



SCOPE

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The Coordination Unit (CU) in support of the FM on “addressing climate change impacts on cultural and natural heritage” has developed this questionnaire to initiate documentation and mapping by supporting States of important cultural and natural heritage sites that are threatened by climate change impacts. This includes information regarding the risks faced, existing studies and good practices, strategies, measures and actions, as well as identification of gaps in knowledge and policies.

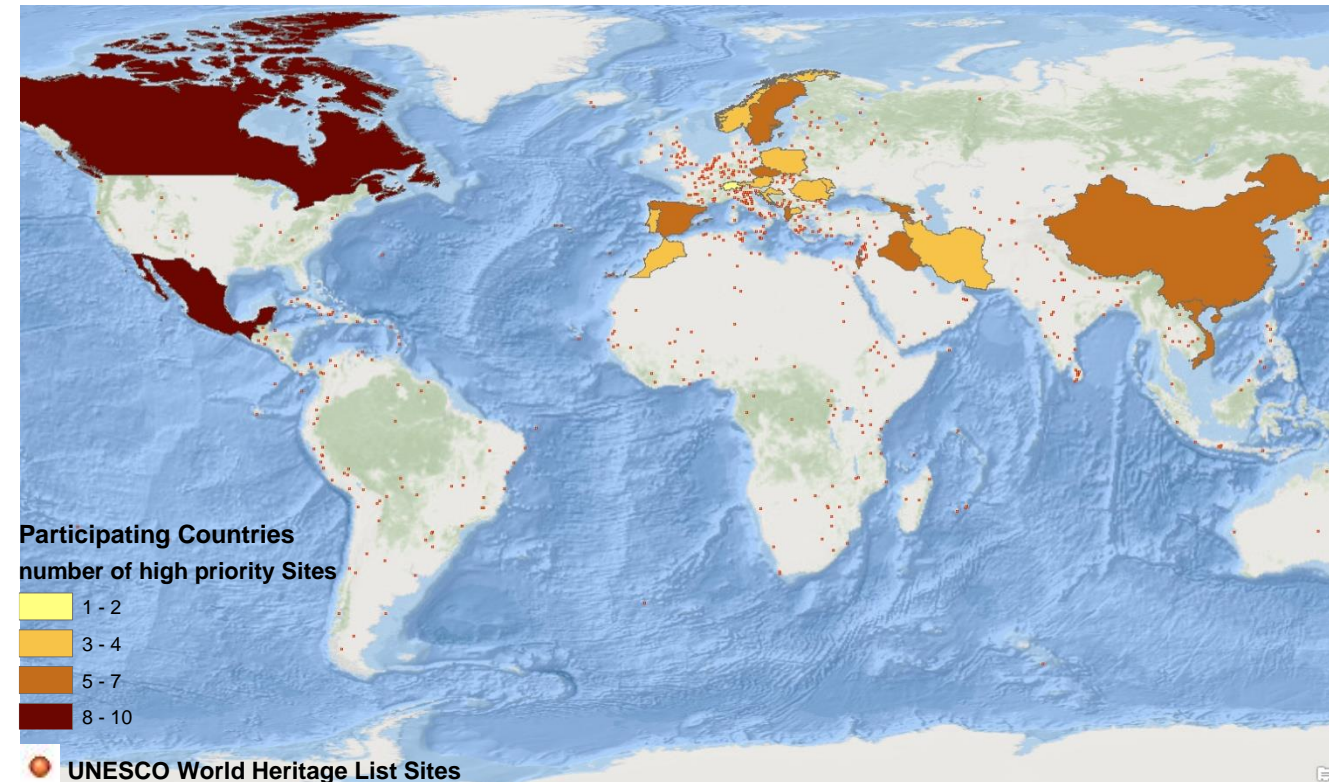
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For information about the initiative, please visit www.ccich.gr
For clarifications on the survey please contact fm.coordunit@gSCO.gov.gr

Q-ID:

Launch: June 1st, 2021

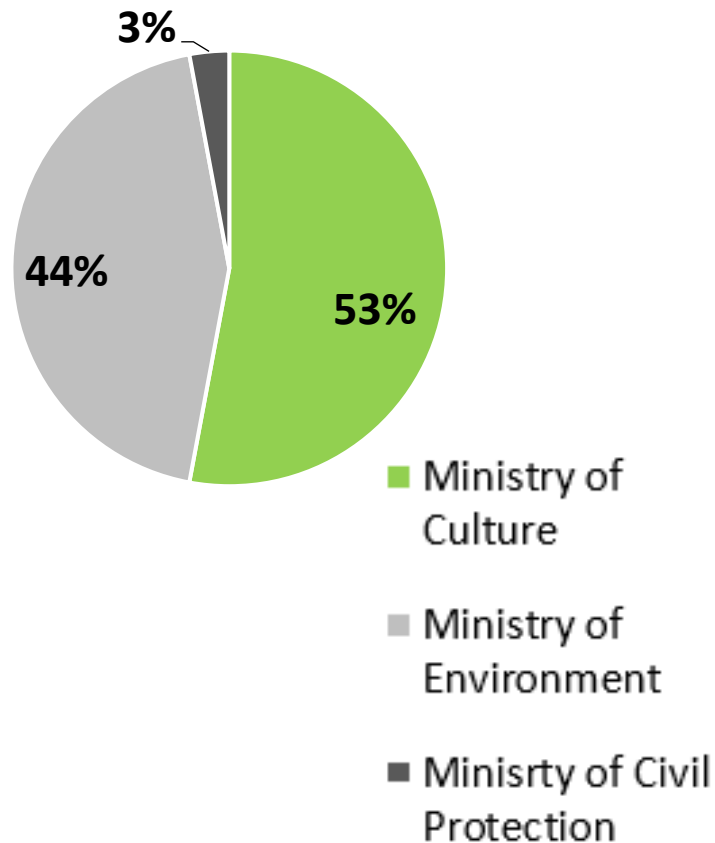
- The questionnaire is addressed to competent ministries or agencies at the member state level
- 25 supporting States have participated until now
- 103 sites have been listed



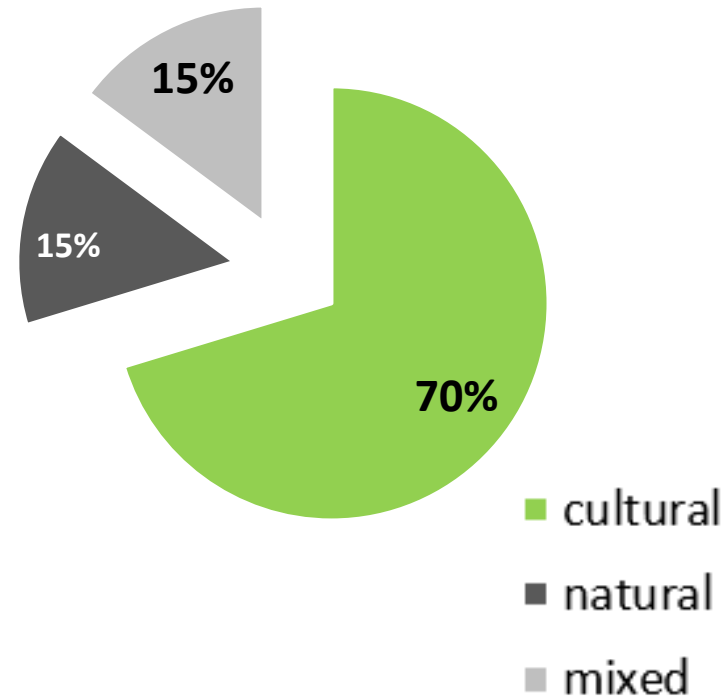


DELEGATION & SITE INFO

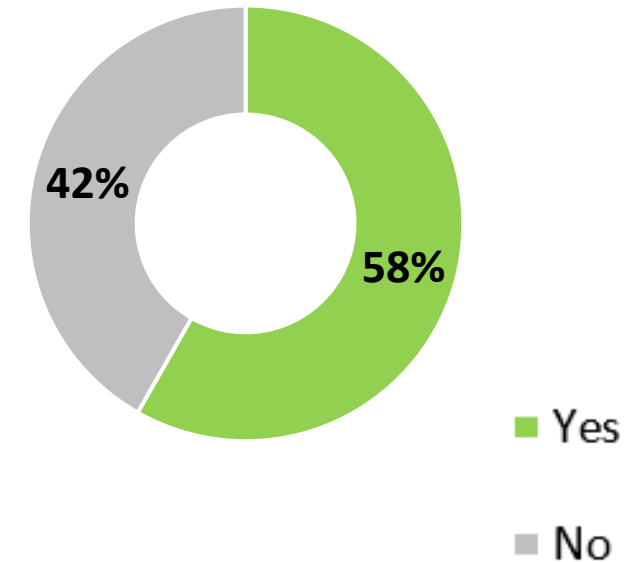
What is the distribution of delegation/competence in countries?



Which is the site type under threat?



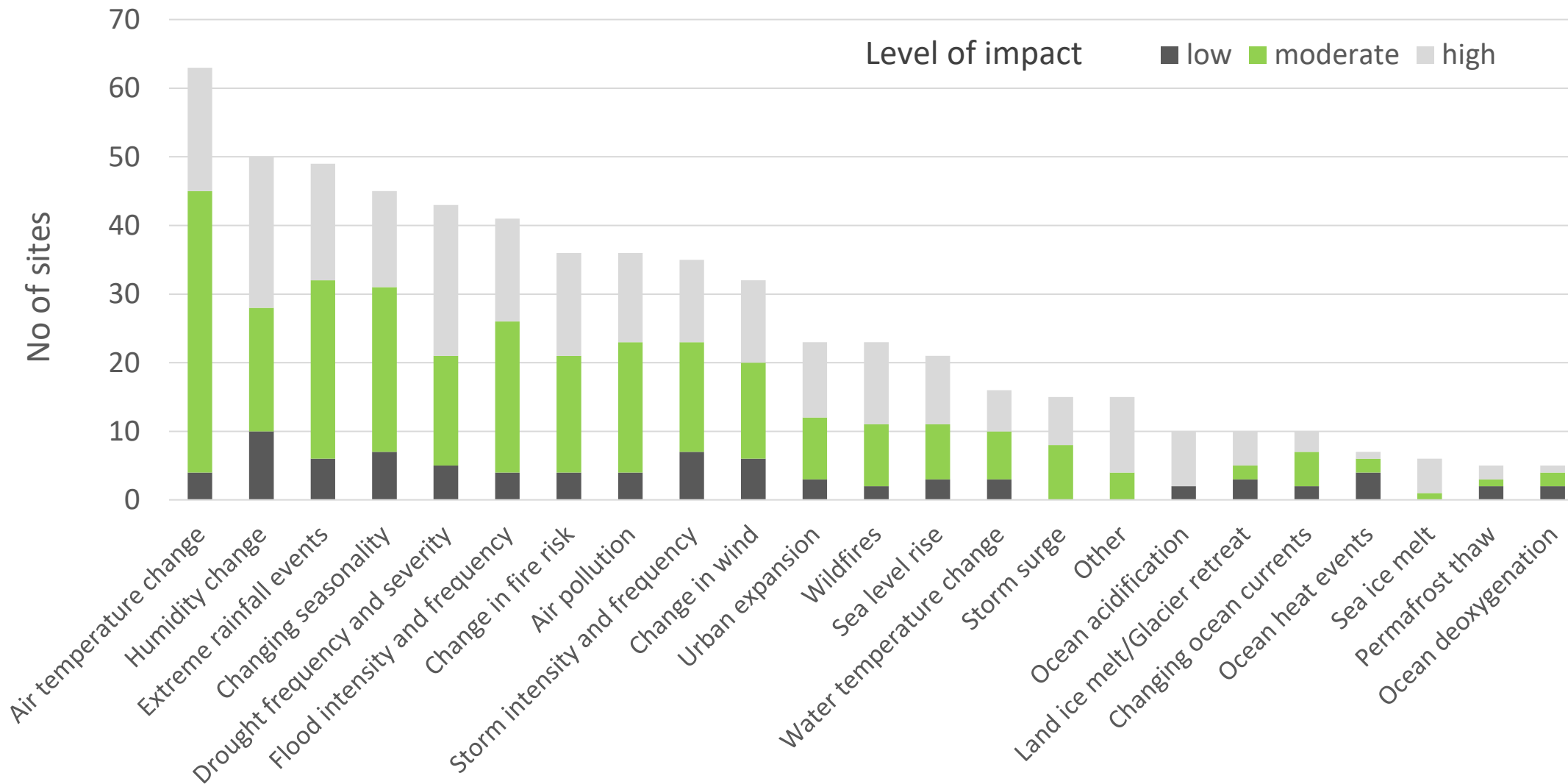
Are these sites included in UNESCO's World Heritage List?



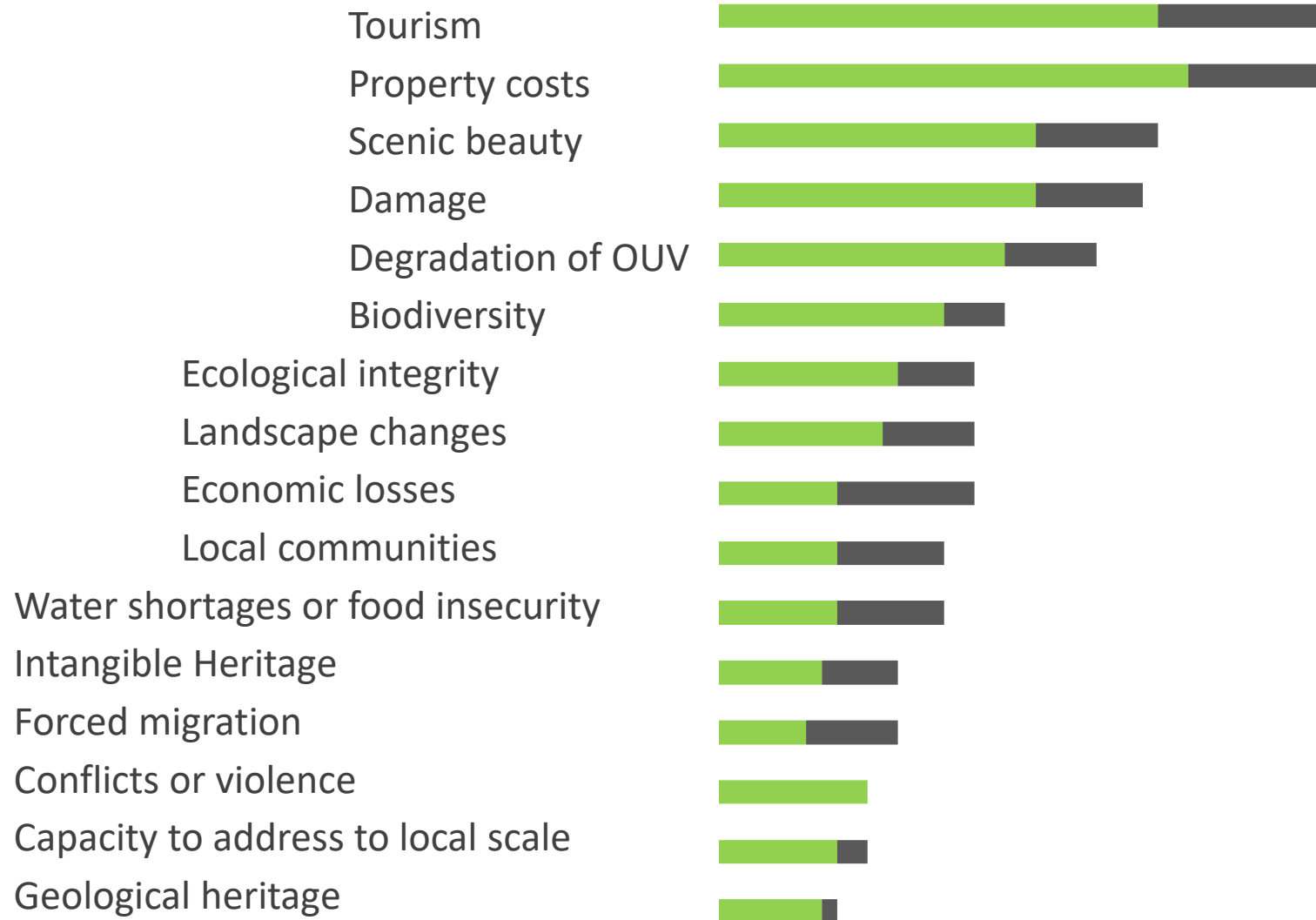


HAZARDS

What are faced threats at proposed sites?



IMPACTS



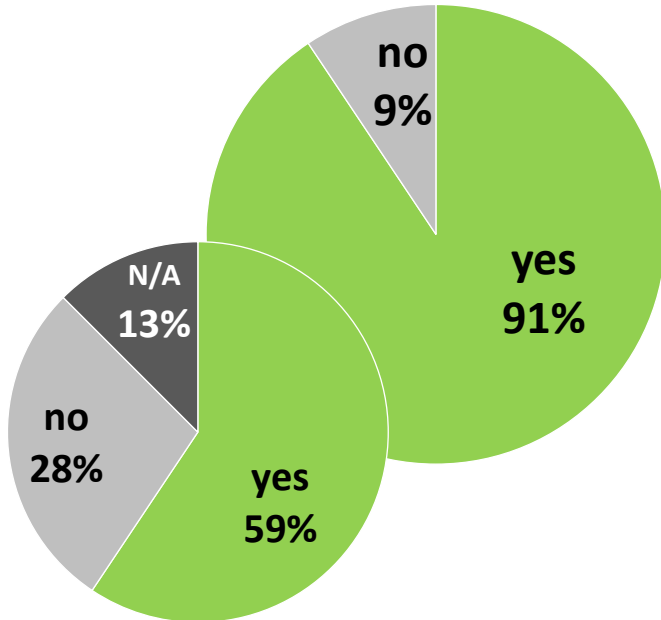
What impacts are already felt?

■ Experienced ■ Projected

70% of the reported impacts are already experienced!

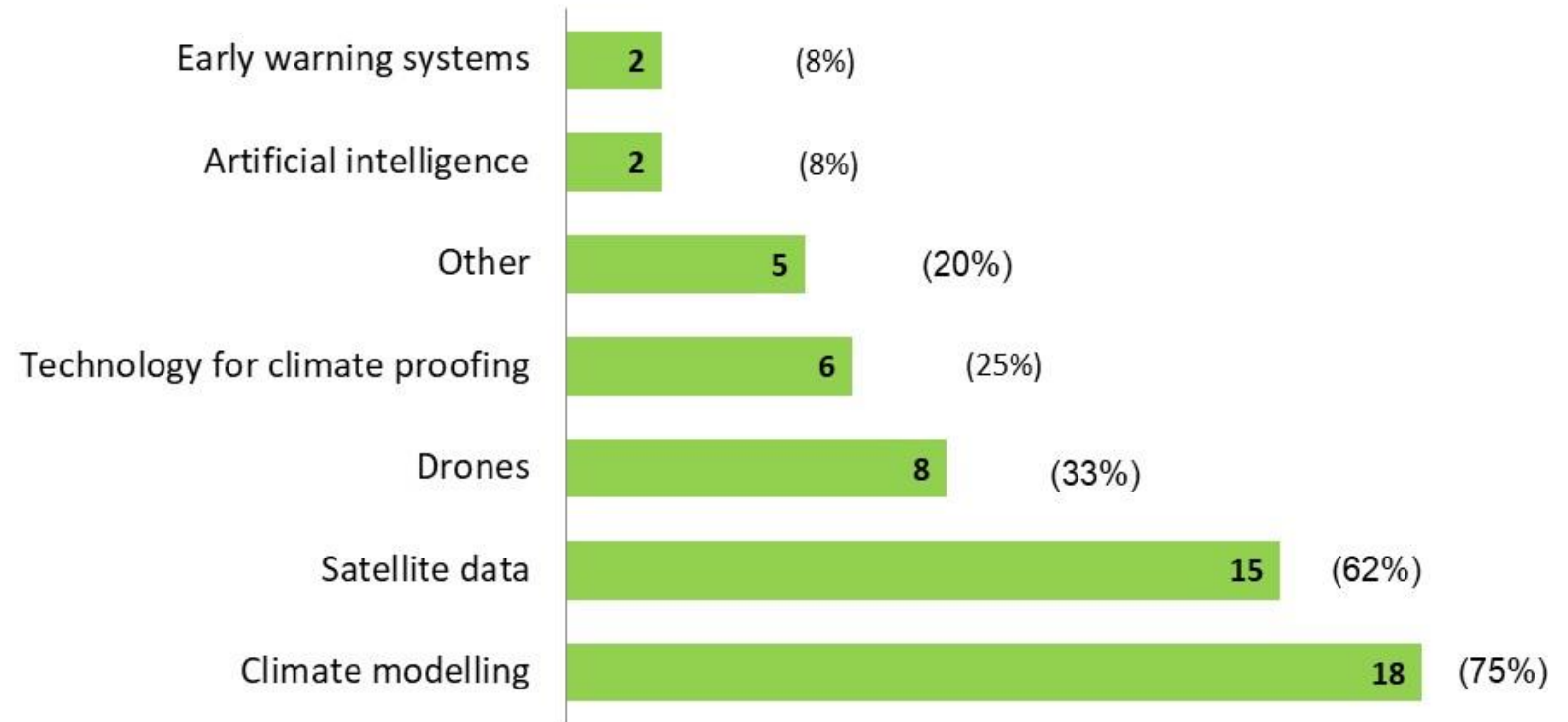
FRAMES & GAPS

Is there a national climate change adaptation framework or strategy?



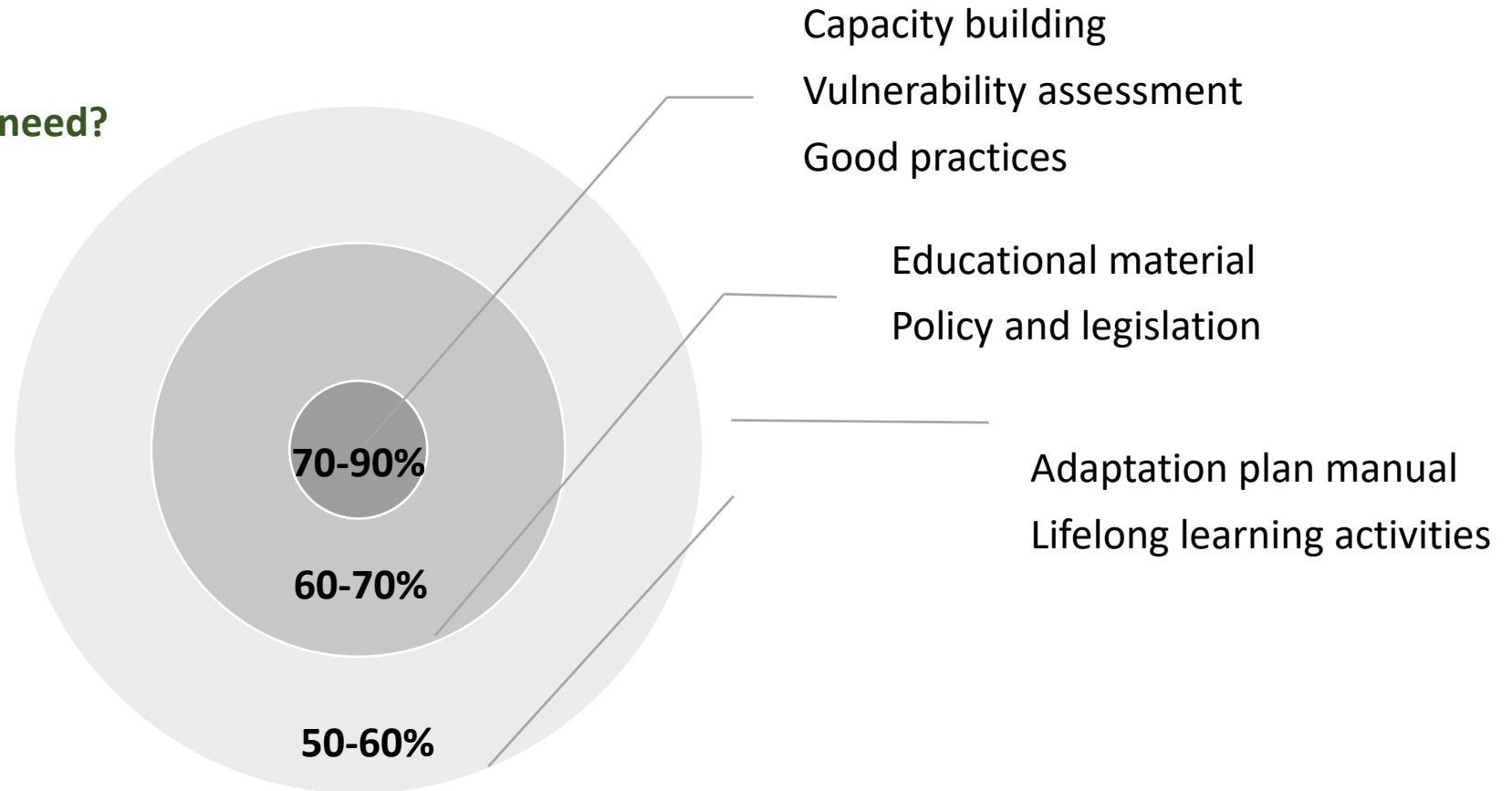
Is there a dedicated chapter/sector on cultural or natural heritage?

What technologies and tools are currently deployed for adaptation and resilience of cultural and natural heritage?



FRAMES & GAPS

What do countries need?



FIRST CONCLUSIONS (1/2)

- According to the survey results, 58% of the cultural and natural sites reported are not included in UNESCO's World Heritage List, while the competence of mapping and assessing their vulnerability to climate change impacts is shared between the Ministries of Culture and Environment. Therefore, **it is primordial that competent authorities increase collaboration at national scale and revisit their strategies and prioritizations towards safeguarding their heritage.**
- Almost the whole range of climate and environmental hazards are felt by the reported cultural and natural heritage sites, calling for multi-disciplinary and holistic approaches, while for the sites not included in the World's Heritage List of UNESCO, it turns out that multi-sectorial impacts are already experienced and are of significant concern. The above highlights the **urgency for international and local action.**

FIRST CONCLUSIONS (2/2)

- Though the vast majority of the participants to the survey (90%) reports that their country has adopted a national climate change adaptation framework or strategy, it is just the 65% of them that includes dedicated reference to cultural and natural heritage, a fact that demonstrates the **need to raise the issue higher in the climate action agendas.**
- It is encouraging that robust scientific, e.g. climate modeling, and data driven (e.g. satellites) approaches are already deployed to support decision for adaptation measures and increased resilience of cultural and natural heritage, but still modern techniques are lagging behind. Combined with the **urgent need for capacity building, training and education** the findings demonstrate the **need to adopt and communicate good practices and coordination mechanisms at different levels.**

More information on the website:

<https://ccich.gr>

e-mails

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