

2015



JCIC-Heritage

Japan Consortium for International Cooperation
in Cultural Heritage

Japan's International Cooperation in Heritage Conservation



Preface

Cultural heritage is a testament that has been created over humankind's long history. This heritage inspires us over time and space in fruitful ways. We are responsible for passing down this cultural heritage to future generations as an asset shared by all humankind. Due to conflicts, natural disasters, environmental destruction, and changes in social structure, many treasures are in dangers. In June 2006, Japan enacted the Law on the Promotion of International Cooperation for Protection of Cultural Heritage Abroad. It stipulates basic policies such as responsibilities that the government as well as education and research institutions should bear, and the enhancement of cooperation among parties in international collaboration for the preservation of overseas cultural heritage.

The Japan Consortium for International Cooperation in Cultural Heritage (JCIC-Heritage) was established with aim of creating a common base for coordinated and collaborative international cooperation. JCIC-Heritage holds steering committee and sub-committee meetings approximately 20 times each year to share information and discuss issues on the most recent research or projects for the cultural heritage preservation. JCIC-Heritage also promotes establishment of the networks among members, the collection and dissemination of information gathered through networks, surveys and research on international cooperation of cultural heritage, and other public relations activities.

Japan has engaged in over 2,000 international cooperation projects related to cultural heritage since the 1980s. These projects have taken diverse forms, such as the provision of equipment necessary for the preservation of cultural heritage, the implementation of academic studies, value assessment, conservation activities for specific heritage sites, and the promotion of expert training activities and awareness-raising programs intended for local residents who are the bearers of cultural heritage. These projects are implemented by various forms of financial assistance, including ODA (Japan's Official Development Assistance) funds, ministry and agency budgets, scientific research grants, and other contributions and funding from the Japanese government, as well as subsidies from private foundations and funds provided by enterprises through social contribution activities.

Implementing such project requires the participation and mutual cooperation of people and organizations from various realms in both the public and private sectors. For example, people are needed to study the value and history of cultural heritage; to develop specific plans and technologies for the preservation of cultural heritage; to promote institutions and policies for safeguarding cultural heritage; and to build capacities in local people to effectively utilize cultural heritage, develop their community, and engage preservation in conservation activities. Based on this awareness, the JCIC-Heritage is committed to supporting and strengthening the partnership among all players in the international cooperation for cultural heritage, to ensure effective cooperation.

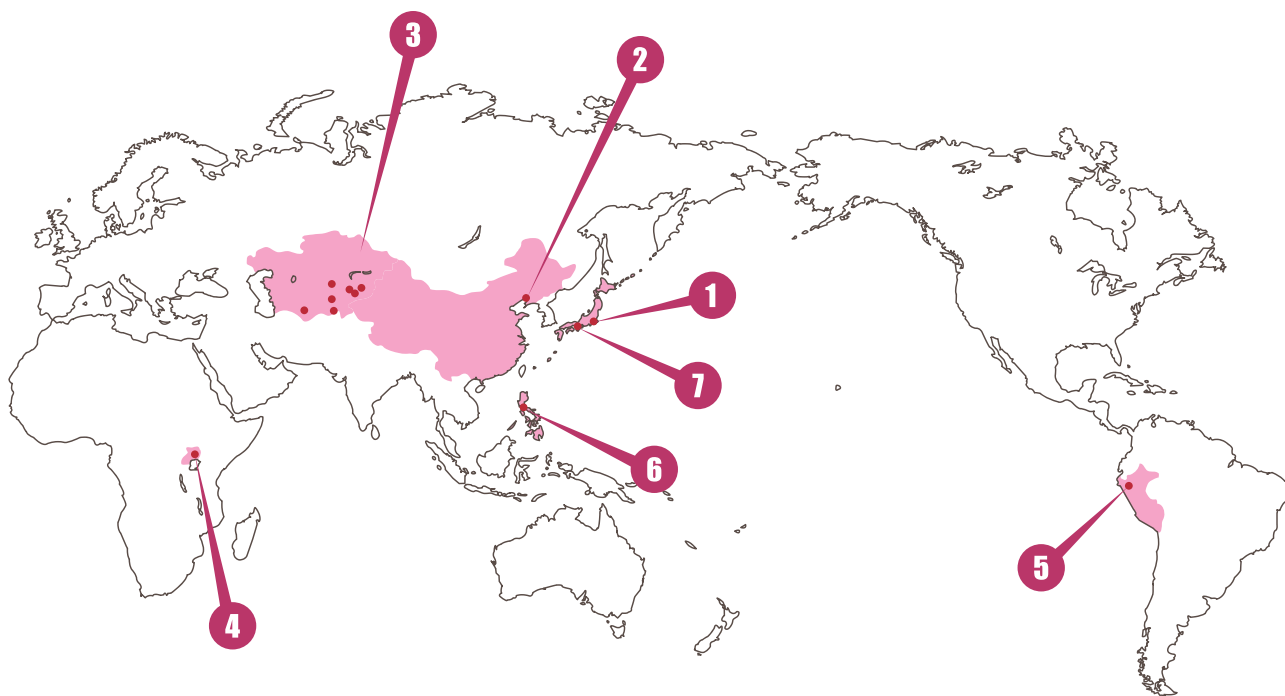
In this pamphlet, we introduce seven examples of Japan's effort in the international cooperation for around the world cultural heritage.

Japan Consortium for International Cooperation in Cultural Heritage



Cultural heritages which JCIC-Heritage visited for the purpose of survey on the protection of cultural heritage
<Upper row> LEFT : Bagan archaeological site (Myanmar) CENTER : External view of Church of San Pedro (Philippines) RIGHT : Punakha Dzong (Bhutan)
<Lower row> LEFT : A'ali Burial Mounds (Bahrain) CENTER : Jaffna old Kachcheri Building (Sri Lanka) RIGHT : Nan Madol ruins (Micronesia)

Contents



▲ On-site locations of projects listed in this feature
(Numbers correspond to those shown on the side of the project names.)

	PAGE
Preface	1
1 The Cooperative Program for the Conservation of Japanese Art Objects Overseas	3
Masato KATO (National Research Institute for Cultural Properties, Tokyo)	
2 Friendship Joint Research with the Institute of Cultural Relics and Archaeology of Liaoning Province	5
Nobuhiko KOIKE (Nara National Research Institute for Cultural Properties)	
3 UNESCO/Japanese Funds-in-Trust Project Support for Documentation Standards and Procedures of the Silk Roads World Heritage	7
Serial and Transnational Nomination in Central Asia Shogo KUME (National Research Institute for Cultural Properties, Tokyo)	
4 UNESCO/Japanese Funds-in-Trust Project Reconstruction Project of the World Heritage Tombs of Buganda Kings at Kasubi, Uganda	9
Kazuhiko NITTO (Tokyo University of the Arts)	
5 The Cultural Landscapes of Chachapoya Support for Inscription on the World Heritage List and Ecomuseum Development	11
Shingo SATO (S&T Institute of Environmental Planning & Design Co., Ltd.) Noriaki NISHIYAMA and Kiho YAOITA (Hokkaido University Center for Advanced Tourism Studies)	
6 Survey on the Protection of Cultural Heritage in the Republic of the Philippines	13
Rei HARADA (Japan Consortium for International Cooperation in Cultural Heritage)	
7 Project for the Promotion of Cooperation for the Protection of World Heritage and	15
Other Cultural Properties of the Asia-Pacific Region Kenichi KOBAYASHI (Asia-Pacific Cultural Centre for UNESCO)	

The Cooperative Program for the Conservation of Japanese Art Objects Overseas



Restoration work for paintings (Backing)

● Country: 17 overseas countries ● Period: 1991 – ongoing ● Organizer: National Research Institute for Cultural Properties, Tokyo (NRICPT) ● Representative: Masato KATO (Head of Resource and Systems Research Section, Japan Center for International Cooperation in Conservation, NRICPT)

Japanese Cultural Properties that Have Gone Overseas

Role of Japanese Cultural Properties

Many Japanese cultural properties, including folding screens (Byōbu), hanging scrolls (Kakejiku), lacquerware, and arms and armor, are owned by overseas organizations in the U.S. and Europe. Quite a few of these are permanently exhibited by the institutions. Such cultural properties play an important role in creating opportunities for the people in those countries to be exposed to other cultures, to learn about cultural diversity, to increase respect for different cultures, and to observe the mutual interactions of culture and art beyond the boundaries of countries.

Appropriate Restoration that is Difficult to Perform Overseas

However, it is not always the case that the exhibitors of such cultural properties possess accurate knowledge on their conservation, exhibition, and restoration. The restoration of cultural properties such as paintings and lacquerware, in particular, require familiarity with materials and techniques. Unfortunately, there are almost no overseas specialists in the restoration of Japanese cultural properties. Furthermore, it is difficult to find materials and tools for restoration overseas, and such materials and tools tend to be extremely expensive even though they are available.

Therefore, cultural properties may be kept in storage or subject to deterioration due to inappropriate handling. Some institutions that own Japanese cultural properties and will prevent such circumstances have attempted to employ Japanese specialists; however it is a challenge to select experts and procure the required funding. In addition, even when Japanese specialists are available, some properties may already be beyond restoration by traditional techniques because inappropriate methods have been applied.



On-site survey (Paintings)



On-site survey (Arts and crafts)

Project Overview

Project History

This project started as a joint restoration of Japanese paintings with the Freer Gallery of Art, Smithsonian Institution in the U.S. in 1991. It was originally organized by the Japan Foundation and the NRICPT under the guidance of the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Agency for Cultural Affairs. From 1993, this project was expanded to other museums and institutions such as the Art Institute of Chicago (U.S.) and the Chester Beatty Library (Ireland). In 1998, restoration for lacquerware was added to the project.

Project Processes

In order to expand this joint project, NRICPT conducted questionnaire surveys of potential candidate museums, etc. via the Japanese embassies in each country in 1994. The questionnaires included questions on the kind of Japanese cultural properties that were owned as well as on how they were stored, exhibited, and restored. This type of questionnaire was also carried out in 1999 and 2010. After considering the results, we visited each institution based on project potential to our understanding. We also responded to the institutions that had not participated in the questionnaire but had contacted us directly. Surveys were carried out by specialists in art history, restoration, materials, etc. Following this, we selected and restored articles according to the needs. When we returned these articles to their home institutions, we provided advice on storage, exhibition, and handling.

Characteristics of the Project

As mentioned above, restoration of the articles requires proper knowledge and skill. Therefore, we temporarily brought these articles to Japan.

Since this is a joint project, we also asked the institutions that owned the articles to bear a part of the costs.

Results

We have restored 364 articles from 53 institutions in 17 countries.

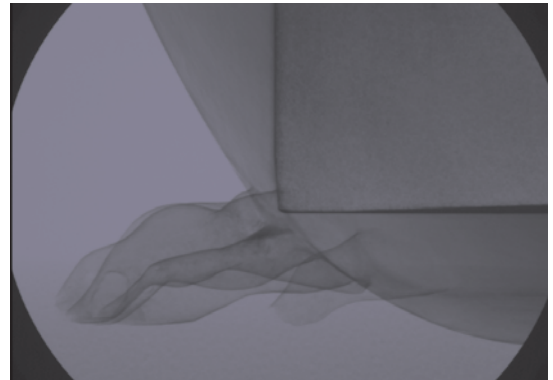
The greatest benefit of this project is that the restored articles can be exhibited. Some institutions decided to have a special exhibition after the restoration. Some held art exhibitions on the theme of restoration, which not only showed Japanese cultural properties, but also led to the introduction of traditional Japanese restoration techniques which are also intangible cultural properties.

We are continuing this project to increase opportunities to exhibit Japanese arts and promote cultural interactions and peaceful understanding among countries.

(Masato KATO, NRICPT)



Surveys and documentation of articles
(High-definition photographing)



Surveys and documentation of articles (Radiolucent images)



Restoration work for arts and crafts (Cleaning)



Special exhibition in Japan



Report

Friendship Joint Research with the Institute of Cultural Relics and Archaeology of Liaoning Province



Downtown Chaoyang, center of the western area of Liaoning Province, where the joint research is being held

● Country: People's Republic of China ● Period: 1996 – ongoing ● Organizer: Nara National Research Institute for Cultural Properties (NNRICP) ● Representative: Nobuhiko KOIKE (Head of the Archaeological Research Methodology Section, Center for Archaeological Operations, NNRICP)

Research on Remains of Ancient Palaces in East Asia and their Preservation

In the western area of Liaoning, China, Xianbei established Former Yan, Later Yan, and Northern Yan around the 4th and 5th centuries. These three countries are often referred to as Sanyan (the three Yan countries). The period of Sanyan was the Kofun (Tumulus) period in Japan, which suggests that the Sanyan culture had a significant influence on the Kofun culture, especially in terms of arms and armor. Therefore, survey and research on excavated artifacts and remains of ancient palaces in the Sanyan period, as well as preservation and restoration of those cultural relics are very important not only for Liaoning Province in China, but also for Japan in studying the primitive and ancient history of Japan.

China faces serious issues regarding the establishment of preservation policies for cultural relics. The Institute of Cultural Relics and Archaeology of Liaoning Province have a strong interest in advanced techniques and cases of preservation of remains in other countries in relation to scientific methods for the conservation of excavated artifacts and preservation policies for large-scale remains. Meanwhile, the NNRICP has accumulated research results and techniques for research on excavated artifacts utilizing scientific and conservation methods. The NNRICP also has experience with both in large-scale remains such as the Heijo Palace Site. The interest shown by the Liaoning Provincial Institute of Cultural Relics and Archaeological Research and research activities by the NNRICP matched perfectly, a match that promotes research on cultural relics and remains in Liaoning Province, China, and their conservation and preservation have proceeded under mutual and close cooperation between the two countries in the form of international joint research.



Various types of iron arms and armor

Organization and Preservation of Cultural Relics from the Sanyan Period in Liaoning Province, China

In 1996, The NNRICP and the Institute of Cultural Relics and Archaeology of Liaoning Province concluded an Agreement on Joint Research on the Preservation of Ancient Palace Remains in East Asia – Conservation Research on Ironware and Other Metalware Excavated from Palace Remains in Sanyan, and initiated joint research. This research continued to shift toward a Comparative Study on Antiquities Excavated from Ancient Remains between the 3rd and 6th Centuries in China and Japan, and to the Investigation and Maintenance of Sui and Tang graves in the Chaoyang District. This study is currently being conducted under Research on Culture at Ancient Palaces in Liaoxi Region of the Dong (Eastern) Jin Dynasty and Sixteen Kingdoms Period, which is scheduled to continue until FY 2015. Research by the NNRICP and the Institute of Cultural Relics and Archaeology of Liaoning Province is conducted in cooperation with the Agency of Cultural Affairs of Liaoning Province, Liaoning Provincial Museum, and Department of Culture and Sports of Shuangta District, Chaoyang city.

The NNRICP was in charge of providing guidance on basic skills and technical training for conservation, and organizing interactions regarding measurement and photography techniques for antiquities at the NNRICP and the Institute of Cultural Relics and Archaeology of Liaoning Province. The NNRICP conducted element analysis utilizing a portable X-ray fluorescence analyzer, and measured antiquities utilizing a small 3D measurement device at the Institute of Cultural Relics and Archaeology of Liaoning Province. Since there were some differences in photographic techniques and measurement methods between Japan and China, such interactions were of great benefit for both countries in understanding different methods and techniques for further cooperation.

Future Joint Research between the Two Institutes

The 18-year joint research between the NNRICP and the Institute of Cultural Relics and Archaeology of Liaoning Province has resulted in the publication of several studies such as *Selection of Sanyan's Cultural Relics, East Asia Archaeological Studies – A Collection of Joint Research by China and Japan*, and *the Investigation and Maintenance of Sui and Tang graves in the Chaoyang District*. In October 2009, the NNRICP Asuka Historical Museum held an exhibition entitled *The Glory of the Northern Equestrian People – Archaeological Discovery in Sanyan Culture*. This exhibition introduced Sanyan's cultural relics excavated from Lamadong burial mound, which had been jointly investigated by the two institutions, and excavated artifacts in Japan that were influenced by the cultural relics. In addition, this exhibition was also held as a pre-event for the 1300th anniversary of the Nara Heijo-Kyo capital, and brought the celebration to life.

The currently ongoing joint research is scheduled to end in 2015, and an international symposium and other events are also scheduled on the same year. Plans for the following FY 2016 have not yet been determined, and it is necessary to establish future directions considering the further promotion of academic interactions between both countries.

(Nobuhiko KOIKE, NNRICP)



Measurement with a 3D device



Measurement with a portable X-ray fluorescence analyzer



Joint photographing by cameramen from China and Japan



Exhibited artifacts that were excavated from Lamadong burial mound II district in Beipiao city

UNESCO/Japanese Funds-in-Trust Project Support for Documentation Standards and Procedures of the Silk Roads World Heritage Serial and Transnational Nomination in Central Asia



The capital city of Ak-Beshim (Kyrgyz Republic) inscribed in the World Heritage List and the surrounding landscapes

- Countries: Republic of Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Republic of Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Republic of Uzbekistan
- Period: 2011 – 2014 (Phase I) ● Organizer: National Research Institute for Cultural Properties, Tokyo (NRICPT)
- Representative: Kazuya YAMAUCHI (Head of Regional Environment Section, Japan Center for International Cooperation in Conservation, NRICPT)

Providing Support for Inscription of Silk Roads on the World Heritage List

Silk Roads and Five Central Asian Republics

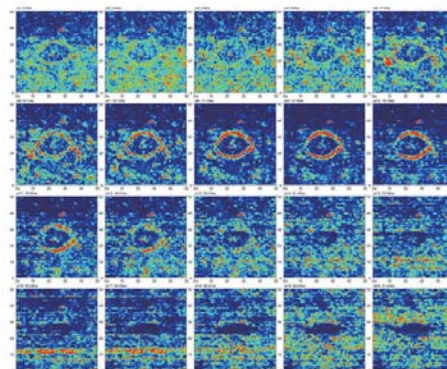
Silk Roads, which connect the east and west sides of Eurasia, have survived from ancient times to the present. These trade routes have served as the infrastructure for cultural, social, and political integration and interaction between the East and the West. A great deal of cultural heritage that shows historical traces of the accumulation and spread of people, products and information via the roads exists in five countries in Central Asia in particular: Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan. The cultural heritage related to the Silk Roads comprises extremely diverse heritage, including cities and fortresses where trade between the East and the West has taken place, accommodations for caravans and travelers, mining sites of natural resources such as tin and lapis lazuli unique to Central Asia and the factory sites where these were processed, religious structures evidencing the spread of Buddhism, Islam, Zoroastrianism, and Nestorianism between the East and the West, geographical features such as mountain passes, water management systems developed for life in arid areas, and the cultural landscapes of farming and grazing lands.

Issues for Inscription on the World Heritage List

Although these five countries in Central Asia have varied and unique cultural heritage, the number of sites listed as World Heritage is relatively few compared to countries in other regions. This is not only a result of the economic conditions in the five countries, but also due to a possible lack of know-hows and human resources required to move forward in the registration of World Heritage Sites. Support has been required for the development of documentation skills needed to record archaeological remains and structures in an accurate manner, the development of archiving skills for the systematic management and use of documentations, the restoration and conservation skills to maintain and pass down such cultural heritage to future generations, and the presentation skills to establish archaeological parks or the like based upon scientific explanations and interpretations of the historical significance of cultural heritage.



Practical training of ground penetrating radar (GPR) survey at the Boralдай burial mounds (Kazakhstan)



Results of GPR survey at the Boralдай burial mounds

Workshops in Five Central Asian Republics

Background of the Workshops

The above-mentioned issues are obstacles to inclusion of Silk Roads on the World Heritage List. The joint application for the registration of Silk Roads on the World Heritage List has been advanced since 2003 by six countries, including China and the five Central Asian Republics. However, progress had significantly been different among these countries. It is clearly necessary to fill the gap in the case of the joint application by multiple countries. Therefore, the Japanese government officially announced the provision of assistance through UNESCO/Japanese Funds-in-Trust for the Preservation of the World Cultural Heritage for the registration of Silk Roads on the World Heritage List at the UNESCO meeting in Almaty of Kazakhstan held in May 2009. This resulted in the holding of a series of workshops to promote developments of human resource and technical transfer regarding documentation for cultural heritage targeting the five Central Asian Republics between 2011 and 2014.

Workshops in the Five Countries

Workshops were planned to be suitable to state of cultural heritage documentation in each country. For example, in Kazakhstan, where more or less adequate documentation skills have been achieved, workshops were designed for the development of human resources and technical transfer related to geophysical survey of subsurface archaeological remains. In the other four countries, in which technical foundations have not been fully established, basic training was carried out with an emphasis on the measurement and digital mapping of archaeological remains and historical structures. We also supplied essential equipment for documentation like total station to each country in order to promote the establishment of the basic ground for such equipment common to the five countries.

Furthermore, we asked for cooperation not only from research institutes in Japan, but also from overseas institutes to enable the five countries to establish independent relationships for cultural heritage preservation with other countries. To be concrete, we assigned each cooperative organization to workshops held in different countries, i.e., NRICPT and the Nara National Research Institute for Cultural Properties handled Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, and Tajikistan, the University of London handled Turkmenistan, and NRICPT and Doshisha University handled Uzbekistan.

Silk Roads as World Heritage Sites and the Future

Inscription of Silk Roads on the World Heritage List

At the 38th session of the World Heritage Committee Meeting held in Doha, Qatar in 2014, the section on Silk Roads network, Silk Roads: the Routes Network of Chang'an-Tianshan Corridor submitted by Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, and China was inscribed on the World Heritage List. Our support of Silk Roads network registration as World Heritage has progressed to a certain degree. Meanwhile, the inscription of Silk Roads: the Penjikent-Samarkand-Poykent Corridor submitted by Tajikistan and Uzbekistan was postponed, and application for the cultural heritage proposed by Turkmenistan was not submitted to the committee. We determined to provide the continuing assistance not only to achieve the inscription of these unlisted sites on the World Heritage List, but also for the improvement of fundamental systems for research, the creation and utilization of the cultural heritage database, and the sharing of archives in the five countries for the building of a system of sustainable management for cultural heritage and a cooperative relationship with tourism development projects (Phase II: 2014 – 2017).

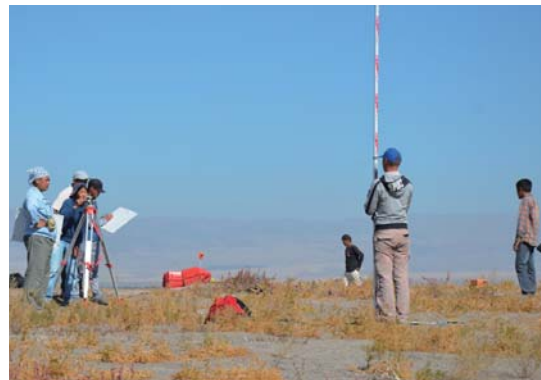
Silk Roads and Japan

Our assistance for registration of Silk Roads as World Heritage by five Central Asian Republics has and will help us to review the history of Japan and understand the future because Japan, which is located at the east end of Silk Roads, was also a part of the history of the interactions between the East and the West through Silk Roads. In this sense, it is our pleasure and responsibility to support the inscription of the Silk Roads network on the World Heritage List by the five Central Asian Republics. In addition, the restoration of Silk Roads as World Heritage Sites by international cooperation will be a key in Japan's re-establishment of dialogues and harmonious relationships with other Asian and European countries through cultural interaction.

(Shogo KUME, NRICPT)



The 2nd Meeting of the Coordinating Committee of the Serial World Heritage Nomination of the Silk Roads held in Ashgabat, Turkmenistan



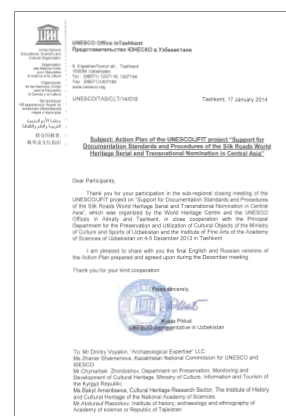
Practical training of measurement of archaeological remains conducted at Ak-Beshim



Practical training of CAD operation in Tajikistan



Practical training of photographic measurement in Uzbekistan



Action plan letter for Phase II

UNESCO/ Japanese Funds-in-Trust Project Reconstruction Project of the World Heritage Tombs of Buganda Kings at Kasubi, Uganda



Tombs of Kings at Kasubi before destroyed by arson

● Country: Republic of Uganda ● Period: March 2013 – March 2016 ● Representative: Kazuhiko NITTO (Visiting Professor at Tokyo University of the Arts)

Background of the Reconstruction Project

The Tombs of Buganda Kings at Kasubi, which are registered as World Heritage, are located in the suburbs of the capital Kampala, Uganda in East Africa. Traditional Bantu kingdoms such as Toro and Buganda still exist in the country. The Tombs of Buganda Kings at Kasubi are the burial site of four kings, and were listed as a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 2001. On March 16, 2010, Muzibu-Azaala-Mpanga, a major structure at the site, was completely destroyed by arson.

In response to this incident, UNESCO placed the site on the List of World Heritage in Danger in the same year to promote the reconstruction. A mission was dispatched through the UNESCO Japanese Funds-in-Trust for the Preservation of the World Cultural Heritage to create a prevention scheme for reconstruction of the tombs. Based on the results of the mission, the Japanese government decided to provide project fund cooperation for reconstruction of the tombs, removal from the List of World Heritage in Danger, the setup of an efficient risk prevention scheme and the dispatch of experts in cultural property restoration.

The site is the major spiritual center for the Baganda. The Muzibu-Azaala-Mpanga structure that was destroyed by fire was a circular wooden building with thatched roof measuring approximately 30 m in diameter and 15 m in height. Many wooden buildings with thatched roofs are preserved as cultural properties in Japan of which preservation techniques have been accumulated over a long period of time. Therefore, it is advisable for Japanese experts in cultural property restoration to provide technical cooperation for reconstruction of the tombs.

The original wood structures were reconstructed with concrete poles and steel-framed roof trusses by the British in 1938. For this reconstruction, the tomb will be restored to its pre-fire state.

This project has continued for three years, from March 1, 2013 to February 28, 2016 with a planned budget of 650,000 USD.



Destroyed by arson on March 16, 2010



After the fire

Technical Cooperation by Japanese Experts in Cultural Property Preservation

To date, UNESCO and Japan have jointly provided technical cooperation for the reconstruction of Muzibu-Azaala-Mpanga twice. Participants from Japan have included four experts; Kazuhiko NITTO (Visiting Professor at Tokyo University of the Arts, specialist in cultural properties and thatching), Hiroshi FURUKAWA (Part-time Lecturer at Musashino University, specialist in architectural structure), Shigeru SUGASAWA (Visiting Researcher at Kogakuin University, specialist in disaster-proof equipment), and Junichi HASEGAWA (Director of Sumai Kukan Kenkyusho, specialist in disaster prevention planning).

The mission held discussions with the Uganda Museum, the Uganda National Commission for UNESCO, and the Buganda Kingdom, made on-site visits and conducted interviews with concerned parties in cooperation with on-site and project managers. In addition, participants deepened their understanding of the tombs, including the Wamara tombs, through field surveys. For structures, we investigated the structure of concrete poles and steel-framed roof trusses, checked fire damage, clarified important points for reconstruction work, and made proposals for the points to be improved. For thatching, we visited cogon grass fields, surveyed thatching work at the Wamara tombs, and interviewed thatched-roof workers to understand the thatching techniques and maintenance skills used in Buganda, and made proposals to prolong the life of thatched roofs. For disaster prevention, they introduced disaster-proof equipment appropriate for wooden buildings with thatched roofs, and gave instructions on performance design. Furthermore, we visited the Kampala Fire Station Headquarters and branch stations to understand their system, made proposals for improvement, and suggested the establishment of a fire defense organization for self-protection of the tombs.

We also suggested the creation of models of the tombs of kings for restoration, and the issue of technical reports of the project.

Future Issues

This project is currently continuing; however, the following issues must be addressed.

- (1) The construction work for concrete poles and steel-framed roof truss structures is not as accurate as needed, and they require partial repair. There is concern about the capability of local construction companies.
- (2) The most difficult issue in the project is the thatching of roofs. We have not been able to determine how to procure a large quantity of high quality cogon grass, and the number of thatched-roof workers is insufficient for project needs. These issues caused us to predict significant delay in the progress of restoration. However, the project period has been officially prolonged for 12 months, which has made it possible to complete all the work during the period.
- (3) In regard to disaster-proof equipment installation, there is concern about whether good construction work is possible even if useful equipment is made available for the wooden buildings with thatched roofs. In addition, excavation survey for the ground along with piping work is necessary over a wide area, which will cause difficulties in the execution of the project.
- (4) For disaster prevention, accurate inspection, operation, and maintenance of equipment and devices are necessary. In addition, there are many other concerns, such as periodical disaster prevention drills and the establishment of a fire defense organization for self-protection.

As mentioned above, many technically difficult excavation works remain along with the thatching, building, disaster-proof equipment installation, and piping. It is also necessary to arrange religious events along with the progress of construction work; therefore, the difficulty in advancing the project as planned is predicted. Fortunately, however, the construction period was officially prolonged. We are planning to complete the thatching work by August 2015, followed by interior decoration, including the covering of interior walls with bark cloth, and the holding of an opening ceremony in October 2015.

(Kazuhiko NITTO, Tokyo University of the Arts)



Construction of concrete poles



Raised portion in the shaft structure



Survey on cogon grass fields



Survey on thatching work (Wamara tombs)



Survey on decorative ceiling structure (Wamara tombs)

The Cultural Landscapes of Chachapoya

Support for Inscription on the World Heritage List and Ecomuseum Development



Exterior wall at the Kuélap Archaeological Complex measuring 20 m high and 600 m long

● Country: Republic of Peru ● Period: July 2013 – March 2014 (period for on-site activities) ● Organizer: Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) ● Representative: Shingo SATO (Director, S&T Institute of Environmental Planning & Design Co., Ltd.), Noriaki NISHIYAMA (Director, Hokkaido University Center for Advanced Tourism Studies) and Kiho YAOITA (Associate Professor, Hokkaido University Center for Advanced Tourism Studies)

International Cooperation for Inscription of the Kuélap Archaeological Complex

Kuélap Archaeological Complex as a Site Held Sacred Place by the Chachapoya's Culture

The culture of Chachapoya, a name that means “people living in the cloud forests” in Quechua language developed on the east side of the Andes in Utcubamba Valley, the source of the Amazon River. It flourished until the 15th century, the conquest by the Inca Empire after hard resistance. The Kuélap Archaeological Complex is situated at the top of a cliff approximately 3,000 m above sea level. The area has precipitous cliffs to the north, surrounded by stone walls measuring approximately 20 m high, and has only three narrow pathways granting access to the outer areas. The physical circumstances prompted the initial conclusion that the complex had been a fortress; however, recent archaeological surveys have revealed that it was a sacred place for the Chachapoyas culture built for over 1,000 years by people from a wide range of regional communities that were influenced by the culture.

Request for Technical Cooperation to Apply for Inscription of Kuélap Archaeological Complex on the World Heritage List

While Peru has recently achieved stable economic growth, it has serious internal problems such as poverty and disparity of income. In an attempt to reduce poverty in the underdeveloped northern areas, the Government of Peru planned the Northern Tourist Corridor of Peru and has advanced the Amazonas Rural Development Project with JICA ODA loan assistance. Amazonas is one of the main regions in the northern tourist corridor, and the major tourism resource in this area is the Kuélap Archaeological Complex. Called the 2nd Machu Picchu, the complex has great value as cultural heritage. The Ministry of Culture of Peru established the Kuélap Archaeological Complex Management Plan for conservation of the site in 2003, and placed the complex on the tentative list of World Heritage Sites in 2011.

Through discussions about inscription of the complex on the World Heritage List, regional communities have been involved in the conservation of cultural heritage and its use as a tourism resource; however, the Government of Peru has no experience in resident-autonomous activities for the preservation of cultural heritage and tourism development.

These circumstances prompted the Ministry of Culture of Peru to ask JICA for technical assistance, and JICA decided to conduct a project involving the Hokkaido University Center for Advanced Tourism Studies and the S&T Institute of Environmental Planning & Design, with Professor Yuji SEKI (National Museum of Ethnology) as an adviser.



Remains of shrines inside the Kuélap Archaeological Complex



Karajía remains of Chachapoya's culture

World Heritage Registration Strategy and Approaches through Resident-Participation

Application of the Cultural Landscapes of Chachapoya for Inscription on the World Heritage List

To further the goal of having the Kuélap Archaeological Complex inscribed on the World Heritage List, we discussed three options, including a single application for Kuélap remains, serial application for Chachapoyan archeological ruins, and application for the cultural landscape of Chachapoya. Through our surveys, we confirmed the existence of valuable cultural heritage, including many remains that have yet to be uncovered, a unique traditional agricultural landscape of Andes region developed in harmony with the natural conditions of the highlands more than 1,000 m altitude difference, landscape of settlements, natural landscape consisting of mountains, cliffs, caves, lakes, and rivers as a spiritual center for the people. Surveys have also clarified that each settlement has passed down a wide range of intangible cultural heritage such as traditional arts and religious events.

Based on the surveys, we held discussions with the Ministry of Culture of Peru and decided to narrow the strategy for application to the Cultural Landscape of Chachapoya because the area's valuable cultural landscape falls under "associative cultural landscape," with the characteristics of a "fossilized landscape" and a "continuing landscape."

Cultural Heritage Management by Ecomuseum

Cultural landscapes of Chachapoya consist of remains scattered throughout the region, farmland and settlements peculiar to the Andes, and characteristic natural geography. In order to conserve and manage these cultural landscapes, which contain such a wide variety of living heritage properties, it is necessary to pass down both movable and intangible cultural heritage to ensure a complementary explanation of the value of the landscapes. To do so requires the involvement of communities in the region that will become bearers. Therefore, this project promoted resident participation in heritage management in the scheme of Community-Based Tourism (CBT) founded on the "Ecomuseum Concept," which considers the entire region a museum without roofs to explain the heritage by theme. This project involved the establishment of council in each community, the deepening of resident understanding of the concept of Cultural Landscape, the ecomuseum, and CBT in addition to resident awareness for participation. While advancing these activities, we also transferred technical knowledge of a community-based heritage management plan to experts from the Ministry of Culture of Peru.

Future Issues in Cultural Landscape Management

Improvement of the Comprehensive Management Structure for Cultural Landscapes

The cultural landscape designation system in Peru has just been established under national law. Since the target areas for the cultural landscape are broad, it is necessary to implement a new system to ensure their protection as cultural heritage. Through this project, we held discussions with and provided explanations to the Ministry of Culture of Peru regarding heritage management methods involving cooperation with relevant authorities, and resident participation in reference to the Japanese system. In response, the Ministry of Culture of Peru held a seminar for personnel from authorities concerned at the end of the project period. Through this seminar, participants deepened their understanding of concerned parties with regard to strategies for world heritage applications and basic cultural heritage management policies based on the ecomuseum concept, and shared the importance of cooperation among related ministries and agencies as well as the participation of communities. In order to further promote the management of cultural landscapes, it is necessary to work on the establishment of specific systems with the aim of conserving diversified heritage and ensuring sustainable use for tourism.

Implementing Cultural Heritage Management through CBT and Expansion to Surrounding Areas

Residents increased their understanding of the ecomuseum and CBT concepts through council meetings in each community. It is important for each community to be involved in implementing management of cultural heritage and CBT activities. At the council meetings in the community, residents planned and introduced traditional woolen textiles and local cuisines in their traditional costumes. This showed us the potential for expansion of CBT in the future. It is expected that each community will recognize the remains, nature, living landscapes, movable and intangible heritage in their regions as their treasures, consider methods of protecting them, use them for tourism based on the CBT concept, and expand activities to all the areas around Utcubamba Valley.

(Shingo SATO, S&T Institute of Environmental Planning & Design Co., Ltd.; Noriaki NISHIYAMA and Kiho YAOITA, Hokkaido University Center for Advanced Tourism Studies)



Agricultural landscapes unique to the Andes



Lake Cuchaculla, a sacred place



Joint on-site survey with Peruvian archeologists



Textile produced with traditional weaving technique



Introduction of intangible cultural heritage by residents

Survey on the Protection of Cultural Heritage in the Republic of the Philippines



World Heritage in the Philippines: Interior of San Agustin Church

- Country: Republic of the Philippines ● Period: February 14 – 25, 2013
- Organizer: Japan Consortium for International Cooperation in Cultural Heritage (JCIC-Heritage)

Diverse Cultural Heritage and Natural Disasters

Located in Southeast Asia, the Republic of the Philippines is a nation of approximately 7,100 islands that are home to the Malayan and multiple other ethnic groups. The nation's diversity appears in its rich cultural heritage, a heritage that includes archeological remains from the prehistoric age, a distinctive landscape of terraced paddy fields, and towns and churches from the colonial period. Following the independence of this multiethnic nation, a nation that has a history of colonial occupation and wars which have exacted tragic damage, Japan and a number of other countries have engaged in cooperative projects with the goal of providing assistance.

Cooperation for cultural heritage in the Philippines provided by Japan has generally taken the form of Grant Assistance for Cultural Grassroots Projects by the Japanese government and specialized research in different fields such as architecture, cultural anthropology, and archaeology. Absent, however, has been cross-sectoral research aimed at clarifying the overall state of cultural heritage. In fact, compared with assistance for cultural heritage protection that Japan has provided to neighboring countries in Southeast Asia, the one for the Philippines has been quite limited. For this reason, information on cultural heritage protection in the Philippines is also limited. Furthermore, security in certain regions such as northern Luzon in the past and Mindanao now has made it difficult for Japan to ascertain its cultural heritage status.

In addition, like Japan, natural disaster often occurs in the Philippines. In 2013, Cebu and Bohol received significant damage in earthquakes, and Visayas was also damaged extensively by typhoon Haiyan. Cultural heritage in those regions was damaged, highlighting the urgent need for the establishment of a risk management system.



Target areas of the survey in the Philippines

Dispatch of Research Group and Cooperation with Concerned Parties

In 2013, Japan and the Philippines were expected to enhance their relationship with respect to the 40th year of ASEAN-Japan friendship and cooperation, and JCIC-Heritage determined to dispatch a group to conduct an International Cooperation Survey for the purpose of understanding the state of cultural heritage protection in the Philippines and to examine the potential cooperation. The survey was conducted in February 2013, and focused on the clarification of requests for cooperation from the Philippines with visits to archaeological remains in northwest area of Luzon, historical cities in Vigan, churches and colonial structures in Cebu and Bohol, and museums and libraries in different regions, all of which comprise representative cultural heritage in the country, and discussions with responsible personnel to collect information and exchange opinions. We also had meetings with the Embassy of Japan in the Philippines and the JICA Philippines Office, and examined the movement of international institutions and the vision of Japanese institutions to collect information on the support system. Liaison in the Philippines during the survey was handled by the National Commission for Culture and the Arts (NCCA) International Department.

The survey group included Kunikazu UENO, specialist in Japanese architectural history and Chairman of the Subcommittee for Southeast Asia; Kazuhiko TANAKA, a lecturer at Sophia University specializing in Philippine, and Juan Ramon JIMENEZ VERDEJO, associate professor at the University of Shiga Prefecture specializing in the urban history during the Spain's colonial period.

Establishment of a Rapid Support System and Provision of Assistance

Status of Cultural Heritage in the Philippines

Results revealed that the state and value of cultural heritage in the Philippines have not yet been sufficiently surveyed due to the lack of specialists in the field both in and outside of the Philippines. It is also obvious that the Philippines is behind in the establishment of educational system for cultural heritage protection and that it requires the urgent development of human resources. It is expected that enhancement of the educational system and increased awareness of cultural heritage will promote the protection of cultural heritage in the country. In addition, our survey also revealed that cooperation with local governments is the key for cultural heritage protection and the execution of protection relies on the state of local governments.

Requests from the Philippines

The government of the Philippines indicated that it expects Japan's assistance in increasing awareness of cultural heritage, establishing cooperative systems among countries in Asia, strengthening academic cooperation, and developing human resources. Japan is able to utilize its experience in cooperation for cultural heritage protection in other Asian countries to provide support for the protection of cultural heritage in the Philippines in cooperation with other Asian countries.

Creation of a Support System by JCIC-Heritage

JCIC-Heritage has discussed desirable cooperation from Japan with concerned parties at Southeast Asia and South Asia Subcommittee meetings to advance the creation of a framework to support cultural heritage protection in the Philippines. As a result, we have provided assistance through the Supporting Program of the Technological Improvement for the Identification of Dates and Kiln Sites of Ceramic Sherds as Archaeological Artifacts – Mainly of the Imari Wares (Hizen Porcelain) (applicant: TANAKA) funded by the Japan Foundation in October 2013. An expert from the Philippines was invited to participate in this project.

We also shared information with Japanese experts on the pre-earthquake conditions of cultural heritage, which led to assistance for the Japanese-Philippine Conference for Restoration and Conservation of Cebu and Bohol Island's Cultural Heritage (applicant: JIMENEZ VERDEJO). They held joint workshops on risk management for cultural heritage with the University of San Carlos in Cebu. Mr. Tanaka took the initiative in preparing for the establishment of the Research Organization for Cultural Heritage in the Asia-Pacific Region in Japan. In response to the survey results, the establishment of a prompt support system and provision of actual assistance have begun. JCIC-Heritage continues to provide effective international cooperation for cultural heritage.

(Rei HARADA, JCIC-Heritage)



Callao Cave



Interview with NCCA members



Appearance of the National Museum of the Philippines



Identification of dates and kiln sites of Hizen porcelain



Post-earthquake visit to Bohol Island by the Japanese-Philippine Conference

Project for the Promotion of Cooperation for the Protection of World Heritage and Other Cultural Properties of the Asia-Pacific Region



Participating Countries of ACCU Trainings

- Country: 44 countries of Asia and the Pacific Region
- Period: FY 2000 – ongoing
- Organizer: Cultural Heritage Protection Cooperation Office, Asia-Pacific Cultural Centre for UNESCO (ACCU Nara)
- Representative: Yasushi NISHIMURA (Director of Cultural Heritage Protection Cooperation Office, ACCU Nara)

Background for the Organization of Training for Cultural Heritage Protection

Establishment of ACCU Nara

ACCU Nara was established in August 1999 in cooperation with the Agency for Cultural Affairs of Japan, and the Nara Prefecture and City Governments.

The establishment was undertaken following discussions on international cooperation in the area by the Survey Researcher Council for Asia-Pacific Regional Cooperation for World Heritage Protection, which was established as a private advisory organization for the Commissioner for Cultural Affairs in 1997. The council proposed the development of domestic bases to conduct and enhance cooperation for the protection of cultural properties in the Asia-Pacific region. In response to this proposal, ACCU was established in Nara, an area blessed with a wealth of cultural heritage.



Workshop

Human Resource Development at ACCU Nara

In February and March 2000, the Consultative Meeting on Regional Cooperation in Cultural Heritage Protection in Asia and the Pacific and the Experts Meeting on Training Programmes for Cultural Heritage Protection in Asia and the Pacific were convened to organize the roles of ACCU Nara and the specific contents of the project. As a result, we decided to conduct three projects targeting 44 countries in the Asia-Pacific region excluding Japan with the following goals:

- (1) To collect and provide information on the preservation and restoration of cultural heritage;
- (2) To develop human resources engaged in the preservation and restoration of cultural heritage and provide opportunities for the exchange of information; and
- (3) To organize international meetings on the protection of cultural heritage.

The most important among these three is the development of human resources. We provide group training including one person from each country, individual training targeting 2 to 3 persons from each country, and workshops held in subject countries with lecturers dispatched from Japan.

Group Training Overview

Subject Countries and Participants

The core of human resource development project is group training jointly conducted by the International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property (ICCROM), the Agency of Cultural Affairs of Japan, and National Institutes for Cultural Heritage. We invite personnel in charge of cultural heritage protection from countries in the Asia-Pacific region that have adhered to the World Heritage Convention, and provide training on the preservation and restoration of cultural heritage. We seek participants through UNESCO committees in the relevant countries or the Japan Consortium for International Cooperation in Cultural Heritage (JCIC-Heritage). Participants are selected through discussion referring to the information held by ACCU Nara and ICCROM. In principle, one individual from each country is allowed to participate in the training, and the duration of training is approximately one month.

Training is provided on the themes of “Research, Analysis and Preservation of Archaeological Sites and Remains” and “Preservation and Restoration of Wooden Structures,” with each being provided in turn once every two years. The training started in 2000, and 224 participants from 35 countries have undergone training (as of October 2014).

Training Programmes

The training curriculum consists of lectures, practice, on-site presentations, and discussions, which begin with a lecture on international movements on cultural heritage protection by an ICCROM lecturer, and reports and discussions on cultural heritage protection status in each country by participants. Following this, participants engage in practical exercises to master the most recent knowledge and skills utilizing the characteristics of remains and historical structures in Japan, attend lectures on related sciences, and hear on-site lectures. The main part of this training is practice, during which the participants themselves observe and record the characteristics of cultural properties. At the final session of the training, ICCROM lecturers teach the principles of cultural heritage protection and future issues, and participants engage in discussion. After the training, we collect participant evaluations for the training to use for the next session.

International Exchange and Future Human Resource Development Projects

Establishment of Networks

Because participants gather from different countries in the Asia-Pacific region, this group training is an opportunity to exchange information and establish networks. In addition to this group training, we also publish “International Correspondent” twice each year. This includes periodical reports on the protection of cultural properties and heritage in each country by participants in past training, who serve as on-site correspondents.

Human Resource Development at ACCU Nara

In addition to the above-mentioned group training, ACCU Nara carries out individual training and workshops under the human resource development projects on cultural heritage protection. A one-month individual training is provided for 2 to 3 people invited from one country, and it focuses on urgent issues in the relevant country. Workshops are also provided by lecturers dispatched to countries. These workshops are giving in the language of the participants and make use of cultural properties in the relevant country. This makes it possible to accept many participants at one time.

As we have introduced here, each human resource development project carried out by ACCU Nara has certain characteristics. By combining these training projects, we strive to increase the effectiveness of the human resource development project.

(Kenichi KOBAYASHI, ACCU Nara)



Group Training (Group Discussion)



Group Training (Practice) 1



Group Training (Practice) 2

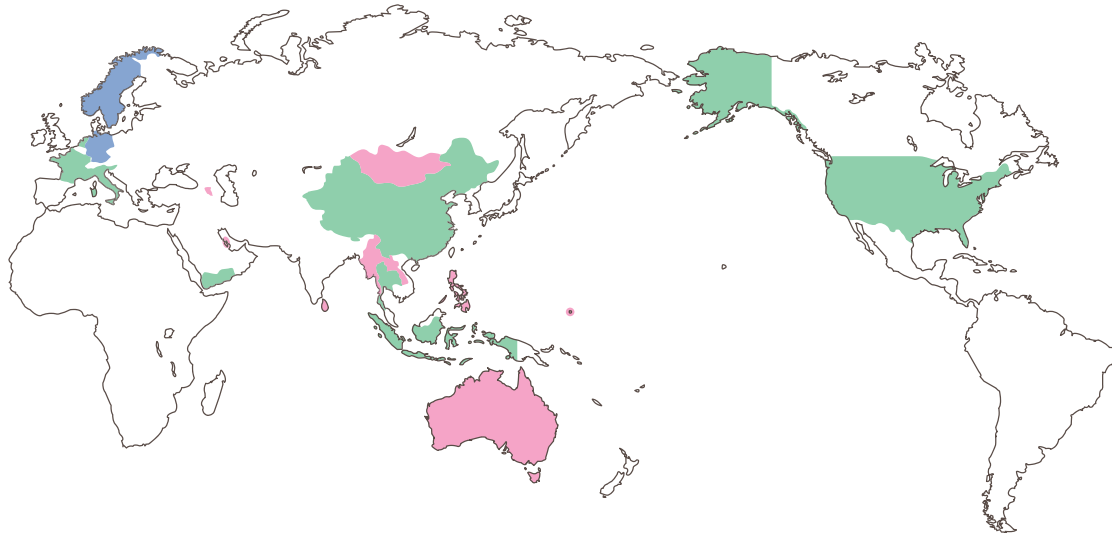


Group Training (On-Site Lecture)



Individual Training

International Cooperation Survey by JCIC-Heritage



- Survey as a Partnering Country by JCIC-Heritage
- Survey on International Cooperation in the Recovery Process of Disaster-affected Cultural Heritage
- Survey on International Cooperation on Economic Development and Cultural Heritage Protection

2012

- Republic of the Philippines
- Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka

2011

- Kingdom of Bahrain
- Republic of the Union of Myanmar

2010

- United States of America
- Kingdom of the Netherlands
- French Republic
- Italian Republic
- Republic of Armenia
- Federated States of Micronesia

2009

- People's Republic of China
- Kingdom of Thailand
- Republic of Indonesia
- Kingdom of Bhutan

2008

- Australia
- Republic of Yemen
- Federal Republic of Germany / Kingdom of Norway / Kingdom of Sweden

2007

- Lao People's Democratic Republic
- Mongolia

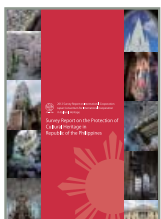
You can download following our publications(PDF) from JCIC-Heritage website.
<http://www.jcic-heritage.jp/en/top.html>



Survey Report on the Protection and Utilisation of Cultural Property in the Northern and Northeastern Provinces of Sri Lanka (2012)



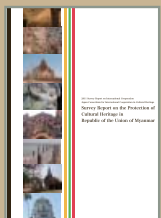
Research Report on International Cooperation in the Recovery Process of Disaster-affected Cultural Heritage (2010)



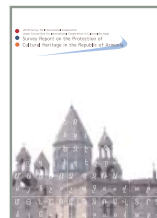
Survey Report on the Protection of Cultural Heritage in Republic of the Philippines (2012)



Survey Report on the Present State of Nan Madol, Federated States of Micronesia (2010)



Survey Report on the Protection of Cultural Heritage in Republic of the Union of Myanmar (2011)



Survey Report on the Protection of Cultural Heritage in the Republic of Armenia (2010)



Survey Report on the Protection of Cultural Heritage in Bahrain (2011)



Flood Damage Assessment Report on the Cultural Heritage in Hadramawt, Yemen (2010)



Research Report on International Cooperation in the Recovery Process of Disaster-affected Cultural Heritage (2011)



Survey Report on the Protection of Cultural Heritage in the Kingdom of Bhutan (2009)

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