TDD on Cultural Heritage and Disaster Risk Management
Albania Action Plan

Tokyo, Japan  April, 2017
Cultural heritage

Cultural Assets:

1. Architecture:
   a) Fortifications
   b) Byzantine Churches
   c) Mosques built under
   d) Vernacular buildings

2. Coexistence (combination of various of religious and cultural traditions)

3. Artisan tradition (artistic, craft values)

Responsibilities

1. Ministry of culture – budgeting and funds allocation, project approval
2. ASHA – archeological agency, records and collections.
3. Institute of cultural monuments – project design, implementation, monitoring and reporting.
4. Regional directorates of national culture – representatives of the institute of cultural monuments.
5. Municipal governments – public services and tourism promotion, police (and fire departments).
Hazards/ Threats and DRM responsibilities

**Main Hazards:**
- Fire
- Rack fall
- Landslide
- Floods
- Earthquake

**Secondary hazards:**
- Progressive deterioration
- Abandonment
- Improper restoration

**DRM responsibility:**
- Ministry of Interior Affairs – main national agency.
- National directorate for disaster risk reduction – emergency response agency, planning and response to major events.
- ASHA – carry out rescue excavations
- Prefecture of Berat (Emergency Unit) – regional coordination unit.
- Police of Fire Protection and Rescue
- Directorate of Public Health and regional hospital – part of the regional emergency response unit.
- Military Division of Berat – part of emergency response
- Regional Environment Agency – Carry out impact assessments.
- Municipal government – coordination of local planning and response.
- Directorate of Water Supply
- Drainage Board - river protection and drainage and irrigation infrastructure for agriculture
- Police Station
Institutional mapping

Cultural Heritage

National Level Institutions.
• Ministry of culture
• Institute of cultural monuments
• ASHA

Regional level
• Regional directorates of national culture

Disaster Risk Management

National Level Institutions.
• Ministry of Interior Affairs
• National directorate for disaster risk reduction
• ASHA

Regional level
• Prefecture of Berat (Emergency Unit)
• Police of Fire Protection and Rescue
• Directorate of Public Health and regional hospital
• Military Division of Berat
• Regional Environment Agency

Municipal government – since the municipal reform the municipality plays a critical coordination role
• Tourism promotion

Police, Fire fighting and other emergency response services.
• Directorate of Water Supply
• Drainage Board
• Police Station
Challenges

- Lack of technical expertise to design and implement advanced cultural heritage resilience initiatives
- Lack of funding.
- Improper restoration work (reducing resilience and cultural value of sites)
- Abandonment of historic building resulting in lack of maintenance
- Building awareness of the value of cultural assets and important of their preservation in the local community
- Building community engagement in general, not only in relation to DRM and CH issues.
- Lack of awareness from the public decision makers about the risks that the cultural heritage sites are facing.
Approaches/ solutions

- Technical outsourced assistance from national and international institutions
  - Engineering capabilities, related to slope stabilization fire response and other DRM related areas that require specialized expertise.

- Need to identify additional sources of revenue generation and financing
  - Partnerships with private sector sector and NGO to generate additional revenue.
    - E.g. outsourcing some culture heritage assets to private sector.

- Building the awareness of business and local community on the values of authenticity of cultural heritage through:
  - Round tables
  - Information sharing
  - Campaigns explaining the benefit of protecting cultural heritage assets.

- Revision of Cultural Heritage law to have the public authorities have a larger role in case owners abandon historic buildings.

- Promoting citizen engagement through:
  - Collaborative creation of strategies, creation of community groups that work with municipalities one consistent ling term bases.

- Municipality leaders advocate for projects addressing risks in cultural heritage assets
Implementation plan

1. Create a database with detailed information on risks posed to cultural heritage properties

2. Initiatives to engage the community through:
   1. Creating community groups to address specific cultural heritage risks and issues.
   2. Community mapping exercise for cultural heritage risks and response
   3. Trainings and drills with the community in Disaster Risk Management.

3. Development of a full scale project for the stabilization of slopes against rockfall in Berat utilizing the opportunity provided by the World Bank project

4. Seeking technical and financial assistance from national and international institutions.
   1. Multi risk hazard mapping for CH sites
   2. Slope stabilization technical solutions
   3. Technical solution for upgrading fire prevention systems
Thank you!

Gjirokastra

Berat
BHUTAN: ACTION PLANNING

LEARNING FROM THE JAPANESE EXPERIENCE IN DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT FOR CULTURAL HERITAGE AND SUSTAINABLE TOURISM

[Dechen Tshering,
Sonam Tenzin,
Jigme Choden ]
CULTURAL HERITAGE ASSET OF BHUTAN

1. DZONGS

2. MONASTERIES AND STUPAS

3. TRADITIONAL VILLAGES
HAZARDS AND DRM RESPONSIBILITIES

- EARTHQUAKE
- FIRE
- FLOOD
- WIND STORMS
- LANDSLIDES

Identified through Geographical location and Use
Key Challenges to Address

1. Absence of guidelines/methodology for risk assessment of nationally important cultural heritage sites - both pre and post disaster situation

2. Very limited awareness amongst stakeholders
CASE STUDIES AND SITE VISIT

APPRAOCH

The process of identifying risk and mitigating it.

Based on these lessons learned, Bhutan would like to formulate a guideline for restoration for heritage sites at national level and a preparedness plan for a pilot site.

COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT

Its importance and part of the process to make a viable DRM

Awareness among all relevant stakeholders including Communities will be carried out as a part of the exercise to formulate the guideline.
IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

1. PILOT PROJECT: As a pilot, risk assessment for one of the nationally important cultural heritage sites can be carried out. This assessment will provide what can be done in the short, medium and long term to enhance the resilience of the heritage site.

2. Following the risk assessment, an awareness campaign in the form of discussions and site visits can be done where all relevant stakeholders will be invited.

DRM hub could support us in getting Technical experts to develop a guidance note in close collaboration with DCHS.
1. CHT Assets & Responsibilities

What are the CHT?
• The Wall of Jingzhou Historic City
• The Jinan Town of Chu Kingdom (One of the six great heritage sites of China)
• The Yin Town

Which institutions? National/City
• State Administration of Cultural Heritage (SACH)
• The Department of Urban-Rural Planning （under the Ministry of Housing and Urban-Rural Development）（MOHURD）
• Municipal Commission of Cultural Heritage and Tourism
• Municipal Urban-Rural Planning Bureau
• Municipal Historical Cultural City Office
2. Hazards/Threats & DRM Responsibilities

Hazards / threats:
- 1. Flood
- 2. Fire
- 3. Faril infrastructure of historical districts

How to identify or measure:
- 1. Comprehensive Disaster Prevention Planning.
- 2. Weather forecasting and Water Level Information.
- 3. Alarm of community.
3. Overall Institutional mapping

What are the institutions responsible for?

- Management of CHT assets:
  1. SACH: Conservation of cultural heritage assets, law enforcement and inspection work.
  2. MOHURD: Overall planning work; Management of historical buildings and specific protection scopes.
- DRM
  1. The Ministry of Water Resources (Yangtze river water resources commission in Jingzhou) responsible for flood damage
  2. The Ministry of Public Security (Fire Bureau) responsible for fire hazards

We also have Earthquake administration, but in Jingzhou city we have not encountered earthquakes for many years.
4. Challenges to Address

• Key challenges
• 1. Citizen participation. Community residents lack the ability to participate. The property ownership of almost all the important cultural heritage in China is owned by the government.
• 2. Lack of key techniques in the restoration and conservation of cultural heritage. It’s rather difficult or even impossible to figure out historic buildings construction methods, lack of image information.
• 3. Collaboration between multiple departments. Some contradictions between the management departments and the legal system.
5. Approaches/Solutions

• 1. To raise the awareness of public and community participation through education and training. Disputes over the property rights of traditional residential buildings shall be further resolved.

• 2. To further strengthen the study of traditional architecture and traditional construction methods. The cooperation with the architecture experts and universities of Japan about Tang Dynasty’s traditional construction techniques.

• 3. As the local government already has the legislative power in cultural heritage aspects. Now Jingzhou has the local regulation about CHT: Regulations on Conservation of Jingzhou Historic Town. Coordinating institution and an experts pool will be established in accordance with the local laws.
6. Implementation Plan/Identifying Support

• 1. We’ll write a **special report** on the experience and knowledge got from this learning activity and share it with relevant management departments and research institutes to learn.

• 2. We’ll prepare annual work plan, first we will establish Coordinating institution before June; then we will invite experts to go to Jingzhou in September; we will carry out many trainings and activities on community in the whole of this year.

• 3. We hope we could invite World Bank's experts in public participation, legal aspect and historical architecture to join us, especially the experts in cultural heritage restoration and conservation of Japan.

• 4. Ritsumeikan University has a lot of research achievements in DRM and historical building restoration, which we believe will also be of great help to our work.
Resilient Cultural Heritage TDD
Action Planning
[MYANMAR]
April 2017

[Mr. Kyaw Khine, Ms. Hnin Ei Win, Ms Khin Aye Yee, MYANMAR]
1. CHT Assets & Responsibilities

- **Yangon City**
  - No. of Colonial Buildings in Yangon- 189
  - Numerous listed heritage buildings regarded by Yangon Heritage Thrust

- **Yangon City Development Committee, Yangon Region Government**

- **Bagan**
  - 10th century to 14th century, over 4000 of pagodas, temples, monastery, ancient infrastructure

- **Mrauk-U, Pyu, Innwa, Amaprupura, Sagaing, Mingun, Mandalay, Badah-lin Cave, etc.,**

- **Myanmar Cultural Heritage Preservation, Restoration and Conservation Central Committee**

- **Ministry of Religious Affairs and Culture**

- **Department of Archaeology in each and every region/state**
Major Disaster Risks (Earthquake)
2. Hazards/Threats & DRM Responsibilities

- Earthquake, Flood, Fire, Cyclone, Conflict
- Hazard Map, Vulnerability Map, Damage Assessment Map for some areas
3. Overall Institutional mapping

**National Disaster Risk Management Committee**

- **Chairperson** - Vice-president
- **Secretary** - Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief and resettlement
- All Ministries are members

**12 Sub-committee**
- National Level & Regional Level to the community

**National Disaster Risk Management Fund**
- Trigger whenever discover happen

**National Disaster Risk Management Law and Framework**

**Gaps on CHT**
- No Sub-committee of
  - DRM on Cultural Heritage
  - DRM on Tourism Promotion
4. Challenges to Address

- Various DRM Plans under Myanmar Action Plan on Disaster Risk Management Plan
- Weak in coordination among departments including Development Partners
- Limited resources both technical and financial *
5. Approaches/Solutions

• **Strengthen National Policies**
  - National Guidelines and Classification Policies on cultural heritage
  - Link between tourism management plan and site management plan on DRR
  - Consideration in not only for the CH but the surrounded environment is a must

• **Enhance Coordination**
  - Participatory Approach at all levels

• **Capacity Building**
  - Technology know-how regarding with fire-fighting, flood, retrofitting, slope protection and lightening
  - Knowledge awareness on DRM including CH from the operation level to policy making level

• **Adaptation to Myanmar**
  - Fire preparedness plan at CH in Yangon
  - Flood management in upgrading new technology
  - Earthquake Risk Assessment for the buildings nearby the site to be retrofitted
  - Security System
  - Advocate on Learning Hub on DRM
6. Implementation Plan (First Steps up to 6 months) / Identifying Support

- Technical Assistance retrofitting policies and guidelines and building database
- Applying on DRM project implementation TORs (retrofitting CH buildings & drainage improvement system)
- Using the Japanese heritage classification model to Yangon
- Technical Assistance on DRM plan on CH sites
- Capacity building on DRM (training at least 3 in each department at technical levels)
- Exchange peer learning program
- Introducing resilience DRM learning Hub in Myanmar
Resilient Cultural Heritage TDD
Action Planning
Nepal
April 2017

Mr. Damodar Gautam, Department of Archeology
Mr. Bishnu Lamichhane, National Reconstruction Authority
Mr. Avani Mani Dixit, WB
1. CHT Assets & Responsibilities

• CHT assets:
  – 7 protected monuments zone in Kathmandu Valley (WH sites) and 2 natural heritage sites
  – Tentative 6 more WH sites in Nepal
  – Apart from these, thousands of temples, shrines, gumbas, and other monuments
  – Hundreds of thousands of privately owned traditional houses with cultural heritage significance

• Natural heritage sites Ministry of Forest and Soil Conservation

• Cultural heritage sites – Ministry of Culture
  – Intangible: Guthi trust
  – Tangible: Dept of Archaeology
2. Hazards/Threats & DRM Responsibilities

- Hazards:
  - Earthquake
  - Flood
  - Landslide / land erosion
  - Fire / Lightning

- DRM responsibilities
  - Ministries
  - Local Governments / Municipalities
  - Communities
  - External actors / development partners

- Risk assessment (mainly at national level) - done prior to the earthquake
3. Overall Institutional mapping

- Major CHT assets – Department of Archaeology
- DRM – gap (Home Ministry, Local Development Ministry, Municipalities, Guthi (Trusts), and lately National Reconstruction Authority)
4. Challenges to Address

• Reconstruction privately owned traditional houses
• Reconstruction of WH sites monuments with its originality, authenticity and integrity
• Community engagement, funds management (for repairs, maintenance, retrofitting, risk management, site improvement)
• Skilled labor/artisan
5. Approaches/Solutions

• Systematic management of funds for CH preservation and disaster risk management – the Government needs to prepare by laws for revenue collection and fund disbursement for CH preservation, site improvement, and risk management.

• Case by case - investment in risk identification, risk management, CH site improvement and community engagement.
6. Implementation Plan (First Steps up to 6 months) / Identifying Support

• Get technical support from Ritsumeikan University for DRM plan for Patan Historical City Center

• Request Tokyo Hub for specific studies on Japanese experience (for e.g. fire prevention in Nijo Castle)

• Develop Detailed Guideline for Reconstruction – draft of Reconstruction Principles ready

• Prepare an Pilot Integrated Master Plan for Changu Narayan Temple (WH Monument Zone) (including financial plan for repair, restore, risk identification, and risk management)

• Policy revision, legal framework and system rollout for private house reconstruction (incentive package for privately owned CH important buildings)
1. CHT Assets & Responsibilities

- Tangible and Intangible Heritage Assets
- Institutions
- National Agencies – Department of Tourism, National Commission on Culture and the Arts (NCCA), Provincial Government, Regional Development Councils (RDCs), City and Municipal Government
2. Hazards/Threats & DRM Responsibilities

• Seismic Risks, Soil Liquefaction, Typhoon, Fire, and Floods, Urbanization
• No common methodology or tool among cultural agencies used to identify or measure vulnerability
3. Overall Institutional mapping

- What are the institutions responsible for
  1. Major CHT assets (National Commission on Culture and Arts [National Museum; National Historical Commission; Local Governments])
  2. DRM (National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council, Province, City, and Municipality)
4. Challenges to Address

• Governance: regulatory framework and implementation
• Absence of a common methodology for multi-hazard vulnerability assessment for CH assets
• Coordination between national agencies and local government units
• Risk transfer mechanism (risk financing and insurance, and funding for projects)
## 5. Approaches/Solutions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>APPROACH</th>
<th>METHOD TO APPLY</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Planning and Programming</td>
<td>Implement the Multi-Hazard Vulnerability Assessment</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Historical and Cultural Mapping</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Integration of Conservation and DRM</td>
<td>Use DRM as framework for conservation guidelines, programs and plans</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Review laws, rules and regulations within the framework</td>
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</table>
6. Implementation Plan (First Steps up to 6 months) / Identifying Support

- Review existing plans and programs within the context of a DRM heritage conservation framework
- Activate stakeholders, community support and advocacy for the framework
Cultural Heritage and Resilience in Saudi Arabia

Action Plan
CONTEXT

Assets and Responsibilities
Cultural Heritage Assets

- 10,000+ Archaeological Sites (mostly unexplored)
- 90+ Important Archaeological Sites
- 4+ World Heritage Sites (Al-Hijr or Madâin Sâlih; At-Turaif District in ad-Dir'iyah; Historic Jeddah; and Rock Art in the Ha'il Region)
- 1,800+ Built Heritage Properties
- 200+ Important Built Heritage Properties (Masmak Palace, Khuzam Palace, Nassif House, etc.)
- 8+ Historic City Centers
Cultural Heritage Responsibilities

Central level

SCTH

Saudi Commission for Tourism and National Heritage

Regional and local level

Regions and Municipalities

• Regional Tourism Development Councils
• SCTH Branches
• Built Heritage Offices within Major Municipalities (Amanat)
Disaster Risk Management Responsibilities

Central level

- General Authority for Meteorology and Environment Protection
- Gamep

Saudi Civil Defense

- Civil Defense Council (CDC)
- General Directorate for Civil Defense (GDCD)
- Civil Defense Committees (CDCT)

Regions and Municipalities

- All Ministries
- Saso

Regional and local level
Overall Institutional Mapping

Saudi Commission for Tourism and National Heritage

Regions and Municipalities

Saudi Standards, Metrology and Quality Organization

Saudi Civil Defense

Gamep

General Authority for Meteorology and Environment Protection

Scth
CHALLENGES AND SOLUTIONS
• Strategies/institutional arrangements for coordination among multiple agencies or levels of government

• Effective engagement of local communities in CH-based tourism and CH-preservation

• DRM capacity building of CH agencies & vice versa
Strategies/institutional arrangements for coordination among multiple agencies or levels of government

• SCTH to become a member of the Civil Defense Council and other Civil Defense Committees
• Devising plans for disaster risk management of all cultural properties (starting with the most important) in collaboration with other key stakeholders while defining responsibilities
• Sharing the database of cultural heritage properties with other stakeholders
• Sharing the best practices with other stakeholders
Effective engagement of local communities in CH-based tourism and CH-preservation

• Awareness through different entry points (schools, community leaders, etc.)
• Examples (pilot preservation)
• Incentives
• Finance
• Participatory planning for preservation and risk management
DRM capacity building of CH agencies & vice versa

• Preparation of site management plans
• Development of risk management strategy (w UNESCO) as well as plans for all cultural sites (starting with most important)
• Technology application(s)
• Continuous training and capacity development
Next Steps
Next steps within the coming 6 steps

• Arranging a workshop on Resilient Cultural Heritage during the upcoming National Built Heritage Forum (NBHF)
• Developing a strategic framework and detailed action plan for integrating Disaster Risk Management and Cultural Heritage and Tourism
• Elaborating and piloting guidelines for the preparation of DRM plans for cultural heritage properties
CULTURAL HERITAGE ASSETS AND RESPONSIBILITY

The key cultural heritage and assets in Zanzibar Tanzania are:-

- Stone Town of Zanzibar, the World Heritage Site
- Historic monuments outside the World Heritage Site and cultural festivals

- Stone Town Conservation and Development Authority is managing World Heritage Site and
- The Department of Urban and Rural Planning with Department of Archive, Museum and Antiquities out of World Heritage Site
Hazard/Threat and DRM Responsibility

The critical hazard and threat facing the CHT assets are:

- Collapsing of the cultural heritage buildings
- Development pressure, lack of public awareness of the sustainability of the conservation of the cultural heritage
- Fire and soil erosion along the sea shore
- Vandalisms

The identification and measurement of the hazard and threat are:

- Regular monitoring and data collections from the site by the STCDA
- Annual State of Conservation Report to UNESCO.
Overall Institutional Mapping

Institutional Responsibility for the Cultural Heritage assets are:

- STCDA is responsible in World Heritage site
- Department of Archives, Museum and Antiquities and Department of Urban and Rural Planning are responsible out of World Heritage Site

The Institutional Responsibility for DRM is:

- Zanzibar Commission for Disaster Control and Management (under the Vice President Office)
Challenge to address

1. Governance and Institutional strengthening
   - Clear guidelines for disaster risk management
   - Increase community engagement in decision making
   - Capacity building of the cultural heritage team
   - Enforcement of the rules and regulations

2. Technical constrain
   - Scarcity of conservation materials
   - Scarcity of the technical skills on conservation

3. Diversification of the finance.
Approach / Solution

• Financial contribution and Community engagement to the cultural heritage site

• Committed management and technological application to resilient cultural heritage

• Sustainable financial and human resources in cultural heritage

The adaptation of these methods should be through stakeholders involvements and mobilization of the right way for cultural heritage sustainability.
Implementation Plan (First Steps up to 6 months) / Identifying Support

• Develop design guidelines for heritage building maintenance, restorations, rehabilitations, alterations, demolition and new construction and DRM
  - Seeking technical assistance to explore available technologies and design options.

• Increase Government and community awareness and engagement.
  - STCDA and ZSTHS will organize the public awareness events
  - Close collaboration with the Commission of Tourism
  - Seeking support for bilateral or twinning arrangement to exchange experiences and practices

• Explore options to increase financial sources to conserve the heritage site
  - Start dialogue with Zanzibar Housing Corporation for potential revolving fund for rehabilitation of the historic building
  - Develop the open spaces for touristic and local activities in heritage site
WARM WELCOME TO ZANZIBAR !!!
Resilient Cultural Heritage TDD
Action Planning
[Uzbekistan]
April 2017

Utkirjon Kholbadalov and Manjusha Rai
1. CHT Assets & Responsibilities

The key Cultural Heritage and Tourism (CHT) assets in Uzbekistan

- More than 20 Historical cities, of which 4 UNESCO Heritage Cities
- More than 10 Natural Landscapes (1 included UNESCO WHL)
- More than 7000 CH assets
1. CHT Assets & Responsibilities

Institutions at national level managing CHT assets

- Cabinet of Ministers
  - Ministry of Culture
  - Ministry of Emergency Situations
  - Agency “Uzarchive” under the Cabinet of Ministers
  - Governmental Commission for the Coordination of Issues on the Protection and Use of Objects of Cultural Heritage
  - Research and Production Department for the Protection and Use of Cultural Heritage Objects
  - State Committee for Tourism Development
  - State Committee for Land Resources, Geodesy, Cartography and State Cadaster
1. CHT Assets & Responsibilities

Institutions at sub-national level managing CHT

- Local Administrations
  - Regional department of Ministry of Culture
  - Regional dept of Ministry of Emergency Situations
  - Agency “Uzarchive” under the Cabinet of Ministers
  - Regional Commission for the Coordination of Issues on the Protection and Use of Objects of Cultural Heritage
  - Regional dept of State Committee for Tourism Development
  - Regional dept of State Committee for Land Resources, Geodesy, Cartography and State Cadaster
  - Regional Inspection dept under Department for the Protection and Use of Cultural Heritage Objects
2. Hazards/Threats & DRM Responsibilities

The critical hazards / threats facing CHT assets

- Extreme weather impacts on CH assets;
- Aging CHT with inadequate conservation measures;
- Prone to multi-hazards (earthquake, floods);
- Unplanned development surrounding it.

Identified and measured during

- Ongoing efforts on the development of the Masterplan of tourism development
3. Overall Institutional mapping

The main institutions responsible for

1. Major CHT assets
   - Ministry of Culture;
   - Agency UzArchive under the Cabinet of Ministers;
   - State Committee for Tourism Development;
   - State Committee of Land and State Cadastre

2. DRM
   - Ministry of Emergency Situations
4. Challenges to Address

The key challenges and issues planned to address upon returning home

- Coordination with relevant agencies involved in resilient CH;
- Awareness and skills enhancement in importance of resilient CH into sustainable tourism development;
- Inadequate regulatory framework in tourism development to integrate CH.
5. Approaches/Solutions

The most applicable approaches or solutions observed during TDD

- CH Management Plan,
- Community Involvement – Kyoto Kiyomizu temple Disaster Preparedness – CHT sites;
- Absence of emergency contingency fund;
- Consistent conservation/restoration efforts to avoid major damage
The main steps to address upon returning home

- Foster knowledge exchange with other countries such as Japan on importance of integrating DRM into CH and tourism (*TDLC and Tokyo DRM Hub*);

- Explore training through mobilizing experts to build awareness to larger stakeholders in Uzbekistan on resilient CHT (*TDLC and Tokyo DRM Hub*);

- Facilitate discussion between MoC, SCT and MoES as well as with International donors (*Urban team in Tashkent*)
## 6. Implementation Plan / Identifying Support

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Priority areas</th>
<th>Short-term action</th>
<th>Medium term action</th>
<th>Long-term action</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Institutional building</strong></td>
<td>- TDD follow up on training;</td>
<td>- Specific guidelines and policies on CHT management plans at national level</td>
<td>- Implementation of guidelines and policies</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Knowledge exchange to enhance different approaches to resilient CHT</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Integrated Planning</strong></td>
<td>- Facilitate coordination between various agencies involved in this sphere;</td>
<td>- Inventory of cultural assets;</td>
<td>- Strategic Planning and prioritizing investments based on the findings;</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Establish Technical working group</td>
<td>- Risk assessment of all CHT;</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>- Advocate for emergency CH Fund</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Linkages with Government Programmes</strong></td>
<td>- Inform the linkages the proposed actions to Govt’s national programmes</td>
<td>- Analytical work to underpin the impact development</td>
<td>- Implementation of the project and</td>
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<td></td>
<td>- Benefits of CHT towards boosting local economy</td>
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