STEERING COMMITTEE FOR CULTURE, HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE (CDCPP) Conseil de L'Europe 12 June 2019

Thematic session on climate change and sustainable development as related to human rights and democracy, and specifically, culture, heritage and landscape resources

Mobilizing Cultural Heritage for Climate Action Andrew Potts, ICOMOS



le Groupe de travail de l'ICOMOS sur le changement climatique et le patrimoine



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Urgency

VERNMENTAL PANEL ON CLIMBTE CHARGE

Global Warming of 1.5°C

An IPCC special report on the impacts of global warming of 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels and related global greenhouse gas emission pathways, in the context of strengthening the global response to the threat of climate change, sustainable development, and efforts to eradicate poverty.



- While effects of 1.5° C are bad, 2° is significantly worse.
 Limiting Global Warming to 1.5° C requires rapid and farreaching transitions in the way we use land, energy, industry, buildings, transport, and cities.
- Global net Anthropogenic emissions of Carbon dioxide (CO²) need to fall by about 45 percent from 2010 levels by 2030.
- Net Zero Emissions by around 2050

Climate Action is Heritage Conservation

"...climate change has become one of the **most significant** and fastest growing threats to **people and their heritage** worldwide." ICOMOS, Delhi 2017

"evidence of climate impacts across World Heritage properties confirm that **urgent and rapid action** to reduce global warming is essential and the highest degree of ambition and leadership by all countries is needed to secure the full implementation of the Paris Agreement." -UNESCO World Heritage Committee, Krakow 2017

"...climate change is the **fastest growing threat** to world heritage" – Union of Concerned Scientists

Heritage: Impacted by Climate Change but also Climate Change Solution

Resolution 19GA 2017/30 – Mobilizing ICOMOS and the cultural heritage community to help meet the challenge of climate change

The 19th General Assembly of ICOMOS,

Emphasizes

- i that cultural heritage is both impacted by climate change and a source of resilience for communities;
- ii that heritage sites as well as local communities' intangible heritage, knowledge and practices constitute an invaluable repository of information and strategies to address climate change, even while those resources are themselves at risk from climate impacts;
- iii the value of cultural heritage-based solutions to climate change mitigation and adaptation;





Correlating Culture Heritage to Climate Action

What's In the Paris Agreement?:



- **High Ambition**: Mobilize people to pursue efforts to limit global warming to 1.5C.
- **Carbon Mitigation & Net Zero:** Mitigation of greenhouse-gas emissions; peek emissions as soon as possible and by 2050, all anthropogenic emissions balanced with sinks.
- Adaptation: Enhance adaptive capacity, strengthen resilience, reduce vulnerability via participatory approach guided by science and traditional, indigenous and local knowledge.
- Loss & Damage: 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"





PHOTO © 2018 THE ASSOCIATED PRESS (AP PHOTO/RICHARD DREW, FILE)

Every heritage **place** has a **climate story** to tell.

Climate Adaptation

Mali Djenne People working on restoring and applying the Grand Mosque with fresh mud. PHOTO © 2018 YADID LEVY / ALAMY PHOTO

Heritage focuses on what residents **value**, promoting a **people-centered** approach to community **resilience**.



Valuing older neighborhoods and historic **buildings** puts communities on the road to Net Zero.

PHOTO @ RUTH KNIGHT, BRIGHTON (VIA CLIMATE VISUALS PROJECT)

Loss and Damage

Cloria, 6, at Newtok village cemetery (Alaska). Once suitable for building houses, the melting of the permafrost means the swampy ground is no longer good for housing

PHOTO © 2018 (VLAD SOKHIN / PANOS

Heritage is helping communities plan for loss from climate impacts with a uniquely inter-generational perspective.

Cultural Heritage in the global Sustainable Development conversation



Climate-resilient Development Pathways (CRDPs)



US National Trust for Historic Preservation Atlas of Reurbanism, using big data to target Existing older and historic buildings for reuse

Using Culture as an Emplacement Strategy Jordan's Za'atari Refugee Camp, Jordan Photo: Rosie Thompson/Save the Children

Landscape Approaches Key to Making culture heritage practice fit for purpose to deliver CRDPs



Integrated Nature Culture Solutions

Mālama Honua — -E mālama i neia moku Honua

-to care for our island Earth

A Statement of Commitments from the Nature-Culture Journey Participants at the IUCN World Conservation Congress, Hawai'i 2016.

"cultural and natural diversity and heritage are seriously threatened around the world by a number of challenges including climate change, and that the construction of the culture/nature divide is a symptom of larger processes that have put us on an unsustainabl<u>e path"</u>







Human Rights Approach to Climate Change

"The application of a human rights approach in preventing and responding to the effects of climate change serves to empower individuals and groups, who should be perceived as active agents of change and not as passive victims." Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, 2009 (A/HRC/10/61, para. 90)

- Right to take part in cultural life guaranteed by Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Art. 27, and International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, Article 15
- Take into account the rights of individuals and groups in relation to cultural heritage
- Attention paid to cultural rights defenders
- Emphasis on consultation, participation and equality
- Emphasis on prevention and accountability

Human Rights and Democracy









Integrating Heritage Science and Climate Science: Engaging the IPCC



IPCC Fifth Assessment Report Synthesis Report

2nd November 2014 Copenhagen

IPCC AR5 Synthesis Report

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IPCC AR5 Synthesis Report

ARS WGIII SPM, IPCC SREX

- Ambitious mitigation is affordable and translates into delayed but not foregone growth (entails losses in global consumption of median value 1.7 % in 2030)
- Estimated costs of mitigation do not account for the benefits of reduced climate change
- Many impacts, such as loss of human lives, cultural heritage, and ecosystem services, are difficult to value and monetize, and thus they are poorly reflected in estimates of losses

INTERGOVERNMENTAL PANEL ON Climate change



Climate Heritage Mobilization

Endorsing Organizations





Organizing for Climate Action



www.climateheritage.org



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