societal values and behaviours that induce unsustainable production and consumption patterns.

1. Global initiatives, most notably led by IPCC and IPBES, are indicating the need for urgent and concerted efforts for a “fundamental, system-wide reorganisation across technological, economic and social factors, including paradigms, goals and values”, that ultimately lead to a “*transformative change*” to address both nature loss and climate change. Both IPCC and IPBES indicate that except in scenarios that include transformative change, negative trends in climate and nature are projected to continue to 2050 and beyond.
2. In the short term (before 2030), all heritage decision-makers could contribute to that transformative change, through enhanced and improved implementation and enforcement of effective national and local climate policy. Additional measures are necessary to enable transformative change in the long term (by mid-century) to contribute to addressing the indirect drivers that are the root causes of climate change, including changes in social, economic and technological structures within and across nations.
3. In the context of climate adaptation, transformative change for limiting the risks from global warming of 1.5°C implies system transitions that can be enabled by an increase of adaptation investments, policy instruments, the acceleration of technological innovation and behaviour changes. For example, World Heritage can be safeguarded through enhanced international cooperation and linked locally relevant measures. The review and renewal of agreed climate-related international goals and targets based on the best available scientific knowledge and the widespread adoption and funding of transformative and resilient heritage management plans, are key to this safeguarding. 78. Another aspect of transformative change in the heritage sector, are the pathways undertaken by each country for limiting global warming to 1.5°C that should imply rapid and far-reaching transitions in many heritage-related sectors. These transitions are unprecedented in terms of scale, and imply deep GHG emissions reductions in all sectors, a wide portfolio of mitigation options and a significant upscaling of investments in those options.

# III. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE POLICY DOCUMENT

1. This section articulates recommendations for implementing the Policy Document at various levels, namely World Heritage Committee, States Parties and World Heritage property levels. The five key considerations for implementing the Policy Document are:
   * Integrating measures to identify and manage climate related risks to the Outstanding Universal Value at the property level and in the processes of the Committee;
   *  Integrating World Heritage in climate action design, planning and

implementation at the international, national and local levels;

* + Developing and sharing tools and methodologies to assess and manage the current and future impact of climate change with and among Parties and various stakeholders and rights holders, at the property, national and international levels (particularly through the process of establishing regional Action Plans);
  + Enabling World Heritage properties to contribute to the transformative change that is necessary for low carbon and climate-resilient development;

Utilising a place-based approach to contextualise climate action responses, integrating nature and culture in the management of all properties in response to climate change, and respecting the rights and interests of Indigenous Peoples and local communities.

1. To achieve these, various actions are recommended at World Heritage Committee, States Parties and World Heritage property levels. For the effective implementation of the Policy Document, an internationally collaborative approach is advocated through engagement of all the stakeholders and rights holders to develop and implement the tools and methodologies that can support climate action for World Heritage properties. This should utilise existing mechanisms where appropriate, including Reactive Monitoring and Periodic Reporting, to promote best practice and regional engagement opportunities for climate-related action concerning World Heritage protection.

# A. Enabling conditions

81.  Successful implementation of this Policy Document requires enabling conditions that support the feasibility of adaptation and mitigation options and can accelerate and scaleup systemic transitions and enhance capacities of systems and societies to adapt to climate change, while safeguarding the Outstanding Universal Value, achieving sustainable development, eradicating poverty and reducing inequalities. These include the transfer and mobilization of finance, technological innovation, institutional capacity, multi-level governance, and changes in human behaviour and lifestyles. They also include inclusive processes, attention to power asymmetries and unequal opportunities. States Parties will endeavour to enhance the feasibility of actions contemplated through this Policy Document by attention to the enabling conditions underpinning climate action in the World Heritage context. The World Heritage Committee will be an advocate for climate action and will work to support partners that are expected to carry out such action under this Policy Document.

# Governance

1. Climate governance is key to creating the conditions for implementing transformative change in the World Heritage context. Such World Heritage climate governance systems should embrace inclusive approaches that accommodate a plurality of heritage values, beyond Outstanding Universal Value, and can ensure equitable sharing of heritagebenefits, including through rights-based approaches. Climate governance should encourage novel strategies for climate–related knowledge production and co-production that are inclusive of diverse values and knowledge systems. Local communities should be closely involved in the processes of investigation of the impacts of climate change and the development of climate action strategies. Adaptive approaches, including learning from heritage experiences, monitoring and feedback cycles, contribute to preparing for and managing the inevitable uncertainties and complexities associated with climate change. Governance systems should also link the management of natural and cultural values, including at a landscape scale, where possible.
2. The 2017 UNESCO Declaration of Ethical Principles in relation to climate change provides a useful framework for addressing justice and equity and the need for prioritising action in an equitable and transparent manner. The 2017 UNESCO Policy on engaging with Indigenous Peoples provides further useful references on participation and actions. **Finance**
3. Transfer and mobilisation of finance are among the necessary enabling conditions to promote climate action for World Heritage properties, including investment in infrastructure for mitigation and adaptation. Adaptation needs have typically been supported by public sector sources such as national and subnational government budgets, and in developing countries together with support from multilateral and bilateral development assistance, multilateral development banks, the UNFCCC and its Paris Agreement. In this aspect, World Heritage properties should be considered as part of the overall national and regional planning strategies to ensure that adequate financial resources are made available to support property-level climate action, taking into account the developed countries’ leading role in the provision and mobilization of such resources in support of developing countries. Barriers include the scale of adaptation financing, limited institutional and national financing capacity and access to adaptation finance. The better incorporation of funding for World Heritage properties into global climate finance mechanisms is needed. International cooperation is a critical enabler for developing countries and vulnerable regions, notably SIDS and LDCs, to strengthen their action for the implementation of responses at World Heritage properties consistent with transformative change.

# Technological Innovation

85.  Climate technologies are technologies used to address climate change and include renewable energies such as wind energy, solar power and hydropower that help reduce GHG. Traditional knowledge and Indigenous science can also constitute climate technology with relevance to contemporary climate action. Various climate technologies – such as drought-resistant crops, early warning systems and sea walls – can be used to adapt to the adverse effects of climate change at World Heritage properties. These are key to the survival of many World Heritage properties and to the conservation of their Outstanding Universal Value; this is particularly true for cultural landscapes where there is a strong and harmonious human connection to the natural environment.

# B. World Heritage Committee-level implementation

1. Implementation of climate actions related to the enabling conditions (see Section III.A above) at the World Heritage Committee-level could be supported by:
   * Developing and implementing a funding strategy to attract public and private sector support for climate action and capacity building for World Heritage properties. Prioritisation process should be set up to provide financial support to the States Parties for carrying out various mitigation and adaptation measures for protecting, conserving and presenting the Outstanding Universal Value of World Heritage properties. Moreover, better incorporation of funding for World Heritage properties into global climate finance mechanisms is needed;
   * Ensuring that basic documents of the World Heritage system, such as the Operational Guidelines and the Resource Manuals, adequately address climate change;
   * Promoting climate action measuresfor properties that are on the frontlines of climate change impacts in order to express solidarity with them and encourage South-South collaboration.
2. Implementation of climate actions related to World Heritage Climate Action Goal 1 (Assessing Climate Risks) (see Section II.B above) at the World Heritage Committeelevel could be supported by:
   * Strengthening the link between the World Heritage Convention and the UNFCCC in terms of monitoring and reporting mechanisms related to climate change and World Heritage properties;

Promoting synergies with existing international policies and tools from various sectors including SDGs, Sendai framework, biodiversity conventions and agreements, the Paris Agreement, New Urban Agenda, as well as the site-based instruments such as the 1971 Ramsar Convention on Wetlands of International Importance, the UNESCO Man and the Biosphere and Global Geoparks Programmes for a comprehensive approach towards climate change and its impact on World Heritage;

* + Considering amendments to the formats of World Heritage Periodic Reporting and state of conservation reporting by including indicators that identify the impact of climate change on World Heritage properties and indicate site-specific adaption strategies based on the UNESCO’s Culture|2030 Indicators;
  + Identifying regional (across States Parties) or thematic actions such as promoting the development of risk and vulnerability maps for regions and sub-regions, which overlay climate data and World Heritage property locations and operationalise such initiatives.

1. Implementation of climate actions related to World Heritage Climate Action Goal 2 (Adaptation) (see Section II.B above) at the World Heritage Committee-level could be supported by:
   * Enhancing opportunities for collaboration and partnerships with key international organisations such as the World Bank, the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR), the Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD-DAC), the G20, etc. for various projects that promote climate action in World Heritage properties; In this regard, it should be recognised that the ability of the World Heritage Committee to interact with other international mechanisms will depend on, and be limited by, the respective mandates and responsibilities of each body.
2. Implementation of climate actions related to World Heritage Climate Action Goal 3 (Mitigation) (see Section II.B above) at the World Heritage Committee-level could be supported by:
   * Considering amendments to the formats of World Heritage Periodic Reporting and state of conservation reporting by including indicators that collect information on site-specific mitigation strategies being pursued.
3. Implementation of climate actions related to World Heritage Climate Action Goal 4 (Knowledge, Capacity Building and Awareness) (see Section II.B above) at the World Heritage Committee-level could be supported by:
   * Strengthening the links between the World Heritage Convention and the UNFCCC and its Paris Agreement in terms of sharing of information and communication related to climate change and World Heritage properties;
   * Developing, compiling and sharing good practice guidance and capacity building tools for climate vulnerability and risk assessment and developing and implementing climate mitigation and adaptation measures;
   * Facilitating sharing of scientific information and experience across States Parties through setting up of an online platform for effective implementation, monitoring and review of implementation of the Policy Document;
   * Identifying mechanisms to support needs and capacities of the Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and the Small Island Developing States (SIDS) to address climate change impacts.

# C. National-level implementation

1. Implementation of climate actions related to the enabling conditions (see Section III.A above) at the national-level could be supported by:
   * Identifying and accessing the resources needed from all sources through collaboration with government and corporate/private sectors;
   * Achieving coherence with other national policies by building synergies between the heritage sector and other sectors such as environment, urban and disaster risk management. This may include identification and mapping of relevant sectors which can collaborate and creation of shared data sources and benchmark methodologies;
   * Ensuring that national guidance on World Heritage and for cultural and natural heritage generally addresses climate change;
   * Developing pilot projects that promote good practices in climate action for World Heritage properties that are inclusive of diverse values and knowledge systems and disseminating these at international, national and property levels to demonstrate how World Heritage properties are assets to protect as well as resources to strengthen community adaptation, resilience and continuity.
2. Implementation of climate actions related to World Heritage Climate Action Goal 1 (Assessing Climate Risks) (see Section II.B above) at the national-level could be supported by:
   * Standardising and sharing data gathering across various World Heritage properties to facilitate identification and analysis of common hazards and impacts of climate change at national level;
   * Consistent with any World Heritage Committee standards and guidelines, developing effective processes for assessing the vulnerability of Outstanding Universal Value and other heritage values to climate change impacts, and evaluating the effectiveness of climate action measures implemented at the World Heritage properties in the Nomination process, Periodic Reports and the state of conservation reports;
   * Developing climate vulnerability and risk indicators and establishing baseline data for World Heritage properties at national level to assess and track Climate risks, as the first step in strengthening capacity to manage climate risks at all World Heritage properties. These can include the Climate Adaptation and Resilience indicators (under the Environment and Resilience thematic dimension) of the UNESCO’s Culture|2030 Indicators;
   * Supporting reassessment and adjustments in all stages of heritage practice including inventorying, documentation and monitoring, impact assessments, conservation and management planning, and risk assessment in view of the unprecedented, systemic threat posed by climate change.
3. Implementation of climate actions related to World Heritage Climate Action Goal 2 (Adaptation) (see Section II.B above) at the national level could be supported by:
   * Recognising and including World Heritage in National Adaptation Frameworks and other national policies for climate action in order to strengthen actions to adapt and build resilience to climate change, and to promote collaboration to ensure that adequate financial resources are made available to support property-level climate action, including investment in infrastructure for adaptation;
   * Working in partnership with relevant organisations, stakeholders and rightsholders in field activities to develop and implement adaptation strategies;

Sharing methodologies and tools, respecting traditional knowledge and methods;

* + Encouraging, relevant institutions to the extent possible and within the available resources, to monitor relevant climate parameters and contribute to preparing for and managing the inevitable uncertainties and complexities associated with climate change through various adaptation strategies.

1. Implementation of climate actions related to World Heritage Climate Action Goal 3 (Mitigation) (see Section II.B above) at the national level could be supported by:
   * Implementing precautionary approaches that pursue pathways that contribute to limiting global warming to 1.5°C, with no or limited overshoot in light of the CBDRRC principle;
   * Recognising and including World Heritage in national climate action plans and other national policies for climate action in order to strengthen actions to mitigate and to promote collaboration to ensure that adequate financial resources are made available to support property-level climate action, including investment in

infrastructure for mitigation;

* + Working in partnership with relevant organisations, stakeholders and rightsholders in field activities to develop and implement mitigation strategies;
  + Developing frameworks that identify and promote the co-benefits of climate action and heritage safeguarding and which reduce real and perceived tensions between climate action and safeguarding Outstanding Universal Value, for example through impact assessment tools, environmental and social standards and taxonomies which take into account the cultural and social dimension of climate action projects; as well as through planning processes and methodologies for proactively avoiding and mediating conflicts. Such frameworks may be particularly relevant in addressing proposed renewable energy projects (e.g. terrestrial and maritime “wind farms” energy infrastructure, transmission grids), carbon dioxide removal/capture projects, flood control schemes, changes in land-use, and the renovation of heritage buildings for energy efficiency.

1. Implementation of climate actions related to World Heritage Climate Action Goal 4 (Knowledge, Capacity Building and Awareness) (see Section II.B above) at the national level could be supported by:
   * Elaboration on the role of World Heritage in climate-resilient development pathways that strengthen sustainable development (including efforts to eradicate poverty and reduce inequalities) and promote mitigation of and adaptation to a changing climate.

# D. World Heritage property-level implementation

1. Implementation of climate actions related to World Heritage Climate Action Goal 1 (Assessing Climate Risks) (see Section II.B above) at the World Heritage property level could be supported by:
   * Undertaking climate vulnerability and risk assessments for World Heritage properties to assess potential impact on Outstanding Universal Value caused by projected climate change hazards and the impact on associated communities including:
     1. Acquiring data on climate related hazards, vulnerabilities and risks and other baseline information, including a current inventory of not only attributes of Outstanding Universal Value, but other relevant cultural and natural values,
     2. Developing strategies to reduce non-climatic stress factors on properties to enhance resilience of the property to climate change impacts.
2. Implementation of climate actions related to World Heritage Climate Action Goal 2 (Adaptation) (see Section II.B above) at the World Heritage property level could be supported by:
   * Developing and implementing climate adaptation strategies consistent with climate adaptation frameworks developed at the national level including:
     1. Integrating climate action measures (mitigation and adaptation) in site management systems and management plans, and reporting, monitoring and evaluating the effectiveness of these measures,
     2. Developing the capacity to access local climate scenarios (i.e. simulations of the future climate at local level) and incorporate the results into medium term planning and policy making for the property;
   * Prioritising monitoring of climate hazards, assessing and reducing climate risks and enhancing adaptive capacity at the property;
   * Implementing management practices that reduce the vulnerability and increase the resilience of World Heritage properties to existing non-climatic pressures and threats that will be exacerbated by climate change impacts, such as urbanisation and uncontrolled tourism;
   * Engaging with traditional knowledge holders and local communities to appreciate and apply community and indigenous values and understanding of climate change and adaptation, when formulating and implementing climate actions and priorities. 98. Implementation of climate actions related to World Heritage Climate Action Goal 3 (Mitigation) (see Section II.B above) at the World Heritage property level could be supported by:
   * Contributing to the establishment of carbon footprint systems that demonstrate measurable progress on quantifying and, where appropriate, reducing or otherwise offsetting any net greenhouse gas emissions associated with the property, including by engaging with relevant stakeholders and service providers in order to monitor, measure and reduce the GHG emissions associated with the property, including from tourism, land use and buildings.

99. Implementation of climate actions related to World Heritage Climate Action Goal 4 (Knowledge, Capacity Building and Awareness) (see Section II.B above) at the World Heritage property level could be supported by:

* Designed and implemented activities to improve diverse knowledge mobilisation, education, awareness raising, and human and institutional capacity in relation to the risks and responses arising from climate change impacts on World Heritage properties, including:

i) Using properties as observatories of climate change to support climate science, Indigenous Peoples’ knowledge systems and understanding of short-term and long-term environmental change,

i) Increasing messaging on climate change matters, ii) Showcasing case studies and better conservation practices related to climate action and climate change,

iii) Updating site interpretation by including climate change stories for increasing awareness and providing enhanced visitor experience of World Heritage; Enhancing climate action governance processes including by involving local communities closely in the processes of investigation of the impacts of climate change and the development of climate action strategies;

* Contributing knowledge, data and perspectives derived from the properties to broader climate policy processes through participation in appropriate local, regional and national climate planning processes and climate science initiatives, including interdisciplinary and transdisciplinary cooperation and knowledge coproduction.

# ANNEXES

## ANNEX I - GLOSSARY

The glossary contains definitions of concepts that have been used in the Policy Document. These are drawn from IPCC reports (2012 – “Special report on Managing the risks of extreme events and disasters to advance Climate Change adaptation” – SREX; 2018 – “Special report on the impacts of global warming of 1.5°C”; 2019 – “Special report on Climate Change and land”). It is hoped that these terms will understood by heritage sector to enable better communication and coordination with environment sector. The discrepancy between some of the terms such as mitigation used in heritage and defined in the glossary based on IPCC reports also need to be recognised.

**Adaptation**:

“In human systems, the process of adjustment to actual or expected climate and its effects, in order to moderate harm or exploit beneficial opportunities. In natural systems, the process of adjustment to actual climate and its effects; human intervention may facilitate adjustment to expected climate and its effects” (IPCC-2018) **Adaptation limits**:

“The point at which an actor’s objectives (or system needs) cannot be secured from intolerable risks through adaptive actions”. (IPCC-2018) **Adaptive capacity**:

“The ability of systems, institutions, humans and other organisms to adjust to potential damage, to take advantage of opportunities, or to respond to consequences”. (IPCC-2018) **Baseline scenario**:

“In much of the literature the term is also synonymous with the term business-as-usual (BAU) scenario, although the term BAU has fallen out of favour because the idea of business as usual in century-long socio-economic projections is hard to fathom. In the context of transformation pathways, the term baseline scenarios refers to scenarios that are based on the assumption that no mitigation policies or measures will be implemented beyond those that are already in force and/or are legislated or planned to be adopted. Baseline scenarios are not intended to be predictions of the future, but rather counterfactual constructions that can serve to highlight the level of emissions that would occur without further policy effort. Typically, baseline scenarios are then compared to mitigation scenarios that are constructed to meet different goals for greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, atmospheric concentrations or temperature change. The term baseline scenario is often used interchangeably with reference scenario and no policy scenario”. (IPCC-2018) **Carbon budget**:

“This term refers to three concepts in the literature: (1) an assessment of carbon cycle sources and sinks on a global level, through the synthesis of evidence for fossil-fuel and cement emissions, land- use change emissions, ocean and land CO2 sinks, and the resulting atmospheric CO2 growth rate. This is referred to as the global carbon budget; (2) the estimated cumulative amount of global carbon dioxide emissions that is estimated to limit global surface temperature to a given level above a reference period, taking into account global surface temperature contributions of other GHG and climate forcers; (3) the distribution of the carbon budget defined under (2) to the regional, national, or sub-national level based on considerations of equity, costs or efficiency”. (IPCC-2018) **Carbon footprint**:

“The process of storing carbon in a carbon pool” (IPCC-2018)

**Carbon sink**:

“A reservoir (natural or human, in soil, ocean, and plants) where a greenhouse gas, an aerosol or a precursor of a greenhouse gas is stored. Note that the UNFCCC Article 1.8 refers to a sink as any process, activity or mechanism which removes a greenhouse gas, an aerosol or a precursor of a greenhouse gas from the atmosphere”. (IPCC-2018) **Climate change**:

“Climate change refers to a change in the state of the climate that can be identified (e.g., by using statistical tests) by changes in the mean and/or the variability of its properties and that persists for an extended period, typically decades or longer. Climate change may be due to natural internal processes or external forcings such as modulations of the solar cycles, volcanic eruptions and persistent anthropogenic changes in the composition of the atmosphere or in land use. Note that the Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), in its Article 1, defines climate change as: “*a change of climate which is attributed directly or indirectly to human activity that alters the composition of the global atmosphere and which is in addition to natural climate variability observed over comparable time periods*.” The UNFCCC thus makes a distinction between climate change attributable to human activities altering the atmospheric composition and climate variability attributable to natural causes”. (IPCC-2018) **Climate risk**:

“In the context of the assessment of climate impacts, the term risk is often used to refer to the potential for adverse consequences of a climate-related hazard, or of adaptation or mitigation responses to such a hazard, on lives, livelihoods, health and wellbeing, ecosystems and species, economic, social and cultural assets, services (including ecosystem services), and infrastructure. Risk results from the interaction of vulnerability (of the affected system), its exposure over time (to the hazard), as well as the (climate-related) hazard and the likelihood of its occurrence”. (IPCC-2018) **Co-benefits**:

The positive effects that a policy or measure aimed at one objective might have on other objectives, thereby increasing the total benefits for society or the environment. Co-benefits are often subject to uncertainty and depend on local circumstances and implementation practices, among other factors. Co-benefits are also referred to as ancillary benefits. (IPCC-2018)

**Common but Differentiated Responsibilities and Respective Capabilities (CBDR-RC):**

“Common but Differentiated Responsibilities and Respective Capabilities (CBDR–RC) is a key principle in the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) that recognises the different capabilities and differing responsibilities of individual countries in tacking climate change. The principle of CBDR– RC is embedded in the 1992 UNFCCC. The convention states: “… the global nature of climate change calls for the widest possible cooperation by all countries and their participation in an effective and appropriate international response, in accordance with their common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities and their social and economic conditions.” Since then, the CBDR-RC principle has guided the UN climate negotiations.” (IPCC-2018)

## Ecosystem-based Approaches

“The ecosystem approach is a strategy for the integrated management of land, water and living resources that promotes conservation and sustainable use in an equitable way. Thus, the application of the ecosystem approach will help to reach a balance of the three objectives of the Convention: conservation; sustainable use; and the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilization of genetic resource”. (CBD, COP5 Decision V/6) **Enabling condition**:

“Conditions that affect the feasibility of adaptation and mitigation options, and can accelerate and scale-up systemic transitions that would limit temperature increase to 1.5°C and enhance capacities of systems and societies to adapt to the associated climate change, while achieving sustainable development, eradicating poverty and reducing inequalities. Enabling conditions include finance, technological innovation, strengthening policy instruments, institutional capacity, multi-level governance, and changes in human behaviour and lifestyles. They also include inclusive processes, attention to power asymmetries and unequal opportunities for development and reconsideration of values”. (IPCC-2018).

**Exposure**:

“The presence of people; livelihoods; species or ecosystems; environmental functions, services, and resources; infrastructure; or economic, social, or cultural assets in places and settings that could be adversely affected”. (IPCC-2018) **Extreme weather event**:

“An extreme weather event is an event that is rare at a particular place and time of year. Definitions of rare vary, but an extreme weather event would normally be as rare as or rarer than the 10th or 90th percentile of a probability density function estimated from observations. By definition, the characteristics of what is called extreme weather may vary from place to place in an absolute sense. When a pattern of extreme weather persists for some time, such as a season, it may be classed as an extreme climate event, especially if it yields an average or total that is itself extreme (e.g., drought or heavy rainfall over a season)”. (IPCC-2018) **Land use, Land use change and Forestry (LULUCF)**:

“In the context of national greenhouse gas (GHG) inventories under the UNFCCC, LULUCF is a GHG inventory sector that covers anthropogenic emissions and removals of GHG from carbon pools in managed lands, excluding non-CO2 agricultural emissions.” (IPCC-2018) **Life Cycle Assessment (LCA)**:

A Life Cycle Assessment involves the investigation and evaluation of the environmental impacts of a given product or service, based on the identification of energy and materials inputs and emissions released to the environment. In LCA, the environmental impacts are calculated over the entire lifetime of the product ‘from cradle-to-grave’ – hence the name ‘life cycle’. In the context of carbon mitigation, is used to quantify the emissions of products or services along the supply chain of the product or service.

**Maladaptation**:

Maladaptive actions (maladaptation) are actions that may lead to increased risk of adverse climate-related outcomes, including increased vulnerability to climate change, or diminished welfare, now or in the future. Maladaptation is usually an unintended consequence.

**Mitigation**:

This report uses the IPCC definition of mitigation: “A human intervention to reduce emissions or enhance the sinks of greenhouse gases”. (IPCC 2018). This is essentially the same sense in which the word was used in the 2007 World Heritage Committee Policy (“Mitigation: an anthropogenic intervention to reduce the sources or enhance the sinks of greenhouse gases (IPCC)”). Readers should not confuse this usage with the more general sense in which the word ‘mitigation’ is sometimes used in the heritage context (namely, measures to avoid, prevent, reduce or offset negative effects on Outstanding Universal Value or other values).

**Nature-based solutions (NbS):**

This report acknowledges that there still does not exist a multilaterally agreed definition on NbS. In the lack thereof, one of the possible definitions might be: “Actions to protect, sustainably manage, and restore natural or modified ecosystems, that address societal challenges effectively and adaptively, simultaneously providing human well-being and biodiversity benefits”. (IPBES-2019)

## Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs)

“A term used under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) whereby a country that has joined the Paris Agreement outlines its plans for reducing its emissions. Some countries’ NDCs also address how they will adapt to climate change impacts, and what support they need from, or will provide to, other countries to adopt low-carbon pathways and to build climate resilience. According to Article 4 paragraph 2 of the Paris Agreement, each Party shall prepare, communicate and maintain successive NDCs that it intends to achieve. In the lead up to 21st Conference of the Parties in Paris in 2015, countries submitted Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs). As countries join the Paris Agreement, unless they decide otherwise, this INDC becomes their first Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC).” (IPCC-2018) **Resilience**:

“The capacity of social, economic and environmental systems to cope with a hazardous event or trend or disturbance, responding or reorganising in ways that maintain their essential function, identity and structure, while also maintaining the capacity for adaptation, learning and transformation”. (IPCC-2018) **Risk**:

“The potential for adverse consequences where something of value is at stake and where the occurrence and degree of an outcome is uncertain”. (IPCC-2018) **Risk assessment**:

“The qualitative and/or quantitative scientific estimation of risks”. (IPCC-2018) **Risk management**:

“Plans, actions, strategies or policies to reduce the likelihood and/or consequences of risks or to respond to consequences”. (IPCC-2018) **Risk transfer**:

“The process of formally or informally shifting the financial consequences of particular risks from one party to another whereby a household, community, enterprise, or state authority will obtain resources from the other party after a disaster occurs, in exchange for ongoing or compensatory social or financial benefits provided to that other party”. (IPCC-2013) **Safeguard**:

In the context of the Policy Document, it refers to law, rules, or measures intended to prevent social and environmental systems from being harmed by climate mitigation and/or adaptation actions.

**Transformation**:

A change in the fundamental attributes of natural and human systems. Societal (social) transformation A profound and often deliberate shift initiated by communities toward sustainability, facilitated by changes in individual and collective values and behaviours, and a fairer balance of political, cultural, and institutional power in society. (IPCC-2018) **Transformative change**:

“A system wide change. This requires more than technological change to consideration of social and economic factors that with technology can bring about rapid change at scale”. (IPCC-2018)

**Uncertainty**:

A state of incomplete knowledge that can result from a lack of information or from disagreement about what is known or even knowable. It may have many types of sources, from imprecision in the data to ambiguously defined concepts or terminology, incomplete understanding of critical processes, or uncertain projections of human behaviour. Uncertainty can therefore be represented by quantitative measures (e.g. a probability density function) or by qualitative statements (e.g. reflecting the judgment of a team of experts). (IPCC-2018) **Vulnerability**:

“The propensity or predisposition to be adversely affected. Vulnerability encompasses a variety of concepts and elements including sensitivity or susceptibility to harm and lack of capacity to cope and adapt”. (IPCC-2018)

**ANNEX II - AREAS FOR FURTHER FOCUS REGARDING ADAPTATION**

## Overview

1. This Policy Document recommends that each State Party implements at national and/or other appropriate levels, all the necessary actions to have in place a comprehensive climate risk management framework that fosters adaptation and resilience building actions, and that are also synergistic, better coordinated with the local, subnational, national and international climate adaptation developments (See World Heritage Climate Action Goals 1 and 2).
2. Adaptation actions should be based on and guided, as appropriate, by traditional knowledge, knowledge of Indigenous Peoples and local knowledge systems. The importance of Indigenous Peoples’ and local communities’ knowledge for understanding impacts and designing and implementing appropriate adaptation action should be valued and utilised via a participatory process characterised by respect for the diversity of cultural expressions. Traditional methods and systems for preventing, conserving and addressing the negative impacts of climate change on World Heritage properties should be included in relevant climate policies.
3. States Parties are also encouraged to maximising the ‘signalling’ value and inspirational power of World Heritage properties to showcase effective adaptation practices.

## A. Assessing climate risks

1. The Policy Document is inclusive to all hazards that are directly and indirectly attributed to climate change, and related vulnerability factors of the heritage properties (physical, social, economic, institutional, etc.).
2. Climate change will alter the severity, frequency and spatial distribution of many types of climate-related hazards. In consequence, climate risk assessments should be based on predictions of future climate change impacts developed using recent and current observations as proxies for future change, integrated with a range of local climate scenarios (i.e. simulations of the future climate at local level) (see Section II.D.1 above). While these simulations have considerable uncertainty (there are several sources of uncertainty: development patterns of society, population, wealth distribution and GHG emissions levels), current methodologies yield results that are useful to medium term planning and policy making for World Heritage properties.
3. Climate–related hazards also serving as multipliers of pre-existing threats and vulnerabilities, it is increasingly difficult to minimise the exposure of heritage sites to a dangerous climate, and the assessment of heritage-climate vulnerability and implementation of options to reduce it are central to adaptation planning.
4. Responding to the unprecedented and systemic threat of climate change calls for adjustments in all stages of heritage practice. Climate change will require reassessments of many heritage methodologies including inventorying, assessments, documentation and monitoring, impact assessments conservation management planning and risk assessment.

## B. Climate risk management

1. Climate risk management incorporates all actions necessary to assess and manage the risks of a changing climate, considering:
   * The multiplicity of climate-related hazards, including both rapid and slow onset events:
     + ‘Rapid-onset’ events are short-lived, acute, intensive, recurrent, highly damaging and uncontrollable. They include extreme winds, hurricanes, typhoons, storm surge, extreme precipitation, hailstorms, flash Floods, landslides, heat waves, and wildfires. Climate change is expected to increase the frequency and intensity of many of these types of events through much of the world,
     + ‘Slow-onset’ events are long-lived, progressive and potentially permanent transitions that are less damaging in the short-term, but which may have profound consequences over the longer-term. They include Glacier melt, Sea Level Rise, acidification, desertification and changes in seasonality and species distribution;
   * Differences in exposure of heritage sites to those climate-related hazards;
   * How climate-related hazards exacerbate other hazards and stressors, often with negative outcomes for heritage sites;
   * The multidimensional factors of climate vulnerability at the human-environment system level (exposure, sensitivity and adaptive capacity) - or the combination of elements that made a heritage site more susceptible to be negatively affected;
   * The climate risks (or the combined likelihood and potential negative impacts to World Heritage properties) on attributes bearing the Outstanding Universal Value and local values, and including impacts on the economic, social, health, education, and well-being of associated communities (including effects on social cohesion);[[1]](#footnote-1)
   * Options for responding to climate-related risks, with continuing uncertainty about the severity and timing of climate-change impacts and with limits to the effectiveness of adaptation.
2. Climate risk management approaches can benefit from:
   * Partnering with relevant organisations, stakeholders and local community groups in field activities to develop and implement adaptation strategies; sharing methodologies and tools, respecting traditional knowledge and methods;
   * Pilot test and share good practices at regional, national and international levels to promote climate action at World Heritage properties through knowledge dissemination, networking and coordination;
   * Identifying regional (cross-State Party)/thematic actions such as promoting the development of risk and vulnerability maps for regions and sub-regions which overlay climate data and World Heritage property locations and operationalise such initiatives;
   * Developing frameworks for the successful negotiation of co-benefits and trade-offs of Climate adaptation and Outstanding Universal Value to identify and avoid potential maladaptation.
3. As it is fundamental to assess climate change impact in the state of conservation of the World Heritage property, new tools may be needed to address climate change preparedness, as well as identifying factors that can become threats that could ultimately impact on the Outstanding Universal Value of the property. World Heritage processes, such as Nomination, Periodic Reporting, Reactive Monitoring, need to be strengthened to support these outcomes, with special attention to the Operational Guidelines.

1. The integration of World Heritage within national and regional climate risk management approaches can support all necessary actions to strengthen national and local capacities to manage climate-related risks for heritage, as they can be understood now, and the more complex climate risk expected in the future. Whether dealing with actual potential negative risks and its corresponding impacts or climate-related disaster contexts, or future impacts associated with climate variability, extreme weather events and climate change, the essential challenge is both climate risk reduction and the maintenance (with possibly increase) in human and ecosystem’s resilience, including through the valorisation of traditional ecological knowledge.
2. States Parties are encouraged to promote a synergistic implementation of existing international policies and tools from various sectors like SDGs, Sendai framework, biodiversity conventions and agreements, Paris Agreement, New Urban Agenda etc. for a comprehensive approach towards climate adaptation and its mainstreaming on World Heritage processes.
3. Elements of adaptation planning relevant to World Heritage properties can include anticipatory risk management (ensuring that future heritage management reduces rather than increases climate risk), compensatory risk management (actions to mitigate the negative impacts associated with existing climate risk) and reactive climate risk management (ensuring that risk is not reconstructed after climate-related impacts, including disaster events). Moreover, measurers will need to consider both potential impacts on the Outstanding Universal Value of the properties, and, where relevant, the related socio-economic and environmental systems, before decisions are made.
4. At the national level, States Parties to the World Heritage Convention should develop and implement integrated climate risk management strategies, plans and programmes, as these can ultimately increase the coordination among the disparate institutional and administrative mechanisms, projects, human and financial resources currently applied to climate adaptation and disaster risk management.

## C. Baseline information

1. Data on climate related hazards, vulnerabilities and risks should be acquired, managed and updated by the responsible agencies and consequently shared with those responsible for managing World Heritage properties. Managers of World Heritage properties must have access to relevant data and modelling, and the capacity to collect and process data so they can build climate risk models.
2. More appropriate adaptation actions can be selected and applied if there is baseline information, that includes:
   * A current inventory of not only attributes of Outstanding Universal Value but other relevant cultural and natural values;
   * Knowledge of current and projected climate related hazards;
   * Understanding key social, physical, economic, environmental, and institutional and factors that all together determine the vulnerability of heritage properties to those hazards;
   * Understanding of the potential direct and indirect Impacts (climate risks); and
   * Understanding the type of heritage at risk (movable, immovable and intangible). 17. It is essential that heritage managers assess climate risks that adequately inform adaptation. These should be undertaken at macro-scale to gain a broad overview at a regional level, and micro-place level, which tends to be holistic and considers the sitespecific dynamics of hazards, vulnerabilities and potential /observed negative impacts.
3. Considering that multiple resources will be required for adaptation activities, heritage property managers need to properly assess the costs, benefits of climate adaptation strategies and, to ensure resources are allocated responsibly.
4. A key complementary method that heritage sites managers can implement, are Adaptation Capacity Assessments. This type of assessment builds on the climate risk assessments and evaluates the existing capacity to address those risks. Depending on the context, it helps to identify gaps and strengths of existing heritage sites management to effectively implement climate adaptation strategies.
5. Recognition of diverse interests, circumstances, social-cultural contexts, and expectations can benefit climate risk based–decision making processes.

## D. Damage and loss of Outstanding Universal Value

1. This Policy Document encourages every State Party to do all it can to implement sitebased adaptation, to the utmost of its own resources and with any international assistance and co-operation which it may be able to obtain, including efforts of other States Parties to implement a precautionary approach.
2. Although adaptation to a changing climate will often result in adjustments that are within a given heritage system’s adaptive limits, completely preventing all projected impacts of climate change on every World Heritage property may not be possible, and in some cases damage to and loss of attributes of Outstanding Universal Value as a result of climate change may still result.
3. Acknowledging that completely preventing all projected impacts of climate change on every World Heritage property may not be possible, the impact of such loss will need to be fully assessed and evaluated by the World Heritage Committee who will need to consider whether Outstanding Universal Value has been completely or partially lost.
4. Strategies to avert, minimise and address damage and loss are crucial to plan for and manage potential loss of attributes of Outstanding Universal Value in World Heritage properties. There exists a range of approaches and instruments to develop damage and loss strategies associated with the impacts of climate change. The challenge is to identify which strategies are more appropriate for World Heritage properties, not only to the type of climate risks but also to the social, environmental, economic, geographical, landscape and institutional context of the properties for which Outstanding Universal Value may be a risk of being irretrievably damaged or lost (see second Guiding Principle in Section I.C).

## E. Managing for Resilience

1. Improving adaptive capacity and building climate resilience could be supported by reducing non-climate sources of stress on World Heritage properties. Consideration and management of existing non-climatic pressures should be included in adaptation plans. Doing this acknowledges that climate change will exacerbate existing pressures such as urbanisation, invasive species, pollution and uncontrolled tourism. Management approaches for these non-climatic stresses will need to be responsive and regularly reviewed to account for a changing climate (see World Heritage Climate Action Goal 2 above).
2. Management approaches for World Heritage properties should be proactive rather than reactive to allow them to better address the cumulative nature of multiple impacts. Property managers should contemplate immediate actions to address existing pressures, including ‘no regret-policy’ actions. Doing this has the dual benefit of reducing vulnerability and increasing the resilience of properties to existing non-climate sources of stress, and also reducing their vulnerability to climate change related stresses.

**ANNEX III – AREAS FOR FURTHER FOCUS REGARDING MITIGATION**

## Overview

1. This Policy Document recommends that each State Party implements at national and/or other appropriate levels, all the necessary actions to have in place a comprehensive climate mitigation framework, that fosters synergies, better coordination and enhance effective implementation, of the local, subnational, national and international climate mitigation developments since the adoption of the Paris Agreement (see Section II.B above).
2. Climate mitigation responses of the World Heritage Convention to the threat of climate change should be based on the most recent scientific and political developments, and therefore take advantage of the body of knowledge developed to understand Green House Gas (GHG) emissions in World Heritage properties and the interventions needed to reduce those emissions and effectively decarbonise the Heritage sector (see World Heritage Climate Action Goal 3).
3. Acknowledging that there is significant progress in the international community on the technical frameworks required to accomplish climate mitigation goals, and also taking into consideration the IPCC´s GHG emissions sectors, this Policy Document frames the climate mitigation recommendations in four categories: Built environment, Land use management,Life cycle assessment, and Tourism management (see Section II.D.3 above).

## A. Built environment

1. The IPCC 1.5 °C Special Report (2018) makes clear that the built environment, including the entire building and construction supply chain, must decarbonise. In consequence, this Policy Document recognises that mitigation measures for the built environment within World Heritage propertiesshould aim to assess and reduce their carbon footprint, with special attention to demand for electricity and other forms of energy that are required to deliver energy services for buildings.
2. Actions for climate mitigation of the built environment should avoid negative impacts on heritage values and be consistent with the obligations of States Parties under the Convention to preserve the Outstanding Universal Value of properties. Among the options to consider are:
   * Retrofitting of historical buildings to decrease energy consumption where possible, recognising that thermal massing and other features of some traditional building systems are inherently efficient, making wholesale energy retrofitting unnecessary and even wasteful; • Using traditional passive measures in historical buildings as strategies to reduce energy consumption;
   * Using Life cycle assessment (LCA) methodologies for the selection of replacement materials requiring less energy to produce, and thus emitting less GHG;
   * Promoting knowledge of the appropriate use of new technologies for the rehabilitation of historical buildings for energy efficiency and to reduce GHG emissions;
   * Guarding against insensitive retrofitting and maladapted mitigation strategies that fail to understand how older buildings ‘behave’ and can degrade traditional climate- friendly features, waste materials and damage heritage values.
3. Considering national circumstances, this Policy Document recommends that States Parties adopt a carbon footprint target for World Heritage properties in connection with the World Heritage Climate Action Goals. This will allow heritage managers to assess in a scientific and robust way progress towards the decarbonisation of the heritage sector.

## B. Land-use management

1. IPCC´s 1.5 °C Special Report (2018) and Climate and Land Report (2019) find that limiting global warming to 1.5°C would require rapid and far-reaching transitions in the way countries use land, specifically to minimise emissions associated with land use change.
2. Heritage properties, particularly natural properties, are among those places that can significantly contribute to climate mitigation by: (i) safeguarding the natural carbon sinks; (ii) when feasible, increasing carbon sequestration in natural systems. Such approaches should adhere to strict environmental and social safeguards and consider carbon storage permanence.
3. Considering national circumstances, this Policy Document recommends the adoption of two mitigation targets for natural World Heritage properties:
   * No net loss of the natural carbon sinks present in World Heritage properties (by 2030): the earth’s natural carbon sinks are also places of exceptional importance for biodiversity conservation, and are facing major threats. The carbon stored in those ecosystems is fundamental to achieve the 1.5°C Climate target and should be a priority for natural properties;
   *  Net GHG emissions from land use change are reduced to zero (by 2030): IPCC states that it is one of the most important sources of GHG emissions. Consequently, tackling land use change is imperative to address climate change.

## C. Life cycle assessment

1. For the World Heritage sector, another way to assess the different types of GHG emissions is by applying Life cycle assessment (LCA). This is a tool widely used among IPCC reports to assess environmental impacts of a system by accounting for all emissions along the full value chain and over the full life cycle. LCA can investigate and compare the potential carbon footprint of products and services, by understanding the mass and energy flows throughout production, use, and disposal. These flows are then translated into environmental indicators such as greenhouse gas emissions.
2. Utilising the competencies of heritage properties management, LCA methodologies can be used to provide systematic evaluation of the carbon footprint caused throughout the life cycle of products or services from raw material extraction to waste treatment, and to scientifically assess a baseline, and possible carbon reduction targets and future heritage-management practices that support climate mitigation objectives. Where possible, properties are encouraged to conduct environmental analyses of site operations, services, events and exhibitions and identify energy-saving opportunities; to adopt ‘green’ procurement (energy, waste and water), and to emphasise green products, services and business models.

## D. Tourism

1. As one of the world’s largest industries, tourism’s carbon footprint is an expanding component of global GHG emissions, with tourism to World Heritage properties being a highly visible component.
2. At the same time, World Heritage destinations, if appropriately managed through sustainable tourism strategies, can generate positive economic and social benefits for local communities[[2]](#footnote-2) . Tourism can raise visitors’ understanding of different history, cultures and environments and has the potential to promote empathy with communities managing the impacts of climate change on their World Heritage properties. Tourism destinations also have the opportunity of demonstrating and publicising climate impacts and sustainability practices.
3. Among the interaction between climate change and tourism at World Heritage properties, States Parties, in collaboration with World Heritage sites managers and other stakeholders, can undertake the following actions:
   * Develop and implement methodologies for monitoring and measuring the GHG emissions caused by tourism at World Heritage properties, including through Life cycle assessment, and identify carbon-saving measures (for example, energy efficient visitor infrastructure);
   * Work with the tourism sector at different levels to explore options for determining accountability for carbon mitigation of the GHG emissions associated with the contributing service components of the tourism industry (for example, aviation, hospitality etc.) attributable to World Heritage tourism;
   * Consider alternatives for offsetting of GHG emissions associated with tourism at World Heritage properties. It is fundamental that options considered for offsetting (for example certified carbon credits) adhere to strict social and environmental safeguards.

## ANNEX IV - AREAS FOR FURTHER FOCUS REGARDING KNOWLEDGE SHARING, CAPACITY BUILDING AND AWARENESS

Drawn from Section I(D)(21) of the 2006 Strategy

1. The importance of education and capacity building for enhancing climate action has been recognised in the 2015 Paris Agreement (Article 12). The World Heritage Convention and its processes also consider these factors as important for the effective management and conservation of World Heritage. Indeed, strengthening of capacity building is important for dealing with effects of climate change as well as for good communication and awareness programmes.
2. The Policy Document therefore draws the attention of all actors of the World Heritage system on the crucial role of knowledge sharing, capacity building and awareness for successful climate actions (see Section II.D.4).
3. Furthermore, World Heritage Climate Action Goal 4 (see Section II.B) highlights that by 2030, States Parties should have developed and implemented activities aimed at improving education, awareness raising, and human and institutional capacity in relation to the risks and responses related to climate change impacts on World Heritage properties, including programmes designed to promote these properties as exemplars of climate action.
4. Mobilizing public and political support for climate action inside and outside World Heritage properties is essential[[3]](#footnote-3). This has to range from local to regional and global approaches and involve a variety of measures: workshops, exhibitions and expositions, media campaigns, audio-visual material and popular publications which link the global phenomenon of climate change to the local and regional contexts.

## A. Global-level actions (World Heritage Convention)

5. At the global level, the Secretariat of the World Heritage Convention (the UNESCO World Heritage Centre) is encouraged to implement knowledge sharing, capacity building and awareness activities, such as:

* Informing the UNFCCC Secretariat and its Parties of the impacts of climate change on World Heritage in order to include these into their guidelines for national communications;
* Establishing cooperation with the IPCC Secretariat in order to:
  1. Assess the existing and potential impacts of climate change on World Heritage, ii) Identify opportunities to mention issues related to World Heritage in the future Assessment Reports;
* Ensuring that capacity building activities on climate risk assessments, reporting, adaptation and mitigation strategies are coordinated with the UNESCO World Heritage Centre, the Advisory Bodies, other international organisations and secretariats of other conventions;

* Overseeing the organisation of international and regional workshops to:
  1. Share the knowledge, experience, ii) Establish networking among States Parties on addressing climate change impacts on World Heritage;
* Taking advantage of the World Heritage global network, develop communication strategies to inform the public and policy makers on climate action for World Heritage properties and build public and political support to address climate change impacts;
* Promoting and sharing good practices on climate action for World Heritage properties among States Parties.

## C. State Party-/Property-level actions

1. States Parties and managers of World Heritage properties are encouraged to implement knowledge sharing, capacity building and awareness activities, such as: • Collecting information and establish national level database on the past and existing impacts of climate change on World Heritage properties;
   * Promoting the development of risk and vulnerability maps at national level which overlay climate data and World Heritage property locations;
   * Providing information to decision-makers, stakeholders, local communities, users and managers of the properties, and other heritage specialists about the existing and potential impacts of climate change on properties, management responses, possible technical and financial assistance, existing networks and institutions from heritage and climate sectors and various capacity building activities;
   * Promoting and sharing of good practices on integrating climate action in conservation and management of World Heritage properties;
   * Encouraging managers of World Heritage properties to provide feed-back based on their experience by developing case studies on good practices and lessons learnt and share these with other managers of properties;
   * Encouraging academic institutions to share their research on existing and potential impacts of climate change including on social and demographic changes in relation to World Heritage properties. Furthermore, they should promote and encourage interdisciplinary projects and data synthesis to improve links between heritage research fields and other areas of climate science.
2. In addition, World Heritage properties can also support climate science in several ways, including by:
   * Using palaeoenvironmental climate data from heritage sites, museums and other curated collections to explore climate trends and shifting climatic baselines;
   * Collating and synthesising existing palaeoenvironmental and archaeological data (from heritage sites, museums and other curated collections) to assess past baselines and tipping points of ecological and social change;
   * Promoting better understanding of traditional knowledge in design, construction, materials and management practices in the light of climate change and assessing their effectiveness in current context as the basis for developing proposals for adapting them to cope with climate change;
   * Researching and documenting current and recent traditional land management and maintenance processes, particularly related to water management techniques and community participation;
   * Using archaeological data and other information from heritage places, museums and other curated collections to identify and explore past human impacts on environments over short, medium and long periods and at local, regional and global scales;
   * Exploring application of past adaptation and mitigation techniques to climate and landscape change, including agriculture and animal husbandry, architecture and land-use patterns, subsistence strategies, and use of material culture.

1. The 2019 ICOMOS report “*The Future of Our Pasts: Engaging Cultural Heritage in Climate Action*” contains one matrix of climate drivers (e.g. temperature and precipitation changes, climate- influenced wildfires, changes in seasonality, etc) as well as some compounding related stressors (e.g. pollution and ocean acidification) correlated to resulting impacts on six major cultural heritage typologies. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. At its 36th session (Saint-Petersburg, 2012), the World Heritage Committee adopted the “World Heritage and Sustainable Tourism Programme” (Decision **36 COM 5E**), which represents a new approach based on dialogue and stakeholder cooperation where planning for tourism and heritage management is integrated at a destination level, the natural and cultural assets are valued and protected, and appropriate tourism developed. See <http://whc.unesco.org/en/tourism/> [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. See paragraph 11 of Decision **29 COM 7Ba** (Durban, 2005), by which the World Heritage Committee indicated that “the results about climate change affecting World Heritage properties [should] reach the public at large, in order to mobilize political support for activities against climate change and to safeguard in this way the livelihood of the poorest people of our planet.” [↑](#footnote-ref-3)