored by Google Arts and Culture called Heritage @ Risk, which focuses on using World Heritage sites to educate and inform the general public on the urgency of climate change and its effects on heritage.
 - The CCWHG participated in the UN Habitat World Urban Forum in Abu Dhabi, a highlight of which was the execution by UN-Habitat of a new Memorandum of Understanding with ICOMOS which includes collaboration for the strengthening of the multi-organisation Climate Heritage Network. ICOMOS serves as the CHN Secretariat.
 - Annual presentations to Scientific Council meetings 2018, 2019

4.1.2 Sustainable Development Goals Working Group (Focal Point: Ege Yildirim)

The global community of policy-makers, governments and activists is witnessing a historic time of transition in the past two years, as the United Nations has renewed its commitment to sustainable development with the conclusion of the Millennium Development Goals (of 2000-15) and the adoption of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, including 17 'Sustainable Development Goals' (SDGs) (#Global Goals) in September 2015, and of the New Urban Agenda (NUA) in October 2016. The **UN Decade of Action 2020-30** was launched to accelerate progress in achieving the SDGs.

ICOMOS has also been closely engaged with the topic of sustainable development in recent years, having held major scientific events and issued policy documents to highlight the vital role of cultural heritage within the sustainable development process. Since the adoption of the UN Post-2015 agenda, ICOMOS' mission has shifted to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the NUA from the perspective of cultural and natural heritage, within the framework of the ICOMOS mandate and collaboration with strategic partners.

WORKPLAN UPDATE June 2020

The SDG Working Group has worked to raise the profile of cultural heritage issues in relation to international discussions around the implementation of the SDGs and to disseminate an understanding of the SDGs amongst ICOMOS members. The WG activities

have spanned advocacy, reporting and partnership-building, as per the priorities of the 2017 ICOMOS Action Plan ‘Cultural Heritage and Localizing the SDGs’. Major projects and outcomes of the WG include:

- *The ‘ICOMOS SDGs Policy Guidance’ being developed based on ICOMOS doctrine, projects and an Experts Meeting held in October 2019*
- *Co-organizing a side event at the UN High-Level Political Forum 2019;*
- *Disseminating publicity kits on ‘Heritage and SDGs’ at World Heritage Committee Sessions and the HLPF;*
- *An MoU being signed with UN-Habitat and sessions organized during the 10th World Urban Forum in Abu Dhabi;*
- *The report ‘Culture in the Implementation of the 2030 Agenda’ co-authored with UCLG and other partners of the #Culture2030Goal campaign;*
- *The issuing of the ‘Culture and Covid-19’ statement as part of the #Culture2030Goal campaign and acquiring endorsement by the President of the UN General Assembly;*
- *Representation and inputs related to heritage and the SDGs into more than a dozen scientific events and international policy documents;*
- *Hosting a US/ICOMOS International Exchange Program (IEP) intern who produced the report ‘ICOMOS and Measuring the SDGs’, with various recommendations for improving committees’ engagement with the SDGs through their reporting of activities;*
- *Building an online presence with around 2,000 followers on Twitter.*

While the WG efforts of externally communicating heritage to the sustainable development sector appears to have made some substantial progress, internally communicating sustainable development concerns to ICOMOS members, i.e. localizing the SDGs into the practice of each ISC and into cultural heritage activities and debates at national level, has not shown as clear signs of progress, despite various efforts. The WG made a call for representatives of all ISCs and NCs in its membership and received 10 nominations for ISC and 33 for NCs. Individual members also span a wide range of committees. Several committees have exemplary SDG-engagement activities, as witnessed by the IEP report. Members interact via the SDGWG listserv, and monthly zoom calls since April 2020.

The Working Group has worked to raise the profile of cultural heritage issues in relation to international discussions around the implementation of the SDGs and to disseminate an understanding of the SDGs amongst ICOMOS members. The challenge is how to localize the SDGs into the practice of each ISC and into cultural heritage activities and debates at national level. This has yet to be achieved and indeed is unlikely to be achieved without the direct involvement of ISCs and NCs who are at the coal face of cultural heritage practice. The Board members assigned to this issue are Peter Philips (Chair, Australia ICOMOS) and Rohit Jigyasu (ICOMOS India).

4.1.3 Culture/Nature Journey partnership (Susan McIntyre-Tamwoy and Tim Badman of IUCN)

This is not a formal working group or taskforce but rather a grass roots membership response to the ICOMOS & IUCN Connecting Practice Project. It has led to a formal MOU between the two organisations committing both to ongoing collaboration.

WORKPLAN UPDATE June 2020

Throughout 2018 and 2019, since the Culture Nature Journey event in Delhi in late 2017, there were 8 different ICOMOS CNJ events including a session at the 2019 GA in Marrakech. Each event was instigated and run by different individuals, NCs and ISCs in partnership with IUCN colleagues and promoted via the CNJ Facebook page. A mail distribution group has been developed of over 120 members (and growing) from across the 2 organizations who are engaged in the CNJ. This partnership has been instrumental in developing new and more engaging conference and workshop formats for ICOMOS

- Ongoing engagement of IUCN&ICOMOS partnership in Nature Culture Journey
- Multiple international meeting engagements
- Annual report presentations to Scientific Council meetings 2018, 2019
- Over 60 publications have resulted, many in scholarly journals
- Major theme for 2020GA
- A contribution/series of events are planned for the postponed World Conservation Congress to be held in Marseille

The CNJ partnership will monitor the development of a workplan associated with the agreement between IUCN and ICOMOS signed by both parties in May 2020 and due to be launched at the 2020 GA in Sydney. The Board member assigned to this issue is Peter Philips (Australia ICOMOS).

- **4.1.4 Our Common Dignity (Rights Based Approaches) Working Group (Bente Mathisen)**

Our Common Dignity (OCDI) started as an ICOMOS initiative in 2007 and expanded in 2011 as a cooperative of the Advisory Bodies to the World Heritage Convention (ICCROM, ICOMOS, IUCN) under the coordination of ICOMOS Norway. The main objectives of the initiative involved building awareness of rights issues in the management of heritage, advocating for “good practice” approaches and developing and promoting tools and guidelines, especially for the management of World Heritage properties.

An ICOMOS OCDI Working Group was established in 2011, with a membership representing more than ten ICOMOS National Committees that were committed to community engagement and rights issues becoming an integral part of the work of ICOMOS. Since its reactivation in 2017, under the name of Our Common Dignity Initiative – Rights-based approaches, OCDI has successfully grown its membership so that the 40 participants of the group now cover 29 National Committees and reflect and represent the diversity of ICOMOS internationally. The adoption of the Buenos Aires Declaration in celebration of the 70th Anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in 2018,

is an OCDI guiding document that encourages ICOMOS members, Committees and groups to:

- Build strong relationships with communities and peoples in their work;
- Embrace the principle of free, prior and informed consent of source communities before adopting measures concerning their specific cultural heritage;
- Offer all possible assistance so that communities and right holders are consulted and invited to actively participate in the whole process of identification, selection, classification, interpretation, preservation and safeguarding of, as well as the stewardship of and development of cultural heritage

At the ICOMOS 2018 General Assembly in Buenos Aires, OCDI issued a call to all National Committees and International Scientific Committees to provide examples of how communities have been participating in cultural heritage conservation. This call, which remains open, has generated a growing resource of case studies, some of which were presented at the 2019 Scientific Symposium in Marrakesh.

WORKPLAN UPDATE June 2020

A significant and tangible achievement in 2019 came from the review of the Operational Guidelines (OGs) during the 43rd Session of the World Heritage Committee (Baku, 2019) by its Decision 43 COM 11 A *Revision of the OG*, where OCDI contributed to the revision during the WH Committee meeting. The 2019 revised OGs encourage State Parties to adopt a human rights-based approach through part B , article 12, 14, 64, 111 and 117.

During 2020 the OCDI working group issued an early statement and background paper on Covid-19, which remains open for ongoing review in response to this fluid situation.

Successful training workshops have been run by ICOMOS Estonia and the LAC group, offering focused training in English and Spanish. OCDI has made contributions to two submissions to UN Special Rapporteur annual reports and has reactivated collaboration with IUCN and ICCROM, including monthly meetings and a joint workshop in Estonia.

The next triennium will be devoted to continuing our work in integrating rights-based approaches into all aspects of ICOMOS' work, including; promoting the need for new guidelines and ICOMOS strategic and doctrinal texts to refer to rights-based approaches, and evaluating the implementation of the ICOMOS Ethical Principles. OCDI will continue to foster working relationships with IUCN and ICCROM as it seeks to develop further links and relationships with organizations aligned with the shared objectives of human rights. OCDI will advance its international training and publications offerings, working with local heritage communities, academics and others, and the Our Common Dignity brand will be developed across multiple communications platforms that were established during 2020.

4.1.5 Heritage Impact Assessment Working Group (Richard Mackay)

A WG update was provided to the AdCom in Morocco. The draft new HIA Guidelines document prepared under the World Heritage Leadership Program was circulated for comment to the nominated focal points from ICOMOS National Committees and

International Scientific Committees between early December 2019 and late February 2020.

The draft HIA Guidelines are being revised to respond to the feedback received.

In partnership with ICOMOS and IUCN, ICCROM have run a number of successful webinars on the topic, well attended by ICOMOS members.

4.1.6 Indigenous Heritage Working Group (Christophe Rivett)

At the General Assembly in Delhi in 2017, ICOMOS members voted unanimously on a resolution on indigenous heritage to emphasize the need to focus on the complex dimensions of this heritage in order to better equip ICOMOS and contribute to its protection.

That resolution recognized that the definition and conservation of Indigenous cultural heritage requires the development of guidance that reflects the form and nature of this heritage; and acknowledged that the inclusion of Indigenous peoples and of their perspectives in the development of this guidance is a goal that needs to be pursued through the work of ICOMOS National and International Scientific Committees;

An ad hoc working group composed of ICOMOS National and International Scientific Committees members was established to develop guidance on the theory and best practices related to the identification and conservation of Indigenous cultural heritage. A secretariat hosted by the Canadian National Committee coordinates the working group.

This working group strives to include the leadership of Indigenous peoples from around the world, but it is understood that it will not legitimately reflect all the views or impede on the rights of Indigenous peoples." (Resolution 19GA 2017/27). The immediate priorities of the working group are:

- A first emphasis on **the place of indigenous heritage within the framework of the World Heritage Convention**, in particular on the ability of the *Guidelines guiding the implementation of the World Heritage Convention* to provide adequate tools in the preparation and evaluation of indigenous values;
- The **formalization of the working group and the development of a work plan**;
- The holding of an international meeting on the subject in Canada

WORKPLAN UPDATE June 2020

As of September 2020, ICOMOS Canada confirmed that it has recently secured resources from various levels of government in Canada to hold a virtual international meeting in February 2021. The initiative is co-led with the Indigenous Heritage Circle, a national Canadian organization dedicated to the protection of Indigenous heritage. Furthermore, the coordination is ensured by Indigenous professionals. In the coming weeks, the ad hoc committee will be engaged in the preparation of the meeting, during which the terms of reference of the committee and a triennial workplan will be adopted.

The Working Group, through Christophe Rivett of ICOMOS Canada will report at the 2020 General Assembly

4.1.5 Syria & Iraq Working Group (Samir Abdulac)

The ongoing crisis in the Region including Syria and Iraq has had devastating effects in terms of human suffering as well as cultural Heritage destruction. In post-conflict phase, large-scale hasty demolition and reconstruction may also threaten the authenticity and integrity of heritage if no adequate guidelines for reconstruction, rehabilitation and recovery are provided.

The 18th ICOMOS General Assembly, meeting in Florence, November 2014, unanimously adopted a resolution requesting the Executive Committee to continue to respond to this tragedy by tasking the ICOMOS Working Group on the safeguarding of the cultural heritage in Syria and Iraq, in cooperation with UNESCO and other international and national partners to coordinate the activities of ICOMOS related to fostering cooperation and exchanges, as long as the present conflict and its subsequent consequences continue. Adopted Strategy combined different actions:

- *Monitoring and Evaluating the Situation*

A permanent monitoring of the situation in the war-torn Region, including documentation and field visits, allows an up to-date useful knowledge and understanding of challenges, needs, opportunities, actors and stakeholders. A data basis is being assembled with trilingual information (AR-EN-FR).

- *Participating in high level Reflections and Exchanges*

Thanks to its expertise, the WG actively participated in dozens of international meetings, workshops, seminars or colloquia in Europe, the Arab region and the United States.

- *Developing Information and Awareness*

Providing interviews to the media and papers in scientific publications. Promotion of "ICORP on the Road" video project.

- *Training Local Professionals*

Syrian professionals were trained as early as 2013. Others later. Subjects included Risk preparedness and Architectural surveys. Vernacular architecture is being explored.

- *Providing Advice and Assistance*

Advisory assistance to World Heritage monitoring, to national committees setting up and to local agencies and authorities urgent requests.

- *Participating in Global International Programmes*

The Working Group has actively participated in the definition and implementation of a EU funded UNESCO program for the Safeguarding of Syrian Heritage, based in Beirut, as well as in the preparation of the new ALIPH fund for the Protection of Heritage in Conflict areas.

- *Undertaking Projects in Partnership*

Thanks to external multi-disciplinary partnerships, ICOMOS became involved in activities that its own budget would not allow. This is the case of two projects: ANQA ("phoenix" in Arabic) and AMAL ("hope" in Arabic).

The situation on the ground has somewhat stabilized with less fighting and destruction. A

general situation of peace and order does still not prevail. After surveys and assessments, some limited reconstruction and restoration is taking place. Severe economic difficulties added to foreign sanctions prevent large-scale domestic projects. Scientific exchanges and even cultural heritage funding are practically prevented by most foreign countries.

ICOMOS contribute to maintain information links with the outside world. Individual members are encouraged to attend GA and to participate in ISCs. Now Local professionals aspire to create National Committees in Syria and Iraq.

Monitoring activities are continuing and field visits are occurring in Syria, which provides ICOMOS with a unique level of information among international organizations. As national authorities seek to lift the label of "in danger" from their World Heritage sites. New strategies, boundaries, regulations and projects are submitted to the WH unit, which needs expert comments. The project of a new ICOMOS Syria NC has also generated a shift for assistance and for reviewing applications (over 100). Last but not least, the Syria Iraq WG network seems quite useful during the first exchanges after Beirut disaster.

WORKPLAN UPDATE June 2020

- Training and equipment at 3D of a team of local professionals (Project ANQA)
- Training ground in Beirut (Sursock Palace) heavily damaged by last August explosion. Existing 3D surveys were immediately sent to Lebanon Directorate of Antiquities
- Web pages and sites on Project ANQA: Project Anqa Final rep#109399Bo – Project_Anqa_Final_Rep#10921E38 - <https://cims.carleton.ca/anqa/#1>
- Visual presentations at 2018 and 2019 ADCOM meetings and Presentations at CIAV ; CIVVIH, ICORP and at inter-ISC meetings.
- Reports, Advisory notes, Presentations and Publications in many different countries.
- Focal Point report at Annual Assembly by Samir Abdullac

4.1.8 Historic Urban Landscapes Working Group (Claus Peter Echter)

This WG is in the early phase of establishment, through CIVVIH, which presented to the AdCom in Marrakesh about the Historic Urban Landscape approach. CIVVIH discussed this model at its annual meeting in Tunis in September 2019, during the CIVVIH Asia-Pacific Subcommittee meeting in Beijing in November 2019 and during the CIVVIH webinar "Resilience of Historic Cities in Times of COVID-19 on 16 June 2020".

WORKPLAN UPDATE June 2020

Claus-Peter Echter will report on this WG activity at the 2020 GA.

4.1.9 Development of Doctrine and Guidelines to encourage Best Practice in Heritage Conservation, Protection and Management

WORK PLAN UPDATE June 2020:

Four items of doctrine are underway, the first two to be finalized at the GA 2020, the last two are works in progress.

- ICOFORT Draft Charter on Fortifications and related heritage
- CIF Principles for Capacity Building through Education and Training in Safeguarding and Integrated Conservation of Cultural Heritage
- International Cultural Tourism Charter review WIP
- Intangible Heritage Charter proposal (ICICH)

4.1.10. Review of Eger Xian Principles

In 2019 the Scientific Council was asked to initiate a review of the Eger Xian principles which define the role of the ISCs. A small working group was established at the Advisory Committee in Morocco in 2019 to report to the GA in Sydney. The working group is led by SCO Sheridan Burke consisting of Peter Phillips, Mikel Landa, Robyn Riddet, Adrian Oliver, Christer Gustafson, Stacy Vallis and joined by Gideon Koren (UCLAFI).

WORKPLAN UPDATE June 2020:

A report will be presented to the Scientific Council at GA 2020. Major issues under consideration include the need for advice regarding the establishment and management of Working Groups and National Scientific Committees.

4.2 Sustainable Heritage Tourism

There is no Board member yet assigned to this initiative. This has been an issue of relevance for many years but there is little doubt that pressures such as climate change and changing tourism patterns due to the Covid-19 pandemic, global unrest, increased commercialization of the World Heritage as a brand and other factors have increased the pressure and impacts of tourism on some sites. This lends an urgency to this issue and requiring a fresh consideration.

The International Committee on Cultural Tourism is well placed to take a lead on this issue and to assist ICOMOS to respond. This is one of the pressing issues in partnership with Climate Change and integrally linked in a cause and effect relationship. 18% of all carbon emissions are attributed to visitor travel, greater than the aggregate gain from tourism to national and regional economies.

WORKPLAN UPDATE June 2020

The Cultural Tourism ISC has initiated a review of its Charter. A report was presented to the Argentina AdCom meeting and to the AdCom in Morocco. The committee has determined to comprehensively review its charter and will report to the GA in 2020

4.3 Board and Secretariat Projects and Initiatives

4.3.1 Recovery and Reconstruction. (Toshi Kono)

ICOMOS recognized a need to urgently introduce guidance to deal with recovery and reconstruction, so ICOMOS launched a series of projects in 2016, ICOMOS. The ICOMOS Guidance on Post Trauma Recovery and Reconstruction for World Heritage Cultural Properties Document was drafted. In this process, strong wishes for case studies were expressed. In fact, recovery and reconstruction is so contextual, “one-size-fits-all”

type guidelines would not work well. Instead, learning from previous good and bad practices would be more useful. But a remaining problem with such case studies is the fact that the more detailed a case study is, the more difficult to apply its outcomes to other cases. Much literature exists on cases of cultural heritage reconstruction, however, the difference in how they might have been approached, in the level of information provided, makes it difficult to use for the purpose of comparison.

ICOMOS has prepared a Matrix as a platform for case studies in order to ensure an overall common approach to the cases, and at the same time to balance the need for information with the need to draw some 'lessons' to contextualize the factors in post trauma recovery and guide decisions that may involve recovery and reconstruction, while the ICOMOS Matrix is solely designed for fact-finding.

The currently available Guides for Risk Preparedness, i.e. Risk Preparedness: A Management Manual for World Cultural Heritage (1998) and Managing Disaster Risks for World Heritage (2010) cover certain aspects after traumatic events. But these are designed from an ex-ante perspective. Since the world we live in is far from perfect and highly unpredictable, it is likely that an ex-ante preparation for risks is insufficient. This is the reason why we also need a tool from an ex-post perspective.

4.3.2 Universities Forum (Leonardo Castriota)

This ICOMOS Forum aims at gathering universities and other affiliated cultural institutions that will operate independently of the ICOMOS National Committees. The overarching goal is to launch a flexible operational forum where global cooperation among universities and ICOMOS can quickly lead to identifying pressing issues and to incubate and develop creative solutions.

The proposal was met with widespread concern from the SC and NCs as it was initially formulated. The SC has requested a closer involvement in this initiative to ensure that opportunities for collaboration with ISCs are maximized and existing relationships between sectors of ICOMOS and universities is considered. Others saw the proposed mechanism as providing a route for universities to collaborate directly with international bodies of like interests, bi-passing the NCs and threatening the fiscal sustainability of the entire organization.

To the Future: Thinking and Planning the Future in Heritage Management, Amsterdam, 11-14 June 2019 -How do we perceive the future? Which future do heritage professionals work for? What heritage will be needed in the future (and how do we know)? How can we build capacity in future thinking among heritage professionals worldwide?

4.3.3 Google Arts and Culture collaboration (Mario Santana)

ICOMOS has partnered with Google as well as with CyArk for the *Heritage on the Edge* project which aims to alert on the deterioration of the world Cultural Heritage caused by climate change. Google worked for over one year with ICOMOS as well as CyArk, a non-profit organization founded to digitally record, archive and share cultural heritage, to collect data and produce the platform. Across nearly 60 web pages, climate change's risks

and solutions come alive, told from the vantage of five diverse World Heritage sites: Rapa Nui National Park (Chile), Ruins of Kilwa Kisiwani and Ruins of Songo Mnara (Tanzania), Old and New Towns of Edinburgh (Scotland UK), Historic Mosque City of Bagerhat (Bangladesh), and the Chan Chan Archaeological Zone (Peru).

4.3.4 Heritage at Risk Observatory (Clara Rellensman)

A major and steadily increasing ICOMOS profile activity is advocacy for heritage places at risk. After 18 years of the ICOMOS Heritage at Risk reports (H@R) and nearly 10 years of ICOMOS experience with Heritage Alerts (HA), it is clear that a co-ordinated approach is needed.

The Google Arts and Culture Institute opportunity offers tempting opportunity for worldwide exposure, which requires a high level of accurate delivery and documented consultation, protocols for which need to be developed

In May 2018 the Scientific Council Officers recommended that the Board create a Task force to establish a Heritage at Risk Observatory . Clara Rellensman was nominated as the board member responsible, and a research assessment initiated in 2020. The study will assess impact of the 20 years of the H@R reports and undertake and to analyses trends of risk (2018/9) and on promoting good solutions for places at risk that have recovered/regenerated after threat(2019/20).

The SCOs also recommended that protocols being developed in alignment with ICOMOS heritage alert practices for the Google Arts and Culture initiative.

WORKPLAN UPDATE June 2020

Clara Rellensman/Mario Santana to report to Board and provide updates to members at AdCom 2020. **The Heritage@Risk report program** was endorsed by ICOMOS members at the General Assembly in Mexico in 1999. The aim of these reports is to identify threatened heritage places, monuments and sites, present typical case studies and trends, and share suggestions for solving individual or global threats to our cultural heritage. Each year an invitation is made to all ICOMOS National Committees, International Scientific Committees and ICOMOS' world-wide professional network, to provide short reports outlining risks in their country or area of expertise including case studies

The ICOMOS Heritage Alert process uses ICOMOS' professional and public networks to promote the conservation of cultural heritage and draw attention to the threats which it confronts and to promote good conservation solutions.

4.3.5. Blue Shield collaboration Contact: Gaia Jungeblodt)

The Blue Shield, of which ICOMOS is a founding member, hosted its first online General Assembly in August 2020, welcoming more than 40 representatives from Blue Shield national committees, committees under construction and all of its founding four organisations. More than 26 countries from around the world were able to attend the online meeting, hosted via Zoom. Dr Peter stone was elected as President.

ICOMOS was represented by Bijan Rouhani, Vice President of ICOMOS International Scientific Committee on Risk Preparedness (ICORP), and Vice-Chair of the ICOMOS Working Group for Safeguarding of Cultural Heritage in Syria and Iraq. The Triennial Scientific Plan 2019-21 recommended that

- *ICORP to take a lead on Build stronger links between ICOMOS ISCS and the re-structured Blue Shield International and report to SC on such initiatives*
- *Blue Shield to provide annual reports to the Advisory Committee*
- *ICORP's development of an expert ICOMOS Toolkit be warmly supported*

A report has been invited to the Scientific Council meeting at the GA 2020.

4.3.6. *Heritage in the Face of Human Induced and Natural Disasters*

The Board members assigned to this issue are Rohit Jigayasu (ICOMOS India) to create a co-ordinated approach to ICOMOS activity in relation to disaster preparedness, response and management and to profile the relationship and commitment to Blue Shield International. An ICCROM-ICOMOS collaboration was carried out in 2019/2020 through a joint Working Group comprising members of both organisations and administered through the ICOMOS Secretariat, in coordination with ICCROM-Sharjah Office. It involved the commissioning of a range of case studies, chosen to represent geographical, cultural and causational examples.

4.3.7. *Dissemination and Communication of Technical Information*

WORKPLAN UPDATE June 2020

In 2018 the Board determined not to proceed ICOMOS Scientific Journal on economic and secretariat support grounds; and introduced a policy ensuring publication by Annual Assembly scientific symposia hosts as an alternative.

Multiple ICOMOS publications have been prepared by ISCs and NCs and WGs, many of which are detailed in ISC Annual Reports, and listed on the ICOMOS website. Many publications are also sent to the Documentation Centre. Most ISCs have websites; the annual report questions for 2019 will reveal which ISCs have social media presence as well. An AdCom Task force proposed to develop an ICOMOS communications and sustainability strategy and to examine our external and internal communications, as well as developing an organisational sustainability policy has been put on hold, on the direction of the Board, until the new Board is appointed in 2020.

Multiple ISCs contributed to the 2018/9 Heritage at Risk report, produced by ICOMOS German International Monuments and Sites Day, 18 April is coordinated by Secretariat In 2018- the EPWG organized the IMSD theme of Inter-generational transfer of knowledge: focusing on engagement across the global community to emphasize the importance of knowledge exchange between generations to promote the ICOMOS ethos for the conservation and protection of cultural heritage; and on Youth leadership: showcasing the creative use of social media.

The proposed refocus of the 2021-24 TSP recommends augmenting the ICOMOS Open Archives and developing a toolkit platform for non-peer reviewed literature.

APPENDIX B TOOLKIT FRAMEWORK

A web-based toolkit of reference resources for climate change heritage

This online reference collection of benchmark “best practice” policies, research, documents and websites will be progressively assembled. The entries identify the range of work being done world-wide to advance the development of heritage principles and technical research that is worth sharing to assist in developing resilience and response to climate change and heritage.

The ICOMOS Climate Change Heritage Toolkit aims to share case studies, policies, principles, new methodologies and approaches, by providing access to information and sources that its own members find useful.

NOMINATING NEW TOOLKIT REFERENCES: All ICOMOS members are invited to share benchmark heritage weblinks (guidelines, policies, publications, websites) that they regularly use as professional reference resources to make them electronically accessible to everyone.
Basic data includes

The Name of the Policy/ publication or Webpage

The electronic link

A short summary of why the website, webpage or publication is considered useful to AICOMOS members

For example: Australia ICOMOS <https://australia.icomos.org/>

The Australia ICOMOS website gives access to a wealth of information about best practice heritage conservation in Australia including: the background and aims of Australia ICOMOS; the Australia ICOMOS Burra Charter and Practice Notes; information on other heritage related publications, events and issues. Please note that:

All Toolkit nominations may be reviewed by a member or members of ICOMOS CCHWG
Toolkit references included as a result of your nomination, will have your name attached as the nominator of that reference

DISCLAIMER: ICOMOS is not responsible for the validity of any of the information gained through using the links provided in this toolkit. Users should make their own enquiries as to the validity of the information. Users are also responsible for establishing any copyright connected with material gained through using the following links. When in doubt seek clarification.

REFERENCING: Use of any published material sourced via this Toolkit, including material published on the internet, **should always be referenced when used in correspondence or reports even if they are unpublished.**

TOOLKIT ORGANISATION: The headings under which the benchmark “best practice” climate change documents in the Toolkit have been sorted are inspired by the breadth of subjects covered by International ICOMOS Scientific Committees. Some additional headings have been added where necessary. ICOMOS is happy consider the creation of new subject headings or to review the title of the subject headings. Please [email the ICOMOS Secretariat](#) with suggestions.

(Adapted from the AI Toolkit preamble
at <https://australia.icomos.org/resources/australia-icomos-heritage-toolkit/>)

The Australia ICOMOS Heritage Toolkit links can be found under these headings alphabetically:

- [INDIGENOUS HERITAGE](#)
- [ARCHAEOLOGICAL HERITAGE MANAGEMENT](#)
- [BUILT HERITAGE CONSERVATION GENERALLY](#)
- [BUSHFIRE RESPONSE](#)
- [CULTURAL LANDSCAPES](#)
- [CULTURAL ROUTES](#)
- [CULTURAL TOURISM](#)
- [EARTHERN ARCHITECTURAL HERITAGE](#)
- [ECONOMICS OF CONSERVATION](#)
- [ENERGY & SUSTAINABILITY](#)
- [FORTIFICATIONS & MILITARY HERITAGE](#)
- [HERITAGE DOCUMENTATION](#)
- [HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT](#)
- [INDUSTRIAL HERITAGE](#)
- [INTERPRETATION & PRESENTATION OF HERITAGE PLACES](#)
- [INTANGIBLE CULTURAL HERITAGE](#)
- [LEGAL, ADMINISTRATIVE AND FINANCIAL ISSUES & HERITAGE](#)
- [MURAL \(WALL\) PAINTINGS](#)
- [POLAR HERITAGE](#)
- [PRINCIPLES, THEORY & PHILOSOPHY OF CONSERVATION](#)
- [RISK PREPAREDNESS](#)
- [ROCK ART](#)
- [SHARED BUILT HERITAGE](#)
- [STAINED GLASS](#)
- [STONE \(CONSERVATION OF\)](#)
- [TRADITIONAL TRADES](#)
- [TRAINING \(IN HERITAGE CONSERVATION\)](#)
- [TWENTIETH CENTURY HERITAGE](#)
- [UNDERWATER HERITAGE](#)
- [URBAN AREAS, TOWNS & VILLAGES \(THE CONSERVATION OF\)](#)
- [VERNACULAR ARCHITECTURE](#)
- [WOOD \(CONSERVATION OF\)](#)
- [WORLD HERITAGE](#)

The WGs need to be listed here too.

ⁱ (Rockman et al 2016) Historic England research strategy

ⁱⁱ The IPCC does not conduct its own research, run models or make measurements of climate or weather phenomena. Its role is to assess the scientific, technical and socio-economic literature relevant to understanding climate change, its impacts and future risks, and options for adaptation and mitigation. Author teams critically assess all such information from any source that is to be included in the report. It is evident that **whilst** cultural heritage documents may meet all IPCC criteria, but if IPCC authors aren't looking for that information or in the places they are stored, they won't be found and used. By establishing an ICOMOS Climate Change Toolkit as the specialist location for this material, they will be readily found and used.

ⁱⁱⁱ The IPCC does not conduct its own research, run models or make measurements of climate or weather phenomena. Its role is to assess the scientific, technical and socio-economic literature relevant to understanding climate change, its impacts and future risks, and options for adaptation and mitigation. Author teams critically assess all such information from any source that is to be included in the report. It is evident that **whilst** cultural heritage documents may meet all IPCC criteria, but if IPCC authors aren't looking for that information or in the places they are stored, they won't be found and used. By establishing an ICOMOS Climate Change Toolkit as the specialist location for this material, they will be readily found and used.

Peer-reviewed journal articles, in addition to their rigor, are generally the most searchable and accessible. So cultural heritage articles, if they are tagged as being about climate change, are the most likely to come up in IPCC searches.

Another barrier to using cultural heritage information in IPCC reports is that cultural heritage publications may not speak directly to issues that IPCC authors are trying to assess or address, or may not provide conclusions that IPCC authors can see how to use. I know archaeology struggles with this - there's a great deal of fascinating research about how past societies responded (or not) to past environmental change. But many of the publications about that research end with general statements that their findings may be useful to the present. The IPCC is not a synthesis organization - if researchers aren't clear or sure about what their research means, the IPCC isn't in the role of figuring that out. I'm co-author on a paper for American Antiquity that will be published next month that covers many of these issues for archaeologists.

^{iv} Future of Our Past, ICOMOS 2019

^v Indicators such as : Expenditure on heritage, Sustainable management of heritage, Climate adaption and resilience, Cultural heritage facilities. Open spaces for cultural heritage, Cultural heritage in GDP, Cultural heritage employment, Cultural heritage business, Household expenditure on cultural heritage, Trade in cultural heritage goods and services, Public finance in cultural heritage, Cultural heritage governance, Education for cultural heritage in sustainable development, Cultural heritage knowledge, Multilingual education, Cultural heritage education, Cultural heritage training, Cultural heritage and social cohesion, Artistic freedom, Access to cultural heritage, Cultural heritage participation, Participatory processes.

^{vi} The draft Scientific Plan presented to the Argentina 2018 meeting was developed by Susan McIntyre-Tamwoy and the Working Group members were Sheridan Burke James Reap, Pamela Jerome, Nicole Franceschini, M. Roberta Mallia and Virginia Rush