

SCIENTIFIC SYMPOSIUM ON RISK PREPAREDNESS
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Presentation of the theme

Risk arises from many sources and comes in many forms. Risk to cultural values often comes from other than physical catastrophes and conflict situations.

Risk can have physical, cultural, economic, social and spiritual consequences. These consequences may arise from direct causes, for example catastrophes lead to death and damage which require an immediate humanitarian response followed by programmed responses. Conflicts require political resolution, but can lead to extinguishment of cultural identity for some groups.

Equally the consequences may arise from indirect causes, for example the efficient delivery of educational and welfare programs to regional centres have depopulated small villages, which may have been the source of traditional handicrafts. Tourism, in tourism honeypots, have usually led to the loss of traditional social structures and traditional arts.

The following table briefly endeavours to illustrate the range of risk consequences:

<i>Nature of Risk</i>	<i>International Consequences</i>	<i>National</i>	<i>Regional</i>	<i>Local</i>
Environmental	Climate change Pacifica island inundation More cyclones	Drought, depleted river systems Inundations	Agricultural change Coastal settlements at risk	Loss of rural settlements
Geological	Tsunami	Earthquake	Disruption to landscape, social & physical infrastructure	Infrastructure replacement
Catastrophe (man made)	Oil spills	Damage to eco-systems	Impact on nature/visitor activities	Closedown for rehabilitation period
Technology	International telecommunications	International impacts on national economies	Rise of city regions at expense of rural regions	Depopulation due to remote delivery of services
Economic	Depression Changes in economic activity Changes in trade	Change in national economies	Fluctuations in regional economies	Depleted uses for historic assets
Socio/Political	World regional alliances	Adjusted national roles	Adjustments to regional economies	Compatible planning & heritage process

Belief/Creeds	Bamiyan Buddhas	Loss/Suppression of old or minority societies, beliefs and cultures	Loss of Aboriginal or early culture	Local landmarks abandoned
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Risk preparedness

The paper prepared by *Alireza Fallahi* in 2007 entitled *An interdisciplinary analytical study on the risk preparedness of Bam and its cultural landscape, a world heritage property in Iran*, provided useful background to the subject of Risk Preparedness.

This paper provided a useful three level process for risk preparedness:

- **Vulnerability assessment**
 - **identify hazards**
 - profile hazard events
 - **inventory assets**
 - estimate losses
- **Develop a preparedness plan**
 - **develop mitigation roles and objectives**
 - **identify and prioritise mitigation plan**
 - prepare an implementation strategy
 - document the preparedness planning process
- Implement the plan and monitor progress
 - updated information and data
 - interagency co-ordination agreement
 - public education and training
 - rehearsals

Since Risk Preparedness is a very large topic to cover in the CIVVIH scientific symposium It is proposed that discussion should focus on the highlighted topics and request that CIVVIH members prepare short papers illustrating examples of these topics.

For example, the inventory of existing assets for St Petersburg was inadequate as a reference for the debate concerning the impact of the proposed Gasprom tower, as it did not address the urban design elements of rivers, canals and boulevards, the formal structure of the city, the vistas and view sheds, the heritage ensembles and buffer zones.

An Inventory of Assets of Small Towns and Villages was lacking in Pakistan at the time of the 2005 earthquake. The rescue and emergency services were greatly hindered because they did not know how many villages existed before the earthquake, or even the nature of the villages and the forms of construction and infrastructure.

Call for papers

The Papers for the Scientific Symposium should be presented by CIVVIH members who personally participate to the Narni Scientific Symposium. They should fit in the above-described framework.

As a first step, proposals should be written in English or French on no more than one page and be sent by e-mail to the President of CIVVIH **before the 7th May 2009**.

After examination by a selection committee, an answer will be sent to candidates by e-mail **no later than the 21th May**.

Oral presentations, given in English or French, would be ten minutes long each and supported by a PowerPoint projection (Memory sticks should be used). Eight papers per session would be enabled per session with a panel discussion at the end of each session

Alternatively, the selection committee may decide a display of A1 posters if too many papers are proposed.