RESILIENT CULTURAL HERITAGE

The Philippines' Story
Presentation Agenda

01 Assessment and Challenge
   Multi-Hazard Vulnerability Assessment for PH

02 Building Resiliency
   Cultural Heritage Sites in the Philippines

03 Next Steps
   PH and the World Bank
Assessment and Challenges
Country Situation

Assessment

Climate change and human-induced risks to the environment require mechanisms to mitigate their impact on communities, tangible heritage, and biodiversity.

Challenges

Unfortunately, conservation materials and the skilled labor required are expensive. Moreover, among national, regional, and local governments, development and modernity are often the priority over the conservation of important cultural assets of the country.
BUILDING RESILIENCY
In recognition of these irreplaceable losses, the Department of Tourism (DoT) sought the World Bank’s technical assistance to improve the resilience of heritage structures to natural disasters, with the goal of ensuring that the cultural, historical and economic value of the structures are sustained and continue to contribute to local economic development.

The Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (GFDRR), answered the DoT and technically help assess and develop structural options to reduce the vulnerability of Cultural heritage structures to multiple natural hazards.

The DoT and cultural agencies (the Intramuros Administration, the National Commission for Culture and the Arts, and the National Museum), together with international and national experts mobilized by the World Bank undertook site surveys, data collection, and conducted multi-hazard vulnerability assessment in the field.
The multi-hazard vulnerability assessment process takes into account the combined impact of nine different types of natural hazards. Each hazard was individually assessed based on available information, and then integrated in a matrix to assess the integrity and vulnerability of a structure. Relying on research reports, historical documents and multiple in-situ inspections by architectural and engineering experts. Rehabilitation strategies were then recommended based on the results of the vulnerability assessment.
3

NEXT STEPS
NEXT STEPS

• The National Commission for Culture and the Arts is currently developing the Philippine Conservation Guidelines, which will integrate the Multi-Hazard Vulnerability Assessment Methodology developed under this activity.

• The methodology includes approaches such as the “PERPETUATE” method for cultural heritage preservation, which consider not only the safety of people but also the conservation of the architectural and artistic value of the asset.

• These guidelines are planned for national adoption and application to cultural heritage sites throughout the country. The DoT has committed to conducting multi-hazard vulnerability assessments in other tourism and priority cultural heritage sites in the country, with the goal of preventing irreplaceable losses from disasters by investing in risk reduction measures, and strengthening the country’s historical and cultural heritage sites for sustainable tourism.
Thank you.
Regeneration of Historical City
—Challenges in Jingzhou, China

Jingzhou Municipal Government
2017.4
The overall structure

- State Administration of Cultural Heritage (SACH)
- Ministry of Housing and Urban-Rural Development (MOHURD)

System of law

- Cultural Relics Protection Law
- Urban and Rural Planning Law
- Regulations on Conservation of Historical Cultural Cities, Towns and Villages
The municipal demarcation of agencies and assignment of responsibility for cultural heritage conservation in Jingzhou

**Municipal demarcation of agencies**

- Municipal Commission of Cultural Heritage and Tourism
- Municipal Urban-Rural Planning Bureau
- Municipal Historical Cultural City Office

**Assignment of responsibility**

- Conservation of cultural heritage assets, law enforcement and inspection work
- Management of historical buildings and specific protection scopes

Restored map of Jinan Town
Overview of the World Bank financed project

*Hubei Jingzhou Historic Town Conservation Project*

- Cultural Heritage Conservation and Tourism Services Improvement
- Water Environment Improvement
- Transport Improvement
- 170 million US Dollars
- from Jan 1\textsuperscript{st}, 2016 to Dec 31\textsuperscript{st}, 2020.

REGENERATION OF JINGZHOU, CHINA
The biggest challenges confronting Jingzhou

- Short of funds to invest in the cultural heritage conservation
- How to achieve a balance between its conservation and utilization
- Collaboration between multiple organizations
Berat and Gjirokastra

Berat and Gjirokastra are inscribed as rare examples of an architectural character typical of the Ottoman period. They have been continuously inhabited from ancient times down to the present day. Situated in the Balkans, in Southern Albania, and close to each other, they bear witness to the wealth and diversity of the urban and architectural heritage of this region.
Agencies Responsible for Cultural Heritage and Resilience

- Municipality of Berat and Gjirokastra
- Regional Directorate of National Culture
- Institute of Culture Monuments
- Directorate of Museums
- Police of Fire Protection and Rescue
- Prefecture of Berat and Gjirokastra (Emergency Unit)
Key Challenges Related to Cultural Heritage and Resilience

Berat

1. Earthquakes
2. Fires
3. Floods
4. Rock fall
5. Landslides

Gjirokastra

1. Landslide
2. Fire
3. Floods
1. Geological study and engineering measures to protect the slopes of the castle and the reconstruction of its surrounding roads.

2. Improved engineering network of street lighting by projecting a new system of lighting according to the new technology which ensures a high efficiency of the use of this technology materials and a saving of electrical energy and public funds.

3. Another important element of cooperation with the world bank is the of energy efficiency in order to introduce and use the elements of different power systems that the municipality of Gjirokastra has in use. Here we can mention the heating system services in school kindergarten social and cultural buildings, that it administers. Efficient use of vehicles used for public services in the community. In cooperation with institutions of local government and the World Bank towards the improving of road infrastructure, the municipality of Gjirokastra will also benefit other projects.
Challenges and Experiences

1. Improving access to the castle of Berat.

The two main roads connecting the castle with the national road and the modern city will be restored. A parking lot will be build near the castle to improve traffic.

2. Developing new tourism products with the Castle of Berat.

2. Decorative Illumination of the Historic Center.
Myanmar

Technical Deep Dive (TDD) on Resilient Cultural Heritage
10 April 2017, Tokyo, Japan
Potential Disaster Risks
Bagan Archaeological Area and Monuments, Myanmar – 24 Aug 2016 Chauk Earthquake

POST DISASTER REHABILITATION PROCEDURES AND GUIDELINES 2016
Myanmar SEA DRM Project

To reduce the impacts of flooding and improve the structural performance of selected public facilities in Yangon

To enhance the capacity of the government to finance disaster response

To provide immediate and effective response in the event of an Eligible Crisis or Emergency
Myanmar National Disaster Risk Management Committee

- Chaired by Vice-President
- Sub-committees
  - National Level & Regional Level to the community
Key Challenges & Next Steps

- Risks – Earthquake, Urban Development, vulnerabilities.
- DRM Plans
- Coordination
- Law enforcement
- Limited resources
Stone Town registered as UNESCO Heritage site in 2000. The Stone Town of Zanzibar is a fine example of the Swahili coastal trading towns of East Africa. It retains its urban fabric and townscape virtually intact and contains many fine buildings that reflect its particular culture, which has brought together and homogenized disparate elements of the cultures of Africa, the Arab region, India, and Europe over more than a millennium.
The Disaster Management is done by the Second Vise President.

Every Government Department and Local Communities should have the focal person to Commission for disaster control and management.

The Focal person has to collect, records and submit the monthly report to the Commission for Disaster Control and Management, Zanzibar.

The Focal person has to attend the monthly technical meeting and present his/her case.

The common disaster cases in Zanzibar are:

(collapsing of the historic buildings, fire, eruption of epidemic diseases like cholera, soil erosion along the sea show, submerged vessels, dhows, ships, boat in the sea.)

Stone Town Conservation and Development Authority
OVER VIEWS OF THE WORLD BANK PROJECTS IN ZANZIBAR, TANZANIA

1. IN EDUCATION SECTORS
2. URBAN SERVICES SECTORS

URBAN SERVICES PROJECTS

This project is coordinated by the Ministry of Finance and Planning Zanzibar and has the following components:-

• Improvements of the Zanzibar Municipal Council infrastructures, capacity building and improve the revenue collections system

• Construction of Mizingani Sea Wall and associated promenade and street light at Zanzibar Stone Town, the World Heritage Site.

• Supporting the small business in three Town Council at Pemba Island.

Stone Town Conservation and Development Authority
Awareness and Public believe to the implementation and sustainability of the projects

New developments in Cultural Heritage Site

Finances
Most cases are of human induced hazard

The statistic shows that our heritage site has low rate of hazard cases per year.

About 2% of the total case annual in heritage site.

(partially collapsing of building, fire etc)

Source: Ministry of Transport and Infrastructure
The Government puts more effort and support on disaster control and managements

Disaster control is cross cutting issue for Government and local community

A wide range of workforce and management for disaster control

A close monitoring, documentation and reporting in regular bases