



United Nations
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Office for the Pacific States

FINAL REPORT

**PACIFIC TRAINING COURSE
ON DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT
OF CULTURAL HERITAGE
IN SMALL ISLAND
DEVELOPING STATES**

(Port Vila, Vanuatu, 13 – 16 October 2015)





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ACRONYMS

DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
DRM	Disaster Risk Management
PDNA	Post-Disaster Needs Assessment
PIMA	Pacific Islands Museum Association
PHH	Pacific Heritage Hub
SIDS	Small Island Developing States
USP	University Of The South Pacific
VCC	Vanuatu Cultural Centre



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COURSE PROCEEDINGS

Day 1

The course began with opening remarks by the representatives of the Vanuatu Cultural Centre (VCC) and the UNESCO Office in Apia.



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Session 1: Introduction of the topic

In session 1, Akatsuki Takahashi from the UNESCO Office in Apia made a presentation introducing the topic of the course, 'Disaster Risk Management of Cultural Heritage', and gave working definitions of key words related to disaster risk management (DRM). She emphasized the importance of minimizing the risks posed by disasters such as cyclones to the precious cultural heritage of the Pacific region and also acknowledged the excellent efforts of Pacific peoples in responding to recent disasters.

Session 2: Country reports

In session 2, the delegates from Tuvalu, Palau, Samoa, PNG, Nauru, Fiji, Vanuatu, Tonga and Cook Islands presented their country reports relating to the course topic. Each presentation was followed by questions and answers as well as discussions among the presenters and the participants.

That evening, the participants were invited to the opening of an exhibition of art works by Epi High School students, held at the VCC exhibition hall.



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Day 2

Following a re-cap of the topics covered in Day 1, the delegates visited the Malvatumauri (National Council of Chiefs) Nakamal (meeting house) to observe damage caused by Tropical Cyclone Pam, which struck Vanuatu in March 2015.

Session 3: Prevention and mitigation of risks for cultural heritage

In session 3, Ms Takahashi made a presentation that was focused on Disaster Risk Management relating to cyclones.

During the break, the delegates had the opportunity to view a demonstration of Sand Drawings at the VCC.

Special session: Restoration of the Chiefs' Nakamal in Port Vila

In the following session, the course participants had the honour to welcome H.E. Mr. Sani Mal Tirsupe, President of the Malvatumauri (Council of Chiefs) as a guest speaker. He presented the progress of the project to restore the Chiefs' Nakamal (meeting house) in Port Vila. He noted that according to the provisional work plans, which are based on the architectural plans, it is expected that the restoration project will be completed in early 2016.

Session 4: Post-disaster needs assessment of tangible and intangible heritage

In the next session, Ms. Meredith Wilson made a presentation on her experiences in conducting a post-disaster needs assessment of Chief Roi Mata's Domain, a World Heritage site in Vanuatu, after Tropical Cyclone Pam.



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This was followed by a presentation by Ms. Wendy Christie on the traditional nakamal in Vanuatu, which provided refuge for communities during the cyclone.

Session 5: Knowledge management and capacity building for cultural heritage risk management

In this session, Ms. Cresantia Frances Koya Vaka'uta, from the Pacific Heritage Hub (PHH) at the University of the South Pacific (USP), made presentations on the PHH and a new certificate in heritage management at the USP. Then Ms. Tarisi Vunidilo from the Pacific Islands Museums Association (PIMA) presented the strategy and activities of PIMA.

Session 6: Preparation of an action plan

Ms. Takahashi presented the course participants with two templates: one for DRR for cultural heritage and the other for an Action Plan to incorporate DRR for cultural heritage into a national DRR plan. She requested the participants to form small groups, then asked the groups to work on the templates together.

Before adjourning, Richard Matanik, the site manager of Chief Roi Mata's Domain, provided information to the participants regarding the field visit to the site the following day.



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Day 3

The participants took part in a field trip to Chief Roi Mata's Domain, World Heritage site.



© UNESCO/A.Takahashi



Day 4

Session 7: Tools for disaster risk management of cultural heritage – PDNA and UNESCO conventions

Day 4 began with a presentation by Ms Takahashi on the tools for DRM of cultural heritage, focusing on the Sendai Framework of Disaster Reduction, the Post-Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA) Guidelines for Culture and the UNESCO conventions.

Session 8: Presentation of the action plan

In this session, the participants presented the action plan they had prepared during the working session on Day 2 of the course.

Session 9: Regional cooperation and a way forward

The participants took part in a brainstorming exercise to identify potential areas for regional cooperation. The following areas were identified: improve information systems (databases, GIS, registers, inventories, etc.) in Pacific Island states, with coordination and centralization through the existing regional mechanisms (e.g. PIMA, PHH/USP, etc.); build the capacity of researchers from Pacific Island states in the area of cultural heritage management as well as information and communication technologies (ICT); provide technical assistance for mapping of

heritage sites and development of cultural policies; publish catalogues on traditional food preservation systems, including preparation for disaster risk management within the framework of the Intangible Cultural Heritage (ICH) convention; develop cultural statistics that provide baseline data to support PDNA. The course was officially closed with a certificate-awarding ceremony.



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ANNEXE I: OPENING REMARKS

Akatsuki Takahashi
Programme Specialist for Culture
UNESCO Apia, Office for the Pacific States

It is a great pleasure for me to be here today for the Pacific Training Course on Disaster Risk Management of Cultural Heritage in Small Island Developing States. On behalf of UNESCO, I would like to welcome all of you, coming from various Pacific Island states to attend this course. And I would like to thank the Government of Vanuatu and the Vanuatu Cultural Centre for hosting this course.

Pacific island states are blessed with cultural diversity and heritage. They are at the same time particularly vulnerable to natural disasters such as cyclones, floods, droughts, earthquakes and tsunamis. Climate change exacerbates some of these natural disasters. The leaders of the Pacific community thus identify disaster risk reduction as a priority at the national level and also for regional and international cooperation.

Over the years, UNESCO has provided assistance, in an interdisciplinary manner, to build the resilience of Pacific Island states against disasters. This has been done through,

for example, supporting policies, building capacity, publishing guidelines, tools and best practices, and so forth.

The application of the disaster risk reduction concept to the culture sector is a relatively recent movement. Until recently, the disaster management community has paid little attention to cultural heritage sites and cultural institutions such as museums, libraries and archives in its policies and programmes.

There is no question that protecting people is the highest priority. Once life safety issues have been addressed, however, disaster risk reduction is part of the mission of professionals like us working in cultural authorities, heritage sites and cultural institutions that take action to safeguard cultural heritage and property and re-establish businesses.

This critical gap was first addressed at the 2nd World Disaster Risk Reduction Conference held in Kobe in 2005. And ten years later, the 3rd World Disaster Reduction Conference, held in Sendai this year, concluded by adopting the Sendai Framework of Action 2015-2030, which includes substantial references



to culture, cultural heritage and cultural institutions, reiterating the importance of developing a disaster risk reduction strategy for the culture sector and incorporating it into an overall disaster risk management plan at the national level.

Ladies and gentlemen,

During the past five years of my assignment in the Pacific, I had a chance to participate in post-disaster needs assessment following Tropical Cyclone Evan that hit Samoa in December 2012 as well as Tropical Cyclone Pam in Vanuatu in March 2015. The assessment of the culture sector shed light on the resilience of communities, which are anchored in mutual help and local culture.

In the case of Vanuatu, traditional cyclone shelters provided refuge during the cyclone, saving the lives of many Vanuatu people, including children. The Vanuatu community was recognised on the occasion of the International Day for Disaster Risk Reduction, on 13 October 2015, as a Regional Champion for its traditional knowledge, technologies and know-how for building this community structure. Congratulations!

Another item of good news is that the hard work in producing a post-disaster needs assessment on Cyclone Pam has led to the successful mobilization of resources for recovery actions for the culture sector. In fact, this Training Course is funded by the emergency assistance from UNESCO that was approved based on the assessment report. Therefore, it is my great pleasure to see you today – some from the national disaster management office and others from the cultural authorities – for this training course.

I would like to conclude these opening remarks by thanking again VCC and its team for their hard work in preparing for this first of its kind activity on disaster risk management of cultural heritage in the region.

Thank you for your attention and I wish you every success in your deliberations.

ANNEXE II: PRESENTATIONS BY COUNTRY DELEGATES

Cook Islands



Cook Islands Country Profile and Culture



By: Mana Etches **Date:** 5th October, 2015



Contents

- General Facts of the Cook Islands
- Disasters
- Emergency Management Cook Islands
- Active Projects
- Cultural Heritage
- Conclusions
- Way Forward

Geographical Location



General Facts of the Cook Islands

- Made up of 15 islands, 11 which are inhabited, Rarotonga is the Capital
- Country Population: 10,900 (June 2011)
- Economic Driver: Tourism contributing to half of GDP.
- Overseas Population: > 100,000
- Citizenship: New Zealand Citizen
- Currency: New Zealand
- Government: Democratic Internal Self-Governing since 1965 – (50 celebration this year)
- Land area: 91.4 square miles
- Sea area: 2.1 square km



Disasters

- Cook Islands is at risk to Cyclones
- Cyclone Martin struck Manihiki in 1997 -1998 – 28 deaths
- 5 cyclones struck Cook Islands in one season – 2005 – no lives lost, but severe damages
- Cyclone Pat struck the island of Aitutaki - no lives lost, but severe damages



Support





Emergency Management Cook Islands

Government Division of Office of the Prime Minister (OPM) responsible for the coordination and management of disaster response for government and non-government lead groups.

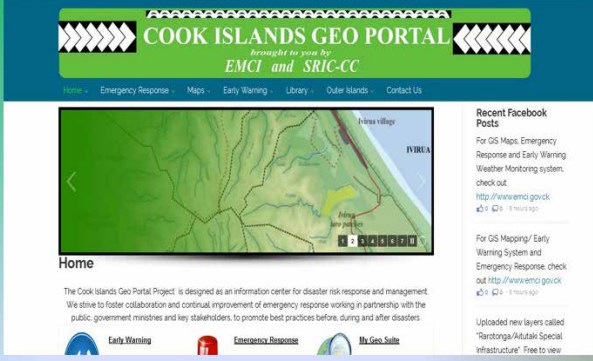
Main Partners
 Cook Islands Meteorological Office
 Cook Islands Police Headquarters
 Cook Islands Red Cross
 Climate Change Cook Islands

EMCI Projects

- Teachers Resource Kit – learning material of natural disasters
- Geo Portal Project – online information system – Help build GIS capacity for other ministries.
- Disaster Response Plans for ALL government / non-government bodies.
- Review of the building code.


COOK ISLANDS GEO PORTAL PROJECT

www.emci.gov.ki



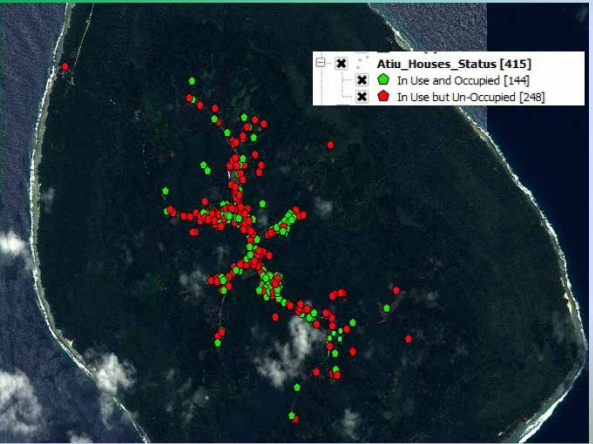
The screenshot shows the website's header with navigation links: Home, Emergency Response, Maps, Early Warning, Library, Outer Islands, and Contact Us. The main content area features a map of Atiu Island with a legend for 'Atiu_Houses_Status [415]' showing 'In Use and Occupied [144]' (green dots) and 'In Use but Un-Occupied [248]' (red dots). A sidebar on the right contains 'Recent Facebook Posts' and information about the GIS Mapping/Early Warning System.

Maps: geonode.emci.gov.ki



Atiu Island Elderly Population

The map displays a satellite view of Atiu Island with numerous purple pins indicating the locations of the elderly population across the island's terrain.



Atiu_Houses_Status [415]

- In Use and Occupied [144]
- In Use but Un-Occupied [248]

The map shows a satellite view of Atiu Island with a cluster of red and green dots representing the status of 415 houses. A legend in the top right corner identifies the colors: green for 'In Use and Occupied [144]' and red for 'In Use but Un-Occupied [248]'.

Cultural Heritage



National Museum



Cultural Performances



Cultural Development Plan

- Recognised by Government within the:

THE COOK ISLANDS
TE KAVEINGA NUI

National Sustainable Development Plan
2011 - 2015

Threats to our Heritage

- Western Influence
- Native Language is dying
- Lack of Resources for Awareness of the importance of preservation.
- Commitment from leaders.
- Loss of Traditional Knowledge – defunct
 - Planting
 - Fishing methods
 - Knowledge of the “Arapo”
 - Traditional buildings
 - medicine
- Land Tenure System under Review
- Building Code Review

Geographical Information Systems

- Map historical sites (Marae's) and artefacts.
- Information Tool to preserve knowledge.



Conclusion

- There are numerous **challenges** faced when it comes to disaster preparedness and response, especially in culture and heritage:
 - lack of capacity and resources committed to the cause.
 - lack of awareness.
 - lack of vision by leaders
- Looking forward to Vanuatu's Culture and experience.

Way Forward

- Recognition of the importance of Cultural Heritage.
- Adoption of information and communication technology such as GIS to help manage/promote/preserve culture.

Fiji

Elizabeth Erasito
Director, NTF



Fiji Country Report

Pacific Training Course on Disaster Risk management of Cultural Heritage in Small Island Developing States
(Port Vila, Vanuatu, 13 – 16 October 2015)




Fiji Islands

- EEZ -330 islands 1/3 are inhabited. 1.3 million sq.km
- Land area is 18,333 sq.km.
- 87.9% Indigenous iTaukei Land
- 3.9% State Land
- 7.9% Freehold Land
- 0.3% Rotuman Land
- Av Rainfall 200mm/yr (40 – 1100mm/yr)



Fiji's Biodiversity

- Terrestrial biodiversity
 - blend of Gondwana and ocean drift taxa
- Rich island systems, unusual species
- High degree of endemism
- 40% intact forest remains
- Kadavu island -highest number of endemic land birds per land area in the world

Marine Diversity

- 342 stony coral species
- ~1200 fish & lower invertebrates species
- Over ~760 species of gastropods
- 8 mangrove species
- 6 marine turtle species &
- 17 cetacean species in Fiji waters






Fiji's Cultural Heritage

- Land and people
- Past, present and future spiritual and genealogical relationships with their surroundings
- Kinship, polity, morality of sharing & togetherness
- Provider of resources, food from gardens, land and sea – today income from land/sea




- Vanua is not an alienable commodity for a land without people can be likened to a land without soul
- Thus it is not a system where the environment can be exploited without check bcs the people cannot be removed from the consequences of their exploitation (Ravuvu, 1988)

Governance of Heritage

- The Department of National Heritage and Arts : coordinates the safeguarding (preservation, protection and promotion) of Fiji's rich cultural diversity, its multi-faceted art forms, and Fiji's unique heritages.
- Fiji Arts Council
- Fiji Museum
- National Trust of Fiji




DISASTER MANAGEMENT POLICIES

1998 Natural Disaster Management Act

NDMO sets out the framework for handling all aspects of disaster management BEFORE, DURING and AFTER phases

1995 Natural Disaster Management Plan

- control and coordination of all disaster related activities in Fiji
- all government activities related to disaster management - **mitigation, preparedness, response & rehabilitation.**
- responsibilities of **specific bodies**, indicates the roles of Agencies and Ministries in relation to natural disasters and gives guidelines for operations and activities of all stages of disaster management.



Possibility of Occurrence of Natural Hazards

Natural Hazard	Possibility
Cyclone	High
Flood Coastal/River	High
Flash Flood	High
Landslide	High
Storm surge	Medium
Earthquake	Low
Tsunami	Low
Volcano	Low

Man-made Hazards

Hazard	Possibility
Oil Spill Marine & Land	High
Hazardous Material Spill	Medium
Air, sea & land accident	Low

Summary of Hazards

Since 1950 Fiji has experienced 101 hazardous events (both climate related and geological)

- 56% Tropical Cyclones
- 23% Earthquakes
- 15% Floods
- 3% Droughts
- 3%Tsunamis
- A total cost of US\$360,360,000, about 17% of GDP

Challenges

- Legislation and Policies
 - Protection of cultural heritage from natural hazards and disasters is not reflected in the Fiji NDMO Act, policies & by-laws
 - NDMO – is focussed on saving human lives

Fiji Disaster Management Clusters

Hyogo Disaster Risk Framework for Action (HFA)

Pacific Regional Framework for Action (RFA)


(UNISDR assisted review for FIJI)

Challenges

- Protection of cultural heritage from natural hazards and disasters is not reflected in the Fiji cultural heritage legislation, policies & by-laws
- Cultural heritage competes with environmental issues which tend to be presented as having better links to nature conservation and health, food security

Challenges

- Difficult to undertake risk assessments of cultural heritage if they are not documented well:
 - Need to understand the cultural heritage asset
 - Otherwise its difficult to know what the true cost of loss and damage is
 - Yet – much of these have a non-market nature or value



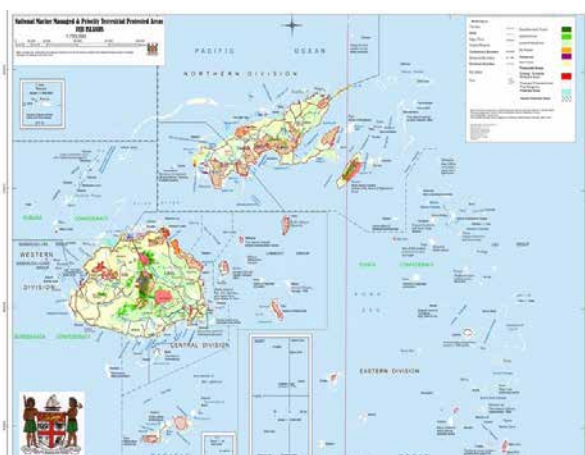
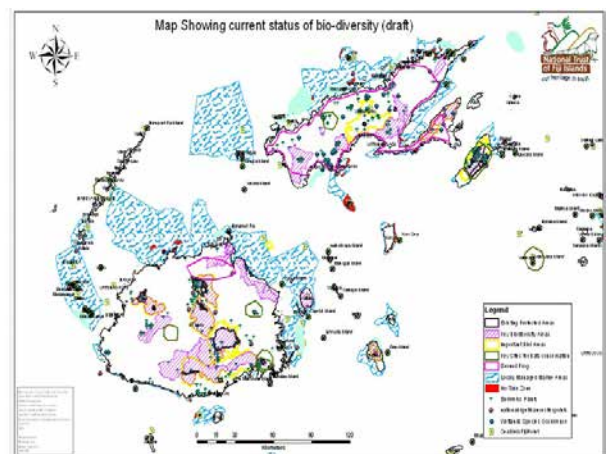
Challenges

- Inadequate/ inappropriate maintenance on cultural heritage structures makes them more vulnerable during disasters




Opportunities

- Recommendations for a Regional Cultural Strategy (Valuing Culture in Oceania, SPC 2010)
 1. Develop a cultural framework – standardising
 2. Cultural mapping – providing qualitative & quantitative data
 3. Virtual Regional Cultural think-tank
 4. Resources for valuing culture

WH Port Town of Levuka

Examples of Risks & Impacts





Status of Heritage Buildings in Levuka

In 2014 the NTF undertook a survey of buildings in the town and mapped the results:

- 196 buildings were surveyed
- 50.4 % are in good condition
- 23% require maintenance and repair
- 22.6% are endangered
- 3.8 % have disappeared



Levuka Historical Eco-Town Health Check




- GREEN - GOOD CONDITION
- ORANGE - REQUIRES REPAIR & MAINTENANCE
- RED - ENDANGERED
- BLACK - NO LONGER THERE



Direct Physical Impacts on Buildings

- Historic buildings are more porous and draw water from the ground into their structure and lose it to the environment by surface evaporation.
- Their wall surfaces and floors are the point of exchange for these reactions.
- Increases in soil moisture might result in greater salt mobilisation and consequent damaging crystallisation on decorated surfaces through drying.





WET ROT


DRY ROT

CORRODED ROOFING IRON

Direct Physical Impacts on Buildings



- Flooding may damage building materials not designed to withstand prolonged immersion
- Post flooding drying may encourage the growth of damaging micro-organisms such as moulds
- Archaeological sites and monuments may be at risk from flooding, particularly the eroding effect of rapid flowing water.




Direct Physical Impacts on Buildings

- Timber building materials may be subject to increased biological infestation due to migration of pests.
- Increases in storminess and wind gusts can lead to structural damage.


Actions

- Proper Management Plans for building conservation with climate change responses can be an effective tool
- A strong focus also needs to be put on local knowledge systems and the way that people in the town understand and adapt to changes in climate.
- Communities need to be a part of the overall process of understanding and dealing with Climate Change





Opportunity

- Levuka can be used as demonstration model for Fiji to design adaptation and mitigation strategies for such World Heritage sites facing Climate Change challenges.
- Levuka can be then viewed as an anchor to build site-based and national awareness and strategies (bringing together government, NGO's, academics, and other field-based researchers).
- There are already existing activities & knowledge from work being undertaken in the town, therefore new activities simply build/add to what is already being done and may provide a framework for improved coordination.

Vinaka Vakalevu



Palau

Disaster Risk Management for Bai ra Irrai (Traditional Chief's Meeting House)

Prepared by Sunny O. Ngirmang, Director/
HPO Bureau of Arts and Culture

Presented by Sylvia Kloulubak, Historical
Preservation Specialist, Bureau of Arts and
Culture.



Introduction

To date, the Bureau of Arts & Culture does not have guideline in place towards the effective measures to take aimed to disaster risk management of cultural heritage. The Bureau's office of the Palau National Register of Historic Places supervises the Palau Research Library which stores important documents, photos, tapes, reports from Palau and other regions of the Pacific. It is essential that the Palau Research Library establish a disaster risk management guideline for the proper disaster assessment, salvage, and preservation of its collections in the event of fire, flooding, or structure collapse due to typhoons.

In addition, the entire building structure that houses the Bureau of Arts & Culture, the Civic Center Building, is also prone to such disasters. Besides the Palau Research Library, other sections within the Bureau also contains valuable and sensitive information such as oral history documentation, archaeological database, survey equipments, artifacts, maps,

and other numerous collections.

Other structures that are of significant importance to the overall Palauan architecture, design, form, shape, and so forth to the Palauan traditional culture does not have a disaster risk management plan. Now therefore, with the aid of this training course, the Bureau of Arts & Culture can gain valuable experience to help local state municipality develop their specified disaster management plan for their highly significant cultural heritage structures.

This report will use the example of the Bai ra Irrai which is a traditional Chief's meeting house that are located in various states throughout the Republic. These meeting houses are used by the traditional chiefs of the concerned village to discuss important social and cultural matters of their state and village. Each village has a bai structure. To date, there are only four traditional bai standing and in use by the village chief's.

The report outline will begin with the general geography of Airai State, describing the Bai ra Irrai, the actual structure, and then followed by the disaster management plan. Also included in this report are photos and maps to aid in visual orientation of the bai structure and other components.

Bai ra Irrai/Birir a re Ngarairrai (Chief's Meeting House), Site No. B: IR-1 F2, Airai State

B. Geography

Airai State is the southern most State located in Babeldaob island, including several limestone Rock Islands. Airai is bounded in the northwest by Aimeliik State and in northwest with Ngchesar State. Modern settlement concentrates along the south coast leaving large area in the interior uninhabited. At the southeast corner is a large and shallow Airai bay. Ngerikiil river with its tributary rivers including Kmekumel and Edeng rivers drained the southern interior of the State to Airai Bay. Ngerimel river which supplies water to Oreor drained the south-central area of Airai State. The east and the west parts of the State have short and steep drainages. The interior is covered with rolling hills predominantly covered with forest. The coastal area is covered with savannas and short vegetation. Thick fringe of mangrove swamps cover the coastal line. The limestone Rock Islands are located in the south coast of the State. The Toachel Mid channel separates Airai State and the rest of Babeldaob island from the Oreor State.

Under the Airai State constitution, the State is comprised of six regions. From east to west, these are Ngchesechang, Oikull, Irrai, Ngerusar, Ngeruluobel and Ngetkib. Ngchesechang region is the northern most part on the east coast. The region is drained by several rivers into Ngerngesang bay. The modern settlement of Ngchesechang consists few houses around the traditional village of Ngchesechang south of bay. Oikull region occupies the southeast part of the State including several limestone Rock Islands. Several villages in the region are still inhabited. Irrai region occupies south central area of the State and on the west side of Airai bay including several limestone rock islands. The modern settlement concentrates around the Irrai traditional village, Yelch and Ked areas. The Ngerusar region occupies the south central area of the State and west of the Irrai region. It contains most of the Rock Islands where many sites are located. The modern settlement occupies an area where the traditional village site is located at the intersection to the airport. Several houses dotted both sides of the road to Airai elementary school. The Ngeruluobel region is located at the west side of Ngerimel river. The modern settlement had moved to the coastal area below the traditional village of Ngeruluobel. Ngetkib region is the western most area of Airai State. Residential houses of Ngetkib are scattered along the road from KB bridge to Ngeruluobel area. Several houses dotted both sides of the dirt road that goes northwest at the intersection to the KB bridge.

Source: Olsudong, Rita et al. 1997 Draft: Inventory of Cultural Sites and Oral History in Melekeok and Airai States. Palau: Division of Cultural Affairs, MCCA. Pp 52

The relocation was precipitated by the sudden death of two or three village elders, which occurred in a rapid succession on different days, without explanation.

The stone platform directly west of the main entrance to the Bai ra Irrai is known as Okeuid el Bad (platform of 70 stones). German ethnographer Augustine Krämer referred in his report (see appendix for map, fig.1) to the meaning as "70 Strong Men". On the platform's center, one can find a boulder with a series of parallel grooves said to "show the finger markings of a spirit" – Medechibelau. Directly northwest of the platform is the stone monolith said to be seating place or back rest for Medechibelau, Irrai's deity or spirit. The stone on top of the monolith is said to be Medechibelau's rooster.

One of the most predominant features of the Bai ra Irrai central area are the stone paths leading out of a central circle. See photo below.



© Calvin T. Emesiochel, Senior Archaeologist, BAC

The Structure

Bai ra Irai was constructed on an elevated stone platform with eight bad (sleepers) at its base. The largest bai known was constructed using ten bad. Historically, the preferred wood for bai construction was dort (Intsia bijuga, iron wood), a Palauan hardwood. Construction materials were usually collected throughout Palau and brought to the building site for the construction of the bai. Often, parts of the bai were actually built where the materials were found, and then disassembled for transporting to the actual building site. Irai Bai photo below.



Held together by joints, (though grooves and notches made by hand with simple tools) and lashing, the entire bai structure is secured without the use of a single nail, metal screw or peg. Bamboo shafts, beams and other woods are lashed atop of the main structure components for the roof's frame (see appendix, fig 2).

Thatching is made from bundles of nipa palms leaves (teuechel), Nypa fruitican and bamboo strips (olukl). Folded in half over hundreds of bamboo strips, the two materials were sewn together, using bamboo needles and fiber (oluu) obtained from the bark of Ermall/Tebudel (a type of hibiscus tree) and Orredakl ra chelebacheb/risel a chertochet (a type of pandanus tree).

Significance:

The significance of the Bai ra Irai which made it eligible for entry in the Palau National Register of Historic Places as well as the U.S. National Register of Historic Places are: (1) Associated with the events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of Palauan history; (3) Associated with lyrics, folklores, and traditions significant in Palauan culture, (4) Embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, and (5) Have yielded, or may be likely to yield information important in the overall history or prehistory of Palauan culture.

Proposed Disaster Management Plan of the Airai Bai

Objective:

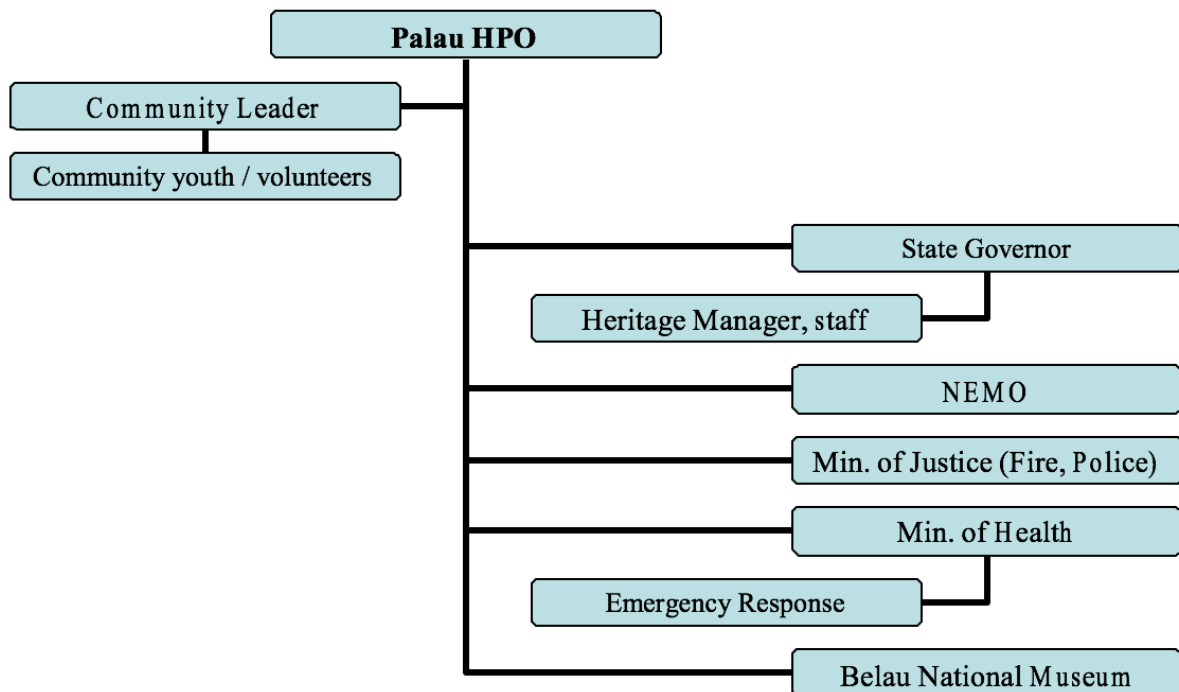
- To set up an effective DRM plan for the continuous safety, health, and preservation of cultural heritage property
- To ensure that local state government and community take proactive role in site management and protection

Responsible Agencies:

- Proactive agencies responsible for the immediate response during a disaster is as follows: Local community leader (on site first response) - immediate contact to Palau HPO and State Office - Palau HPO contact NEMO, MOJ, MOH, BNM

Target:

- The aim is to spread the awareness of disaster risk management and response for cultural properties through the efforts and cooperation amongst and between the local state governments, youth groups, tourism agencies, students, as well as the general public.



The Irrai Bai is constructed using local materials that are highly prone to fire. Any immediate response is highly necessary for the eradication of the fire otherwise the entire structure will disintegrate in less than an hour of intense burning. Heavy rain can cause a lot of damage to the structure. The thatch roofing can collapse to the interior of the bai causing all the beams to collapse as well. Other natural elements such as typhoons or heavy storm surges can also devastate the structure.

The following steps below will attempt to provide the essential procedures needed for disaster response incase such an event occur.

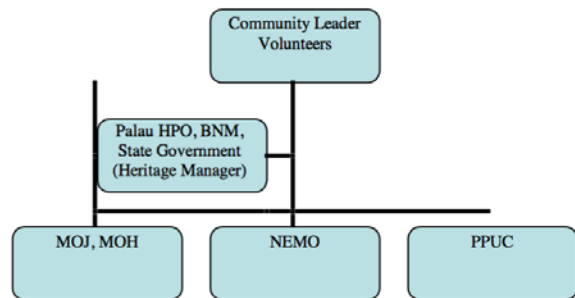
Disaster Response Procedures

Health and Safety is the first priority in a disaster or emergency.

If the bai structure is currently in use during the time of disaster, the Airai State personnel or lead community group shall:

- Follow evacuation routes to clear the building either front or back entrance pending on the source of the disaster.
- Safe assembly area is the stone circle path in the left side of the structure.
- Staff personnel/community group will ensure that all visitors are evacuated safely
- Staff personnel/community group will maintain security of the structure and safety of all visitors by not allowing public inside until dangers are assessed.
- Wait! Ensure through proper authorities that all health/safety hazards have been cleared before entering structures.

Communications Networking:



- Airai State Governor and Ngarairrai Chief will be the communications coordinators in an emergency. They will make appropriate calls and maintain communication with staff, other agencies, and community volunteers.

Documentation and Public Relations

- Take pictures and note to document damage to the building and collections
- Liaison with media and the public if needed

Collection Assessment and Salvage

- State personnel and designated staffs (from BAC) will be the coordinators for salvage of the collections.
- Evaluate extent/types of damage to materials and resources needed for response
 1. Document with photos, videos, notes
 2. Assess damage to structure, materials, and collections
 3. What type of emergency was it (i.e. fire, smoke, chemical, humidity, and flood?)
 4. What areas are affected?
 5. How much of the collections are damaged?
 6. What types of materials are damaged?

- Halt any further damage to collections or materials
- Set up dry “staging area” for salvage of materials
- Develop salvage procedures based on assessment of damage i.e. air dry, freeze, etc Maintain inventory of packed and moved materials.

Vulnerability (weakness)	Hazard (source)	dggdsg	Loss of Value
No alarm / security system	Arson, theft, vandalism, looting, etc	Fire, structural damage	Community connection, economical loss, financial burden to state government – cost of repair and damage authenticity, integrity, cultural environment and landscape, feeling
Wood structure itself	Rodents, animals, insects	Structural damage, collapse of member parts, fire, sparks, feces	
Maintenance / Management	Improper / poor electrical system	Spontaneous spark – fire	
Other agent of deterioration	humidity, erosion, typhoon, drought,	Structural damage and collapse, corrosion of roofing, molds, rotten members, etc	

Recovery Planning

Priority level	Recovery Activities	Actors	Human Resources needed	Financial Assistance
Immediate (high priority)	-inventory and documentation -preservation of surviving materials	-community members from concerned, state heritage office, assistance from Palau HPO	Local architect Historian Community elders from village	LOW – Local funding
Short term (medium priority)	-collection of oral history -design of new structure	“	Local architect and artist Community elder	MEDIUM – Local and National Government
Long term (low priority)	- Actual reconstruction (?)	“	Local architect, artists, craftsman, community youth groups, volunteers	HIGH – Local and National Government, US NPS, MEHP

Implementation Strategy

S. No.	Program / Project / Activity	Responsible Agencies	Roles and Responsibilities	Time Period
1.	Fire Hydrant	Public Works, MOJ – Fire Department, Donor Agency	Funding, Survey and install, training	2 months
2	Workshop / forum, signage, lighting	Palau HPO, BNM, State Government, MEHP	Site management, protection, education, training	Perpetual (1-2 states/year)
3	Development tourism friendly environment	State Government, Palau HPO, PVA	Information center, provide brochures, posters, personnel,	6 months
4	Emergency Drills	MOJ, MOH, NEMO, State Office, Palau HPO, Community	Provide training in a emergency drill – planning, protocol, assessment, recovery, etc	Twice a year
5	Maintenance Plan and Security	Palau HPO, State Government, Community	Provide regular maintenance, monitoring of site	Perpetual



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1985 An Archaeological Survey of Koror State, Republic of Palau. Center for Archaeological Investigations. Illinois: Southern Illinois University

Appendix



Photo shows modification within the interior of the bai which includes electrical wiring which is a possible hazard for fire.

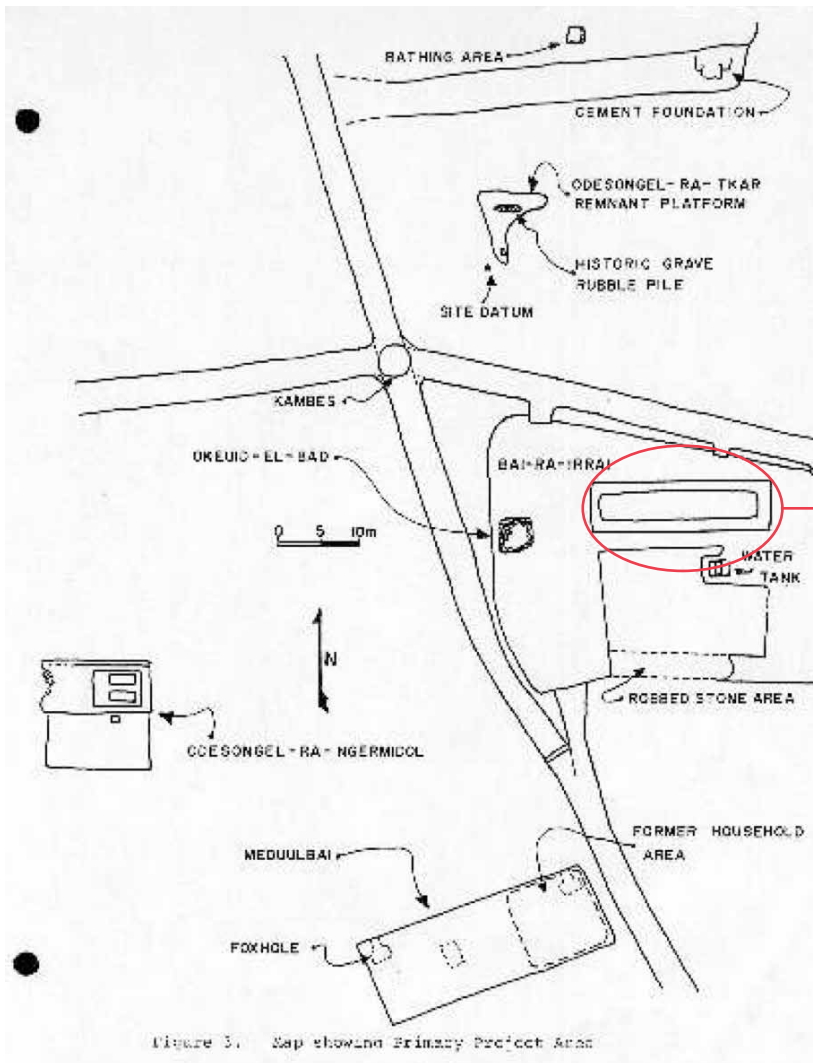


Fig 1: Map of structure area and its associated features. Note the KAMBES which is the circle resting place where the four stone paths merge out from.

Figure 3. Map showing Primary Project Area



Fig 2: Roof thatching Airai Bai



Inside of the Bai contains a series of oral history collections carved in wooden boards as part of the structure. These oral history collections highlight different significant events and are highly important to the overall history of the state.

Papa New Guinea



PAPUA NEW GUINEA
CONSERVATION AND ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION AUTHORITY (CEPA)

Pacific Training Course on Disaster Risk Management of Cultural Heritage in Small Island Developing States

13-16 OCTOBER 2015

PORT VILA –VANUATU

Presented by: **MR. JIM ONGA**
National Heritage Secretariat

Outline of Presentation

1. PNG Tentative listed Sites
2. PNG Tentative listed Sites Review Report
3. Threats and recommendations of the review report
4. How these threats going to be addressed?
5. How these sites managed?
6. Review National Strategy and Action Plan 2010 -2015 and develop 2016 - 2020

1. PNG 7 tentative Sites

1. Kokoda Track and Owen Stanley Ranges
2. Trans-Fly Complex (Eco-region)
3. Kikori River Basin
4. Milne Bay Natural & Cultural Seascape
5. Huon (Sialum) Terraces
6. The Sublime Karsts of PNG
7. Sepik River Basin

2. PNG Tentative Listed Sites Review Report

- With International funding assistance from UNESCO, Paris, CEPA engaged World Heritage experts to complete PNG World Heritage Tentative Listed Sites in 2013/2014
- Report yet to be commissioned by NHC before sent to WHC, Paris. (December 2015)
- In Review Report, lots of recommendations have been identified on individual sites. E.g (threats, risks and disasters)

3. Threats and recommendations of the Review Report

The Review identified minor to serious threats to the heritage values of 6 of the 7 sites. Recommendations are presented for responding to those threats.

The main threats already in operation or threatening include road construction and logging (Nakanai, Kikori, Kokoda-Owen Stanley). Serious threats to some areas include logging, mining and associated activities, petroleum exploration and development, Special Agricultural Business Leases (SABL's) tenures and oil palm development.

Longer-term threats from climate change apply particularly to some sites.

Con't

• Failure to actively confront existing threats since nomination has resulted in some loss of values and integrity.

• However, with increasing development pressures apparent, it is clear that unless there is a concerted proactive effort to respond to some of the more serious threats, globally significant heritage values will be lost, possibly leading to the delisting of parts or whole of some listed sites.

4. How these threats going to be addressed?

- In collaboration with key stakeholders together with Provincial and Local Level Governments, consider and address these recommendations.
- CEPA must consider and protect these Sites under PNG legislations such as Conservation Areas Act/ Fauna Protection and Control Act etc.
- Carry out more education and awareness on the Natural and cultural heritages where Tentative listed sites located.
- Address these threats through workshops and trainings at all levels National, Provincial and LLGs as well as communities.

Con't

5. How these Sites Managed?

Currently, most of these Sites are Locally Managed by the Communities.

- CEPA in collaboration with Provincial Governments, LLG and NGOs trying to management the site. E.g Kuk
- CEPA in the process to decentralize responsibilities, roles and functions to the Provincial and Local Level Governments to Manage these Sites.

Some arrangements already in Place through MoAs and MoUs for between National, Provincial and Local Level Governments.

6. Review and Develop National Strategy and Action Plan 2016 - 2020

Immediate goals:

- Address these threats through workshops and trainings at National, Provincial and LLGs as well as communities.
- Request CEPA top Management to consider World Heritage in the New CEPA Structure
- Review of National Action Plan 2010-2015 (Pacific Action Plan 2016- 2020)
- PNG TLS Review Report commissioned before submitted to WHC, Paris
- Choose next site, identify supporting agency, secure funds for consultations & nomination
- Carry out Education and Awareness at Provincial and LLGs and communities where tentative listed sites are located

Samoa

PACIFIC TRAINING COURSE ON DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT OF CULTURAL HERITAGE IN SMALL ISLAND DEVELOPING STATES PORT VILLA, VANUATU 13TH -16TH OCTOBER, 2015

Presentation By: Delphina Lee
Ministry of Education Sports and Culture

Background

Samoa comprised of two large volcanic islands and several smaller islands, and is an independent state. Samoa has a tropical climate and Agriculture, fisheries and tourism are the nations primary resources of revenue. The population is approximately, 180,000

The natural, social and built environments of Samoa contribute to the country's vulnerability to disasters, and the ability of the country to effectively manage disasters.

Samoa Cultural Heritage

Samoa cultural heritage sites can be grouped in the following categories:

- *Natural Sites with Legendary Background*
- *Ancient Structures and Village Remains*
- *Graves and Monuments*
- *Historical Buildings*

Administration of Cultural Heritage Sites

Samoa Heritage Committee

- Government Ministries
- NGO,s
- Communities

Introduction

Samoa, compared to world developing countries with established preservation strategies, of their historical sites and monuments, is but fairly new to recognising the need for identifying and prevent potential risk of loss from natural disaster of their cultural heritage.

Samoa like most Pacific countries are always exposed to natural disasters like floods cyclones hurricanes and tsunamis. In reason times these types of natural disasters had made significant destructions to its infrastructure ,natural, cultural and habitat environment.

- The Ministry of Education Sports and Culture 's mandate is to administer the preservation ,protection and safeguarding of Samoa's Intangible and Tangible cultural heritage.
- In 2014 the Ministry conducted a regional workshop on Revitalization of indigenous Architecture and traditional Building Skills.
- Our indigenous architecture is rich with opportunities both to utilise the resilient, climate appropriate design of our traditional buildings and to preserve our cultural identity and traditions.

Samoa's Post Assessment Needs Report 2012

In 2012 Samoa was hit by cyclone Evans and caused immense damages and significant losses to the country. The Government through the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment conducted a Post Disaster Needs Assessment Report 2012 after the cyclone.

Cultural Heritage Identified IN THE REPORT

These heritage sites are the Fagaloa bay – Uafato Tiavea Conservation Zone and the Manono Apolima Cultural landscape. These potential heritage sites recently included in World heritage tentative list for inclusion to the World Heritage List.

Con't

- A traditional Samoan fale in one of the urban village,
- The old court house in Apia,
- The Robert Loius Stevenson Museum,
- Museum of Samoa,
- Traditional Samoan fales at Aggies Hotel in Apia,
- The Samoa cultural village, established for the purpose of tourists visiting,
- Beautiful Expression of Nature workshop,
- Samoa Ocean Canoe ,
- community infrastructure includes village churches and family graves.

Key Challenges

- The assessments report, however reflects the vulnerability of the cultural heritage, due to the lack of
- National cultural policy and strategy
 - limited capacity in disaster response and
 - lack of awareness of the unique value of cultural heritage.

PLANS

1. National Disaster Management Plan
2. Ministry of Education Sports and Culture Disaster Management Plan

WAYFORWARD

The Government;

- To include cultural heritage sites and conservation of historical buildings into national disaster reduction plan.
- Community based safeguarding of heritage villages in the protected area should be promoted.
- support traditional architecture by highlighting its disaster-resilient nature and linkage to national development plans.
- to endorse the draft culture policy 2015-2025 and implement appropriate strategies.

Conclusion

- Although Samoa is known for its cultural strength and the resilience arising from traditional community-based governance, the natural disasters has made Samoan culture and communities vulnerable. Safeguarding Samoa's cultural heritage contributes to the restoration of the resilience inherent in community.

References

- Samoa Post- Disaster Needs Assessment Cyclone Evan 2012
- Final Draft National Culture Policy 2015 -2025
- Report: Workshop on Revitalization of Indigenous Architecture and Traditional Building Skills.

Tonga



Vanuatu Workshop on Disaster Risk Management for Cultural Heritage 13 – 16 Oct, 2015

Information on Disaster Risk Management: Tonga Report

OUTLINE OF PRESENTATION

1. Introduction
2. Objectives of Culture Division
3. Cultural and Disaster Risk Management Legislation
4. Threat to UNESCO Project: World Heritage Nomination: Royal Tombs at LAPAHA
5. Way Forward

1. INTRODUCTION

- Natural events may become disasters if we are unprepared. On the other hand, a well maintained and living historic environment is very resilient to natural phenomena.
- Tonga is increasingly shared the problem of lack of Disaster risk management strategy for cultural heritage.

Since there is lack of disaster risk management plan or strategy for heritage in Tonga, this paper focuses on two aspects: Tonga's Cultural Legislation and Tonga's World Heritage Nomination site – The Royal Tombs at Lapaha.

2. OBJECTIVES OF CULTURE DIVISION
Links to National Priorities (TSDF II)

“Cultural awareness, environmental sustainability, disaster risk management and climate change adaptation, integrated into all planning and implementation of programmes, by establishing and adhering to appropriate procedures and consultation mechanisms.

CULTURE DIVISION: OUTCOME OBJECTIVES

Outcome objective 2:

To protect, promote and develop Tonga's cultural and natural heritage; to protect underwater cultural heritage and sky and air space; and to encourage Government of Tonga to implement international conventions.

Outcome Objective 3:

To support all educational sectors (formal, non-formal and informal) in the protection, promotion and development of culture.

Outcome Objective 4:

To promote and develop Tonga's cultural industries and to support the commercialization of these cultural industries.

Outcome Objective 5:

To support the National Cultural Legislation to include protection, promotion and development of Tongan culture.

Outcome Objective 6:

To ensure public awareness programme on National Cultural Policy

3. Tonga's Cultural and disaster risk management legislation

The legal framework consists only of Four Legislations

1. Polynesian Heritage Trust Act 2007
2. Preservation of Objects of Archaeological Interest Act 2002
3. Emergency Management Act 2007
4. Emergency Fund Act 2008

Emergency Management Act 2007

* The Emergency Management Act 2007 defined an emergency as

* “an event, actual or imminent, which endangers or threatens to endanger life, property, or environment and

* which requires a coordinated response”.

The events as interpreted in the Act include:



1. Cyclone, earthquake, tsunami, tornado (natural disasters);
2. Explosion, fire, chemical spill;
3. Infestation, plague, epidemic;
4. Failure of essential services or infrastructure;
5. Terrorist attack against the Kingdom of Tonga;
6. Other similar event.

This Act endorsed the emergency management structure and empowered the **National Emergency Management Committee** to effectively manage emergencies and coordinate recovery and rehabilitation work

The National Emergency Management Committee members

- (a) the Minister of Work who shall be the chairman;
- (b) Chief Secretary and Secretary to Cabinet;
- (c) the Director of Work;
- (d) Secretary for Finance and Planning;
- (e) Director of Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries and Food;
- (f) Director of Health;
- (g) Police Commander;
- (h) Commander of Tonga Defence Services;
- (i) Secretary for Lands, Survey, Natural Resources and Environment;
- (j) the Manager who shall be the Secretary; and
- (k) Director of Education.

EMERGENCY FUND ACT, 2008

- * The Legislative Assembly passed an Act on 28 October 2008, which authorized the establishment, funding, and operation of an Emergency Fund.
- * A sum of TOP 5,000,000 from the Public Fund would be available for providing timely and efficient relief and reconstruction in any emergency.

Is the Legal Framework adequate for the identification, conservation and protection of Tonga's cultural and natural heritage?

Options

- There is no legal framework
- The legal framework is inadequate
- The legal framework is adequate

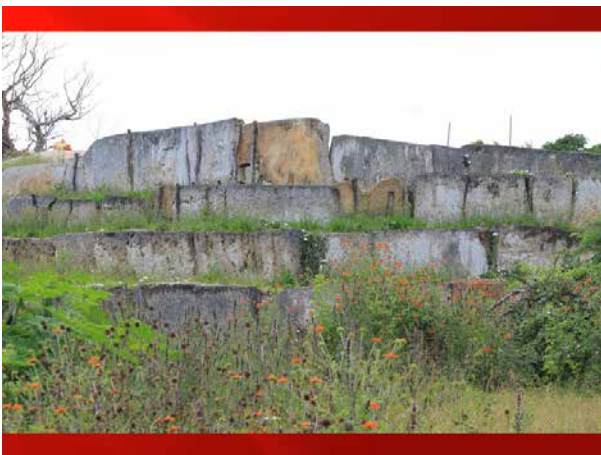
Can the legal framework be enforced?

- * The legal framework can be enforced, but the lack of resources and political will as a priority limits enforcement activity.

4. Unesco project: ROYAL TOMBS AT LAPAHA



Fig. 1: Royal Tomb Complex (Otu Langi) at Lapaha - consists of about 22 Tombs. The langis are surrounded by private land containing houses, gardens and other structures that is owned by local community members.



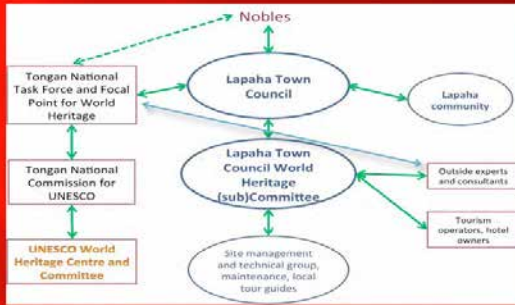


Fig. 2: Management Framework for the Site.

- **The Management Framework create a system that involves and recognises the roles of different stakeholders and that is as effective, simple and transparent as possible.**

- **This framework establishes the Lapaha Town Council as the organization responsible for the management of the Royal Tombs at Lapaha and for monitoring the site**

Natural Phenomenon that Threaten Cultural Heritage

Earthquakes remain the most likely and most consistent threat to the heritage, however, other hazards such as Tropical Cyclones and volcanic eruptions can occur with significant impact upon the cultural environments.

Whilst these remain as the major threats, associated hazards such as flooding to low lying areas, storm surge, high surf, wind blown sea spray, tsunami, drought, present equally high levels of concern to vulnerable cultural environment



Fig. 3: Impact of previous earthquakes on the Site. The Sites contains huge stone slaps - some pieces weight over 20 tons.

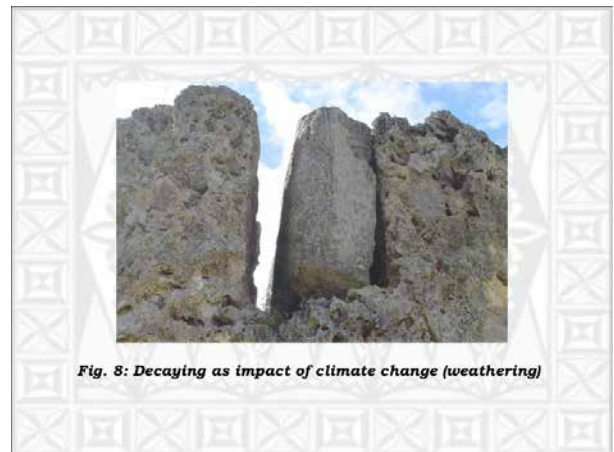
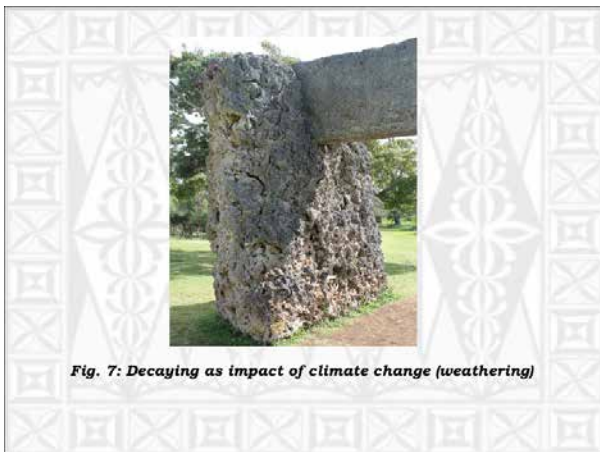
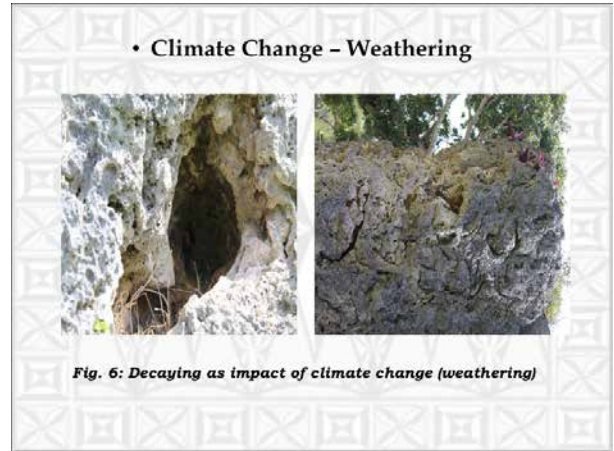
CONSERVATION WORK

- Prince Claus Fund on two occasions
- The restoration of the langis have taken four months to complete.
- Restoration includes:
 - re-erecting the facing stones that are lying down
 - using sticks standing upright on either side of the broken stones and tied together at the top to support them to stay upright
 - The sticks are about 8 cm in diameter and are a local hardwood and coated in oil that will improve their survival
 - the ones on mounds, also need a course of surrounding stones at top to slow erosion and destabilisation of the langi. The stones are placed around the outside edge of the langi about 1 metre out from the facing slabs and soil filled behind them to create a small flat terrace to slow water and soil movement down the mound. These stones are buried so not visible when the process is completed.

Note: The use of the wood is effective in holding the broken stones together but will need regular monitoring as the wood begins to rot and needs replacement every couple of years.



Fig. 4: Conservation works to stabilize facing stones on the langi at Lapaha.



5. CHALLENGES AND WAY FORWARD

Challenges	Way Forward
Cultural insensitivity or ignorance of the unique value of cultural heritage to overall development often have an adverse effects on properties and people - decision makers and public at large	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National capacities, general knowledge & awareness on Heritage Sites • National Inventory of Natural and Cultural Heritage Sites • Incorporate Heritage into Educational Curriculum Materials.
Weak policy and legislative environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An improved cultural legislation for heritage • Integrate heritage concerns into national disaster mitigation plan • A National Disaster Risk Management Plan for heritage
Lack of coordination by Heritage development partners – global, regional and national level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hold more training workshop on World Heritage for relevant Government Ministries and NGOs – national level • Regular meeting of stakeholders – national level • More regional workshops on heritage issues. • Many development actors are not prioritizing enough such support to poor countries. Disaster risk disproportionately concentrated in poorer countries with weaker governance.





Tuvalu



Tuvalu Country Report on Disaster Risk Management Strategies For Cultural Heritage

Prepared by
Matini Vailopa
Culture Officer



Overview

- Background
- Risk Management on Cultural Heritage in Tuvalu
- Strategies for Cultural Heritage in Tuvalu
- Way Forward



Culture Division: Background

The Culture department is within the Ministry of Home Affairs and Rural Development

- It was established to preserve, safeguard and develop culture sector and to empower people to help in promote and support the need to maintain the unique cultural identity and pride
- Manage to complete key mandate activities falls within Ministry Corporate Plan 2014-2016, National Development Plan (Te Kakeega II) & Tuvalu Road map.

Function

- Deal with cultural development
- Maintaining of cultural identities of Tuvalu
- Make the Tuvalu culture truly alive & appreciated by all
- Encourage to preserve, protect, develop & promote Tuvalu culture



Tuvalu Cultural Heritage

- * Explained the way of life of people
- * Its help to construct the foundation for people's values, beliefs and choices in life.
- * Culture makes societies unique
- * Its carried from generation to generation.

Risk Management on Cultural Heritage in Tuvalu

- * The true identity and heritage of each island will definitely become extinct in the changing forces of globalization and impact of climate change as already witnessed on some of the islands
- * **Traditional knowledge and skills** are dying and some may have disappeared completely.
 - * Uncommon to build local canoes;
 - * the majority of young men cannot build local and traditional houses
 - * the majority of young women do not know how to weave mats.
- * Constraint on passing on traditional knowledge and skills is that many of them are owned by families

Continues

- * Tuvalu Context
 - * Intangible and Tangible both are;
 - * Intertwined
 - * Inter-related
 - * Difficult to Separate

Strategies for Cultural Heritage

- * **Documentation of Traditional Knowledge and Skills**
 - * Collection of data information
 - * Carefully map out a traditional knowledge strategy to guide the work in the record, documentation, preservation and development of all forms of traditional knowledge of Tuvalu

Strategies for Cultural Heritage

Education through Public Awareness on Traditional Knowledge and Skills:

- Education:**
 - * The integration of culture into the national curriculum as a top priority that should be addressed immediately.
 - * They called for the review of the education curriculum at all levels in Tuvalu with the aim of developing and integrating relevant streams on culture.
 - * The Tuvalu Vocational Education and Training (TVET) Project is a particularly important target given the high rate of drop-outs from the academic streams. These drop-outs are resources for the preservation and promotion of culture as they could become agents for culture by leading sustainable lifestyles based on culture
- * **Engage Youth in Traditional canoes making:**
 - * Educate young men in canoe building and revive the use of Canoes for sailing, paddling, sports and fishing.
- * **Revive and Promote Tuvalu handicrafts:**
 - * Build a National Museum and Cultural Centre
- * **Ratifying of Convention**
 - * Join and ratify Convention on the Safeguarding of Intangible Cultural Heritage and World Heritage Convention

Way Forward

- * Approve and Endorsed Tuvalu National Cultural Policy

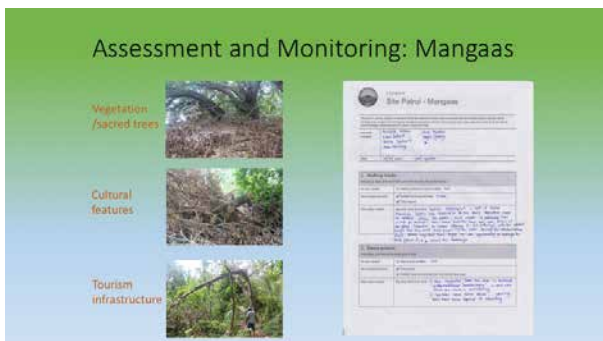
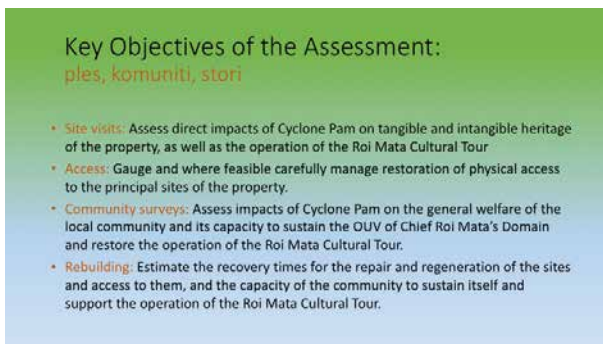
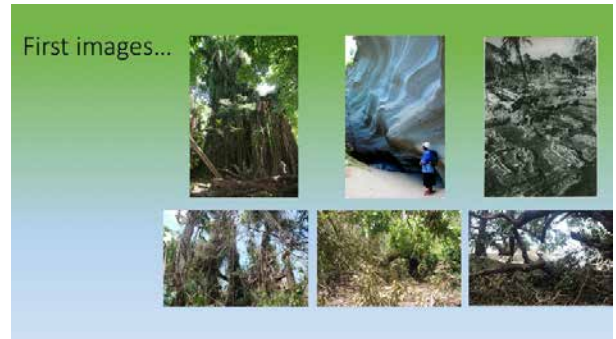
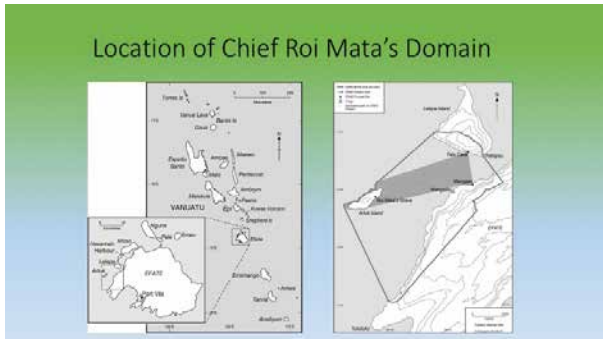
ANNEXE III: PRESENTATIONS BY RESOURCE PERSONS

Meredith Wilson



Emergency Assessment of the Impacts of Cyclone Pam
on the Chief Roi Mata's Domain World Heritage Site, Vanuatu

Dr Meredith Wilson, mem@homemail.com.au





Rebuilding: build back better

Short term strategies to: protect and strengthen the cultural heritage values of the site, address disaster risk, and improve economic outcomes

- Monitor the regeneration of the banyan tree
- Carve new slit drums for the dancing ground *mwalala*
- Add walking tracks to Mangaas
- Develop an architectural plan for the construction of a traditional community house (*farea*) within the CRMD Buffer Zone at Mangaas.
- Outcomes: 1) revival of cultural practices; 2) training in the reconstruction of traditional architecture that is cyclone-resistant; 3) improved visitor experience; 4) projected increase in financial returns from tourism.



Assessment, Monitoring, & Clearance: Fels Cave



Rebuilding at Fels Cave

2001



2008



2012

Assessment, Monitoring & Clearance: Artok



CRMD Office and Tour lunch facilities



Tourism Issues

- The current 'Roi Mata Cultural Tour' caters to a niche market
- The majority of tourists are seeking a half or full day tour that involves adventure, relaxation and some culture (not lengthy boat trips)
- The Roi Mata Cultural Tour is costly relative to other day tours
- The tour is expensive to operate and difficult to implement

Action:

- Development of the Roi Mata Day Tour



Community Survey: post-disaster risk assessment



- Loss of knowledge regarding traditional subsistence responses to severe climatic events (e.g. planting wild yam in the months prior to the cyclone season)
- Susceptibility to illness (water borne)
- Too little information prior to the cyclone on how to protect local food sources (e.g. cutting manioc low to the grounds so that it is less susceptible to wind damage) resulting in broad scale crop damage.
- The lack of income protection for employees in the wake of the cyclone (collapse of the tourism industry, including RMCT / difficulty accessing capital)

Rebuilding: build back better

Longer-term strategies for rebuilding that are critical for the ongoing protection and promotion of the OUV of CRMD, both in times of disaster and more generally:

Develop a comprehensive **Disaster Risk Reduction Plan** for CRMD to address, in particular, the ever-present threats of climate change (and associated sea-level rise), as well as cyclonic, seismic, and volcanic events:

1. TK of disaster risk management
2. Infrastructure (limit)
3. DR related monitoring (sea level rise on Artok Island) / Recording (in case of loss)
4. Roi Mata Tour and other cultural industries (economic success; decrease DR vulnerability)
5. Protection of community health and livelihoods post disaster (no tour, no employment, health and education affected)
6. Safety and communication
7. Protection of assets (loss of boat)
8. Land use planning and land leasing
9. Governance (aligning DR policies at national and local levels)
10. Funding (developing relationships with foreign donors and drawing on international expertise where needed – e.g. structural engineers)

From reactive to proactive



Mangan, April 2015



Artok, April 2015



Wendy Christie

Pacific Training Course on Disaster Risk Management of Cultural Heritage in Small Island Developing States

Vanuatu Culture Centre, Port Vila, Vanuatu
13 – 16 October, 2015



Presented by Wendy Christie: Architect, Australia
(Former Heritage Architect: Vanuatu Cultural Centre)

Presentation Summary

1. Introduction and context to the Nakamals Project.
2. Project development and process.
3. Taloa Varea Case Study.
4. Disaster Risk Management and the role of Traditional Architecture.
1. Questions.



Presentation Summary

Introduction and context to the Nakamals Project



SAFEGUARDING INDIGENOUS VERNACULAR ARCHITECTURE AND BUILDING KNOWLEDGE IN VANUATU



Funding: International assistance from the UNESCO Intangible Cultural Heritage Fund

Introduction and context to the Nakamals project

Background to the project:

- The nakamal, or varea, is a significant indigenous building type in Vanuatu that dates back several centuries. They were traditionally used as Chiefly meeting places, but today tend to also serve as broader community meeting spaces.
- A nakamal would traditionally have been found in every village in Vanuatu, where it would claim and reinforce one of the most significant spaces in the village.
- Due to external forces that have come about since European contact, such as resettlement issues and the introduction of imported materials, the prevalence and quality of the nakamal design has diminished in recent years.

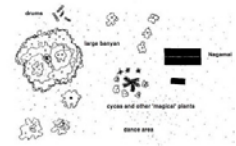


Fig. 58 Conceptual plan of a village in south-east Vanuatu (from C. Coiffier, 1998, p. 170).



Fig. 59 Nakal's house, south-east Vanuatu (from a photo by C. Coiffier)

Drawings from: Coiffier, Christian, 1998, *Traditional Architecture in Vanuatu*, Institute of Pacific Studies: P 40.

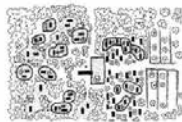


Fig. 53 Village plan, central Vanuatu (from Coiffier, p. 165).

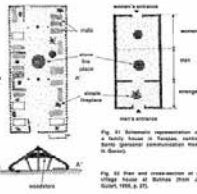


Fig. 51 Schematic representation of a Nakamal (from Coiffier, 1998, p. 37 & 38).

Drawings from: Coiffier, Christian, 1998, *Traditional Architecture in Vanuatu*, Institute of Pacific Studies: P 37 & 82

Tangible cultural heritage of the nakamal/varea:

- Structural condition.
- Material structure.
- Spatial condition.



Fig. 58 Proposed plan of the Nakamal (from Coiffier, 1998, p. 37 & 38).



Fig. 120 REAR VIEW UNDER CONSTRUCTION IN SOUTH VANUATU (from a photo by G. Suter, *Architectural Architecture*, New York, 1976, p. 122).

Intangible cultural heritage of the nakamal

- Historical and symbolic design references.
- Procurement of building materials: growth, sourcing and processing.
- Construction skills and techniques.
- Continuation of local languages.
- The maintenance of relationships and hierarchies.
- Stories and collective memories.
- Spatial use: kastom governance, community gatherings and meetings.



Drawings from: Coiffier, Christian, 1998, *Traditional Architecture in Vanuatu*, Institute of Pacific Studies: P 49

Local materials:

- Locally sourced materials.
- Minimal financial costs to purchase materials.
- Minimal material transportation costs.
- Ability to employ community labour.
- Centuries old building knowledge.



Introduction and context to the Nakamals project

Nakamals as cyclone shelters:

- Often designed and built as cyclone shelters.
- Provide shelter to community members during strong storms or cyclones.
- Historically and anecdotally proven as shelters.
- Capacity to shelter people during cyclonic events where they might not otherwise have any shelter at all.

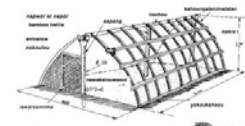


Fig. 106 View of the Nakamal (from a technical drawing) showing the details of the material of roofing and the structural construction.

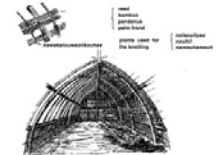


Fig. 107 Interior view of a Nakamal shelter near White Sands, Vanuatu (from a photo by Coiffier)

Drawings from: Coiffier, Christian, 1998, *Traditional Architecture in Vanuatu*, Institute of Pacific Studies: P 146

Introduction and context to the Nakamals project



Project development and process



Nakamal's Project aim:

- To document the pre- and post-cyclone condition of 6 significant traditional nakamals (also commonly known as vareas), which are traditional meeting places in Vanuatu.
- These structures were recently damaged by Cyclone Pam, a category 5 system that crossed the region on the 13th of March 2015.
- The documentation will include both the tangible and intangible aspects of each building.



Project development and process

Project Objective:

- To compile a set of best safeguarding practices that will encourage the revitalisation of building skills related to the indigenous architecture in the region, in order to ensure the continuing existence of these structures.



Project development and process

Expected project results:

- Immediately engage the community in thinking about the importance of the nakamals.
- A set of best safeguarding practices that can be implemented at the village level by the communities themselves, at the national level by the Vanuatu Government and possibly at the international level through UNESCO.



"Vanuatu rebuilding after #TCPam: neighbours are fixing each other's homes, often using traditional materials." Image and tweet by Australian Red Cross @RedCrossAU 8:01am on the 13.04.15

Project development and process

Expected best safeguarding measures might include:

- Re-planting trees.
- Recording building construction skills and the processes of procuring building materials.
- Training of youth through the establishment of "master builder" apprenticeships.
- Developing a Disaster Risk Reduction Strategy for the nakamals, as well as potentially sourcing funding for the reconstruction effort.
- Recommendations for further protection under UNESCO, including nomination to the Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity or the List of Intangible Cultural Heritage in Need of Urgent Safeguarding.



Project development and process

Long term project sustainability

- Develop best safeguarding measures to ensure that the nakamals are retained and maintained adequately for the benefit of current and future generations
- Encourage communities to repair or rebuild their nakamals.
- Provide recommendations for further safeguarding mechanisms under UNESCO.
- Encourage and trigger a new wave of indigenous traditional building where the real sustainability of the project occurs via built precedents.
- Encourage "master-building" skills being passed from one person to another, from elder to youth.

Project development and process

Capacity building

- Ni-Vanuatu Cultural Centre staff members: (Project Coordinator and Research Assistant) will develop skills in the post-disaster context.
- Ni-Vanuatu Fieldworkers can develop post disaster needs assessment skills.
- Community members will be able to learn from safeguarding practices that are developed from the project.

Community involvement

- Active participants.
- Elder involvement through storytelling.
- Youth involvement through assisting with measuring and documenting.
- Broader community surveys.



Project development and process

Nakamal locations:

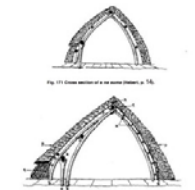
1. Chiefs' Nakamal, Port Vila, Shefa Province.
2. Taloa Varea, Nguna Island, Shefa Province.
3. Moriu Nakamal, Epi Island, Shefa Province.
4. Mangarisu Varea, Tongoa Island, Shefa Province.
5. Euta Varea, Tongoa Island, Shefa Province.
6. Erromango Varea, Erromango Island, Tafea Province.



Project development and process

Activity 1: Preliminary research

- Review status: National Heritage Register for Tangible Cultural Heritage; Intangible Cultural heritage (ICH) Inventory.
- Structural condition, spatial condition, spatial use and historical design references.
- Required design and building skills.
- Knowledge related to the growing, sourcing and processing of building materials.
- Local language as this relates to the structural components, spaces and use.
- Relevance to relationships and hierarchies within the community.



Drawings from: Collier, Christian, 1998, *Traditional Architecture in Vanuatu*, Institute of Pacific Studies: P 133

Project development and process

Activity 2: Structural and material damage assessment:

- Fieldworkers will visit each site location to document the current tangible material condition of each nakamal including focusing on the damage that has occurred due to the cyclone.



Project development and process

Activity 3: Intangible cultural heritage damage assessment:

- Fieldworkers will conduct research into the damage sustained to the intangible cultural heritage aspects of each nakamal.
- This will include surveying the number of people in the village who retain the knowledge to build the nakamals and will involve collecting information related to the skills that are retained within the knowledge base of each community.



Drawings from: Collier, Christian, 1998, *Traditional Architecture in Vanuatu*, Institute of Pacific Studies: P 159

Project development and process

Activity 4: New stories collection and documentation

- Fieldworkers will actively seek to document new stories from individuals about their experiences of Cyclone Pam, particularly as this relates to the nakamals.



Project development and process



Activity 5: Interpretation of the findings and draft report writing

- A draft report will be compiled that will include the above mentioned research findings and interpretation of the fieldwork data and anecdotal evidence.



Activity 6: Community feedback

- Return to the 6 project sites with the draft report and associated visual aids to ensure that the best safeguarding measures are communicated back to the communities.
- Feedback from this activity will inform the final report.

Project development and process

Activity 7: Final report

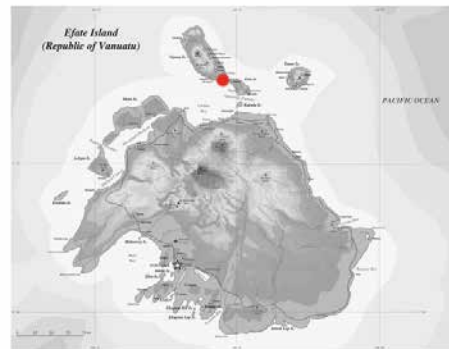
- Based on the feedback received during Activity 7, a final report will be compiled.
- The report will be provided the Vanuatu National Cultural Centre and Library, UNESCO and the communities in which the field was conducted.



The Vanuatu Cultural and Historic Site Survey Report No. 1 NGUNA: Tikobasa – Unakopur. Cover page

Project development and process

Taloa Varea Case Study



Taloa Varea Case Study



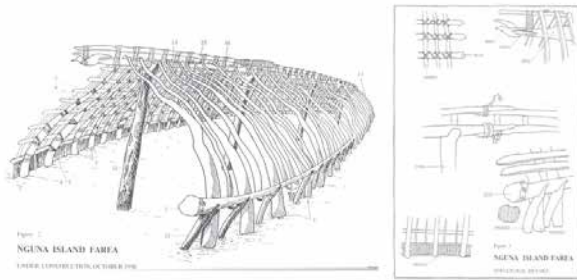
Taloa Varea Case Study



Taloa Varea, Nguna: 1875

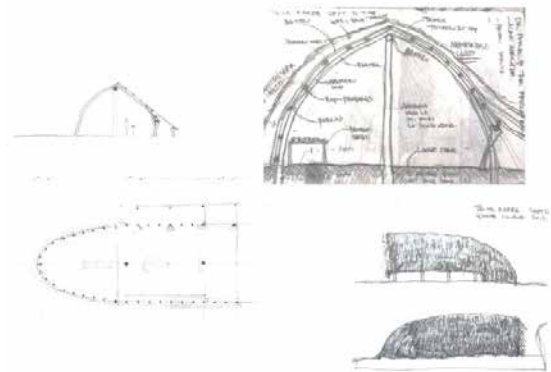
"Rongavai or club house of a cannibal island, New Hebrides". Turnbull Library A-093-025, watercolour 203 x 314 mm. [Farea on Nguna, painted in April 1875] by General A.B. Messer.

Taloa Varea Case Study



Drawings from: The Vanuatu Cultural and Historic Site Survey, 1991. Report No. 1 NGUNA: Tikilesoa - Unakapu. P 16 & 17

Taloa Varea Case Study



Taloa Varea Case Study



Taloa Varea Case Study



Taloa Varea Case Study



Taloa Varea Case Study



Taloa Varea Case Study



Taloa Varea Case Study



Taloa Varea Case Study



Taloa Varea Case Study



Taloa Varea Case Study



Taloa Varea Case Study



Taloa Varea Case Study

Discussions with Atafi Donald Manamena: July 6, 2014

- Spatial use: who can use which space / gendered spaces / events and activities.
- Designated seating for small chiefs and the paramount chief.
- Traditional preservation techniques such as soaking timber in the sea, and wood smoke.
- Who builds the nakamal? Community involvement in the building process.
- Timber species and where materials are sourced.
- Building symbolism and meaning.
- Renovation and rebuild dates.
- It was recently rebuilt (2010) as part of an education project to teach the younger generation how to build the varea.



Talao Varea Case Study



Talao Varea Case Study



Talao Varea Case Study



Talao Varea Case Study



Talao Varea Case Study



Talao Varea Case Study



Taloa Varea Case Study



Taloa Varea Case Study



Taloa Varea Case Study



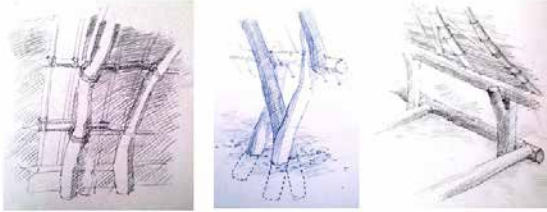
Taloa Varea Case Study



Taloa Varea Case Study



Taloa Varea Case Study



Drawings by: University of Adelaide Architecture Masters Program, Vanuatu Study Tour, September 20 - 28 2015; Nguyen Vu.

Talao Varea Case Study

Discussions with Atafi Donald Manamena: September 21, 2015

- Proposed renovation date post – cyclone.
- How the varea was used during the cyclone.
- Material sourcing issues post-cyclone due to decimation of local crops (wild cane).
- Continuing use of the varea post-cyclone in its damaged condition.
- Funding issues



Talao Varea Case Study

Disaster Risk Management and the role of Traditional Architecture



One of tens of thousands of homes and buildings blown over across Vanuatu by Cyclone Pam in March 2015. AAP Image/ Kira Paras

Advantages of traditional nakamals in Vanuatu:

1. Often designed as cyclone shelters that perform well in cyclonic conditions. Historically proven to be 'strong' (if constructed properly).
2. Ventilated structures allows pressure to dissipate under high winds.
 1. Earthquake resistant due to 'flexibility' of materials.
 2. Provides refuge to those in remote locations who might not have access to adequate shelters.
1. Based on centuries old knowledge.
2. Constructed from locally available materials.
3. Ventilated to provide cool living environments.
4. Continuation of kastom.



Disaster Risk Management and the role of Traditional Architecture

Potential issues with imported building materials in Vanuatu

1. Often constructed without proper building knowledge, in particular tie-down connections.
1. Concrete is known to behave poorly in earthquake situations.
2. Dangerous in cyclonic conditions if not built properly due to the potential for damage from crumbling masonry walls and flying roof sheeting.
3. Communities must pay for materials and their transport costs.
4. Often poorly designed to suit climatic conditions resulting in hot and dark interiors.



Disaster Risk Management and the role of Traditional Architecture

The potential for 'hybrid' systems: Imported and traditional materials working together

- One system can benefit the other.
- Allows for the continuation of local building knowledge, while borrowing from proven newer technologies, e.g. solar PV systems and water harvesting technologies.
- Materials can be selected to utilize their strengths: e.g. natangura roofs for cool interiors, but with small areas of sheet metal roofs for water harvesting.
- Communities can continue to source predominantly local materials that incur minimal costs.



Disaster Risk Management and the role of Traditional Architecture



Fig. 177 Dwelling at Laleppa, Efate (from Speiser, pl. 18 (1))

Tank yu tumas evriwan blong lisening

Tank yu tumas i ko long Taloa Komuniti long Nguna Aelan, Vanuatu Kajjaral Senta, UNESCO mo University of Adelaide Architecture Masters program.

Drawing from: Coffier, Christian, 1998, *Traditional Architecture in Vanuatu*, Institute of Pacific Studies: P 136



Questions



Tarisi Vunidilo, PIMA

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Secretary General
PIMA
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Web: www.pima-museum.com



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c/-Vanuatu Cultural Centre
PO Box 184
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Vanuatu
Tel: +678 22129
Fax: +678 26590

Pacific Training Course on Disaster Risk Management of Cultural Heritage in
Small Island Developing States
Port Vila, Vanuatu, 13 – 16 October 2015
Presented by Tarisi Vunidilo
PIMA Secretary-Genetal

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Photographs © David Becker
www.pima-museum.com

Presentation Format

1. Background of PIMA
2. Pacific museums needs analysis
3. Project achievements
4. The way Forward

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Association 2015
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PROBLEMS FACING PACIFIC ISLANDS

- rapid change due to globalization, economic development and urban migration;
- expanding populations and more ethnically diverse communities which are experiencing racial tensions;
- island populations are geographically isolated;
- culture and heritage are under-resourced;
- limited training opportunities for heritage staff;
- **environmental risks to collections and sites;**
- **problems associated with climate change.**



Rule of 3: PHI

- Physical infrastructure (Buildings & Sites)
- Human resources (People)
- Information sharing (Marketing & Re-education)

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PART I

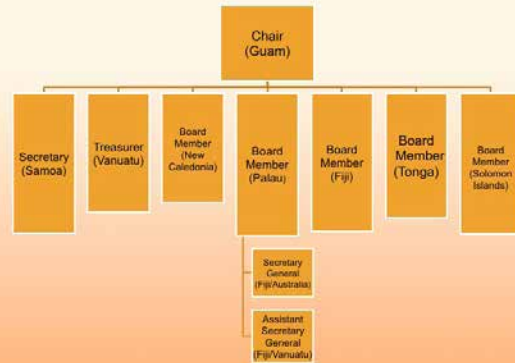
BACKGROUND OF PIMA

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Map of Oceania



PIMA Executive Board and Secretariat



What is PIMA?

PIMA is the first regional, multilingual, multicultural, non-profit collective of heritage institutions working towards the shared goal of assisting the peoples of the Pacific Islands to safeguard and promote their living & traditional heritage.

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PIMA's Vision



Working together, preserving, celebrating and nurturing the heritage of the peoples of the Pacific Islands

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What does PIMA do?

- Training & capacity building
- Advocacy
- Community Engagement
- Regional policy development
- Standard setting
- PIMA Code of Ethics
- Develops community participation in heritage management
- Advocates for development of regional cultural resource management policies and practices
- Provides and encourages regional and global linkages to support the safeguarding of Pacific Island heritage
- Provides a forum for exchange of skills and ideas



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Threats to Traditional Knowledge and Pacific cultural heritage

- Speed of cultural change
- Widening generation gap
- Forces of modernization and globalization
- Loss of vernacular languages
- Loss of cultural traditions, knowledge and ways of life
- Loss of biodiversity and cultural diversity
- Lack of human resources
- Lack of government support

Our future is today:
the seeds of tomorrow



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PART 2

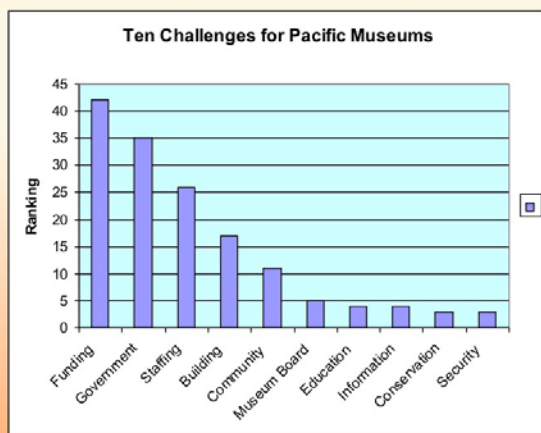
KEY MUSEUM NEEDS ANALYSIS

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Top 10 Challenges for Pacific Museums

@Pacific museum directors were asked to rank their 5 biggest challenges
 @9 museums, plus the UNESCO Office for the South Pacific (Samoa) responded
 @10 issues emerged; with 5 clearly most important
 @Issues were nominated by respondents themselves, and not suggested by PIMA
 @PIMA then ranked the issues numerically with the 1st challenge given 5 points, down to the 5th challenge with one point

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Discussion of results in order of rank

- Funding – availability of funds was clearly the most dominant issue
- Government – support from govt. both through core funding, good cultural policy and strong legislation
- Staffing – recruitment, training and retention of suitable museum workers
- Building – location, size, adequate facilities, maintenance – some countries such as Nauru, Yap, Tuvalu, Tonga and Tokelau have no building at all
- Community – lack of engagement with the museum. Some museums struggle with the perception that museums are western, foreign or 'just for tourists'



Outcomes of research

- The survey identifies that Pacific museum directors know what they need, and that their main challenges are adequate funding, support from their own governments, staff development and suitable buildings
- Other challenges include security issues, illicit trading of artifacts and competition from art dealers
- Country specific issues such as political instability, environmental factors, post-colonial influences

Part 3

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

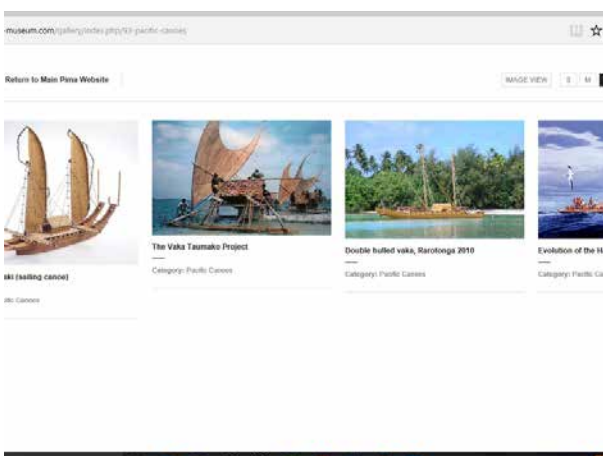
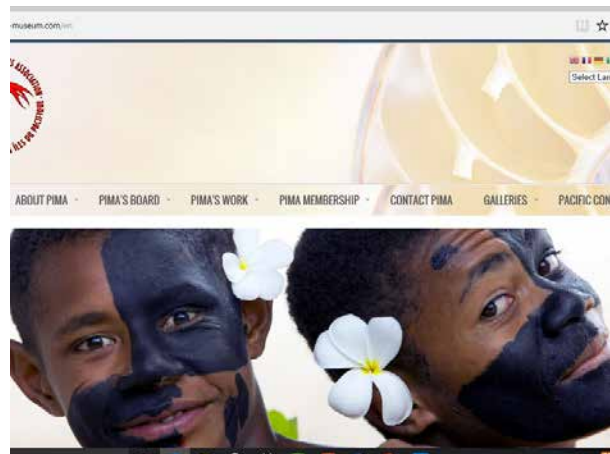
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PIMA Code of Ethics

Guiding Principles for Pacific Museums and Cultural Centres

1. custodians of collections of cultural and natural history that they hold in trust, foremost for their creator communities and the peoples of the Pacific, secondly for the benefit of people and communities elsewhere
2. have a primary responsibility to assist communities to maintain and safeguard their continuing intangible heritage;
3. build and maintain relations of cultural understanding and mutual respect with the communities they serve;
4. support the reconnection of ex-situ cultural resources, located domestically or internationally, with their creator communities;
5. are advocates for the conservation of cultural diversity, biodiversity and sustainable, culture-centred development;
6. will advocate with governments to provide the appropriate financial and other support they require to discharge their responsibilities;
7. will advocate with governments for the effective implementation of national legislation and international conventions relating to the protection and conservation of cultural and natural resources; and
8. encourage museums from outside the Pacific to support the repatriation of cultural resources to the countries and communities of origin.

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PART 4

THE WAY FORWARD

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Museum Matrix Business Plans

Outcomes	Outputs	Activities	Indicators
A safe and accessible collection	Safety Treatment and storage of artefacts	Cleaning and repair	Number of artefacts cleaned
		Housing	Percentage of collection in suitable storage
		Monitoring of conditions	Percentage of times the storage areas are within tolerances
	Training of staff	Number of trained staff Type of skills	
Accessibility Access to the collection	Exhibitions	Audience reach	Number of exhibitions Requests for loans
		Cultural performances	Number of performances Geographical and social diversity
	Products	Number of products Types of products Representation of the collection	
Researchers	Number of requests for research Coverage of the scope of the museum's collection		

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Practical ways to get involved

- Join PIMA!!!
- Develop and/or Join a Friend of the Museum group
- Buddy up with other Pacific museums – through your collection strengths or staff experiences
- Link with PIMA to fund or support training activities
- Conduct cooperative research on ethnological and material culture issues
- Be involved with staff exchanges and attachments
- Develop and tour relevant exhibitions among Pacific museums
- Endorse and promote PIMA's Code of Ethics
- Share information about funding opportunities or grants
- Visit other Pacific museums as a learning experience

SUPPORTING NEW MUSEUM INITIATIVES

Guam is embarking on this new project

To build its new museum

This is an artists impression on the new museum

Will be ready for the 2016 Festival of Pacific Arts

Fiji, Niue & PNG- building and enhancing current museums and galleries

Look forward to Tuvalu, Kiribati, Tonga and Nauru Museums and Cultural Centres to be built in the near future



MUSEUM ENTRANCE

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Tank Yu Tumas!!!!

Fa'afetai, Malo, Mahalo,
Vinaka Vakalevu!

Email: tarisi.vunidilo@gmail.com

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Frances Cresantia Koya Vaka'uta, PHH/USP

The slide features a blue background with a white wavy line at the top. On the right side, there are logos for the Pacific Heritage Hub and USP (University of the South Pacific, Faculty of Arts, Law and Education). The title is written in a large, black, cursive font. Below the title, the text 'PACIFIC HERITAGE HUB' and 'THE UNIVERSITY OF THE SOUTH PACIFIC' are displayed in yellow and white respectively. The main content area is a dark blue rectangle containing the title and event details in white text.

Knowledge Management & Capacity Building for Cultural Heritage Risk Management

Pacific Training Course on Disaster Risk Management of Cultural Heritage in Small Island Developing States
Port Vila, Vanuatu, 13 – 16 October, 2015

PACIFIC HERITAGE HUB

THE UNIVERSITY OF THE SOUTH PACIFIC

The Pacific Heritage Hub A brief Introduction

- Established on 27 February, 2013 & is hosted at the Faculty of Arts, Law & Education, University of the South Pacific, Laucala Campus, Suva, Fiji.
- Outcome of the World Heritage Convention regional planning meetings in Cairns, Australia (2008) and Maupiti, French Polynesia (2009).
- At this meeting also, the Pacific World Heritage Action Plan 2010-2015 was established underpinned by the "Pacific Appeal" – 'we share the dream that our Pacific Islands heritage is protected and enriched for future generations'

2

Regional Priorities

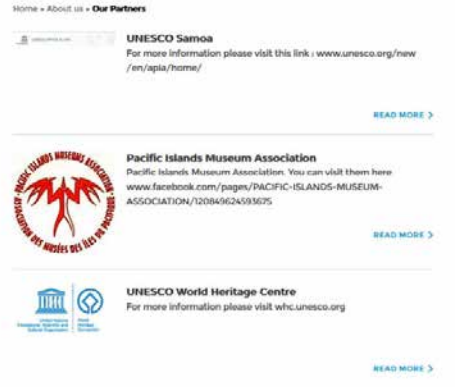
The States Parties in the Pacific agreed that the actions that will be taken under the Pacific Action Plan 2010 – 2015 should be oriented to the following;

- **5 Major factors adversely affecting all properties in some aspects (Threats)**
 1. Invasive/alien species,
 2. Climate Change and severe weather events,
 3. Service Infrastructure,
 4. Loss of Social and Cultural Use of Heritage and;
 5. Transportation Infrastructure.
- **5 Training Priorities Identified**
 1. Conservation,
 2. Education,
 3. Risk Preparedness,
 4. Visitor Management and ;
 5. Community Outreach

3



Our Partners



PHH (2011) Capacity Building Needs Analysis

1. Exchange programmes
2. Mentoring programmes
3. Workshop/ Trainings on preparing World Heritage Nomination Sites and development of Management Plans
4. Increase in-country heritage expertise
5. Cultural sites database/register
6. Governance/ Periodic reporting and information/ data sharing
7. Education & Awareness at community level
8. Partnerships & Networks
9. Technical Assistance
10. Funding Assistance

SWOT - PEST Analysis	Strengths	Weaknesses	Threats	Opportunities
Political	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Growing awareness about the need to prioritize both Cultural and Natural heritage in the region 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gaps in leaders levels of understanding Lack of professional capacity Reactive approaches rather than proactive methods 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shifting political will Act fast decision making (still not fully evidence based) Still emphasis on donor driven efforts (where there is \$, we focus leaving some key areas unattended) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Homogenous Pacific approaches Alignment to SDGs & other international conversations Better networking within the islands Link between Global Governance & Capacity Bldg Regional workshops and formal short- and long- term educational programmes to increase professional capacity Self-funded and community driven initiatives
Economic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Funding opportunities available 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of institutional capacity to seek out and to secure funding 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of coordinated approaches Fragmented efforts with overlaps and unclear TORs Sustainable funding 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Growing number of Pacific Islander advocates Research opportunities and Research Approval and Ethics Awareness and advocacy for and by local communities themselves
Socio-Cultural	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local knowledge/ Indigenous Knowledge Systems Still a strong cultural connection to place and community Cultural values, rituals and practices 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of protective mechanisms for IP and collective copyright ownership that recognizes indigenous rights to knowledge beyond 'western' copyright laws Current education system does not prioritize Culture or Languages, or cultural practices 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adoption of western models that disadvantage indigenous communities Local knowledge lost to foreign experts Pacific 'ignorance' / 'indifference' or desire to map progress on western development models assessed in pure monetary terms Focus on \$ rather than SD goals/priorities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Better use of new media and technologies Curriculum Development for formal education
Technology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased accessibility to basic electricity, and technology, incl. improved access to internet Recognition of the potential of new media and technology for archival, repositories and databases, enhanced communication and education 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cost Literacy/ numeracy rates 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Digital divide Increasing gap between digital natives and digital immigrants (both sides at losing ends) 	



Training Participation & Support

1. 1st Regional Training Course on Heritage Management in the Pacific on February 17 – 21, 2014 at the Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC) Training Room in Suva, Fiji.
2. Workshop on Development of Management Plans of Heritage Sites in Micronesian sub-region - Yap, FSM, April 7 – 11, 2014
3. Revitalization of Indigenous Architecture and Sustainable Building Skills in the Pacific, Apia, Samoa; November 4 – 7, 2014
4. Workshop on Preparation of Nomination Files for UNESCO World Heritage List, Suva, Fiji; January 28 – 31, 2015

Education

- **PG Diploma in Pacific Studies** (3 streams)
 - Pacific Heritage & Indigenous (4 courses)
 - Pacific Environment & Science (4 courses)
 - Pacific Development & Governance (4 courses)
- **BA Major in Pacific Studies, Heritage & the Arts (IP)**
 - 8 courses
 - PA101 Wayfinding Pacific Heritage & Arts
 - PA104 Introduction to Pacific Heritage
 - PA204 Pacific Heritage Management
 - PA301 Pacific Heritage and Arts in Community Development
 - PA302 Producing Pacific Performing arts
 - PA303 Exhibiting and Curating Pacific Arts
 - PA304 Contemporary Pacific Museology
 - PA305 Creative Practice Research in Pacific Heritage and Arts

10

cont...

- **Professional Certificate in Heritage Management (IP)**
 - 6 modules x 4 weeks each / 3 core + 3 electives (20 credit points = 1 PG course)
 - PAP01 Introduction to HM (core)
 - PAP02 Heritage Conservation in the Pacific (core)
 - PAP03 Cultural Heritage Stewardship & SD in the Pacific
 - PAP04 Natural Heritage Stewardship & SD in the Pacific
 - PAP05 Planning & Practice for the Cultural Curator
 - PAP06 The Economics of HM
 - PAP07 Sustainability Issues in HM & Tourism
 - PAP08 Heritage Project Management
 - PAP09 Practicum: Field Research (core)
- **MA in Pacific Studies** (3 pathways)
 - 6 courses + Research Project
 - 4 courses + thesis
 - 4 courses + creative portfolio + exegesis (IP)
- **PhD**

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Research

Promoting & Supporting

(Feeds into Training & Education)

- MA/PhD studies in Areas of Heritage Interest
- E.g. Indigenous Knowledge of CC Adaptation in Fiji, Ways of seeing and knowing in Fiji, ECE and play in Tonga, Traditional forms of leadership, heritage arts and culture, culture and education, culture and research
- Pacific/Cultural research ethics, Indigenous methods of learning and research etc.. (Faculty Research Office & School of Education)
- Conceptions of Heritage (IP liaising with PYC)
- Leadership Pacific (RPEIPP/ Vaka Pasifiki – USP, VUW)
- SRHE – UNFPA funded / SOED-PHH – Cultural heritage – values

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Publication

Written & Alternative

(current discussions)

- Rituals – stories, ICH & TCH - ESD research & publication
- Pacific Studies Symposium/ Conference 2016 (tbc)
- Children's Books
- Collaboration – PIMA, IOE, USP, and PYC
- Formal Education – awareness and advocacy through Education programmes at USP e.g. Tongan studies/ Samoan Studies, iTaukei Studies etc...promoting vernacular and publications in MT and English
- Exploration of Publication opportunities with ANY and UH

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Resilience

Disaster Risk Management of Cultural Heritage in SIDS

= Resilience i.e. thriving (not just surviving)
 = doing well, ability to bounce back after a period of disequilibrium/ trauma
 = Remembering/ Reclaiming/ Recording/ Research
 = Understanding risk and disaster
 = Evidence-based decision making + Proactive thinking + Responsive strategies

Resilience Literacies

1. Belief in the ability to bring about change (agency)
2. Respond to unpredictable challenges (i.e. adversity & stress)
3. Resist change that may bring about instability
4. Appreciate change as inevitable but manageable
5. Thrive (do well)

(Koya Vaka'uta, 2013)

Future for PHH– sustainable funding, strategic partnerships, better use of technology, research database, better networking within USP and other Regional organizations

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PACIFIC HERITAGE HUB

THE UNIVERSITY OF THE SOUTH PACIFIC
www.pacificheritagehub.org



ANNEXES IV: PRESENTATIONS BY UNESCO



Introduction - Technical Terms

Akatsuki Takahashi, PhD
Programme Specialist for Culture
UNESCO Office for the Pacific States



Culture Sector: Heritage and Creativity

- Tangible Cultural Heritage** - Historic monuments, archaeological sites, old meeting houses, etc.
- Intangible Cultural Heritage** – Oral traditions, performing arts, social practices and rituals, knowledge of university and nature, traditional handicrafts, etc.
- Cultural Landscape / Historical town/village** – Concentration of old buildings, churches, etc.
- Underwater Cultural Heritage** – Shipwrecks, recovered items.
- Movable Cultural Property** – Sculptures, spears, masks, shell necklace, etc.
- Creative industry** – film, music, handicrafts, digital media, etc.
- Cultural institutions** – Museums, archives, libraries, etc.

Management Tools

- **National Heritage Register for Tangible Cultural Heritage**
- **Intangible Cultural Heritage (ICH) Inventory**
- **Inventory of Museum Collections**

Established with the participation of communities and authorized by Government (Ministry of Culture)

Hazard

Any phenomenon, substance or situation, which has the potential to cause disruption or damage to infrastructure and services, people, their property and their environment.

Disaster

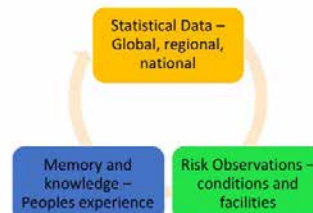
A serious disruption of the functioning of a community or a society, causing widespread human, material, economic or environmental losses which exceeds the ability of the affected community or society to cope using its own resources.

National disasters – Human-induced disasters

Risk

The chance of something happening that will have an impact upon objectives.

How to Identify Risks



Vulnerability

The susceptibility and resilience of the community and environment to hazards.

Susceptibility relates to exposure.

Resilience relates to existing controls and the capacity to reduce or sustain harm.

Hazards – Vulnerability - Disaster



Climate Change : Underlining Reasons for Increased Vulnerability

A change in 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 period.

Resilience

Refers to the ability of a system, community or society exposed to hazards to resist, absorb, accommodate and recover from the effects of a hazard in a timely and efficient manner, including through the preservation and restoration of its essential basic structures and functions.

Traditional knowledge or ICH – source of resilience of Pacific community.

Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR)

The concept and practice of reducing disaster risks through systemic efforts to analyse and manage the causal factors of disasters, including through reduced exposure to hazards, lessened vulnerability of people and property, wise management of land and the environment, and improved preparedness for adverse events.

DRR – Enhancing resilience.

Abbreviations

- DRM : Disaster Risk Management
- DRR : Disaster Risk Reduction
- UNESCO: United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation
- UNISDR: United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction
- ICOMOS: International Council on Monuments and Sites
- ICOM: International Council of Museums
- ICOMOS-ICORP: ICOMOS-International Committee on Risk Preparedness



Disaster Risk Management of Cultural Heritage

Akatsuki Takahashi, PhD
Programme Specialist for Culture
UNESCO Office for the Pacific States

Disaster Management Cycle



Mitigation

Taking action in the timeframe **before a disaster** to lessen post-event damage to lives and property. In risk management, many hazards such as earthquakes cannot be reduced, but **the risk from that hazard can be reduced, or mitigated**, for example by constructing earthquake-resistant buildings or shelves that prevent objects from siding off.

Mitigation Measures

- **Strategic level** : Policy, strategy, guidelines, etc.
- **Physical planning measures** : Urban and regional planning in and around the cultural heritage site. Integrating mitigation strategies within the management of the property and buffer zones.
- **Technical / engineering measures** for protecting the site from the impact of specific disasters.
- **Using traditional knowledge/know how (or ICH) (non-engineering measures)** to complement modern scientific technologies of risk reduction.
- **Education and awareness raising** to address social-cultural, and human factors.

Emergency

An unforeseen combination of circumstances or the resulting state that calls for immediate action.

Response

The reaction to an incident or emergency to assess the damage or impact to the site and its components, and actions taken to prevent people and the property from suffering further damage.

Emergency response: During 76 hours after a disaster.

Recovery

The process of returning the situation to normal operations, which may also involve the repair and restoration of the building or site.

Build-Back-Better: The practice of incorporating disaster risk reduction measures into post-disaster recovery and reconstruction process so as to strengthen resilience.

BBB of historic building - Shift from “How to preserve” to “Why we should preserve”



Frameworks and Tools for Disaster Risk Management for the Culture Sector

Akatsuki Takahashi, PhD
Programme Specialist for Culture
UNESCO Office for the Pacific States

Contents

Tools for Disaster Risk Management (DRR) for the Culture Sector

1. The Sendai Framework for Disaster Reduction 2015-2030
2. Post-Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA)
3. Blue Shield – Network of Cultural Heritage and Collecting Institutions

The Sendai Framework for Disaster Reduction 2015-2030
As Outcome Document of the 3rd World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction (Sendai, March 2015)



©UNISOR

7 Global Targets

Reduce	Increase
Mortality/Global population	Countries with national and local DRR strategies
Affected people/Global population	International cooperation to developing countries
Economic loss/Global GDP	Availability and access to multi-hazard early warning systems and DR information and assessments
Damage to critical infrastructure and disruption of basic services	

Sendai Framework Innovations

- Shift from disaster loss to **disaster risk**
- Shift from “what to do?” to “**how to do?**”
- Primary responsibility of **States** for DRR
- **Shared** responsibility for DRR with stakeholders
- Understanding and tackling **disaster risk drivers**
- Promote “**culture of disaster prevention**”
- **Incorporate culture** in DRR actions
- Strong call for “**cultural heritage protection**”



Sendai Framework: Culture and Heritage

- **Expected outcome:** The substantial reduction of disaster risk and losses in lives, livelihoods and health and in the economic, physical, social, **cultural** and environmental assets of persons, business, communities and countries.
- **Goal:** Prevent new and reduce existing disaster risk through the implementation of integrated and inclusive economic, structural, legal, social, health, **cultural**, educational, environmental, technological, political and institutional **measures** that prevent and reduce hazard exposure and vulnerability to disaster, increase preparedness for response and recovery, and thus strengthen resilience.

Sendai Framework: Culture and Heritage

- **Principles:** Managing the risk of disasters is aimed at protection persons and their property, health, livelihoods and productive assets, as well as **cultural and environmental assets**, while promoting and protection all human rights, including the right to development.
- **Principles:** A gender, age, disability and **cultural perspective** in all policies and practices.

Sendai Framework: Culture and Heritage

- **Priorities for Action:** Systematically evaluate, record, share and publicly account for disaster losses and understand the economic, social, health, education, **environmental and cultural heritage impacts**, as appropriate, in the context of event-specific hazard-exposure and vulnerability information.
- **Priorities for Action:** Protection or support the protection of cultural and collecting institutions and other sites of historical, cultural heritage and religious interest.

Sendai Framework: Culture and Heritage

- **Priorities for Action:** Tailor (early warning systems) to the needs of users, including social and cultural requirements, in particular gender. Promote the application of simple and low-cost early warning equipment and facilities and broaden release channels for natural disaster early warning information.

Sendai Framework: Indigenous Peoples and Traditional Knowledge

- **Guiding Principles:** To ensure the use of **traditional, indigenous and local knowledge and practices**, as appropriate, to complement scientific knowledge in disaster risk assessment and the development and implementation of policies, strategies, plans and programmes of specific sectors, with a cross-sectoral approach, which should be tailored to localities and to the context – para 24(i)
- **Priority 2:** To empower local authorities, as appropriate, through regulatory and financial means to work and coordinate with civil society, communities and **indigenous peoples** and migrants in disaster risk management at the local level - para 27(h)
- **Role of Stakeholders:** **Indigenous peoples, through their experience and traditional knowledge**, provide an important contribution to the development and implementation of plans and mechanisms, including for early warning - para 36(v).

Contents

Tools for Disaster Risk Management of Cultural Heritage

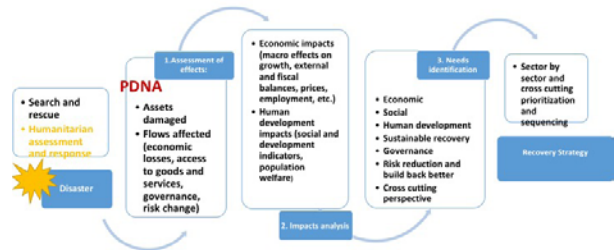
1. The Sendai Framework for Disaster Reduction 2015-2030
2. **Post-Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA)**
3. Blue Shield – Network of Cultural Heritage and Collecting Institutions
4. Second Protocol (1999) to the Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property during the Armed Conflict

Objectives of PDNA

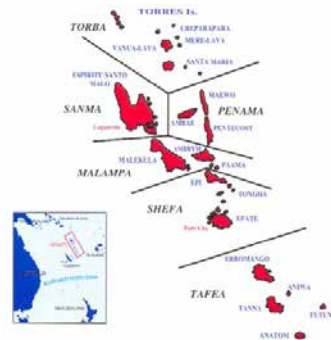
Government-led with support of the UN and WB

- To obtain an overview of damages and losses by disasters
- To develop recovery / reconstruction plan
- To mobilize national budget and international assistance

Post Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA)



**PDNA following Tropical Cyclone Pam (Category 5)
March 2015**



Terms of Reference of PDNA

Assessment by cluster/sector

- Infrastructure Transport / Water and Sanitation / Energy / Communication
- Social Housing / Health / Education / Culture
- Productive Commerce – Industry / Tourism / Agriculture & Fisheries
- Cross-cutting Environment

Macro-economic Impact Assessment

Social and Household Impact Assessment



PDNA Timelines (7 – 27 April 2015)

- 6 April 2015: Launching meeting with UN/WB
- 8 April 2015: Collection of data and field survey by sector
- 13 April 2015: Deadline for figures
- 15 April 2015: Deadline for 4 pages write-up
- 16 April 2015: Comprehensive draft report
- 22 April 2015: Macro-impact assessment
- 23 April 2015: Draft sent to government by PDNA team
- 27 April 2015: Government response plan
- 15 May 2015: PDNA report finalized and submitted to the government

Works on the ground

- Setting up a team (VCC, ICOMOS, UNESCO) – Funding from Prince Klaus Fund.
- Data collection on pre-disaster situations (name, place, size, owner, value, photos, etc.) – National Heritage Register, ICH inventory
- Field survey on damages made on cultural infrastructure and heritage sites (field visit, assessment, interview, photo-taking, etc.)
- Estimation of cost of damages on infrastructure and loss in basic services
- Daily briefing for coordination and information sharing with National Disaster Management Office (NDMO) at PM’s Office – Historical churches shifted from infrastructure to culture sector
- Negotiation on the place of the culture report – Social or Cross-Cutting?? – Guidelines on Culture
- Report writing

Government-led PDNA
25 agencies around 160 persons



Daily Briefing with PM’s Office



PDNA Team for the Culture Sector



Vanuatu Culture Centre
National Museum, Library and Archives



Vanuatu Sand Drawing



Exhibition Space and Storage



Tafea Culture Centre



Chiefs' Nakamal at Port Vila



Chiefs' Nakamal at Port Vila



WH Site





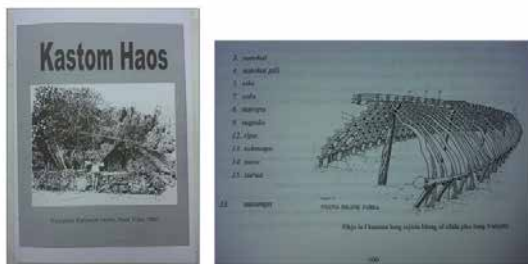
Chief Roi Mata's Domain – World Heritage Site



Nakamal in Nuna Island No major structural damage



Cyclone Shelter Nakamal in Nuna Island © K. Masuda



Presbyterian Church in Port Vila



Culture Sector – Damage and Loss

Subsector	Damages (1,000 Vatu)	Losses (1,000 Vatu)	Total Effects (1,000 Vatu)	Private (%)	Public (%)
Malvatumauroi CDC & other Nakamals	19,200	0	19,200	0	100
Libraries & Archives, MKS, TKS	6,975	0	6,975	0	100
Chief Roi Mata World Heritage Site	1,698	1,728	3,426	40	60
Historical Buildings in Port Vila	1,306	0	1,306	100	0
Further Arts Centre	7,500	1,000	8,500	100	0
Active Centre	2,500	700	3,200	100	0
Churches of Port Vila	69,472	0	69,472	100	0
Sector Total	108,651	3,428	112,079	63	38

Short-Term Recovery Programme

- Emergency conservation of the Malvatumauroi Council of Chief nakamal
- Emergency assistance for inventorying intangible cultural heritage related to nakamals (Phase 1)
- Emergency repair works relating to VCC facilities in Port Vila and Tafea Culture Centre
- Full loss and damage assessment of Chief Roi Mata's Domain, World Heritage Site in Vanuatu
- Emergency repairs and conservation of historic buildings and churches in Vanuatu
- Development of action plans for the reconstruction of Further Arts Centre
- Emergency repairs of ACTIV handicrafts centre

Lessons Learned

- Cooperation between National Disaster Management Office and Cultural Authorities – Critical importance.
- National Heritage Register and ICH Inventory to provide baseline data for comparison.
- Standard template for rapid damage assessment.
- Existence of World Heritage sites and ICH elements – Access to the Global Fund.
- Capacity building of cultural officials.
- Network among cultural institutions – Blue Shield National Committee.



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Tools for Disaster Risk Management of Cultural Heritage

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Blue Shield

- Working together to prepare for, and respond to, emergency situations in case of armed conflict or natural disasters that could affect cultural heritage.
- Network of 5 NGO -ICOMOS (heritage site), ICOM (museums), IFLA (libraries), ICA (archives), CCAAA (AV archives).

International Committee of Blue Shield (ICBS)

Establishment: 1996
Background: UN Decade for Disaster Reduction (1990-1999). Increased conflicts and civil wars during 1990s.
Mission: Working together to prepare for, and respond to, emergency situations in case of armed conflict or natural disasters that could affect cultural heritage.
Principles: Joint actions, independence, neutrality, professionalism, respect of cultural identity, work on a not-for-profit basis.
Composed of : International NGOs in culture (ICOMOS, ICOM, IFLA, ICA).
International role: Advisory body to the 1999 Second Protocol to the Hague Convention.



The Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict (1954)

- First international treaty predominantly applicable in the event of **armed conflicts**.
- States Parties (126).
- 1st Protocol to prevent the export of cultural property from **occupied territory**, requiring the return of such property.
- States Parties (103).



Recommendation to the Pacific Island States

- Establishment of Pacific Blue Shield Committee – in cooperation with Pacific Island Museum Association (PIMA), ICOMOS Pasefika, Pacific Regional Branch of the International Council on Archives (PARBICA).
- Developing a national strategy for the Disaster Risk Reduction of the Culture Sector (Heritage and cultural institutions).
- Strengthen cooperation with the National Disaster Management Office in respective country.

ANNEXE V: OUTCOMES OF GROUP WORK

Disaster risk management of cultural heritage/institutions by Melanesian group

Description of risk	Likelihood Low, Medium or High	Impact Low, Medium or High	Priority Low, Medium or High	By whom – other stakeholders	Mitigation measures
1. Archeological sites and monuments in coastal zones at risk from tsunamis, water surges, development.	High	High	High	National government - culture department Council of Chiefs Local island communities (youth, villages)	Construct sea walls Retain traditional knowledge for rebuilding purposes Replant strong trees near coastal areas Plant mangroves on coast. Prevent soil erosion Relocate artefacts
2. Traditional buildings at risk of fire, cyclone.	Medium	High	High	National government – culture, fire division	Install fire sprinklers Fire extinguishers Build access road for fire trucks Install wind shelters
3. Oil Spills for underwater sites.	Low	Medium	Medium	National government – culture / marine and transportation division Island communities	Prepare legislation act - route Prepare waste disposal act

Disaster risk management of cultural heritage/institutions by PHH/USP

Description of risk	Likelihood Low, Medium or High	Impact Low, Medium or High	Priority Low, Medium or High	By whom – other stakeholders	Mitigation measures
1. Art storage issues*	High	High	Medium	Local and international architects International gallery curators/ university contacts	Immediate site assessment, consultation with museum curators and conservators.
2. Absence of qualified personnel, i.e. curator and conservator.	High	High	Low	Other universities and galleries for TORs and job descriptions, skill base, etc.	Drafting of TORs, job descriptions; establishment of new position(s).
3. Fire and other hazards.	High	High	Medium	Local fire authority International galleries /university gallery contacts	Fire drills, extinguishers, fireproof sections.
4. Conservation of building and artworks (\$3M FJD).	High	High	Medium	International galleries/ university contacts	Training and securing qualified advisers in the interim.
5. Security.	High	High	Medium	As above and police etc.	Planning and facility – University security to go through capacity building on art section, assets and security protocol.

**Does not take into consideration specific climatic control measures required for durability of various media; e.g. wooden outdoor sculptures, story of tam tam, paintings, ink etc. Does not factor in fire and natural hazards. Is not insured. Does not have special security measures in place.*

Disaster risk management of cultural heritage/institutions by PIMA

Description of risk	Likelihood Low, Medium or High	Impact Low, Medium or High	Priority Low, Medium or High	By whom – other stakeholders	Mitigation measures
1. Infrastructure – quality of buildings (not maintained or not built for the purpose) Location too close to the sea*	High	High	Low	Local and international architects, town/city councils, local government, aid agencies.	Proper internal needs assessment of existing museums and scoping for potential museums.
2. Conservation of artefacts (climate control is unstable).	High	High	Medium	Trained international conservators, ICOM Australia/ NZ.	Immediate assessment of most at-risk artefacts and drawing up of conservation/ restoration plan.
3. Qualified local museum curators / conservators.	High	High	Low	PSC, USP, national universities, Australia/ NZ universities, ICOM Australia /NZ.	Fire drills, extinguishers, fireproof sections.
4. Political turmoil leading to high staff turnover.	High	High	Low	National government.	Conduct staff training needs assessment.

*Susceptible to king tides, tsunami, flooding, tropical cyclones, exposure to sunlight

ANNEX VI: LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

Member States

Country	Name	Title	Email
Cook Islands	Mana Etches	National Disaster Management Office	mana.etches@cookislands.gov.ck
Fiji	Elizabeth Erasito	Director, National Trust of Fiji	eerasito@nationaltrust.org.fj
Nauru	Shandi Akken	Cultural Industries Officer	mary.tebouwa@gmail.com
Palau	Sylvia Klouluback	Assistant Ethnographer, Bureau of Arts and Culture	bekebekmads@gmail.com
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Samoa	Delphina Lee	Senior Policy Officer	d.lee@mesc.gov.ws
Tonga	Semisi Tongia	Culture Division	semisitongia5@gmail.com

Country	Name	Title	Email
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Vanuatu	Marcelin Abong	Director, Vanuatu Cultural Centre	amarcelin@vanuatu.gov.vu
	Brigitte Laboukly	Manager, Vanuatu Cultural Centre	laboukly@gmail.com
	Richard Matanik	Chairman and Site Manager, Chief Roi Mata's Domain	
	Sani Mal Tirsupe	President of the Malvatumauri (Council of Chiefs)	

Regional Agencies and NGOs

	Name	Title	Email
Pacific Heritage Hub (PHH)/ University of the South Pacific (USP)	Cresantia Frances Koya Vaka'uta	Cresantia Frances Koya Vaka'uta Associate Dean, Research and Internationalization, FALE	cresantia.koyavakauta@usp.ac.fj
Pacific Island Museum Association (PIMA)	Tarisi Vunidilo	Secretary-General	tarisi.vunidilo@gmail.com

Resource Persons

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Meredith Wilson	Heritage consultant	mem@homemail.com.au

Workshop Secretariat

	Name	Title	Email
VCC	Thomas Nagof	Marketing Officer	thomas.nagof@gmail.com
	Willie Edson	Archaeologist	willie.edson@gmail.com
UNESCO Apia	Akatsuki Takahashi	Programme Specialist for Culture	a.takahashi@unesco.org

ANNEX VII: COURSE PROGRAMME

Time	Day 1 – Tuesday 13 Oct 2015	Day 2 – Wednesday 14 Oct 2015
8:30	Registration	Recap at the chief's nakamal
9:00 10:00	Opening Session Opening prayer Opening remarks – Vanuatu Opening remarks – UNESCO	Session 3: Prevention and mitigation of risks for cultural heritage UNESCO – Akatsuki Takahashi Q and A
10:00 10:30	Group photo Morning tea	Morning tea and Demonstration of Vanuatu Sand Drawing (ICH Representative List)
10:30 11:30	Session 1: Introduction of the topic UNESCO - Akatsuki Takahashi	Session 4: Post-disaster needs assessment of tangible and intangible heritage Meredith Wilson and Wendy Christie
11:30 12:30	Session 2: Country reports Vanuatu Tuvalu Samoa	Special session: Restoration of the chiefs' nakamal in Port Vila Sani Mal Tirsupe, President of the Malvatumauri (Council of Chiefs)
12:30 13:30	Lunch	Lunch
13:30 14:30	Tonga Palau PNG	Session 5: Knowledge management and capacity building for cultural heritage risk management PHH/USP and PIMA Q and A
14:30 15:00	Afternoon tea	Afternoon tea
15:00 17:00	Nauru Fiji Cook Islands	Session 6: Preparation of an action plan UNESCO – Akatsuki Takahashi

Time	Day 3 – Thursday 15 Oct 2015	Day 4 – Friday 16 Oct 2015ct 2015
8:30	Recap at the chief's nakamal	Recap
9:00 10:00	Field visit to Chief Roi Mata's Domain	Session 7: Tools for disaster risk management of cultural heritage – PDNA and UNESCO conventions UNESCO – Akatsuki Takahashi
10:00 10:30		Morning tea
10:30 11:30		Session 8: Presentation of the action plan
11:30 12:30		(continued)
12:30 13:30		Lunch
13:30 14:30	Continued – Preparation of an Action Plan	Session 9: Regional cooperation and a way forward Panel discussions
14:30 15:00		
15:00 17:00		Closing Certificate award ceremony Closing remarks

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