

Water and Heritage: Two sides of the Same Coin

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What is Heritage?

- ▶ Why do we protect?
- ▶ What should we protect?
- ▶ Who should protect ?
- ▶ How do we protect?

Monuments or Beyond...?

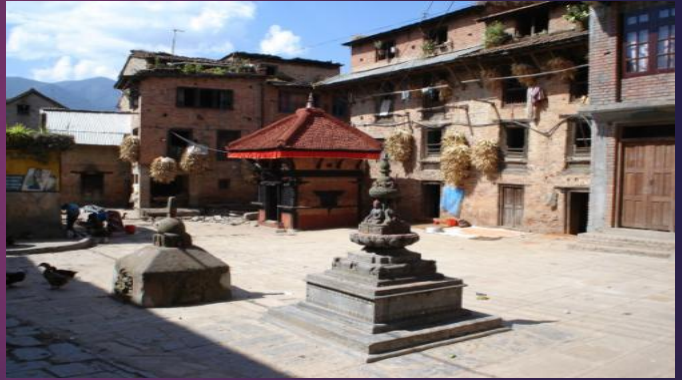


Living versus Non-Living Heritage

Historic Versus Religious Values



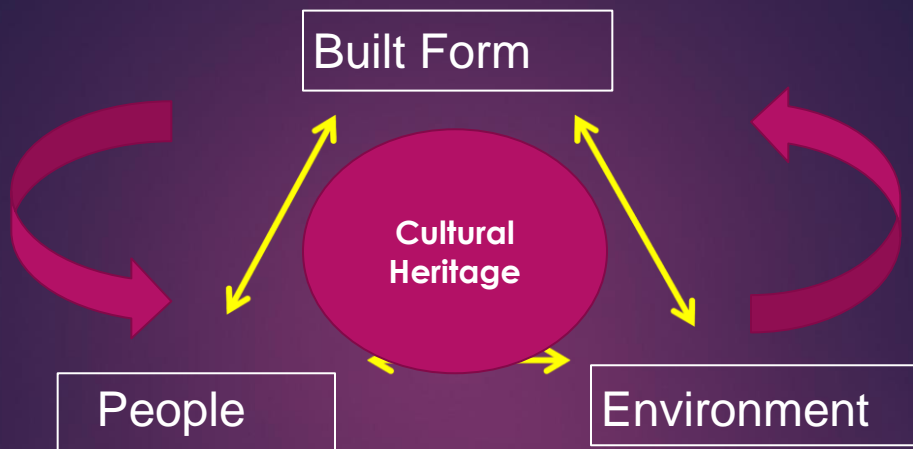
Often heritage elements get their value from their immediate physical and social context



Heritage provides space for fulfilling social and religious functions of Communities



Interaction of People and Environment over time results in Cultural Landscapes



Cultural Heritage Conservation is not just about Static Preservation but is about management of change to link past,, present and future

Water related Heritage?

Harnessing Water as
a basic Resource
for Subsistence



Aesthetic Value of Water
Structures



Harnessing the potential
of water as source of
energy



Wind Mill Netherlands

Water for navigation
and a generator of
Urban form



Venice, Italy

Water for Symbology & Spirituality



Hiraizumi: "Buddhist Pure Land"



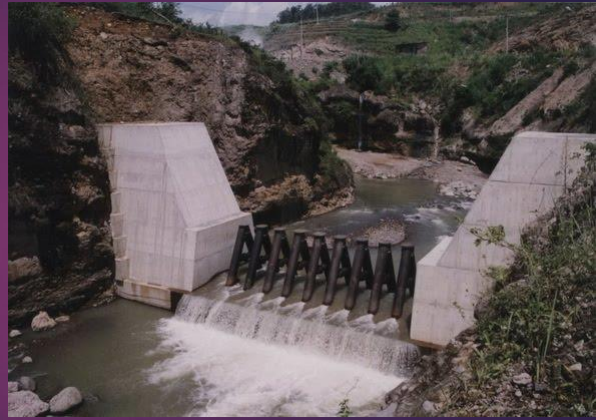
Banaras; the sacred city along river Ganga

Water as a Source of Livelihood



Rice Terraces- World Heritage, Philippines

Structures for Managing Water related Hazards



Sabo Dam, Japan



Majuli Island, Assam, India

Traditional methods of Flood Protection & link with People's Livelihoods





Fighting or Living with Risks?



Traditional Coping Planning Practices

Traditional Water Systems have potential for multipurpose use during Emergency times



The challenges and gaps

Floods in Balkans, May 2014





Hurricane Sandy, 22 October 2012



<http://www.ericimphotography.com>



Ayutthaya, Thailand Floods, 2011

Flash Floods in Uttarakhand, India, June 2013

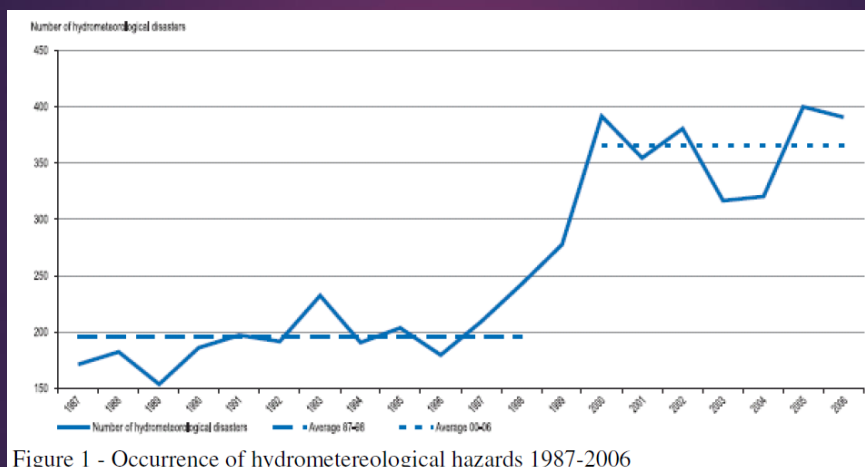
BEFORE



AFTER



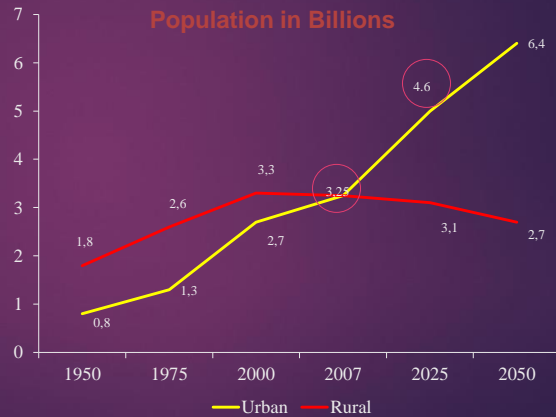
Impact of Climate Change



Source: FAO 2008

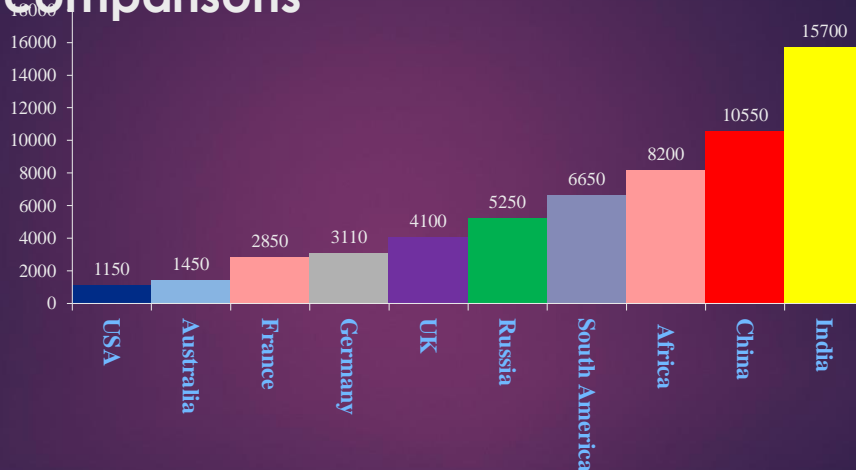
Urbanizing world

- World is passing through great urban upsurge
- Number of people living in cities equaled those in villages in 2007 and is rising ever since
- 1.29 billion people is being added to our cities during 2007-25



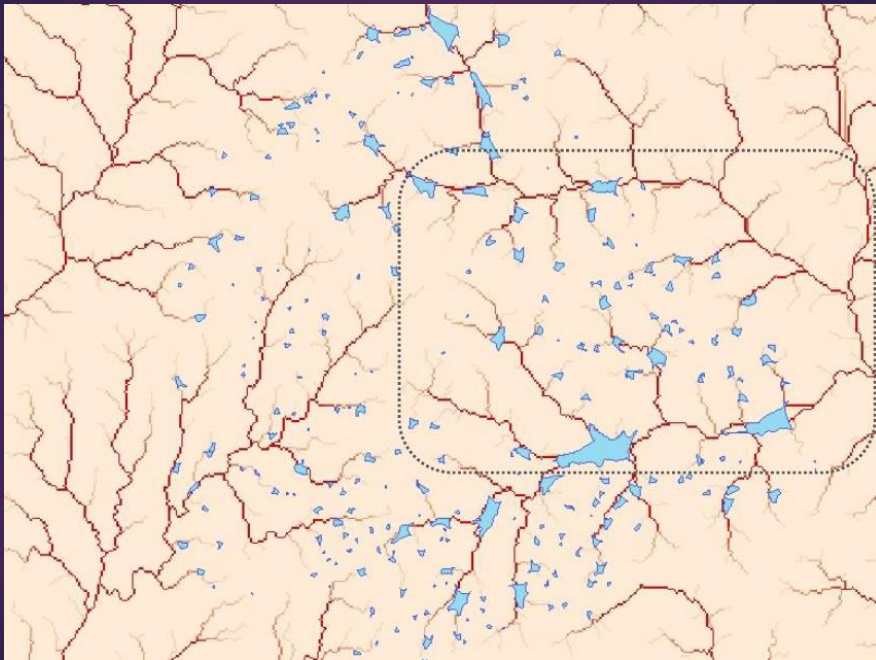
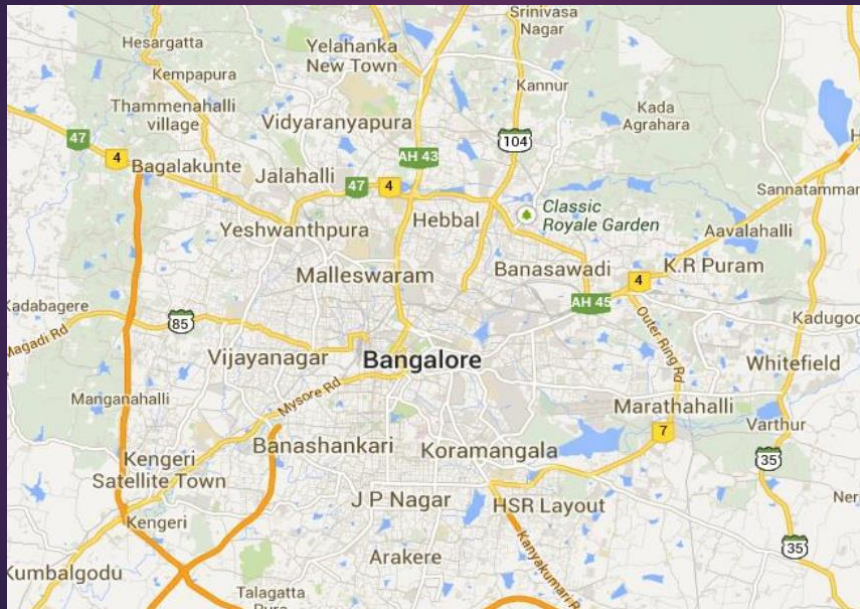
World Population Prospects, 2008, UN

Gross urban density: some comparisons



48 cities in the world have reached density level of more than 15000 per sq. km. All of them are in developing countries. Dhaka is the most dense city with 40,100 persons living per sq km

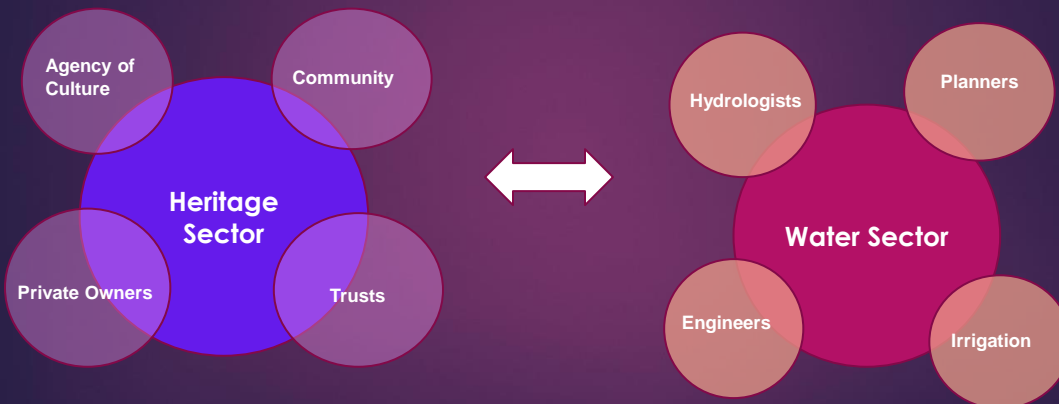
Loss of Local Ecology due to Urbanization





Loss of Traditional Systems...

Lack of Coordination between Heritage and Water Sectors



The Way Forward!

- ▶ Utilizing the potential of water related heritage to build resilience of communities
- ▶ Protecting water related heritage as a source of knowledge for the future generations
- ▶ Developing innovative disaster mitigation solutions through combining traditional and contemporary knowledge
- ▶ Developing policy interface between disaster risk reduction, climate change adaptation, sustainable development and heritage conservation and management.
- ▶ Increasing collaboration between heritage and water related professionals both in research and practice
- ▶ Increased advocacy and outreach among decision makers to influence policies for sustainable urban and regional development.



*By integrating the goals of water and heritage management,
we are able to protect the present of our past
for the future generations.....*