



Climate Heritage
N E T W O R K

Imagining and Championing Climate Resilient Futures

The Climate Heritage Network
2022-24 Action Plan

'We commit to strengthening efforts to address climate change and support communities in achieving the decarbonization goals and other ambitions of the Paris Agreement, emphasizing that arts, culture and heritage (including sites and landscapes, institutions and collections as well as creativity, intangible heritage, traditional ways of knowing and practices) constitute an invaluable resource to help communities reduce GhG emissions and strengthen adaptive capacity, even while the risks to those resources from climate impacts must also be addressed.'

-CHN Memorandum of Understanding, Article II

April 2022

| Climate Heritage Network Steering Committee 2022-24 | | |
|---|---|--|
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| Representatives | | |
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| Architecture Discipline, Khulna University, Bangladesh | Khandoker Mahfuz ud Darain, PhD. | Professor |
| California Office of Historic Preservation (USA) | Julianne Polanco | Director |
| Ecomusée Tata Somba (Benin) | Ibrahim Tchan | Directeur and Co-founder |
| Erminia Sciacchitano, PhD (Ministry of Culture of Italy) | (Independent Expert) | Minister's Cabinet – International relations |
| Goody Clancy (USA) | Lori Ferriss, AIA, PE, LEED AP BD+C | Director of Sustainability and Climate Action |
| Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage (INTACH)(India) | Dr Parul Munjal | Director, INTACH Heritage Academy |
| Iniciativa Patrimonio y Cambio Climático (Argentina) | Prof Mauro Gabriel García Santa Cruz | Coordinator |
| International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions | Gerald Leitner | Secretary General |
| ICOM - International Council of Museums | Dr Peter Keller | Director General |
| Julie's Bicycle (UK) | Alison Tickell | Director |
| National Trust (UK) | Imogen Ann Wood | National Heritage & Climate Consultant |
| Pravali Vangeti (CHN Youth Forum) | (Independent Expert) | |
| Union of Concerned Scientists (USA) | Adam Markham | Acting Director for Climate and Energy |

Background

2022 marks the CHN's third full year of operation. It was October 2019 when advocates from around the world came together in Edinburgh, UK in search of new ways to expand their impact at the intersection of culture and climate change. They established the CHN, not as a new organisation but as a true network, a voluntary coalition of diverse collaborators who believe that as culture-climate advocates, they are stronger together. Firm in the conviction that climate is a core culture issue, and that culture is a core climate issue, the Members created the CHN to have a place to connect, learn, exchange, and coordinate with each other.

A common concern was that the immense potential of culture and heritage to drive climate action and support just transitions towards low carbon, climate-resilient futures was going untapped. The CHN's first Action Plan was designed to help dismantle barriers to realising this potential. Released at the 2019 UN Climate Conference (COP25) in Madrid and dubbed the Madrid-to-Glasgow Arts, Culture & Heritage Climate Action Plan, it kicked off two years of culture-based climate action by six CHN Working Groups that culminated in November 2021 at COP26 in Glasgow. The Plan's outputs have been collected in a new, online Climate Heritage Resource Library.

The motto of the 2019-21 Action Plan was 'Mobilising Arts, Culture and Heritage for Climate Action.' This reflected the consensus in 2019 that priority needed to be placed on awakening more culture colleagues to the imperatives of the climate crisis. While much work remains to be done, indicators show that more cultural voices than ever have now been galvanized for climate action. This progress, the CHN believes, is sufficient to warrant a change in focus.

The CHN's 2022-24 Action Plan reflects a new, more outward-looking, more transformative approach. It focuses on the growing number of culture voices that are mobilized for climate action and seeks to help them help people and communities accelerate the far-reaching transitions needed to hold global warming to 1.5°C and to adapt to the changes in climate humans have already caused. In short, it aims to amplify the power of arts, culture and heritage to help people imagine and realise low-carbon, climate resilient futures.

'... the scarcity of social imaginaries capable of conceiving plausible forms of living without dependence on fossil fuels is not just a climate change problem. Rather, it is intimately tied to an "epistemological monoculture" that has impoverished the collective global capacity to imagine and realize forms of living not dependent upon exploitation of people and natural "resources".'

– Stoddard, I., et al. (October 2021). *Three Decades of Climate Mitigation: Why Haven't We Bent the Global Emissions Curve?. Annual Review of Environment and Resources*

Climate Heritage Network 2022-24 Action Plan **Unified Theory of Changeⁱ**

Empowering People to Imagine and Realise Climate Resilient Futures Through Culture - from Arts to Heritage

Climate action (particularly in industrialised societies) suffers from a pervasive failure to imagine desirable ways of living not wedded to the carbon economy and the systems that support it. Climate planning too often focuses on a narrow suite of technological solutions to the exclusion of less-easy-to-quantify dimensions. This includes a failure to fully engage with the socio-economic systems that have helped cause climate change and the ongoing consequences of these systems on lives and livelihoods (both past and present). This failure perpetuates an incrementalist approach to climate action that is falling far short of the rapid and transformative change needed to hold global warming to 1.5C ° and avoid climatic tipping points that can result in irreversible losses and damages to the planet, its peoples, and their cultures and heritage.ⁱⁱ

Culture is one of these less-easy-to-quantify dimensions. It is an indispensable enabling condition to transformative climate action and climate-resilient sustainable developmentⁱⁱⁱ --- but the intersections are complex. Culture is both part of the cause and part of the response to climate change. On the one hand, the historical and socio-economic forces of colonialism and globalism have spread 'petrocultures' and 'carbonscapes' across the earth.^{iv} The heritage of the Anthropocene. The ideologies of extraction and exploitation of both people and nature have resulted in enduring inequity and injustice, an ethical imperative which must be addressed if we are to avoid further conflict and damage.

On the other hand, traditional knowledge and landscapes that pre-date (or works independently of) the fossil fuel era can point the way to post-carbon living. The worldviews held by Indigenous Peoples and local communities that were never co-opted by modern take-make-waste approaches offer counterpoints to unsustainable paradigms of 'progress.' Artistic and imaginative tools support transformative reinterpretation of today's carbonscapes and their accompanying mindsets. A new culture for the Novacene.^v

This Action Plan posits that change happens when culture, from art to heritage, is used to empower people to imagine and realise low-carbon, just, climate resilient futures, especially through rights-based, place-based, demand-side, and people-centred approaches. Principles of equity and climate justice are fundamental to every aspect of this Action Plan.

This Action Plan seeks to shape that change by connecting Climate Heritage Network members to each other and key partners across sectors in support of their work to safeguard and champion those

elements of art, culture and heritage that point the way to circular, regenerative ways of living not dependent on exploiting people and nature, and to become accomplices with Indigenous Peoples and others bearing witness to these lifeways, while challenging and interpreting those elements that have helped cause the climate emergency. It also seeks to articulate a framework in which cultural actors and operators can build common cause with intersectional interests, linking culture to climate justice including, for example, racial and gender justice, in ways that bolster climate action and climate responsive sustainable development.

‘Culture and heritage are vitally important aspects of our lives and resources influencing how our communities and societies adapt to climate change’

– Dr Hoesung Lee, Chair, Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, at the International Co-Sponsored Meeting on Culture, Heritage and Climate Change launch event (December 2021)

Goals of the Climate Heritage Network for 2022-24

The goals of the Climate Heritage Network for calendar years 2022-24 are:

- **Increasing Culture-Based Climate Action:** To increase the quantity and quality of culture-based Climate Action at local, regional, national, and international scales and across sectors, emphasising the power of arts, culture and heritage to help people imagine and realise low-carbon, just and fair, climate resilient futures, especially through rights-based, place-based, demand-side, and people-centred action, and the need for approaches that distinguish between the elements of culture and heritage that are part of the cause of climate change versus those that are part of the response, and which undertake to challenge the former while championing the later.
- **Transform International Climate Policy via Culture:** To transform international climate policy (including climate science policy) by using culture and heritage to embed in policymaking social imaginaries of low-carbon, just and fair, climate resilient living, both to improve the efficacy of climate planning and action, and to support local arts, cultural, and heritage voices by helping to deliver climate change policy and funding frameworks that valorise their work, while encouraging attention to climate justice in arts and culture practice.

CHN Goal 1: Increasing Culture-Based Local Climate Action

In 2022-24, the Climate Heritage Network will work on behalf of and through its Members to increase the quantity and quality of arts, culture and heritage-based Climate Action at local, regional, national, and international scales and across sectors, in the following areas:

- Adaptation
- Mitigation (e.g., Greenhouse Gas (GHG) reduction)
- Planning for Loss and Damage
- Climate Empowerment and Raising Ambition to Act on Climate
- Climate Justice and Just Transition

See **Annex I** for a short elaboration of each of these areas.

Goal 1 Strategies

The CHN will accomplish Goal 1 by:

- Developing **'quality principles'** for culture-based climate action (that is, a set of better practices for designing and implementing culture-based climate action, e.g., that such projects be science-based, connected to broader climate efforts, and inclusive. The work will seek to advance the CHN's Theory of Change, including encouraging (1) adopting approaches for differentiating and 'hospicing' toxic heritage; (2) nourishing an art ecosystem that is locally rooted, non-extractive, and joined-up to climate action; and (3) Strengthening the Cultural Rights Perspective.^{vi} Final Quality principles would be delivered by end of 2023. A possible companion project is to launch a Climate Action training programme for cultural organisations/agencies (and/or a culture training programme for climate organisations/agencies).

(Who: Quality Principles Working Group including as Steering Committee Leads: García, Munjal, Turvey, Tickell, Wood)

- **Developing and promoting tools** to help CHN members more effectively use culture, from art to heritage, to empower people to imagine and realise low-carbon, climate resilient futures, especially through rights based, place-based, demand-side, and people-centred approaches. The CHN will focus on promoting the tools, resources and wisdom created by its Members and by others as appropriate, as well as developing or seeding the development of new tools where gaps exist.

- Launch of Member Forum on the Online Member Platform to allow information exchange among CHN. *(Who: CHN Secretariat)*
- Promoting the tools/resources created under the Madrid-to-Glasgow Action Plan and encouraging creation of follow-on tools, including:
 - Develop, promote and popularize the practice of Building Recycling and Retrofit as a critical means to achieve required carbon reduction; embed the CARE tool in practice *(Who: CHN Working Group 3 (Coordinators: Stephanie Phillips and Mark Huck; WG3 coordinators); SC Reps: Elefante, Ferriss)*
 - Phase 2 of Heritage in Climate Planning project *(Who: CHN Working Group 4 (Project Leads: Paloma Guzman, Cathy Daly); SC Rep: Darain)*
 - Mainstreaming culture into the implementation of the 2030 SDG agenda via public Awareness (SDG 13 Target 13.3); promote lessons of the WG5/UCLG report on the role of culture in climate resilient sustainable development . *(Who: Jordi Pascal/UCLG; SC Lead: Quaedvlieg-Mihailovic)*
- Launch of a CHN YouTube Channel and companion webpage to collect and organise online CHN-Related video resources including prior presentations and other resources. *(Who: Steering Committee Leads: Polanco, Miller)*
- Supporting Members' Self-Directed Initiatives. Work with coordinators of 2021 WGs to address what worked and didn't work and develop guidelines/tips for effective climate heritage collaboration and then create template for member-led collaborations that allow CHN to crowdsource work. *(Who: Steering Committee Lead: Fluck).*

(Who: Tools Working Group including as Steering Committee Leads: Miller, Darain, Turvey, Wood, Fluck, Elefante, Ferriss, Quaedvlieg-Mihailovic)

- Design and launch **Culture Initiative of the Race to Resilience** (and parallel goals under MGPCA Resilience Pathway). The RTR aims to catalyse a step-change in global ambitions to build the resilience of 4 billion people by 2030. The CHN's RTR Partner Initiative will support this goal by catalysing 200 cities and regions to offer culture-based strategies to help vulnerable groups and communities become more resilience to climate risks. Project will include articulation of an illustrative menu of culture-based resilience strategies; encouragement for adopting strategies; and metrics for measuring impacts. A focus on Locally Led Adaptation (LLA) and climate equity and justice will be paramount.

(Who: Race to Resilience Culture Initiative Cabinet. Co-Chair: Polanco. Steering Committee Leads: Darain, Turvey, Ferriss, Tickell, McGuire, Miller, Munjal + Hyslop, Piplani)

The Parties to the Paris Agreement ... emphasize 'the important role of indigenous peoples' and local communities' culture and knowledge in effective action on climate change, and urges Parties to actively involve indigenous peoples and local communities in designing and implementing climate action'

–COP26 Glasgow Climate Pact, Para 93 (2021)

CHN Goal 2: Transform International Climate Policy via Culture

In 2022-24, the Climate Heritage Network will work on behalf of and through its Members to transform international climate policy and science by using culture and heritage to embed into policy design social imaginaries of plausible forms of living without dependence on fossil fuels, both to improve the efficacy of climate planning and action, and to support local cultural voices by helping to deliver climate change policy and funding frameworks that valorise their work.

Strategies

Strategy 1: The CHN will select up to 11 specific policy areas/processes in which to engage. One or more CHN Members will be selected to serve as Issue Leads. Issue leads are asked to take the knowledge and perspective of the culture sector and help the CHN contribute that to one or more specific climate policy processes. Issue lead duties include: (1) familiarising themselves with their issue/process, and (2) helping the CHN determine at least **one** concrete step to take in advance of COP27 and helping to guide the CHN in that step. Emphasis is placed on leveraging the connections and engagement made by CHN members in 2021, including via COP26. Attention will be paid to coordination with Working Groups and across issues.

Policy Areas and Policy Processes:

- **Mitigation/NDCs**
 - COP26 requested all nations (i.e., Parties) to revisit and strengthen the 2030 targets in their nationally determined contributions as necessary to align with the Paris Agreement temperature goal by the end of 2022. The CHN would seek to mainstream culture and heritage into these updated NDCs being delivered for COP27. *(Who: WG4, Cathy Daly, Paloma Guzman)(SC Lead: Tickell)*

- **Buildings and Infrastructure**

- Participate in work of Global Alliance for Building and Construction (GlobalABC), including potential new historic rehabilitation category in the Construction21 awards. Work is parallel to engagement in the buildings elements of the Marrakech Partnership for Global Climate Action (MGPCA) Human Settlements *Pathway* (Who: *Elefante with support from Historic England. SC Leads: Tchan, Ferris, Rim Kelouaze + Task Team*)

- Engage with Architecture2030 working together on shifting from a build-first mindset. Operationalizing Whole Life Carbon Accounting (WLCA) by linking operational carbon reductions to embodied carbon investments. Understanding true sustainability. We have the needed know-how and technology and must now focus on aligning policy and economics to support decarbonization. (Who: *Carl Elefante, with linkages to WG3*).

- **Waste and Consumption**

Promote and implement new cultural heritage targets in the UN's MGPCA Human Settlements Pathway on waste and consumption including:

- Engage with Historic Environment Scotland's Engine Shed to promote and highlight circular economy best practices

- Identify heritage and culture organizations actively advancing waste reduction or circular economy through a heritage lens or with a heritage component to eventually form a workgroup/task force/other to advance integration of culture/heritage into circular economy policies and practice at a global scale. Engage with Ellen MacArthur Foundation.

- Promote and contribute to updated revisions/international adaptation of Circular Heritage Toolkit.

- Partnership with Architects Climate Action Network (UK) to partner on circular economy policy advancement.

(Who: *Chris Wiebe, National Trust for Canada; Stephanie Phillips, City of San Antonio; Susan Ross, Carleton University*)

- **Food and Agriculture**

- Koronivia joint work on agriculture -- conclusions, as well as a 'roadmap' of what the Koronivia process will look like going forward, will now be debated at the 56th session of the subsidiary bodies in June 2022. Key issue is to support inclusion of a reference to 'agroecology.' Build potential connection to GIAHAS. (Who: *Steering Committee Lead: Arias*)

- **Adaptation and Resilience**

- Mainstream culture into the new two-year Glasgow–Sharm el-Sheikh work programme on the global goal on adaptation (new global standards to help countries measure and track adaptation). (Who: *R2R Cabinet*)

- Mainstream culture into national adaptation communications being submitted in accordance with decision 9/CMA.1 ahead of COP27 so as to provide timely input to the global stocktake [follow up from G20]. (Who: *WG4 or Special Working Group on G20 Follow-up?*)

- Mainstream culture into National Adaptation Plans. (Who: *WG4 and R2R Cabinet*)

- Addressing climate change impacts on culture and cultural and natural heritage must be accelerated at all levels, with focus on better modelling, vulnerability assessment, and transfer to action including resilience building, disaster risk reduction and adaptation planning, and through a precautionary approach that delivers the emissions reduction needed to reach a 1.5-degree Celsius pathway.

- Engage with Greek initiative must be supported and research on, and practical actions for, effective protection of people's culture and of cultural (Who: *Quaedvlieg-Mihailovic*)
 - Follow up to CVI-Africa: promoting science-based, community-led, values-driven vulnerability work. EU Horizon and/or Nat Geo. (Who: *Steering Committee Leads: Darain, Markham*)
- **Education, Training and Public Awareness**

Engage with the new 10-year 'Glasgow work programme on Action for Climate Empowerment' adopted at COP26 regarding climate education, training, public awareness, public participation, public access to information and international cooperation on climate change) (Who: *Steering Committee Leads: Sciacchitano, Vangeti, Munjal, Tchan, McGuire*)
 - **Loss and Damage, Migration, Displacement, and Human Mobility**
 - Engage with Warsaw Mechanism Expert Groups, especially expert group on non-economic losses and the task force on displacement.
 - Provide culture inputs into the new Glasgow Dialogue between Parties to discuss the arrangements for the funding of activities to avert, minimize and address loss and damage associated with the adverse impacts of climate change, with an emphasis on non-economic loss and damage.
 - Provide culture inputs to the Santiago network for averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change. (Who: *SC Lead: Miller*)
 - **Article 6 Carbon Markets**
 - Engage with new Glasgow Committee on Non-market Approaches launched at COP26 (to promote culture-based opportunities for non-market-based cooperation to implement mitigation and adaptation actions in NDCs.)
 - Engaging in the Article 6 technical work plan under the UNFCCC's SBSTA to finalize additional technical details before 2023 (to address cultural heritage and cultural rights safeguarding in climate finance – akin to EU Taxonomy or World Bank ESSs). (Who: *Elefante, Tchan, Wiebe*)
 - **Just Transition**
 - Provide culture inputs to the Katowice Committee of Experts on the Impacts of the Implementation of Response Measures (referred to as the Katowice Committee on Impacts). (Who: *CHN Secretariat until volunteer is found*)
 - **Tourism**
(Who: *??*)

Strategy 2: The CHN will select key international events in which to participate. One or more CHN Members will be selected to stake the lead. Event Leads will focus on appropriate steps to contribute culture-based inputs to these processes. Emphasis is placed on leveraging the connections and engagement made by CHN members in 2021, including via COP26.

- **UN-PGA Quito+6**, 28 April, New York City (Who: *Steering Committee Leads: Arias*)

- **World Urban Forum 11 (WUF11)**, 26-30 June 2022, Katowice Poland (*Who: Europa Nostra/ City of Krakow*)

- **COP27 and related processes, including:**

- **Conference of the Ministers of Culture of the Euro-Mediterranean region**, 16-17 June, Naples (Proposed that the WG will hold an informal side event in the margins of this Conference to brief ministries on our COP27 plans). (*Who: Quaedvlieg-Mihailovic*)
- **Regional Climate Weeks Asia-Pacific, Africa, Latin America and Caribbean**: Aug-Sept
- **Pre-COP27**: TBD, Democratic Republic of Congo (In coordination with CHN Youth Forum)
- **UNFCCC-COP27-Climate**, 7-18 November 2022, Sharm El-Sheikh, Egypt

(*Who: COP27 Working Group: Jopela and Firas, Co-Chairs; Additional SC Leads: Sciacchitano, Turvey, Polanco, Wood, Markham*)

Aims of the COP27 Working Group: To amplify Arts, Culture and Heritage Voices in Sharm el-Sheikh and across Egypt, in the MENA region and across the African continent, and around the world, including online, to engage with COP27 and related processes, in order to:

1. Mainstream art, culture, and heritage perspectives into climate change policy at the international/UNFCCC level, both to (1) help improve the efficacy of climate planning and action, and (2) support local Cultural Voices by helping to deliver climate change policy and funding frameworks that valorise their work.
2. Support and inspire climate action by Cultural Voices at all levels – including action that will in turn drive engagement by wider audiences and the public.
3. Build capacity within cultural voices at all levels for climate action.
4. Grow the Climate Heritage Network in order to leave behind a post-COP27 legacy of more ambitious, capable and effective international collaboration around culture and climate change, with a view towards COP28 in the United Arab Emirates and beyond.

- **UNFCCC 2022 Global Conference of Youth (COY17)** TBD, Egypt (*Who: Vangeti + other CHN Youth Forum Co-Convenors*)

- **UNESCO Conference on Cultural Policies and Sustainable Development (Mondiacult 2022)**, 28 to 30 September, Mexico City (*Who: Jordi Pascal, Arias: SC Leads: Miller, Turvey, Quaedvlieg-Mihailovic*) **Yolo**

- **G20/U20/C20 – Bali, Indonesia** (*Who: Sciacchitano*)

'The negative impacts of climate change on human cultures and on the enjoyment by all of their internationally guaranteed cultural rights, and the positive potential of our cultures and the exercise of our cultural rights to serve as critical tools in our response to the climate emergency, must both be placed on the international agenda and be subjects of further study.'

-- Karima Bennoune, UN Special Rapporteur in the field of cultural rights, Report on climate change, culture and cultural rights (10 August 2020)

CHN Tactics to Support 2022-24 Strategies

In 2022-24, we will enhance the functionality of the CHN to support the twin goals of Increasing Culture-Based Climate Action and Mainstreaming Culture into International Climate Policy, in the following ways:

- Enhanced Regional structures
 - Regional meetings and representation at relevant UN regional climate weeks
 - New regional web pages
 - Regional discussion boards on Member Platform
 - Launch of periodic 'Information online sessions' where CHN Co-chairs can directly exchange with members of their constituencies

(Who: Miller, Arias, Jopela, Quaadvlieg-Mihailovic Co-Chairs)

- Representation Constituencies
 - Local Governments and Municipal Authorities. Formalize engagement of CHN in LGMA [body that represents local governments to the UNFCCC] *(Who: Miller + Municipal CHN member)*
 - Gender and Climate Change: Incorporate cultural institutions and actors in order to ensure the further strengthening and continuance of the LWPG and the GAP to deliver successful gender-responsive policy and action in support of the implementation of the Paris Agreement, both internationally and at national levels. Join UNFCCC Women and Gender Constituency *(Who: Rosie Paul)*
 - Youth: Launch CHN Youth Forum. Join YUNGO and participate in UN Climate Change Conference of Youth COY17 – the UNFCCC's pre-COP27 youth event. *(Who: Vangeti + Other CHN Youth Forum Co-Convenors; Europa Nostra could support)*
- Multilingualism
 - Launch Francophone Group *(Who: Steering Committee Leads: Turvey, Tchan + Rim Kelouaze, Claudine Deom)*
 - Launch Spanish/Portuguese Group *(Steering Committee Leads: García, Quaadvlieg-Mihailovic [Aldana], Jopela, Arias)*
 - Multilingual initiative for COP27 *(Who: CHN COP27 WG)*
- CHN Communications Task Force
 - Develop a network of CHN Members' comms personnel who could assist the CHN with matters like:
 - Advising on overall Comms effort, including branding and messaging of other initiatives, and development of Comms assets for members

- Each month, the CHN could feature a different culture-based climate action by CHN Members. Action would be spotlighted in newsletter, on the webpage and in social media. Perhaps develop into videos or other multimedia for future trainings?
- Strategy for emphasising policy feedback whereby frameworks, policies and better practices developed at the international level are looped back to support and guide local climate action. As policy issues are tackled and successes are achieved, there is also a need to develop tool to feedback results of international policy work to members in ways that can inform local action (e.g., finding creative ways to let Members know how international developments can help (hinder) their work).
- Intergenerational exchanges and training forums between members of the CHN Youth Forum and the rest of the network (In concert with the Youth Forum).

(Who: Comms Task Force including SC Leads Miller, Turvey, Wood, McGuire, Tickell, Vangeti)

Annex 1: Elements of Climate Action

This Climate Heritage Network 2022-24 Strategic Plan recognizes five aims of Climate Action: (1) climate Adaptation, (2) Mitigation, (3) addressing Loss and Damage, (4) heightening Climate Ambition, and (5) promoting Climate Justice. These five concepts are briefly summarized as follows:

Adaptation in human systems refers to the process of adjustment to actual or expected climate and its effects, in order to moderate harm and maximise opportunities. It correlates to Article 7 of the Paris Agreement which established a global goal of enhancing adaptive capacity, strengthening resilience and reducing vulnerability to climate change. Article 7.5 acknowledges that adaptation action should be ‘based on and guided by the best available science and, as appropriate, traditional knowledge, knowledge of indigenous peoples and local knowledge systems’.

Mitigation refers to human interventions to reduce emissions of the Greenhouse Gases (GHGs) that are causing climate change, or to enhance the sinks of GHGs. The Paris Agreement reaffirms the goal of pursuing efforts to limit the increase in global temperatures to 1.5 degrees Celsius (Article 2) over pre-industrial levels; reaching net zero GHG emissions in the second half of the century; and conserving and enhancing sinks and reservoirs of GHGs, including forests (Article 5).

Loss and damage refer broadly to harm associated with the adverse effects of climate change, particularly where adaptation is no longer an option (i.e., where a system’s/people’s needs cannot be secured from intolerable risk through adaptive action). See Paris Agreement Article 8, which recognizes the importance of averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage ‘and the role of sustainable development in reducing the risk of loss and damage.’

Climate Empowerment and Ambition refers to the collective will and means to achieve the objectives of climate action. Enabling conditions are the conditions that can accelerate and scale- up systemic transitions that would limit temperature increase to 1.5°C, while achieving sustainable development. Enabling conditions include finance, technological innovation, institutional capacity, multilevel 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. Key aspects of these concepts correlate to Articles 9, 10, 11 and 12 of the Paris Agreement.

Climate Justice and Just Transition means recognizing the root causes of the climate crisis as founded on extractive and exploitative values that have powered ideologies of colonialism and globalism. Climate justice will require rebalancing benefits and opportunities to favour those disproportionately affected by climate change, and who have been disempowered due to systemic inequalities. Action can include solidarity with Indigenous Peoples and communities on the frontlines of climate impacts; participatory climate governance; gender-responsive climate action; and human rights and rights-based approaches. Just Transition can include alleviating the economic and social costs of the transition towards a climate neutral economy with a focus on the workers, industries and regions facing serious socio-economic challenges.

ⁱ This theory of change underpins delivery of this 2022-24 Action Plan by the members of the Climate Heritage Network. A theory of change explains how change happens, and how interventions can shape that change. Following initial discussions in the CHN Steering Committee, the concept was workshopped in a public debate entitled ‘Cultural infrastructures as Drivers of people-centred climate action’ held on 1 March 2022. The results of the debate are reported in ‘Report on the Event “Cultural infrastructures as Drivers of people-centered climate action,” Climate Heritage Network and Culture2030Goal Campaign (2022)(https://climateheritage.org/wp-content/uploads/Report_-_ResiliArt-Mondiacult- en.pdf) (Hereinafter ‘Climate Change and Culture Policy Mondiacult Report’).

ⁱⁱ This analysis is elaborated upon in the Climate Change and Cultural Policy Mondiacult Report. Key elements of the analysis are drawn from: Stoddard, I., et al. (October 2021). Three Decades of Climate Mitigation: Why Haven't We Bent the Global Emissions Curve?. Annual Review of Environment and Resources. (<https://www.annualreviews.org/doi/10.1146/annurev-environ-012220-011104>).

ⁱⁱⁱ IPCC Sustainable Development Chapter, 451. See also Allen, M.R., et al., 2018: Framing and Context. In: Special Report on 1.5°, 56 ('The feasibility of staying within 1.5°C depends upon a range of enabling conditions with geophysical, environmental–ecological, technological, economic, socio-cultural, and institutional dimensions.').

^{iv} The term 'toxic heritage' was used in the Resiliart Mondiacult public debate (see supra, note 1) in a metaphorical sense to describe heritage that is a part of the cause of climate change. The phrase 'toxic heritage' was introduced in the debate in a more literal sense by Professor Elizabeth Kryder-Reid of the Toxic Heritage Collaborative Research Network. <http://toxicheritage.com/about/>.

^v The term 'Novacene,' an epoch founded on a harmonious relationship between humans and nature that will follow on from the Anthropocene, was theorised in 2019 by the famous English scientist and environmentalist James Lovelock. More recently, it has been brought to the #climateheritage context by Art of Change 21 founder Alice Audouin, who is making it the subject of an exhibition of the same name at the new edition of lille3000, Utopia.

^{vi} See Climate Change and Culture Policy Mondiacult Report, supra note 1.