

ICOMOS Working Group on Climate Change and Heritage
Outline Project Concept Note
(Updated Final – 29 April 2018)

The Outline Project is a scoping effort designed to produce a comprehensive outline of the many ways that heritage management and climate intersect. The scope is not limited to World Heritage and should take account of all types of heritage (built, movable, landscapes, intangible) and variations in approaches to heritage across different cultures and belief systems.

Upon completion, the WG can use this Outline in connection with all three work streams. The WG can use it to organize our thoughts on the Policy update and also to benchmark its development. The WG can also adapt it to help ICOMOS develop its Roadmap. Finally, from the continued elaboration of the outline over time, we begin to develop the draft of the charter.

In order to produce the Outline, the WG would be divided into four thematic teams, each with initial co-coordinators: (1) Mitigation/Energy Efficiency (Peter Cox), (2) Adaptation (Cathy Daly), (3) Loss & Damage (Adam Markham) and (4) High Ambition/Communication/ Research (Will Megerry). These four themes have been derived from the organizational structure of the Paris Agreement. Co-coordinators or assistant coordinators are encouraged. Team coordinators will be asked to coordinate the process by which the team members collectively undertake the scoping of their assigned areas and ultimately produce a draft outline of their areas.

This Concept Note in turn assigns a number of illustrative areas of attention to the Thematic Teams. These illustrative areas were developed by the WG Bureau. The starting point for this was the various areas identified as relevant in the Final Report of the International Expert Workshop “*World Heritage and Climate Change – Towards the update of the Policy Document on the Impacts of Climate Change on World Heritage Properties*” held at the International Academy for Nature Conservation, Isle of Vilm, Germany 16th to 20th October 2017. These areas are not exhaustive but illustrative. As Teams add or subtract areas, the Bureau will endeavor to assure coverage of all pertinent topics.

The Thematic Teams will be asked to take account of prior ICOMOS reports pertinent with their work as well as existing frameworks that cover much but not all of the ground we need to cover (US National Park Service, IUCN World Commission on Protected Areas, others). The WG Bureau will work with the Team Coordinators to identify such resources. An invitation to NCs and ISCs to contribute will also be issued via an Adcom Circular. The Teams should also solicit feedback from relevant ISCs (a list of which will be provided to each Team by the Secretariat). The Bureau will provide a template outline for use by the Teams.

Each team will be asked to work together over the next two months to produce a first draft of an outline of the significant ways that heritage management and climate change intersect within their theme. Each WG member will be assigned to one team but all members will have the opportunity to give inputs to all themes as we progress. We will then meet in Bahrain to harmonize the inputs and produce a final draft (allowing for inputs from those who can’t make the meeting). After Bahrain, we will begin to adapt the outline to the various work streams.

The teams will have the ability to invite outside helpers and coordinators that would assist with their work, such as graduate students, colleagues and others. These outside helpers (i.e. folks who are not members of the WG) could be either Contributing Advisors (folks who are willing to be proactive/take on tasks or issues with some initiative) or Review Advisors (who might help review documents, provide references on request). This is not required but is just meant to allow for additional help if that is useful. The Bureau will work with the Team Coordinators to establish a suitable process.

Theme	Thematic Team Members	Illustrative Areas of Attention
<p>1. High Ambition (Leveraging Heritage for High Ambition, Research and Communication; Mobilizing Communities to help hold increase in average global temperature to well below 2 degrees Celsius over pre-industrial levels and pursue efforts to limit it to 1.5C)</p>	<p>Downes Megarry** Potts Rockman Burke</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Power of iconic heritage to communicate about climate change • Use of heritage to establish social climatic thresholds, shifting baselines, past human impacts on environments • Paleoclimatology; Paleogenetics and the study of past human interaction with climate variability • Every place has a climate story: using heritage places to teach about impacts of climate change; heritage as a source of creativity for identifying and imagining possible futures • Underscoring urgency; monitoring rate and scale of loss of a non-renewable resource • Heritage sites as living laboratories and as platforms for fostering understanding of climate change and of the need for climate action, including within the context of UNFCCC Paris Agreement implementation; • Heritage and social cohesion. (with initial substantial attention to areas of conflict, and the processes of migration). • Integration of cultural heritage (drawing on work in mitigation, adaptation, loss & damage, and in partnership with other social sciences) across national and global climate research and policy platforms • Development of heritage information/inspiration for policy as a field of practice
<p>2. Adaptation (Good management of heritage includes both addressing the impacts of climate change and planning for adaptation, undertaking disaster risk reduction matters, and also addressing the potential to leverage heritage values to enhance communities' adaptive capacities and reduce vulnerability via participatory approach guided by science and traditional, indigenous and local knowledge)</p>	<p>Daly** Jigyasu Prevost Rojas SU</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning and policy • Accelerating implementation of heritage-related elements of Sendai Framework; role of heritage in Disaster Risk Reduction/Build back better/hazard mitigation • Risk based planning – baseline information required for effective adaptation. Approaches to assessing risk/vulnerability that effectively inform adaptation to climate change and if these intersect with heritage • Best practices/decision frameworks for adapting historic resources in the face of climate change. • Methodologies for developing effective adaptation policies at regional, national, international level. • Guiding resolution of ethical, economic and cultural implications of natural capital approaches; for just and effective governance of conservation • Leveraging historic preservation personnel and methodologies for social/heritage values mapping; using what people value about places as a guide to adaptation and resiliency planning • Managing change – how much adaptation is acceptable before loss of value has occurred? The ethics of adapting to

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		<p>climate change. Concepts of authenticity and integrity as affected by adaptation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainability – adaptation must be sustainable to be effective, long term view relevant to heritage • Planning for implementation at a local level, best practice examples • Preparing for loss – where adaptation is not appropriate what then? • Co-ordination of heritage adaptation with wider national/regional adaptation strategies • Uncertainty – developing flexible, resilient systems that manage the uncertainty re climate change. Choosing ‘win whatever’ solutions • Barriers to adaptive management of heritage – addressing these in a climate change context • Positive change – adapting to take advantage of any positive changes from climate change. • Learning from the past • Identifying examples of past social adaptability per env. Change • Relating past adaptability to current issues, methods, and decisions <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Society</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Role of heritage in social cohesion, integration and equity; use of cultural resources to conserve/re-establish sense of place and community stewardship • Traditional place-based knowledge as guide to ecosystem-based adaptation, helping reduce people's vulnerability to climate change impacts. • Diverse knowledge systems (traditional, indigenous, spiritual), that represent critical tools for climate response. Iconic spiritual, cultural and nature values can play role as a source of social cohesion and as a guide to climate adaptation. • Citizen Science, engagement of civil society, local stakeholders in formulating and implementing adaptation. <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Activities</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adaptation actions - sharing best practice, thematic approach to sharing best practice between similar sites. • Developing a toolbox of appropriate actions – addressing degree of uncertainty, allowing for creative solutions and potential of positive change • Maintenance as an adaptation tool

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adaptation monitoring – how to know if adaptation is effective? Long & short term monitoring, the potential use of indicators for measuring success. • Digital tools – social media, crowd sourcing, remote sensing etc. • Identifying areas where knowledge is insufficient for informed decision making <p>Adapting the profession – conservation methods and approaches may need to change to meet the challenge of climate change, e.g. preservation in situ for archaeology may no longer be feasible, accepted treatments for increasingly frequent and/or severe impacts of climate may be inadequate, conservation materials used may become unreliable/ineffective under new environmental conditions.</p>
<p>3. Mitigation & Energy Efficiency (Mitigation of greenhouse-gas emissions; peak emissions as soon as possible and by 2050, all anthropogenic emissions balanced with sinks. Hold increase in average global temperature to well below 2 degrees Celsius over pre-industrial levels and pursue efforts to limit it to 1.5C.)</p>	<p>Cox** Jerome Odiaua Phillips</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Retrofitting of older and historic buildings for energy efficiency • Promoting reuse of existing buildings • “Technology transfer” – mainstreaming low-carbon, proven, historic architectural and land-scape technologies and techniques suited to local environments into contemporary building and management • Incorporation of traditional settlement/land use patters into peri-urban development. • Cultural heritage as a model of stewardship that can support transformations in patterns of living, production and consumption, and guide choices that promote development in ways that sup-port and even enhance our planet’s natural systems. • Potential for loss of heritage due to mitigation actions e.g. renewable energy projects that destroy archaeological resources. Ensuring that energy planning and policy consider the value of heritage
<p>4. Loss & Damage (Climate change may result in systemic loss and destruction of sites and values. What impacts can’t be avoided? How do we prepare for this; assess and manage risk; measure and insure against losses, including “non-economic losses”)</p>	<p>Markham** Diop Flores-Roman Gomez-Ferrer Hollesen Kono Santana</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate change vulnerability assessments of sites as part of the WH nomination or similar processes; development of thematic and regional approaches to aid sites to assess vulnerability; • Models for vulnerability assessment • Outline of types of climate impacts that are being experienced or can be expected (e.g. extreme weather events; warming temperatures; ice-melt & permafrost thaw; desertification; changes in humidity; wildfires; coastal erosion; flooding; etc., etc.) • “Threat multiplier” effect of climate change as an added stress to existing threats such as urbanization, unmanaged tourism, natural resource extraction etc.) • Climate change vulnerability index to complement Heritage At Risk-type programs and/or help prioritize actions amongst sites.

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developing models to value loss and damage to cultural heritage and ecosystem services with-in IPCC-type processing/Non-economic loss and damage conversations • Climate mobility/displacement. Heritage elements of planned relocation of communities in the face of climate change, including: (1) documentation of heritage that will be lost/abandoned, (2) conservation of intangible heritage amidst relocation/diaspora, (3) heritage-based strategies for emplacement of displaces, (4) heritage-based strategies for social integration of migrants/refugees • Reconstruction and relocation of buildings as response to climate impacts. • How to address this in heritage policy (e.g. as legal matter under instruments like the WH Convention; best practices for addressing unavoidable deterioration to or loss of Outstanding Universal Value (OUV), integrity and/or authenticity including documentation and scientific monitoring); • Threat to the identity, cohesion and livelihoods of communities anchored by sites; • What does loss of values from climate impacts mean in the context of heritage designation, management and interpretation? • Establishing base-lines, monitoring change & developing early-warning mechanisms