3 CLIMATE ADAPTATION & RESILIENCE

Description

Checklist for the climate adaptation framework, particularly including traditional practices for resilience.

Purpose

This indicator aims to assess measures taken to foster climate change mitigation and adaptation and enhance resilience through sustainable safeguarding and management of tangible and intangible cultural heritage as well as natural heritage.

Data Sources

- UNESCO data: periodic reports of the 1972 and 2003 Conventions.
- National and local sources: administrative data, specific national surveys and Information systems for culture when available.

Method

The checklist contains both numeric and Yes/No items.

Comment

The indicator is based on the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 and those used for reporting on the UNESCO conventions including the UNESCO World Heritage Climate Change Policy (2008, updated edition forthcoming) which they supplement by:

- Covering all heritage elements in the country/town not just those recognised by UNESCO
- Providing context to heritage in the community
- Adding numeric reference points for examining annual trends in the development of heritage policy in the community

URBAN LEVEL

This indicator is to be applied at both urban and national level. Some items may exist at national rather than the urban level. Respondents should note this in submissions.

The checklist consists of a section on the institutional framework for climate adaptation and resilience and another section on traditional knowledge and how it can lead to resilience.

In particular, it measures the degree to which new construction in historic areas is based on the use of sustainable, natural, and traditional building techniques and materials.

Data is derived from from municipal Planning Departments; planning policy guidance, planning registers, and monitoring of development in designated historic districts.

In terms of urban construction, the SDGs seek to encourage the use of sustainable building materials. These tend to be defined in terms of 'sustainable building' or 'natural building' (see Glossary). Both terms suggest building materials which are 'green' with a low energy cost and that do not involve man-made materials such as concrete. Low environmental impact can be associated with both processing and local sourcing to reduce transport costs. When related to culture and historic districts of cities it is also important that construction materials, building techniques and architectural styles are aligned with those of historic buildings in the area in question. Historic buildings will also tend to use locally-sourced materials (though use of architectural material made in distant lands could also be a sign of status).

Such techniques are most often applied to construction of housing in local or 'vernacular' styles, but can also be applied to other buildings, as, for example, in the use of 'modern' adobe techniques for public facilities in cities of south-west USA. New construction will require a certain level of 'modern' fittings, such as electric cabling and kitchen/bathroom facilities as well as some energy conservation measures with are not 'traditional' in appearance e.g., solar panels. Under these circumstances, it will be necessary to decide if the overall appearance/construction of a building indicates sustainable construction in keeping with the character of the historic district.

Checklists of Climate Adaptation and Resilience

A) NATIONAL ONLY

The majority of the items below are likely to be national rather than local initiatives. If this indicator is being measured at local/urban level, respondents may consider the relevance of some of the items.

Table 3(A). Checklist of Climate Adaptation and Resilience – NATIONAL ONLY

	CONVENTION REFERENCE	YES/NO	NUMBER	EVIDENCE
Institutional and policy frameworks				
Existence of national **Disaster Risk Reduction Plan(s)** for heritage sites/elements (attach example)	1972 Conv. / Indicator 20			
Existence of **Policy Document on the impacts of Climate Change and Natural Disaster** on heritage	1972 Conv. / Indicator 21			
→ Specific measures on national and local natural heritage sites to reduce the **exposure and vulnerability of people and ecosystems** to the risks and hazards of climate change.	World heritage review, 77, p. 70-73, illus. UNESCO Strategy for Action on Climate Change			
Evidence of a **review of the impact of climate change** on heritage within the last 5 years[5]	1972 Conv. / Indicator 3 (trend factors)			
Evidence of a **review of the impact of a natural disaster** on heritage within the last 5 years	Sendai framework Priority 1: d) 2003: indicator 13.3			
Evidence of a review to monitor the contribution of national **forests and ocean sites** to climate change mitigation in the last 5 years	World Heritage review, 77, p. 70-73, illus. UNESCO Strategy for Action on Climate Change			
Evidence of policies/measures to take into account **traditional and local community knowledge in assessing the possible impact of climate adaptation** on heritage elements and practices[6]	Sendai Framework Priority 1: i) 2003 Conv. / Indicator 15.3			
Evidence that policies support the particular role of women in sustainable environmental management of local resources				
Number of research results on climate change **used to safeguard heritage**	2003 Conv. / Indicator 9.2			
Evidence of policies or actions to **reduce environmental impact** at heritage sites (energy consumption, waste, etc.)	1972 Conv.			

B) URBAN ONLY

Table 3(B). Checklist of Climate Adaptation and Resilience – URBAN ONLY

	CONVENTION REFERENCE	YES/NO	NUMBER	EVIDENCE
Traditional knowledge and cultural practices for resilience				
Existence of local **Disaster Risk Reduction Plan(s)** for heritage sites/elements (attach example)	1972 Conv. / Indicator 20			
Examples of **training courses on skills in the use of sustainable or natural construction materials** supported by local and national authorities	Sendai Framework - Priority 4. Enhancing disaster preparedness for effective response and to "Build Back Better" in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction. Sustainable development for cities framework.			
Evidence of **training in the techniques of sustainable or natural construction** (numbers of courses, students, apprenticeships)				
Trends/percentage of **professionals certified** and practicing sustainable building techniques				
Trends in the **number of buildings built with sustainable or natural techniques/materials** as a percentage of all new construction				
Evidence of integrating cultural factors, including knowledge, traditions and practices of all people and communities, into local strategies on **environmental sustainability**				
Evidence of integrating cultural factors, including knowledge, traditions and practices into **agricultural strategies**				
Evidence of measures and initiatives intended to address the issue of the **environmental impact of cultural production and artistic practice**				
Have you shared, particularly via the secretariat of UNESCO, your **experiences and best practices** in terms of climate adaptation and resilience?				

* Responses to the checklist should include either 'Yes/No', or relevant data and supporting documentary evidence such as organisation structures, meeting minutes, or reports on completed projects. Proposals, draft documents or projects waiting to be implemented are not acceptable.

⚥ GENDER DIMENSION

Respondents should evaluate the gender dimension of climate change management and impacts, covering elements included in the checklist such as:

- The sex ratio of membership in various management committees
- Policies highlighting the different role of women, and men in responding to climate change especially in local communities