**CONVENTION FOR THE SAFEGUARDING OF THE
INTANGIBLE CULTURAL HERITAGE**

**Expert meeting on safeguarding intangible cultural heritage and climate change**

**19 – 20 June 2024 (Part I)**

**UNESCO Headquarters, Paris**

**25 – 26 September 2024 (Part II)**

**Online**

**Survey methodology and overview of results**

**1. Introduction**

A survey on the topic of “Safeguarding intangible cultural heritage and climate change” was conducted between 31 October and 20 November 2022, as part of the process of developing the Guidance Note on living heritage and climate change (LHE/24/EXP THEMA-CLIMA/3).[[1]](#footnote-2) The aim of the survey was to collect experiences and examples relating to the relationship between intangible cultural heritage and climate change. This information was then used to supplement and inform desk research and the development process for the Guidance Note. This document describes the design and execution of the survey, and offers an analysis of its results and findings.

**2. Survey coverage**

The survey (see Annex 1) consists of 21 questions, addressing: the respondent’s background (profession, country, UNESCO region); the role (with examples) of intangible cultural heritage in identifying or monitoring environmental change; negative impacts of climate change on intangible cultural heritage; actions undertaken to reduce the risk of negative impacts from climate change; effective measures for strengthening safeguarding; use of intangible cultural heritage in limiting climate change impacts; and other examples of interactions between intangible cultural heritage and climate change.

The survey was sent by the Living Heritage Entity to the following email addresses: States Parties (233); focal points of elements inscribed on the Lists and programmes selected for the Register of the Convention (611); accredited NGOs (433); and UNESCO Category 2 Centres (47).

**3. Survey respondents**

Completed surveys were received from 67 respondents, from approximately 1,170 active email addresses to which the survey was sent. This represents a response rate of 6%, which is low but perhaps not unexpected given the short timeframe for the survey and the novelty of climate change as an issue for formal consideration by stakeholders of the 2003 Convention.

In question 1, respondents to the survey identified themselves by profession, allowing for multiple designations (n = 95) (Figure 1). The three professions represented most highly include government official / employee (24%), NGO or civil society organization (21%) and intangible cultural heritage bearer (20%). Less common designations were university staff / researcher / UNESCO Chair (11%), focal point for an inscribed intangible cultural heritage element (9%), facilitator in the Global Capacity-Building Programme (8%), UNESCO Permanent Delegation / National Commission / Category 2 Centre (2%), private sector (2%) and other (2%).

*Figure 1: Identification of respondents in survey*

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Question 2 asked respondents to identify their country of origin. Responses were received from 40 countries, including single respondents from 27 countries, and two respondents from 10 countries. Higher numbers of responses were received from Slovakia (3), Qatar (3), Belgium (4) and the People’s Republic of China (8). One respondent did not declare a country of origin.

In response to question 3, on the regional focus of the work of the respondents, 25% nominated a focus on Western European states, 19% on Eastern European states and 24% on intangible cultural heritage generally or in all regions. Significantly lower regional focus was reported for Latin American and the Caribbean (12%), Asia and the Pacific (12%), Africa (10%) and Arab States (7%).

*Figure 2: Regional focus of the work of respondents*



**4. Analysis of survey responses**

The responses to this survey are not inclusive or proportionally representative of all countries, regions, professional perspectives or topics, and do not provide the basis for any quantified form of analysis. Nevertheless, they form an important and useful body of observations and information for the new intersectional field of intangible cultural heritage and climate change, as well as a snapshot of our understanding of that field at this moment. The following brief remarks seek to capture key insights from the responses to the substantial questions in the survey. Note that some responses are listed under questions different to those which they responded to in the survey.

*4.1 Examples of intangible cultural heritage used to identify or monitor changes in the environment that may be linked to climate change* (questions 4-7; 37 responses)

Observations accumulated over generations on seasonality, astronomy and solar cycles, plant and animal behaviour, and other natural signs to predict or confirm weather patterns, agricultural cycles of planting, fruiting and harvesting, and natural hazards, constitute rich bodies of local knowledge or intangible cultural heritage. Yet many of these phenomena, including seasonal cycles, the nature and intensity of hazards, and the distribution and behaviour of plants and animals appear to have shifted or transformed as a direct or indirect consequence of climate change. Examples of intangible cultural heritage used to identify or monitor changes in the environment that may be linked to climate change include:

* Dogon ethno-astronomy used to predict the onset of seasonal rains, which are essential for agricultural production (Mali)
* Prediction of earthquakes and rain based on observations of heat and circles around the moon (Jamaica)
* Weather prediction drawing on observations on the sun by the Ik, bird calls amongst Batwa, Bakonzo mythology about the sources of flooding caused by snow melt, and the reading of animal entrails in north-eastern Uganda (Uganda)
* Changes noted in the productivity of different food varieties and breeds reflect shifts in local weather patterns (Bulgaria)
* Variation in regular river flow and in abundance of freshwater prawns observed and attributed to climate change (Cameroon)
* Obvious reduction in snow and ice cover across the European Alps, and in meltwater flow from the Alps to lower-lying regions, is being monitored using traditional knowledge in conjunction with scientific instrumentation (Belgium, Switzerland, Italy)
* Yield reduction for artisanal fishing, which is linked partly to the influence of climatic changes on Mediterranean marine conditions (Malta)
* Use of the traditional Twenty-Four Solar Terms calendar to monitor annual changes in climate and weather (China)
* The Indigenous Arhuaco, Kuankamo, Kogui and Wiwa peoples of the Sierra Nevada de Santa Maria continue to use their traditional knowledge to monitor changes in the environment that may be linked to climate change (Colombia)

*4.2 Examples of intangible cultural heritage that have been negatively affected by climate change or climate-related disasters, or that are obviously at risk from climate change* (questions 8-11; 38 responses)

Many of the responses to this question build on those provided to Questions 4-7 (discussed in 4.1 above) and describe the direct or indirect impacts of climate change on specific practices and performances of intangible cultural heritage. Central to these impacts are critical changes in environmental conditions, including changes to seasonality and to the annual balance and distribution of water, ice or snow, as well as the loss or endangerment of essential tree, plant and animal species. Examples of intangible cultural heritage that have been negatively affected by climate change or climate-related disasters, or that are obviously at risk from climate change, include:

* The entirety of Sámi culture, including its traditional knowledge or Àrbediehetu, is experiencing the impact of climate change and a transforming environment, leading many to think that traditional knowledge is no longer valid (Sweden)
* Loss of medicinal and nutritious plants traditionally used for medicine and food, as well as loss of cultural spaces, tools and objects (Tajikistan)
* Loss or replacement of particular tree and plant species due to climate change is severely impacting traditional medicinal practices which depend upon access to these resources (Uganda)
* Changes in traditional agricultural practice reflecting changes in the yield of traditional food staples, as a result of climate change (Bulgaria)
* The Sanké Mon fishing ritual is directly endangered by the drying up of the Sanké lake, attributed in part to climate change (Mali)
* Rising temperatures are forcing local communities of the World Heritage site of the Old Town of Corfu to relocate, disrupting the practice and transmission of their intangible cultural heritage (Greece)
* Increasingly unpredictable seasonal rains are undermining traditional agricultural calendars and practices, and the intangible cultural heritage associated with traditional rice farming (Sri Lanka)
* Shorter winters and higher humidity are threatening the production of traditional cured meat products, which require at least three full winter months to dry properly, and of milyan beans, which suffer lower yields and are increasingly exposed to pests (Bulgaria)
* Climate change has contributed to environmental transformations which threaten the viability of sacred sites on the Lobé River, the performance of Nguon festivals, and the timing of Ngondo cult practices essential for the transmission of intangible cultural heritage (Cameroon)
* Reduction in snowfall threatens to impact both the many practices associated with alpinism (Italy, Switzerland), and the rich childhood traditions of playing in soft wet snow (Finland)
* Reduction in ice cover is narrowing the season for the practice of winter seine fishing in Lake Puruvesi (Finland)
* Traditional agricultural systems of the Rio Negro River Basin and the knowledge associated with them are threatened by unpredictable seasons, increased flooding and rising temperatures (Brazil)
* The planting and processing of Four Huai medicinal plants, essential to the practice of traditional Chinese medicine, are under threat from climate change impacts (China)
* Climate change impacts on the local desert environment threaten the resources essential to the practice and performance of the Season of the Prophet Moses in the Jerusalem area (Palestine)
* The practice of smelt winter fishing is endangered by milder winters (Lithuania)
* Key sites for ritual performance have been lost through the drying up of hot springs and rivers (Uganda)
* Unprecedented and catastrophic flooding in July 2021, attributed to climate change, destroyed the materials used in children’s Bethléem performances (Belgium)
* The conjunction of Kaifeng Lantern Festival with snowfall has been disrupted by sharp reduction in snowfalls and the retention of snow (China)
* Climate change impacts on local environments threaten all aspects of traditional Bedouin lifeways and cultural practices, including herding and agriculture (Palestine)
* Climate change has reduced the availability of certain plant species essential to the performance of religious Léiffrawëschdag rites (Luxembourg)
* The traditional Lango rain dances performed in times of severe drought are threatened by drier conditions and the loss of the large Itek trees under which the dances are performed (Uganda)
* Traditional cuisine such as borsch and Biliaivka fish soup, and craft practices such as basket weaving, are under increasing threat due to changing environmental conditions and limited availability of ingredients and materials (Ukraine)
* Increasing heatwaves, milder winters, excessive humidity and precipitation, new pest species and plant diseases and fungi have severely disrupted seasonal agricultural and fishing practices (Estonia)
* Climate change is impacting the resources, materials and spaces required for the practice of artisanal fishing, work songs associated with herding, traditional music instruments and performance, and harvest practices (Colombia)
* The Spotted Gentian, which has particular medicinal properties, is increasingly threatened by higher temperatures, along with the associated traditional practices of its collection and use (Austria)

*4.3 Efforts undertaken at local or national level to reduce the risk of negative effects of climate change on the intangible cultural heritage* (questions 12-13; 31 responses); also *Effective measures for strengthening safeguarding of intangible cultural heritage in the context of climate change* (questions 14-15; 48 responses)

Responses to questions 12-13 and 14-15 overlapped considerably, and are summarised together here. Examples of efforts undertaken at the local or national levels to reduce the risk of negative effects of climate change on the intangible cultural heritage, and to strengthen safeguarding measures, can be grouped under the following broad strategies:

* Consultation, coordination and collaboration on climate change and intangible cultural heritage:
	+ Ensure adequate consultation and participation of local communities, Indigenous Peoples and minorities in the safeguarding of their intangible cultural heritage in a climate change context (Sri Lanka)
	+ Promote conversation between UNESCO and agencies already engaged in climate change adaptation such as the Climate Heritage Network (Finland)
	+ Development by the NGO ELLET of an integrated climate change adaptation monitoring and evaluation framework for tangible and intangible heritage resources (Greece)
	+ Collaboration involving local communities with national and local government agencies working on culture and forestry to develop strategies to preserve the Kaya forests (Kenya)
	+ Promotion of traditional architectural technologies and knowledge to ensure more environmentally sustainable construction and preserve related intangible cultural heritage (Ecuador)
	+ More consultation with local communities is required to achieve the goals of the ECOWAS regional climate strategy (Mali)
	+ Collaboration through a series of seminars between relevant government ministries, NGOs and the National Union of Folk-Art Masters to identify actions addressing cultural heritage and climate change (Ukraine)
* Documentation and inventorying of intangible cultural heritage considered at risk from the direct or indirect impacts of climate change:
	+ Registration of about 100 intangible cultural heritage elements related to interactions with the environment, which provide a wealth of traditional ecological knowledge that can be applied to the challenges of climate change adaptation (Ecuador)
	+ The development of the European-funded project Interreg AlpFoodway is helping to identify and document traditional alpine practices and build resilience in contemporary systems (Italy)
	+ Knowledge relating to seed planting, seed harvesting, selection, cleaning and storage is vital to the success of agricultural systems, and this knowledge needs to be adequately documented and understood, while the seeds themselves also need to be preserved in seed banks (Austria)
* Mitigation of carbon emissions, both broadly and specifically through intangible cultural heritage practice and performance:
	+ Equitable engagement in REDD+ programs to support forest conservation and ensure that the rights of Indigenous Peoples and local communities are respected (Gabon, Cameroon)
	+ Modification of Festa community celebrations to reduce carbon emissions (Palestine)
* Advocating for environmental protection and cultural rights through legislation:
	+ Inauguration of the National Escazú Agreement Participatory Implementation Plan to address climate change, including provisions for action on cultural heritage (Chile)
	+ Insisting on risk assessment (including risk from climate change) for cultural landscapes prior to development approval (Kenya)
* Promotion of the practice and performance of intangible cultural heritage:
	+ Government financial support for heritage-bearing communities in the aftermath of flooding in Henan (China)
	+ Promotion and strengthening of food heritage and related practices as an important part of local economies and local identities (Bulgaria)
	+ Promotion of local festivals of smelt ice fishing to improve understanding of community-based approaches to climate change (Lithuania)
	+ The promotion of intangible cultural heritage practices such as the popular 16-drum performances can feed back into care for and preservation of the necessary materials for performance, such as the wood, fibre and other forest products required for the manufacture of drums (Uganda)
* Environmental protection and rehabilitation:
	+ De-silting riverways and planting indigenous tree species around cultural spaces and sites (Uganda)
	+ Mechanical provision of water to wetlands (Mali) and to mountain pastures using military engineers (Switzerland)
	+ Water management and flood abatement to limit impacts on communities and their heritage (Belgium)
	+ Plans for replanting of traditional tree species, including Itek trees required for ceremonies, by the Lango Cultural Foundation (Uganda)
	+ National agency-led bee-breeding programs to preserve local bee species and safeguard traditions of tree beekeeping (Lithuania)
	+ Improved management of forest environments to ensure the sustainability of local truffle-hunting traditions (Italy)
	+ Commit funding to support traditional irrigation practices such as the Piezen water collection basins which broadly support a range of plant and animal species, and regulate temperature and humidity in the forest during summer (Austria)
	+ Conservation of environmental landscapes, drawing on traditions such as head-trained bush vine (vite ad alberello) cultivation (Italy)
* Research and policy development on the intersection of intangible cultural heritage and climate change:
	+ Proposal of targets for new integrative research approaches that incorporate traditional knowledge and focus on the entire human-ecological ‘reindeer husbandry’ system to develop solutions for its climate change challenges (Sweden)
	+ Engagement in a European Union-wide network of experts on tangible and intangible cultural heritage to review current and future threats from climate change (Austria)
	+ Studying the processes of migration and urbanization, demographic and economic crises, and other global environmental problems that threaten the existence of certain types of intangible cultural heritage (Tajikistan)
	+ Evaluate the risks to the viability of intangible cultural heritage, with a specific focus on the impacts of climate change (Spain)
	+ Systemic mapping of food heritage and related agricultural practices, and assessment of their role in mitigation and climate change adaptation (Bulgaria)
	+ Co-production of research by knowledge bearers and researchers can generate important insights for Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA), as in the case of Sámi reindeer herder knowledge of pasture in tundra regions and the analysis by researchers of the bases for local decision-making processes (Sweden)
	+ Research and develop specific resilience schemes for individual intangible cultural heritage practices and their related resources, such as the plant materials used in the construction of pintao hats, and their particular ecosystem requirements (Panama)
	+ Specific research needs that would integrate intangible cultural heritage and climate change issues include: hunting and eating game, beekeeping, vegetable gardening, fruit tree cultivation, cork peeling (Spain)
* Climate change adaptation:
	+ Promoting transfer of knowledge about successful climate change adaptations between communities (Uganda)
	+ Integration of scientific and intangible cultural heritage approaches to climate change adaptation (Gabon)
	+ Modification of alpinism practices and climbing techniques to limit environmental impacts and accommodate changes to seasonality (Switzerland)
* Awareness, training, education and communication:
	+ Workshops with community knowledge holders to discuss agricultural strategies that will reduce species loss, and to improve local understanding of climate change as a global challenge (Jamaica)
	+ Engagement with youth to safeguard traditional boat-building, ocean navigation and agricultural knowledge of the Nohoanga te Matangi system (Hawai‘i, USA)
	+ Integrating the awareness of intangible culture heritage, as articulated by its bearers in communications strategies around climate change adaptation (Belgium, Malta)
	+ Awareness campaigns targeted to youth through the use of appropriate media, methods and language (Armenia, Colombia)
	+ Systematic collection of the perceptions of bearers on the challenges of climate change, including their needs and solutions, as a platform for the development of appropriate policy (Brazil)

*4.4 Examples of intangible cultural heritage being used to limit or reduce the impacts of climate change or climate-related disasters* (questions 16-19, 34 responses)

Examples of intangible cultural heritage being used to limit or reduce the impacts of climate change or climate-related disasters include:

* Seasonal droving of livestock in the Tyrolean Alps maintains ecological corridors linking important habitats and limiting their isolation and fragmentation, favours seed dispersal, and sustains the botanical diversity and habitat heterogeneity necessary for the survival of multiple plant and animal species (Italy)
* Baadgir (“wind-catcher”) chimneys attached to houses of traditional construction serve as a form of natural air conditioning (Iran)
* Traditional cultural knowledge, Àrbediehetu, is the basis for all strategies of adaptation to changing weather conditions amongst Sámi people (Sweden)
* The rich knowledge of the risks associated with winter avalanches retained by Alpine communities contributes to management of the new and challenging conditions produced by climate change (Austria)
* Alpinists are contributing with their local knowledge of conditions and the environment, in collaboration with researchers and park managers, to develop monitoring systems and strategies for combatting the impacts of climate change (Switzerland)
* Wildlife festivals amongst Pamir peoples are critical forums for transmission of knowledge, traditions, rituals and cuisine that can assist in climate change adaptation (Tajikistan)
* Revitalization of dry stonewall construction knowledge and practices to aid in “preventing landslides, floods and avalanches; combating erosion and desertification of the land; retaining water; enhancing biodiversity; creating adequate microclimatic conditions for agriculture” (Italy)
* Modelling of climate change adaptation strategies on the successful management of avalanche risk using traditional knowledge of local conditions (Switzerland)
* Project support for women weavers through a network that integrates habitat conservation for alpacas, and traditional and innovative weaving materials and techniques (Ecuador)
* Use of traditional architecture and building techniques reduces carbon emissions and provides a more sustainable alternative to modern methods and materials (Greece)
* Restoration of the traditional abissage irrigation system to support dairy production under increasingly challenging weather conditions, while also reducing flooding risk (Belgium), and of meadow irrigation to regulate water balance by moistening, fertilizing and building back soils while also securing, increasing and improving crop yield and quality (Austria)
* Diversification of livestock options from cattle to the traditional, pre-industrial preference for sheep and goats, which have lower demands on feed and water, and to a general system of mountain polyculture (Italy)
* Rehabilitation of degraded soils through the use of traditional Zaï pocket or bowl-shaped cultivation, which aids in water retention and has massively improved crop productivity (Cameroon)
* Use of traditional ijanga basket fishing techniques by women in Lango, which allow the smaller fish species to thrive and maintains a healthier swamp ecology (Uganda)
* Role of the NGO Paranduskelder (Repair Basement) in Tartu in promoting mitigation through the repair and fixing of old or broken materials, sharing knowledge about techniques and materials (Estonia)

*4.5 Examples of other interactions between intangible cultural heritage and climate change* (question 20, 38 responses)

A number of other interactions between intangible cultural heritage and climate change were noted by respondents, many of them relating to the need for further research; these have been integrated into the responses listed above.

**5. General observations**

The country survey generated a highly diverse range of responses, as this analysis has indicated. A common theme was obvious enthusiasm for the focus on intangible cultural heritage and climate change, and a sense of urgency about the work required to realise the potential of this intersection of interests:

“It is really important to make the connections between living heritage and climate change visible. At present the discussions on heritage field mainly concern climate change in relation to tangible heritage. There is much to be done here!” (Finland)

Two other themes that emerged strongly from the responses are the observations that:

1. Climate change is already heightening the existing vulnerabilities of social and political minorities (including Indigenous Peoples, women and youth) and of those living in or dependent upon marginal environments (including desert, alpine and polar regions, Small Island Developing States, downstream communities dependent on meltwater); and
2. Climate change is also compounding problems associated with other drivers of change, including over-development, industrialization, and pollution, in ways that cannot always be anticipated.

A particularly concise statement of strategy for the integration of climate change and intangible cultural heritage was proposed by one respondent (Switzerland):

“A collective approach inherent to each community of bearers should be initiated to:

* Identify the risks induced by climate change on the ICH element (modification of the territory, access to resources or change in the seasonality of practices).
* Identify and implement possible adaptation measures to address risks and modify practices.
* Identify and valorize skills and know-how linked to elements of the ICH that can contribute to adaptation to climate change through the management of induced risks, or to mitigation (i.e. reasoned management of natural resources).

Consider climate change mitigation measures by identifying whether the element’s practice can be adapted to reduce the negative effects induced (i.e. greenhouse gas emissions) and, if possible, implement these measures”.

The Guidance Note (LHE/24/EXP THEMA-CLIMA/3) seeks to address and respond to many of the concerns raised by respondents through this survey.

#### A blue and white logo  Description automatically generatedAppendix 1: Survey questionnaire on safeguarding intangible cultural heritage and climate change

Safeguarding intangible cultural heritage and climate change

Thank you for answering this short survey which is important for the future development of the 2003 Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage.

This survey aims to identify a wide range of case studies that can illustrate key issues around safeguarding intangible cultural heritage and climate change with a view to enhance understanding and identify areas for future action in the framework of the 2003 Convention.

We are interested in hearing experiences and case studies about:

1. the **vulnerability** of intangible cultural heritage to climate change and climate-related disasters, including sea-level rise, heatwaves, cyclones, droughts, wildfires and flooding;
2. the capacity of intangible cultural heritage to provide a source of **resilience** to communities to mitigate the impacts of climate change and adapt to changing environments.

 This survey is confidential and its results will only be presented in an aggregate form.

 The survey has been tested and takes approximately 20 minutes to complete.

We kindly ask you to complete the survey by 20 November 2022.

If you have any technical issues whilst completing the survey, please contact the Secretariat: ich@unesco.org.

\* Required

## Please identify yourself (tick all that apply) \*

* Intangible cultural heritage bearer/practitioner
* Focal point for element inscribed on one of the Lists of the 2003 Convention
* Government official/employee
* University staff/researcher/UNESCO Chair
* NGO or civil society organization
* UNESCO Permanent Delegation/ UNESCO National Commission/ UNESCO Category 2 Centre
* Facilitator in UNESCO's Global Capacity Building Programme
* Private sector
* Other

## Which country do you come from?

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## Does your work on intangible cultural heritage focus on a specific UNESCO region? (tick all that apply) \*

* Group I (Western European and North American States)
* Group II (Eastern European States)
* Group III (Latin-American and Caribbean States)
* Group IV (Asian and Pacific States)
* Group V(a) (African States)
* Group V(b) (Arab States)
* All UNESCO regions
* My work focuses on ICH in general, not any specific region
* Other

## Can you provide any examples of intangible cultural heritage being used to identify or monitor changes in the environment that may be linked to climate change?

## Yes

## No

## If yes, please provide details below and list any relevant documentation or sources for each example, including URL links where possible

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## Does this example relate to an element inscribed on the Lists of the 2003 Convention?

* Yes
* No

## If yes, please select the relevant mechanism below

* Representative List
* Urgent Safeguarding List
* Register of Good Safeguarding Practices

## Can you provide any examples of intangible cultural heritage that have been negatively affected by climate change or climate-related disasters, or that are obviously at risk from climate change?

* Yes
* No

## If yes, please provide details below and list any relevant documentation or sources for each example, including URL links where possible

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## Does this example relate to an element inscribed on the Lists of the 2003 Convention?

* Yes
* No

## If yes, please select the relevant mechanism below

* Representative List
* Urgent Safeguarding List
* Register of Good Safeguarding Practices

## Are you aware of any efforts undertaken at local or national level to reduce or mitigate the negative effects of climate change on the intangible cultural heritage?

* Yes
* No

## If yes, please provide further details below

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## In your experience, what measures could be effective for strengthening the safeguarding of intangible cultural heritage in the context of climate change?

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## Please list any relevant documentation or sources for each example, including URL links where possible.

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## Can you provide any examples of intangible cultural heritage being used to limit or mitigate the impacts of climate change or climate-related disasters?

* Yes
* No

## If yes, please provide details below and list any relevant documentation or sources for each example, including URL links where possible

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## Does this example relate to an element inscribed on the Lists of the 2003 Convention?

* Yes
* No

## If yes, please select the relevant mechanism below

* Representative List
* Urgent Safeguarding List
* Register of Good Safeguarding Practices

## Are there any other examples/experiences/cases you would like to share relating to the interactions between intangible cultural heritage and climate change?

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## If you would like to share your email address so that we can contact you in regard to the questionnaire or further work in this area, please include it here

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*Thank you for your participation in the survey. The responses will be analyzed and will contribute to the thematic work of the Secretariat on safeguarding intangible cultural heritage and climate change.*

1. The survey was designed by the Living Heritage Entity in conjunction with the consultant Chris Ballard (Australian National University). [↑](#footnote-ref-2)