



सत्यमेव जयते



[Report Summary of Webinar on](#)

## **CULTURAL HERITAGE DISASTER RISK REDUCTION**

**07 December 2022 | 11:00 AM – 1:00 PM**

Jointly Organized by:

**NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF DISASTER MANAGEMENT,**

(Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India),

Plot no. 15, Pocket-3, Block-B, Sector-29, Rohini, Delhi -110042

&

**HERITAGE SYNERGIES INDIA (HSI)**

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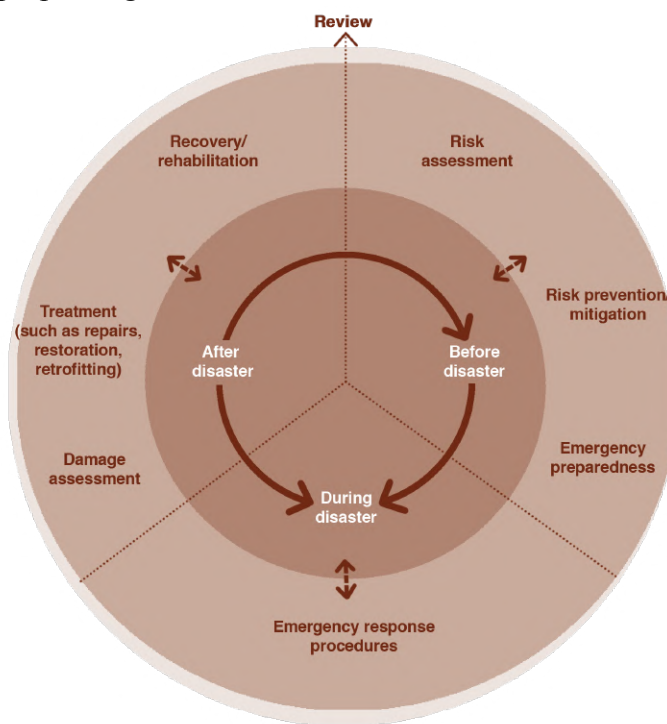
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## Introduction

Cultural heritage is the legacy of physical artifacts and intangible attributes of society inherited from past generations. Cultural heritage is significantly prone to risk of disasters – both natural calamities; and human induced, such as haphazard development, floods, fire, climate change, wars, theft and vandalism.

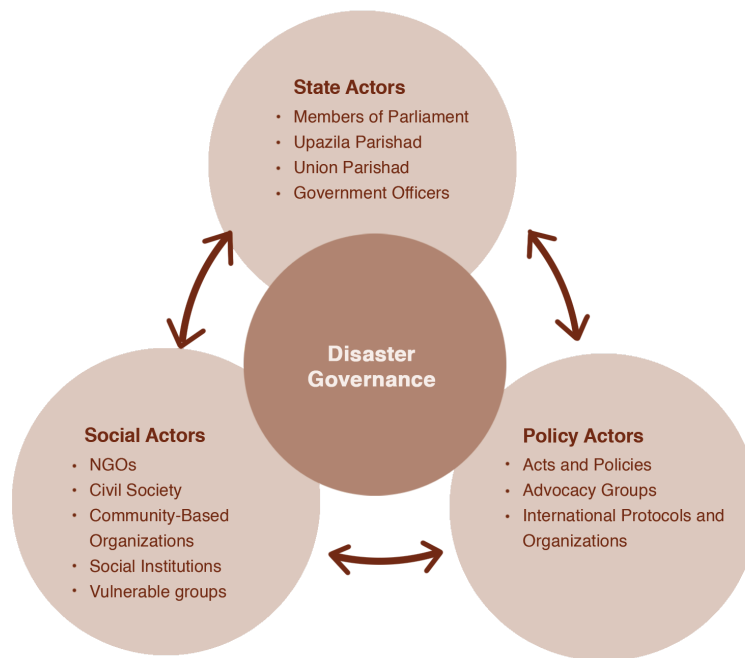
Such disasters cause loss to cultural heritage – such as breakdown of monuments, loss of artifacts, loss of identity to communities which sometimes are difficult to recover. In order to protect the valuable heritage – certain measures and strategies are developed to reduce the impact. Risk preparedness and Disaster management tools examine methodologies to identify, assess and mitigate risk in the cultural heritage sites. They further arrive at policy instruments enabled through appropriate governmental and allied action for disaster risk reduction to cultural heritage sites.



*Disaster risk management cycle, as proposed by UNESCO-WHC (Redrawn by HSI)*

*The webinar will address key questions of how state and central agencies can play a more effective role in disaster risk reduction for cultural heritage sites. Not just those dedicatedly set up as a task force — but in a more systemic and integrated interagency way. It will highlight and examine processes and practices; from global, south Asian and India-centric approaches – with case studies and best practices, through the perspective of expert speakers.*

*The webinar will deliberate on ways by which immediate stakeholders and participants can benefit from the knowledge-sharing – and how cross-disciplinary and inter-agency modes can create better risk preparedness and reduction for the future.*



*Adapted from Forino et al., 2015 (Redrawn by HSI)*

In this context, the National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM) and Heritage Synergies India (HSI) organized a Webinar on “CULTURAL HERITAGE DISASTER RISK REDUCTION” from 11:00 am – 1:00 pm to address and identify the ways of methodologies and strategies in reducing disaster risk in cultural heritage sites.

### Objectives of the Program

1. To present and validate a large-scale methodology for risk assessment and management in cultural heritage sites, taking into account their specific tangible or intangible values
2. To emphasize upon historic centers as key resources in building disaster resilience.
3. To highlight the vulnerability of cultural heritage sites due to factors, such as the characteristics of the built environment, community and social life, lack of risk awareness and maintenance, and poor regulatory framework for their management and valorization.
4. Role of central and state agencies in disaster risk reduction for cultural heritage

## Session plan (Agenda)

<u>Session Theme/Topic</u>	<u>Resource Persons</u>	<u>Time and Duration</u>
<b>Program Briefing</b>	Kamalika Bose, Founder-Principal, Heritage Synergies India (HSI)	<b>11:00-11:05</b>
<b><u>Overview and Welcome Address</u></b>	Prof. Santosh Kumar, Head, GIDRR, NIDM	<b><u>11:05-11:10</u></b>
<b><u>Keynote Address</u></b>	Shri Taj Hassan, IPS, Executive Director, NIDM	<b><u>11:10-11:20</u></b>
	<b><u>PANEL DISCUSSION</u></b>	

### **CULTURAL HERITAGE DISASTER RISK REDUCTION**

<b>Panelists :</b>	Dr.Rohit Jigyasu <i>Project Manager, Programme Unit · ICCROM, Rome</i>	11:20-11:40
	Dr.Rohit Ranjitkar <i>Director, Kathmandu Valley Preservation Trust (KVPT)</i>	11:40-12:00
	Poonam V Mascarenhas <i>Director Archinova Environs and Co-founder of Goa Heritage Action Group</i>	12:00-12:20
Q& A with participants by Moderator	Kamalika Bose, <i>Founder-Principal, HSI (moderator)</i>	12:20-12:45
Concluding Remarks & Valedictory	Prof. Santosh Kumar, <i>NIDM</i>	12:45-12:55
Vote of Thanks	Kamalika Bose, <i>Founder-Principal, HSI</i>	12:55-13:00

## Program team

### **Chairpersons:**

Shri Taj Hassan, IPS, Executive Director, NIDM  
Ms. Kamalika Bose, Founder-Principal, HSI

### **Conveners :**

Prof. Santosh Kumar, Head, GiDRR, NIDM

### **Coordinator :**

Mr. Ali Haider, Junior Consultant, NIDM  
Mr. Vivek Sharma, Young Professional, NIDM  
Ms. Lakshmi R, Conservation Architect, HSI

### **IT Support :**

NIDM IT Team

## About the Program Team:



### **Shri Taj Hassan, IPS, Executive Director, NIDM, Government of India**

Sh. Taj Hassan is presently working as Director General – Fire Services, Civil Defence & Home Guards and also holding the additional charge of Executive Director, NIDM. He is an IPS (RR) Officer of 1987 batch. He has a wide experience of handling law and order, crime, VIP security, traffic management, communal strife, Naxal issues, industrial security, civil aviation security, coastal security, terrorism in the North East, etc. He has served in Delhi, Arunachal Pradesh, Andaman & Nicobar Islands and Bihar in various capacities. He has also worked as DIG in CISF, a Para Military force responsible for industrial and Airport security. He was awarded the President's Police Medal for Meritorious Service in the year 2005, and the President's Police Medal for Distinguished Service in the year 2011 for his exemplary services.



**Prof. Santosh Kumar, Head, GiDRR Division, NIDM, Government of India**

Shri Prof. Santosh Kumar sir, Head, GiDRR, National Institute of Disaster Management, being a Disaster Risk Reduction, Policy Planning and Capacity Development expert, he has more than 35 years of experience in different positions in the Development Planning and DRR Sector. A PhD. in Economics, he studied Gender & Development in IDS, Sussex, UK and received professional training in Disaster risk Management from Israel, backed with international work exposure at The World Bank and Inter- governmental body of SAARC.



**Ms. Kamalika Bose, Founder-Principal, HSI**

Kamalika Bose is the founder of Heritage Synergies India, a Mumbai-based consultancy — bridging practice, research and education. Her work lies at the intersection of built and cultural heritage, museum design and curation, writing and teaching. Kamalika has worked on community-oriented heritage initiatives in several historic cities such as Mumbai, Pune, Kolkata, Murshidabad and Dhaka. She is also a Curatorial & Design Consultant, for museum and cultural heritage projects, working on new museums and exhibitions in India. Kamalika has a Master's degree from Cornell University, as a Fulbright Scholar, being the 1st Indian awardee in the 'Arts & Culture Management' category. She was selected to represent India at the European Union's Global Cultural Leadership Program in Amsterdam (2018) and the French Ministry of Culture's professional training program 'Sejour Culture' in Paris (2018). She has authored five books and is an expert member of the ICOMOS International Scientific Committee on Shared Built Heritage and Steering Committee Member of Scientific Council, ICOMOS India.

## Summary of the Session :



**MS. KAMALIKA BOSE**, Founder-Principal, Heritage Synergies India welcomed the guests and also thanked NIDM for giving HSI the opportunity for this webinar on the very pertinent topic that is getting relevant with time as natural and manmade disasters are proliferating. She spoke briefly about the intent of the webinar which was to validate a large scale risk assessment and management of cultural heritage sites taking into account the intangible and tangible qualities, communities who are at risk and how do we really mitigate and work in a way which is holistic and integrated. She highlighted key points that would be discussed in today's webinar. The role of Central and State agencies being very important to work with onground local stakeholders and partners. This will help one understand the vulnerability of cultural heritage sites and how due to multiple factors including lack of awareness and poor regulatory frameworks we see an entangled web of things at ground not working the way they are planned on paper.

With that she introduced the three panels- Dr. Rohit Jigyasu, Program Manager, ICCROM, Rome; Dr. Rohit Ranjitkar, Director, Kathmandu Valley Preservation Trust, Nepal and Ms. Poonam Verma Mascarenhas, Director, Archinova Environs and also the co-founder of Goa Heritage Action Group. She also mentioned the webinar designed to bring about best practices, approaches, concerns and ways in which multiple partnerships can be facilitated at global, regional and local levels.

## MS.POONAM V MASCARENHAS



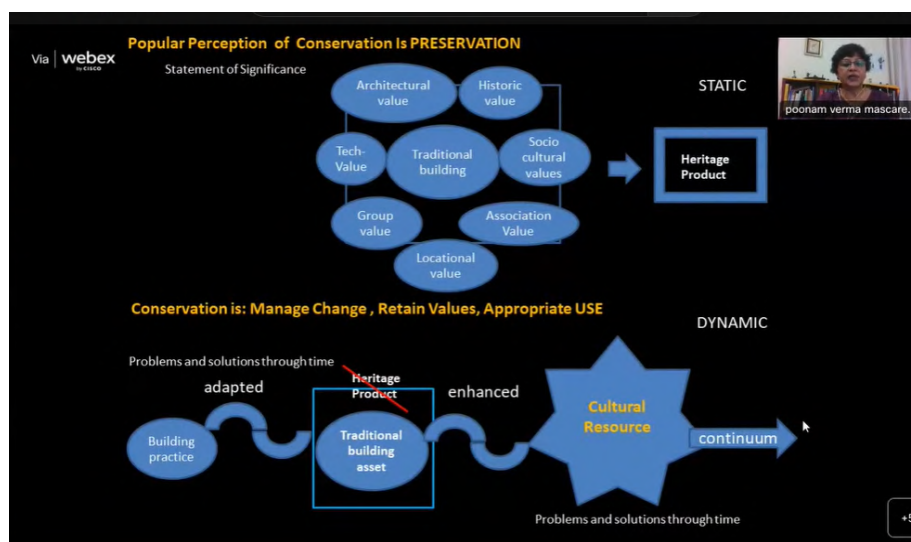
### **Topic Title: Culture-Climate-Planning- Conundrums at Goa**

Ms Poonam began her presentation showing light on the title Culture-Climate-Planning-Conundrums at Goa and how they take up different sections in the presentation. Culture is a process wherein the first step is a new pattern of behavior is invented or an existing one is modified. Cultural Resources of India are 3000 years of process of innovation, assimilation, appropriation, adaption, adoption and fusion. This 3000 years of living culture and recorded history is testimony of humans to be most adaptable and are the key to managing the finite resources of the planet. Pandemic years have shown: capacity to overcome adversity needs both: capabilities and adaptability. Culture is considered as the 4th pillar of sustainable development; however, she believes, it can be the integrator connecting the other pillars of: economic growth, social inclusion and environmental protection in distributing the weight of Sustainability.



If one looks at the traditional building materials we see Stone, Earth, lime for mortar, plaster, decorations and Wood for floors, doors, windows, columns, roofs. And, if the context is observed, buildings have always been designed around climate, terrain, management of resources and hence the distinct design elements/techniques evidently seen across climatic various zones. Planning with nature is one of our key resources.

Popular perception of conservation is preservation with arriving at the statement of significance and then the process gets static. However, conservation is about managing change, retaining values and appropriate use. She stated the need to move from building practices which were there in the past and adapted and evolved through time and the need to look at it beyond a heritage product but a traditional asset. By this we will have cultural resources to further work on the problems solutions through time for continuum and making it a dynamic process.

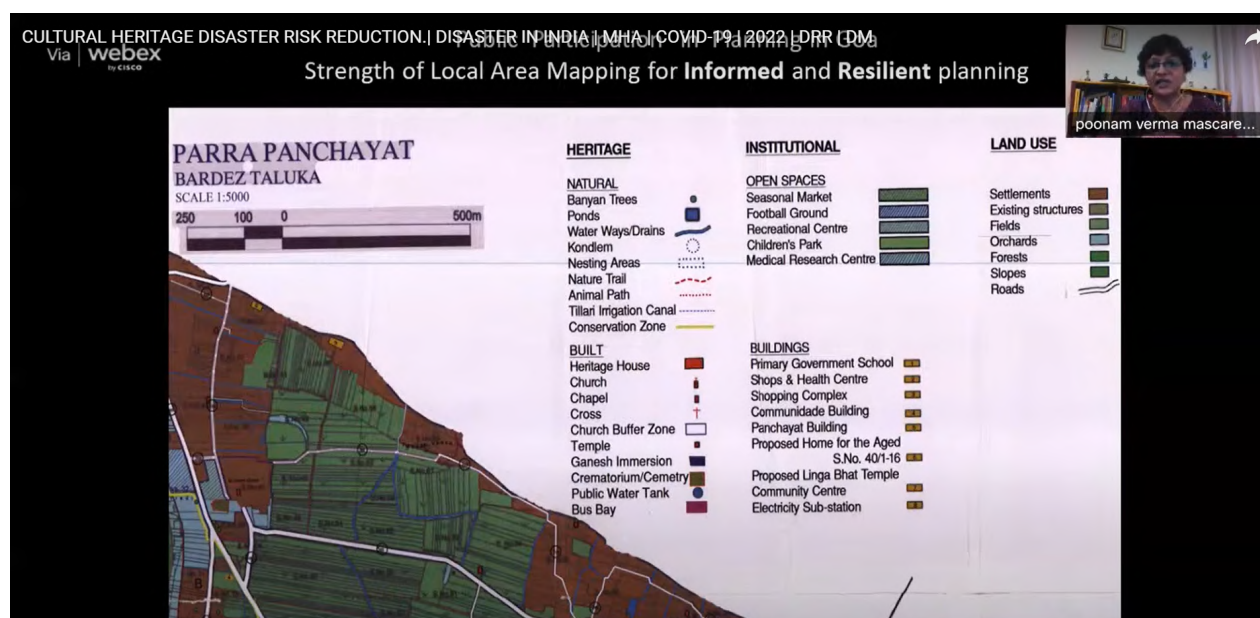


Ms. Poonam then introduced the audience to the geographical, historical and administrative context. The coastline of Goa is 101 km, land area- 3702 sq km. The population 15.28 Lakhs (2021) however the floating population ranges from 70 to 90 lakhs and that becomes a problem. With respect to historical context, Portuguese history is the most spoken about however it's interesting to note Goa has history dating back to the Kadamaba period. A detailed administrative context was also presented.

Goa with its 160 km coastline and seven major rivers three of which are navigable, several islands and back-waters is at high climate risk. However, the Khazan system that is unique to Goa-offers us an insight into 'designing with nature'. But, if we look at the map prepared by ISRO,it shows us that much of Goa is sitting barely above the sea level, the destruction of Khazans could cause death-knell for the state.

The speaker also posed rhetorical questions through the presentation. What are we doing today? Killing the Mangroves by blocking the ingress of saline waters though we know how mangroves are great in reducing floods. This is because few Indians want their holiday homes for the super rich. And, this is how Khazan lands are being inundated. Our constitution mentions it shall be the duty of every citizen to protect and improve the natural environment including forests, lakes, rivers and wildlife, and to have compassion for living creatures. The Constitutional 73rd Amendment Act passed in 1992, that came into force on April 24, 1993 meant to provide constitutional sanction to establish "democracy at grassroot levels as it is at the state level or national level". One of the key objectives being promoting bottom-up planning.

The speaker then presented a case study. The Interpretation of RP 2011 at an architect's office in Goa which looked at survey No. Land Use, color coding on map, settlement areas, residential, commercial, forest. The final findings were the concretization of Goa with total disregard of forests, marshes, mangroves, fields, CRZ Zoning. Public rallies began with the phrase 'Save Goa Revoke RP 2011'. With the people's movement being effective, RP 2011 was revoked and a task force was formed. A year later Draft RP 2011 notified also mentioned Eco Sensitive zones 1 and 2, being of great interest. This not only mentioned nature as heritage but also views the built heritage as an important resource. But, soon after the Amendment was made to TCP act 78 vide 16 and 16 A: which in practice exempted all Govt. projects from the purview of RP and PIL in court. The parallel process later on at grassroots level. Here the TCP sends the Parra Village Plan to the Panchayat with a questionnaire. Gram Sabha decided to take up the review of the mapping and regulations and set up a 30 member Village Level Committee (VLC). VLC then requested Ms. Poonam and team to help them with the mapping at technical level. The expert team then printed plans from scale of 1:5000 to 1:10000 and on site recce taken up in groups of four. Mapping covered all buildings- commercial, residential, heritage houses, roads with widths, trees, fields, open spaces, churches, chapels, temples, water bodies, hills, forests.



This could be the first step and local area mapping saw the strength for taking informed and resilient planning. The speaker also mentioned how they saw intangible gains with a dramatic shift in people's behavior from the well-being of 'my plot' to the well-being of 'my village'. Also, familiarity with mapping as a tool of understanding the ground reality. Along with understanding of planning as a tool for regulating change, managing resources and shaping the collective future.

The speaker further discussed two other case studies which also showed the importance of planning process and a bottoms up approach which made an impact on ground. However, the state still faces threats from four new developmental projects.

She concludes by “Traditionally, people and nature worked together; they harnessed nature to yield civilizations. With the advent of industrialization new products were created but along with it also generated a lot of waste. We need to change this culture and now the culture of climate action needs to come in which is sustainable where people and nature work together, bring in the nature of reduce, reuse and recycle and bring about conscious consumption. Thus, nature must be nurtured as the most valuable cultural resource and not a commodity. These are the times for coordinated implementation as working in silos is over. And, citizens are co-participants in shaping a resilient future of the country.”

## **DR.ROHIT RANJITKAR**

**Topic Title: Cultural Heritage Sites in Nepal: Focus on Kathmandu Valley**



Dr. Ranjitkar’s presentation brought out his experiences working on the Patan Darbar’s Square in Kathmandu, Nepal for earthquake response and recovery. He also provided a brief history of Kathmandu where most of the monument's construction dates to 1200 to 1800. However there are monuments from the 6th-7th century that still exist. Architectural style has evolved but maintains a continuity. But the post 1800s saw local architectural skills slowly diminish with no regular maintenance of monuments. Artisan works were seen as low status jobs and emergence of other fields saw a huge shift of next generation craftsmen moving into different professions. He also through a series of photos explained how post 1934 earthquake reconstruction was built in a different architectural style and some monuments lost forever. He believes this could have been due to lack of resources/knowledge and failing to look at archival databases.

The earthquake effects in Patan, 2015 was presented through a collage of photographs which showcased various behaviour of the people- from being psychologically affected and gathering together in open spaces; people seen in phone conversations, people approaching to rescue others and the people who lived around having a strong connectivity to these buildings that formed groups to rescue the valuable artifacts to prevent them from theft.

## History: 1934 Earthquake

Many buildings not rebuilt the same:

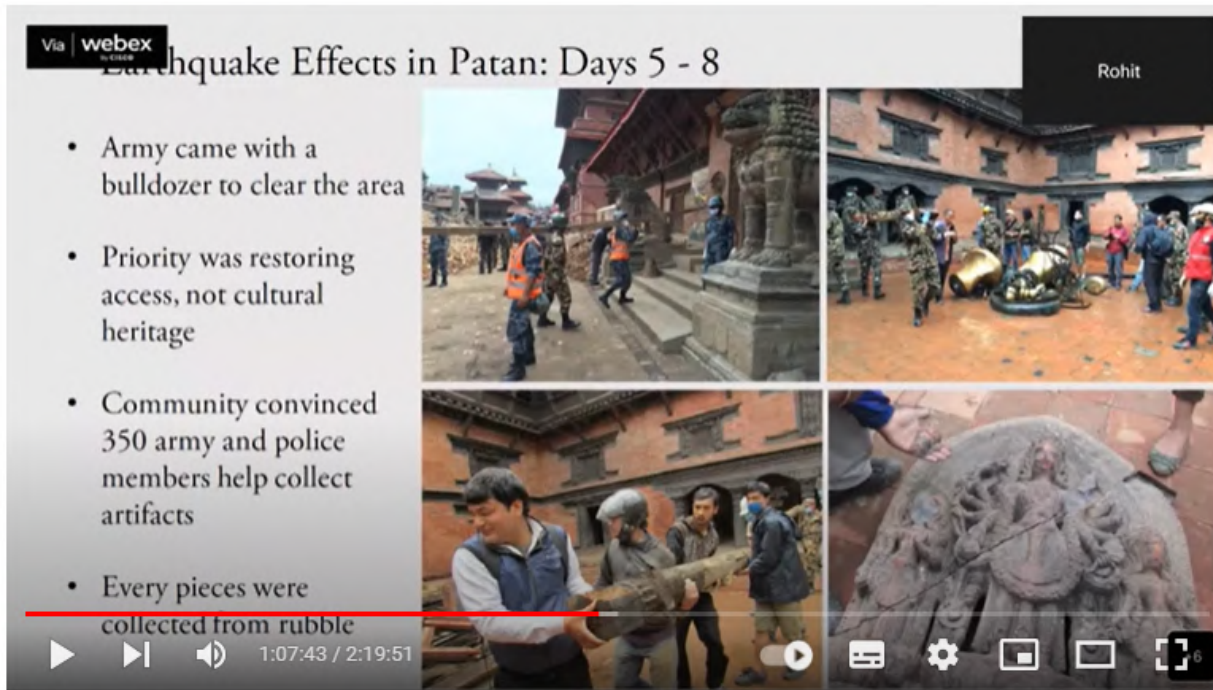
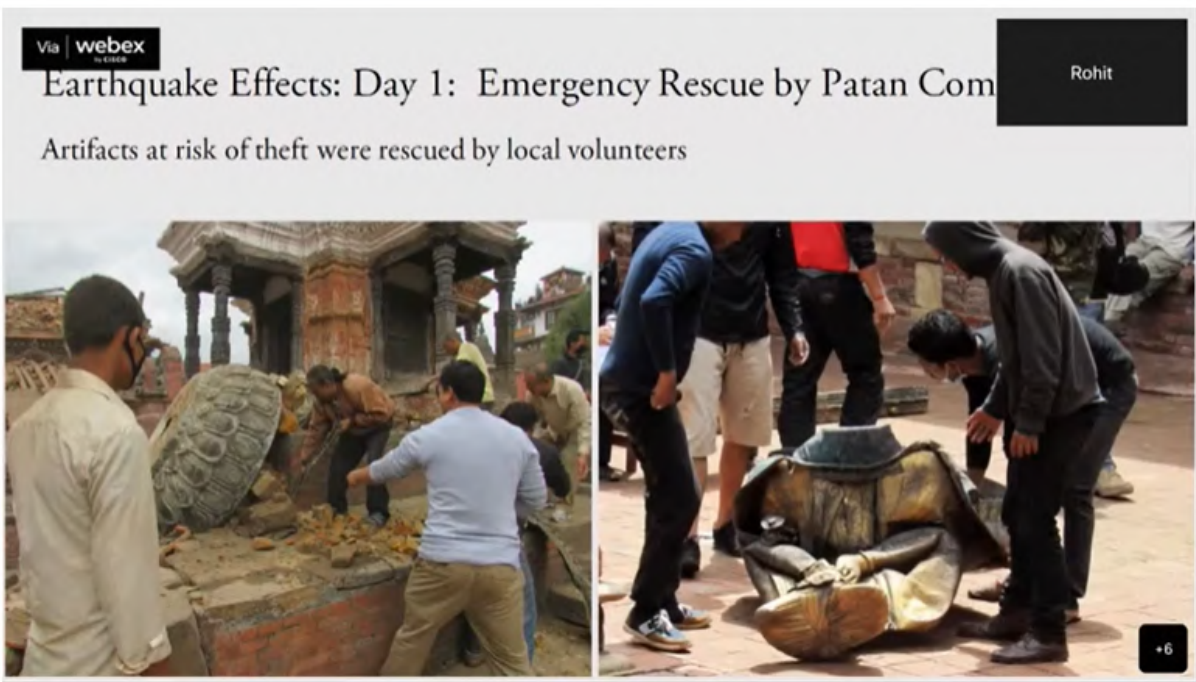
- Smaller
- Different design, and Some temples lost forever



## Earthquake Effects in Patan: Day 1 April 25, 2015



Dr. Ranjitkar recalls how it was amazing to see the local people coming together protecting the artifacts and other valuable elements. The community guarded the Patan square all day and night for the next two days. On Day 5, the Army approached the site with a bulldozer to clear the area for them, the priority being access and not cultural heritage. Interestingly, the community convinced the group of 350 army and police members to help collect artifacts and every piece was collected from the rubble. Bigger monuments' courtyards were used as storage. Even unusable materials such as broken bricks and rubble are also collected and stored. This continued for a week and the next week focused on structurally shoring for monuments/spaces required



Thereafter, the reconstruction efforts started with sorting of various material elements and assembling. Proper material cataloguing of artifacts were done for records and identification. Dr. Ranjitkar explained the effectiveness of documentation (drawings/photographs) in rebuilding efforts

Via **webex**

## Reconstruction Efforts in Patan: Assembling Sorting Carved wood

Rohit



+6

Via **webex**

## Reconstruction Efforts in Patan: Cataloguing the Artifacts

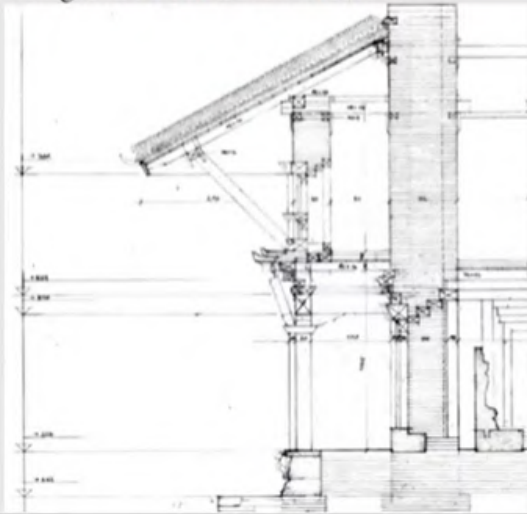
Rohit



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## Reconstruction Efforts in Patan

Documentation from 2015  
Using Old and New Methods



Rohit

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## Reconstruction Efforts in Patan:

### Repairing Wood Carvings



Rohit

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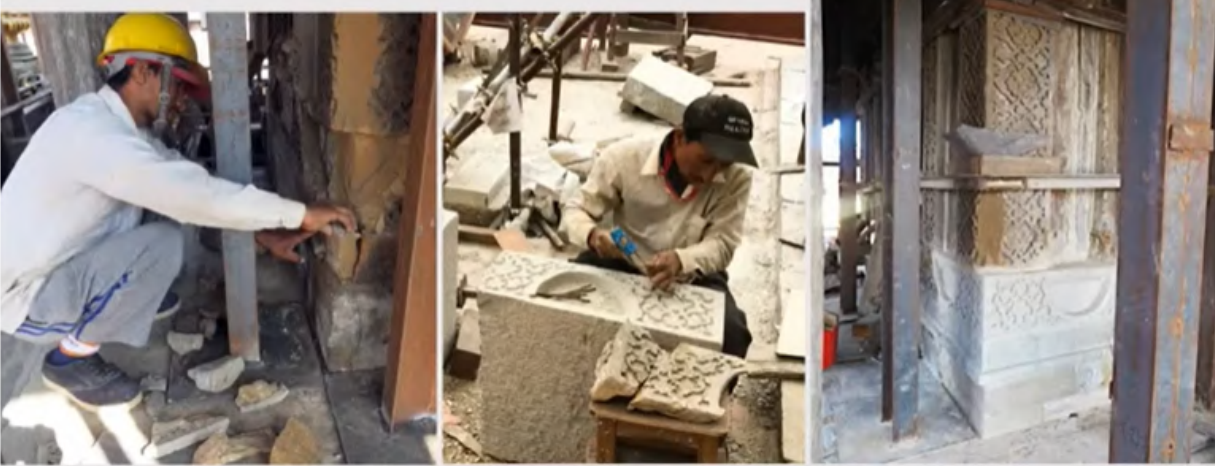
### Reconstruction Efforts in Patan:

#### Repairing Metal Works



### Reconstruction Efforts in Patan:

#### Carving Stones





Sometimes, the structural weakness is hidden. Hence, a good structural assessment also becomes vital for long life of monuments and safety.



He concluded with highlighting the lessons learned and challenges faced

1. Rebuilding needs to be structurally sound
2. Exacting standards required
3. Community involvement is crucial

4. GoN/Department of Archaeology active support and guidance critical
5. Strong collaboration between Government, local community and institutions doing the reconstruction is essential
6. Sensitive choices required between old and new materials
7. Insufficient skilled craftsmen as well as technical experts
8. Local lead-time to train new artisans as well as technical persons
9. Nepali timber supply difficult to procure and expensive

Opportunities:

1. Raise world awareness of Nepal's unique architectural cultural heritage
2. Local + International collaboration.

Nepali + outside technical experts

Department of Archaeology + NGO institutions + Development partners

Community, Government and International funding

3. Reinforce monuments to ensure they are structurally sound
4. Produce drawings and catalogue artifacts for the future
5. Improve urban quality of life
6. Stimulate an economic engine:

Create jobs, skills and income: Preservation architects, artisans, labourers

Revive tourism and promote jobs/income in the neighbourhood

7. Increase engagement by the Government, international and local community

## **DR.ROHIT JIGYASU**



### **Topic Title: What are the Services and Benefits of Heritage for Reducing Vulnerability & Building Resilience against Disasters & Climate Change**

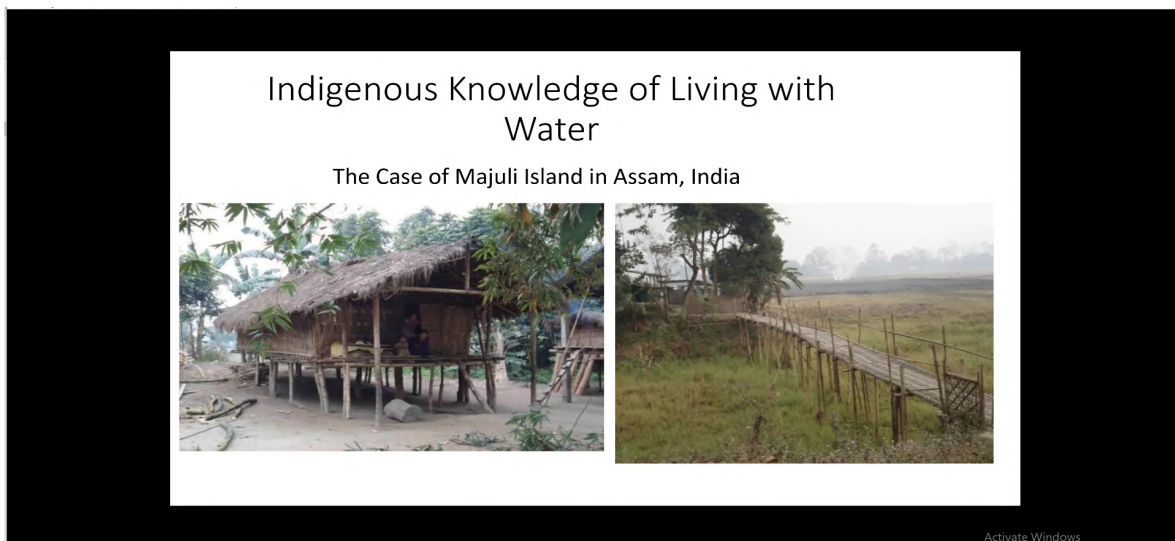
Dr. Jigyasu began by saying that the talk would answer the topic of this presentation.

1. Heritage can provide us benefits as a source of traditional knowledge for reducing physical vulnerability to disasters. There are many examples which show how traditional buildings through their constructional techniques have shown good resistance and have survived disasters

such as earthquakes in Kashmir (2005), earthquake in Marathwada (1995) in India. These examples demonstrate knowledge as a resource for risk preparedness.

2. As a source of knowledge on socio economic and environmental sustainability and adaptation and energy efficiency for climate action. He said the way most vernacular buildings are constructed demonstrate how the construction materials, style have been sensitized as per local climatic conditions. Many traditional houses are warm in the winter and cold in the summer, thus also showing the energy saving characteristics they possess. This kind of knowledge is also essential in this world when we need to save energy. Traditional settlements have distinct ecological relationships that have sustained them, planned in relation to local topography, local environment.

3. As a source of knowledge for traditional settlement planning for managing disaster risks. Case of Majuli Island in Assam, India. The area is a flood prone area- the people there have accepted the risk and developed a way to live around it. The construction techniques and settlement patterns being planned around this disaster and constraints. There are also many examples how rituals and traditional collective community participation has actually helped in limiting growth and development through boundaries- hence conserving the ecosystem and not exploiting the resources.



4. For providing ecosystem based services and nature based solutions for disaster risk reduction For example are the role of mangroves in protecting floods, Great Barrier Reef an excellent example protecting vulnerable coastlines from erosion, flooding and storms.

5. As a source of oral knowledge for monitoring environmental changes and warning against disasters.

## Traditional Knowledge for Climate Action



- Babu Moti in Fadsar (Kutch) has been writing daily weather records in his annual diary since 1974. These records are based on his sensory observations on five elements - wind and cloud direction, rain, mist and heat based on which he predicts whether there would be drought or adequate weather for farming.

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6. As a source of traditional management systems, how social networks, religious institutions play effective role as coping mechanisms

## Traditional Management Systems as effective coping mechanisms



social networks, religious institutions etc.

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7. As a source of traditional knowledge in settlement planning for emergency response during disasters. Traditional open spaces and connecting under passages which could serve as for emergency refuge during earthquakes.

**Common Public Buildings for  
Emergency Refuge / Shelter / St**



**Traditional Water Systems for Emergency  
Water Supply**



Restoring and retrofitting heritage buildings  
as lifelines during disaster situation.

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8. For providing psychosocial support for Post disaster/conflict recovery
9. For building peace and reconciliation for post conflict recovery
10. Source of inspiration for culturally sensitive post recovery reconstruction. It's important to follow cultural aspects in reconstruction processes.
11. For economic recovery post disasters and conflicts. Recovery of livelihoods connected to heritage where it could serve as a beneficiary



**Utilising Recovery Process to Build Capacity in  
Traditional knowledge and Skills, Post Earthquake**



**Recovery in Bohol**

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## Q/A Session:

### **MR. PARTH SHARMA**

Are there any chances for theft of artifacts during such a disaster? If yes, what steps do you take to prevent it?

### **DR. ROHIT RANJITKAR**

Yes, there are some events like that. It is not easy because they are scattered. That's why we try to rescue the artifacts as fast as possible. There were community people who were guarding the sites and hence I feel community plays an important role.

### **MR. PARTH SHARMA**

If a site is recognized as a WHS by UNESCO, do they fund restorations during any such disasters?

### **DR. ROHIT RANJITKAR**

In some contexts but not on a large scale. UNESCO had taken up the initiative to restore some temples but this did not happen due to political issues. UNESCO generally works on raising funds, giving expert opinions, etc.

### **MS. KAMALIKA BOSE**

We have seen through both Ms. Poonam's and Dr. Ranjitkar's presentation the importance given to documentation to build the knowledge base of what exists in order to then be able to preempt and plan. Dr Ranjtkar showed the detailed set of documentation drawings for various sites which has helped in recovery and reconstruction. Ms. Poonam also showed the Para Panchayat level mapping that took place. Ms. Bose asked Ms. Poonam if she could tell a little more about if the same has been replicated across the state or what are the ways to ensure the local area plans need to dovetail into regional plans and the vulnerability plan. What is the current state of such a knowledge base being built?

### **MS. POONAM V MASCARENHAS**

Sadly, it's not a good state. Even though we have seen there is alot of wisdom in doing so. Lets say certain very selected few, their advantage of looking at land as not a resource and as a commodity. That's why we are back at the same level in the regional plan process. A sorted process in itself which can avoid and prevent disasters would be beneficial. If our vulnerability maps were to inform regional plans, where non developmental zones, eco sensitive zones all of it are already mapped. Then, we would not need to go to the court.

If we look through the lens of climate change- there is no excuse. Each time a disaster occurs- we lose so much. And, this is avoidable through planning. It's quite distressing to see how even though the process is known, it is sometimes held back by decisions of a few people.

## Concluding Remarks & Valedictory:

### **PROF. SANTOSH KUMAR, HEAD, GIDRR, NIDM**



Prof Kumar started with an appreciation to all speakers' presentations. He also mentioned how we live in a challenging era in the context of climate change and risk, especially when it comes to preservation and in the case of impending disasters. He further went speaking about the learnings from the webinar and his perspectives on risk preparedness:

1. In the context of historic structures, vulnerability is increasing everyday as the structures are becoming older. It is said that for any structural damage there should be a structural strongback but heritage sites have older structural fabric. Like we saw in the case of Nepal in Dr Ranjitkar's presentation, how the traditional building construction skill set was utilized in the process of recovery. Kumar explained how he experienced great difficulty during the Gujarat earthquakes in 2001 when he was part of the long term recovery projects at the World Bank. In terms of real challenges in finding the right resource persons, how to go about resource persons and the recovery methodology especially with Gujarat lying in the Zone 5 area of the earthquake, coastal state with flood prone areas.

2. He emphasized on the need to assess and analyze the inhouse skill set. He posed the following questions? Do we have the skills that are required to protect heritage buildings? Does the Hon'ble Prime Minister skill development programme cover the skills required for such recovery? I believe there is a huge capacity building development gap as to who would take responsibilities to work and manage for such projects/situations. This dilemma was also presented in Dr Ranjitkar's presentation. He again mentioned how his team also faced this challenge while I was working for the Gujarat earthquakes in 2011. And. how UNESCO played a very important role along with organizations like INTACH who also helped in the process.

3. He then discussed today's and tomorrow's heritage. As we are growing what is not declared as heritage today could be a heritage. This is bound to happen because society has to live, evolve, despite this we have to preserve our heritage and history. Taking into account his personal experience in the damage assessment in Orissa, we found that the damage was mainly due to high velocity wind. A day to day degeneration process can be observed. Hence, it becomes vital to decide in ways to have an integrated process for conservation that looks at day to day as well and at times of risks and future risks.

4. Further, he also discussed how methods should be thought of for formulating ways to draw the incremental benefits of the day to day action instead of waiting for bigger actions; the need for collaboration in working together in making changes; and also having targeted approach and mechanisms to quantify the assets and spot the loss which can help from theft /other activities in times of disaster.

5. He also emphasized the need for awareness in making people sensitive to existing heritage structures. He shares his memory how in earlier days we used to go to these sites as part of the curriculum as one would be granted credits/marks. Some ways/mechanism for awareness should be thought of because once awareness is there, community participation becomes easier and comes automatically.

6. He also discussed the need to identify hotspots, deciding the partners and plan of action based on the same as well as drawing lessons from good practices.

7. Also, discussed was the need for developing capacity building programmes for craftsmen, and other skill development as required and training for rescue operations which will also look at enhancing the workers to be sensitive towards heritage.

### Key Takeaways:

- Culture is considered as the 4th pillar of sustainable development; however, it can be the integrator connecting the other pillars of: economic growth, social inclusion and environmental protection in distributing the weight of Sustainability.
- Planning with nature is one of our key resources.
- Popular perception of conservation is preservation with arriving at the statement of significance and then the process gets static. However, conservation is about managing change, retaining values and appropriate use
- Local community participation could be the first step as local area mapping saw the strength for taking informed and resilient planning. Along with understanding of planning as a tool for regulating change, managing resources and shaping the collective future.
- Traditionally, people and nature worked together; they harnessed nature to yield civilizations. With the advent of industrialization new products were created but along with it also generated a lot of waste. We need to change this culture and now the culture of climate action needs to come in which is sustainable where people and nature work together, bring in the nature of reduce, reuse and recycle and bring about conscious consumption. Thus, nature must be nurtured as the most valuable cultural resource and not a commodity. These are the times for coordinated implementation as working in silos is over. And, citizens are co-participants in shaping a resilient future of the country.
- Documentation (drawings/photographs) plays an effective role in rebuilding efforts
- Rebuilding needs to be structurally sound
- Exacting standards required
- Strong collaboration between Government, local community and institutions doing the
- reconstruction is essential

- Sensitive choices required between old and new materials
- Insufficient skilled craftsmen as well as technical experts. Need for capacity building
- Local lead-time to train new artisans as well as technical persons
- Heritage can provide us benefits as a source of traditional knowledge for reducing physical vulnerability to disasters.
- Heritage as a source of knowledge on socio economic and environmental sustainability and adaptation and energy efficiency for climate action.
- Heritage as a source of knowledge for traditional settlement planning for managing disaster risks.
- For providing ecosystem based services and nature based solutions for disaster risk reduction
- Heritage as a source of oral knowledge for monitoring environmental changes and warning against disasters.
- Heritage as a source of traditional management systems, how social networks, religious institutions play effective role as coping mechanisms
- Heritage as a source of traditional knowledge in settlement planning for emergency response during disasters.
- Heritage for providing psychosocial support for Post disaster/conflict recovery
- Heritage for building peace and reconciliation for post conflict recovery
- Heritage as a source of inspiration for culturally sensitive post recovery reconstruction.
- Heritage for economic recovery post disasters and conflicts. Recovery of livelihoods connected to heritage where it could serve as a beneficiary

Photographs :



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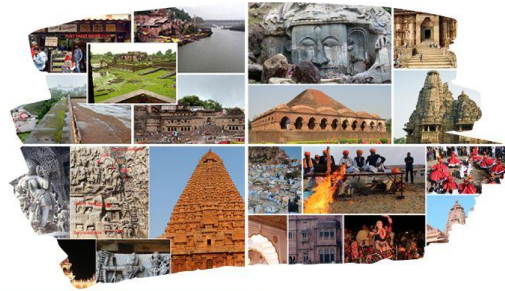


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Webinar  
on

# CULTURAL HERITAGE DISASTER RISK REDUCTION



**Date: December 07, 2022**  
**Time: 11:00 am – 1:00 pm**



Jointly Organized by

**National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM)**

Ministry of Home Affairs, Govt. of India

and

**Heritage Synergies India (HSI), Mumbai**

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from Corona



Wear Mask  
properly



Follow Proper  
Hand Hygiene



Maintain Safe  
Distancing



Get  
Vaccinated

Youtube link : <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6z0CvzbTKCo>