

The Urban Conservation Network in Asia and Its Future:

Heritage, Cultural Identities and Asian Dynamism

12–14 January 2013

George Town, Penang

Historic Cities of the Straits of Malacca, Malaysia

Venue : E&O Hotel and Penang Teochew Association

Organised by Nara Machizukuri Center, Japan

Penang co-organisers:

Penang Heritage Trust and Lestari Heritage Network

With the support of

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and the Penang State Government

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Drawings by Shibu Dutta



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ABOUT THE NETWORK

The Asia and West Pacific Network for Urban Conservation (AWPNUC) was formed for the purpose of exchanging cultural information and technical expertise in the area of urban conservation. The member countries share much in common in terms of cultural heritage, building technology, urban forms as well as contemporary urban problems and challenges.

As a unique cultural organisation that links Far East Asia, South Asia, Southeast Asia, Australia and the Pacific, the Network plays a significant role in heritage conservation in the region. The members are predominantly urban conservation advocates, professionals and practitioners who are actively involved in international network and/or projects outside their home countries.

The Network was formed in 1991 at a seminar in Penang on Urban Conservation and Public Participation supported by the United Nations Centre for Regional Development (UNCRD) of Nagoya, Japan. Since then, affiliated organisations have taken turns to host the annual symposium. At each symposium, two or more organisations 'bid' to host the next symposium.

SYMPOSIA

1st AWPNUC Symposium in Penang, Malaysia, 15 – 17 August 1992, hosted by the Penang Heritage Trust: Incorporating a public seminar on "The Economic Potential of Heritage Development"

2nd AWPNUC Symposium in Adelaide, Australia, 28-30 April 1993, hosted by the National Trust of South Australia : 'Working for Better Cities : Environment, Economic, Social, Political and Practical Aspects of Urban Conversation'.

3rd AWPNUC Symposium in Hanoi, Vietnam, 7-12 November 1994, hosted by the city of Hanoi with the support of the Australian Government through the Australian Heritage Commission, the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, and SACON Heritage Unit (now Services SA): 'Ancient Cities in Transition : The Challenges for Conversation'.

4th AWPNUC Symposium in Nara, Japan, 27-30 October 1995, hosted by the Nara Machizukuri Centre: ' Succession and Development of Historical Streets and Living Culture of Shophouses for the future'.

5th International Symposium and Workshop of AWPNUC in Yogyakarta Indonesia, 28 September – 1 October 1996, hosted by the Department of Architecture, Faculty of Engineering, Gadjah Mada University and supported by the Japan Foundation: 'Better Living and the Existence of Historic Areas'.

6th AWPNUC International Symposium, 21-25 November 1997, hosted by the Yaoshan Cultural Foundation in Taipei, Taiwan: 'Retrospectives and Perspectives of Grassroots Conversation Organizations : Roles & Achievements'.

7th AWPNUC International Symposium, July 2000, hosted by AusHeritage and Worldbank in Bali, Indonesia. 'Conserving Heritage for Sustainable Social, Economic and Tourism Development', in July 2000, in conjunction with UNESCO.

2006 Asian Heritage Cities Triangle project, hosted by Nara Machizukuri Centre, Lestari Heritage Network and Penang Heritage Trust in Penang, Malaysia. 'The City as an Open Classroom: Diversity & Dynamism in Urban Conservation', 8-10 January, 2006, supported by Japan Foundation and Institute for Cultural Enterprise.

PENANG HERITAGE TRUST

Established in 1986, Penang Heritage Trust is a charitable NGO dedicated to promoting Penang's cultural and built heritage. Its objectives are to promote the conservation of Penang's heritage, to facilitate cultural education programmes, and to cooperate with other like-minded organizations in Malaysia and abroad. The organization has consistently declared its concern for guardianship of Penang's traditional trades and communities, its historic architecture, and the inner city's urgent need for revitalization and preservation of its cultural and economic diversity.

GTWHI

George Town World Heritage Incorporated (GTWHI) was established in 2010 to manage, monitor and promote the heritage of George Town and the city's World Heritage Site. To ensure the importance of the Site is understood by as many as possible, the company works with many collaborators, from conservation specialists to state and city authorities for better planning, conserving and management of the physical site; to historians and arts practitioners for the development of educational and cultural activities. The company also provides resources on the Site through their library and digital archive.

INTRODUCTION TO 2013 SYMPOSIUM

The Asia and West-Pacific Network for Urban Conservation (AWPNUC) was established in 1991 and the participating citizens' organizations have continued their exchange of experience and know-how up to the present. In the last 20 years, the situation of urban conservation by citizens' organizations has advanced in many participating cities, and as a result, some cities have been listed as the UNESCO world heritage sites. On the other hand, although Asian cities enjoy rapid economic growth, urban heritage and historic communities in most of these cities are still in crisis. We need new strategies to keep up with Asian dynamism based on local knowledge and traditional approaches, to conserve all historic communities and help them to survive the powerful impacts of global economy.

The symposium will promote the exchange of opinions about recent heritage activities in Asian cities and the promotion of citizens' networks in the future, from the viewpoint of global society, living communities including intangible cultural heritage, and the survival of local cultural identities. At the same time, we would like to build a new flexible Asian network by making better use of web platforms and social media.

Organised by Nara Machizukuri Center, Japan. Penang co-organisers: Penang Heritage Trust and Lestari Heritage Network. With the support of George Town World Heritage Incorporated and the Penang State Government. Made possible with funding from the Asian Neighbors Program by Toyota Foundation and Think City Sdn Bhd.

PARTICIPATING ORGANISATIONS

JAPAN

Nara Machizukuri Center

ICOMOS Japan

KOREA

Seoul Bookchon Cultural Forum

CHINA

Huaquiao University, Xiamen

TAIWAN

Taiwan Institute of Historical Resources Management

CAMBODIA

Khmer Architecture Tours

MYANMMAR

Yangon Heritage Trust

THAILAND

Thai ICOMOS

Chiang Mai Urban Development Institute Foundation

Phuket Community Foundation

INDONESIA

Indonesian National Heritage Trust

Aceh Heritage Community Foundation

Badan Warisan Sumatra

BPWN (Badan Pemberdayaan dan Warisan Nias)

PAN-Sumatra Network

Jogja Heritage Society

Paguyuban Cak & Ning Surabaya

GEORGE TOWN AND MALACCA

HISTORIC CITIES OF THE STRAITS OF MALACCA

UNESCO citation

Melaka and George Town, Malaysia, are remarkable examples of historic colonial towns on the Straits of Malacca that demonstrate a succession of historical and cultural influences arising from their former function as trading ports linking East and West. These are the most complete surviving historic city centres on the Straits of Malacca with a multi-cultural living heritage originating from the trade routes from Great Britain and Europe through the Middle East, the Indian subcontinent and the Malay Archipelago to China. Both towns bear testimony to a living multi-cultural heritage and tradition of Asia, where the many religions and cultures met and coexisted. They reflect the coming together of cultural elements from the Malay Archipelago, India and China with those of Europe, to create a unique architecture, culture and townscape.

Criterion (ii): Melaka and George Town represent exceptional examples of multi-cultural trading towns in East and Southeast Asia, forged from the mercantile and exchanges of Malay, Chinese, and Indian cultures and three successive European colonial powers for almost 500 years, each with its imprints on the architecture and urban form, technology and monumental art. Both towns show different stages of development and the successive changes over a long span of time and are thus complementary.

Criterion (iii): Melaka and George Town are living testimony to the multi-cultural heritage and tradition of Asia, and European colonial influences. This multi-cultural tangible and intangible heritage is expressed in the great variety of religious buildings of different faiths, ethnic quarters, the many languages, worship and religious festivals, dances, costumes, art and music, food, and daily life.

Criterion (iv): Melaka and George Town reflect a mixture of influences which have created a unique architecture, culture and townscape without parallel anywhere in East and South Asia. In particular, they demonstrate an exceptional range of shophouses and townhouses. These buildings show many different types and stages of development of the building type, some originating in the Dutch or Portuguese periods.

SPEAKERS (PENANG)

Saturday, 12 January 2013

Khoo Salma Nasution

President, Penang Heritage Trust

Khoo Salma Nasution, nee Khoo Su Nin, is currently president of the Penang Heritage Trust. She runs the Sun Yat Sen Museum, a private house museum, and Areca Books, a publishing company based in Penang. She is the author of *Streets of George Town, Penang* (1993), *More Than Merchants* (2006), *Sun Yat Sen in Penang* (2008), *Heritage Houses of Penang* (2009) and co-author of *Penang Postcard Collection* (2003), *Raja Bilah and the Mandailings in Perak* (2003) and *Kinta Valley: Pioneering Malaysia's Modern Development* (2005). She conducted research in Phuket in 2004-2005 as an Asian Public Intellectual Fellow of the Nippon Foundation.

Lim Gaik Siang

Honorary Treasure, Penang Heritage Trust

Lim Gaik Siang works for a USA Fortune 500 engineering company as Vice President for Asia Pacific and is actively involved in cultural heritage conservation in her leisure time. Gaik Siang is currently the Honorary Treasurer of the Penang Heritage Trust, and Trustee and Advisor to the Conservation Committee of the Penang Teochew Association. Gaik Siang has been involved in heritage conservation work since year 2000 and contributed to the preparation of the UNESCO World Heritage Listing of George Town. She was appointed Honorary Conservation Consultant by the Penang Teochew Association in 2002, spearheading the conservation project of the Han Jiang Ancestral Temple and organising events and activities to revive Teochew Culture. She also acted as chair for the Chinese Colloquium of the Penang Story Project from 2002 to 2003. Gaik Siang is the project consultant for the Inventory of Intangible Heritage Project commissioned by GTWHI in 2012 and recently completed.

Dr. Gwynn Jenkins

Trained as a 3D designer, Gwynn Jenkins moved to live and work in Penang, Malaysia in 1995. After 11 years of pioneering heritage conservation with a Penang architectural practice and gaining a PhD in Social and Cultural Anthropology supported by the University of Hull UK, from 2007 Gwynn began a conservation consultancy specialising in traditional building materials, archive research and analysis, and cataloguing of archive material. Gwynn lives, researches, conserves, writes and paints from a restored Chinese shophouse in the heart of the old city

Naziaty Mohd Yaacob

Department of Architecture, Faculty of Built Environment, University Malaya

Naziaty Mohd Yaacob is a senior lecturer at the Department of Architecture at University Malaya. In 2009 she completed a Doctorate study on the topic of "Accessibility to Historic and Listed Public Buildings: Development Control Process in England and Wales". She was the Project Coordinator of E-Access Guide for Heritage Properties in George Town, sponsored by Thinkcity in 2011. She was a member of the National Council of the People with Disabilities Act Malaysia for two terms from 2008-2012, and is a resource person and facilitator for Access Audit workshops organised by local authorities and the Ministry of Women, Family and Community Development since 2009 and Ministry of Transportation from 2011.

Tan Yeow Wooi

Tan Yeow Wooi Culture Research Studio

Tan Yeow Wooi graduated from the Architecture Department of Taiwan's National Cheng Kung University, and is presently the director of the Penang-based Tan Yeow Wooi Culture and Heritage Research Studio, specialising in heritage conservation and research on Chinese communities and histories. He has been involved in the conservation and restoration of many buildings in Penang, which includes the Loo Pun Hong Temple, the Han Jiang Ancestral Temple and office building of the Penang Teochew Association, the Gate House of Yen Kheng Hotel, the Armenian Street Hock Teik Cheng Sin Temple, and he has also participated in the restoration of and additions to Singapore's Shuang Lim Monastery. Yeow Wooi's conservation and adaptive reuse projects for shophouses include No.81, No.83 China Street, No.5, 7, 9, 11, 17c Chulia Lane and No.24D, Macallum Street. Yeow Wooi has presented papers at local and overseas conferences and forums and written substantially on the subject of heritage and conservation. His publications include *The history and architecture of Leong San Tong Khoo Kongsi, Penang and Hock Teik Cheng Sin Temple*. He is also a consultative panel member of George Town World Heritage Incorporated.

Ho Sheau Fung

Penang Heritage Trust

Presently the Manager of the Penang Heritage Trust, since 1993, Sheau Fung has been actively involved in Penang's arts and cultural activities; acting variously as festival curator, producer, director, actress, scriptwriter, programme manager and videographer. She worked with the NGO Arts-ED from 2001-2006 and administrated the Arts in Heritage Education Programme, "Anak-anak Kota", aimed at using the arts as a creative education tool to empower young people to explore and discover their cultural and historical

identities in a diverse, 'living and changing' heritage environment. Since 2008, she has also been involved in many projects documenting the traditional performing arts and trades in Penang.

Lim Chung Wei

George Town World Heritage Incorporated

Lim Chung Wei graduated with a BA in Performing Arts from USM, Penang in 2000, majoring in Theatre and Drama. He was the programme coordinator for the NGO Arts-ED in Penang in 2001, working on theatre-in-education, youth theatre and cultural heritage projects. He then moved to Kuala Lumpur where he served as a production manager and frequent stage manager for the theatre company, Five Arts Centre, from 2002-2005. He has been involved in a number of youth and community arts projects such as the *Taman Medan Community Arts Project*, *ADA APA?* and *Asian Youth Artsmall*, as well as teaching Speech & Drama in a number of schools in the Klang Valley. He then worked for the Annexe Gallery at Central Market from 2007-2011 as an Arts Manager, but continued to occasionally appear on stage as an actor. In April 2011 he returned to Penang to work at GTWHI, where he is currently Community Resource Development Officer, focusing on the living heritage of George Town, and working with communities and schools.

SPEAKERS

Sunday, 13 January 2013

KEYNOTE SPEAKER

Yoshifumi Muneta

Professor, Kyoto Prefectural University, ICOMOS Japan

Kyoto, Japan

Professor Yoshifumi Muneta was born in Hamamatsu City in 1956. He graduated from the Department of Architecture at the Hosei University School of Engineering and after completing a programme at the same university's graduate school went on to research city and regional planning, historic city preservation planning and landscape planning at the University of Pisa and the University of Rome in Italy. Through his research on historic city revitalization policies he earned his Doctor's in engineering (Kyoto University). In 1993 he became an Associate Professor, and successively Professor at the Kyoto Prefectural University after working for the United Nations Centre for Regional Development (UNCRD). He has served as the director for the International Council on Monuments and Sites, visiting researcher at the National Research Institute for Cultural Properties, Tokyo, collaborative researcher at the National Museum of Ethnology, Director of the Kyoto City Planning and Landscape Council, Deputy Director of the Kyoto Machiya Restoration Research Committee and so on.

His major publications include *Southern Italian Villages – Living Stone Dwellings* (collaboration, Gakugei Shuppansha, 1989), *Circumstances of the Decentralization of Power Overseas* (collaboration, Japan Institute of Local Government, 1995), *Italian Regional Government Systems – Using Rome as an Example* (Tokyo Metropolitan Assembly Secretariat Research Division, 1998), *The Science of Town Design* (collaboration, Kajima Institute Publishing Co., September 1999), *Italian Town Design that Invites Prosperity – Historical Environments and Commercial Policies* (Gakugei Shuppansha, 2000), *Take the Route to a Visitor Industry – A Proposal for Japan and Urban Restoration* (collaboration, Nikkan Kogyo Shimbun), *Recovering Nature in the City – Environmental Restoration Town Design Advanced by Citizen Participation* (collaboration, Gakugei Shuppansha, 2000), *A Recommendation for Kyoto Tourism Study* (Jimbunshoin, April 2005), *Creativity of City Centers – The Path to a Restoration that Accounts for Changes in Lifestyles* (Gakugei Shuppansha, 2007), *The Logic of Machiya Restoration – Towards a Creative Town Design* (Gakugei Shuppansha, 2009), *Tourism Policies for Creative Cities – Town Design that Grows Small Businesses* (Gakugei Shuppan, 2009), *Why Italian Villages are so Beautiful and Active – Choice of Agri Villages to answer Slow Lifestyle Trend of the People* (Gakugei Shuppan, 2012).

Yenny Rahmayati

Executive Director, Aceh Heritage Community Foundation

Aceh, Indonesia

Yenny Rahmayati is currently pursuing her PhD in Architecture at School of Design and Environment, National University of Singapore. Her research focuses on the socio-cultural impacts of disaster and reconstruction especially in post-disaster housing reconstruction. She runs a heritage organization named Aceh Heritage Community Foundation which concerns on architectural and cultural heritage issues in Aceh. She has undertaken several important projects for Aceh, most of the projects deal with Aceh heritage and Aceh post-tsunami reconstruction and rehabilitation. She has been working for several aid organizations involved in Aceh reconstruction and has developed an extensive international network. She is a member of the Lestari Heritage Network, which promotes heritage issues and activities in Asia and the West Pacific.

Moe Moe Lwin

Acting Director at Yangon Heritage Trust

Yangon, Myanmar

Moe Moe Lwin was trained in architecture (1984) at the Rangoon Institute of Technology and received her M.Sc. in Urban Planning in 1991 from the Asian Institute of Technology, Bangkok. She has practiced as an architect for 22 years, and has been a Partner Architect of Living Design Architects and Planners. She has been General Secretary of the Association of Myanmar Architects since 2009 and was recently assigned Acting Director of the Yangon Heritage Trust.

YAM Sokly

Khmer Architecture Tours

Phnom Penh, Cambodia

YAM Sokly has worked for Khmer Architecture Tours since 2006, a special tour operation aimed at raising awareness amongst both locals and tourists in Phnom Penh of the value of urban heritage. Yam graduated from the Royal University of Fine Arts, Faculty of Architecture and Urbanism in 2009 and continued heritage conservation studies with the Regional Heritage Training School, Heritage Center, Ministry of Culture and Fine Arts, a programme financed by the French Embassy in Phnom Penh and taught with faculty from the *Ecole de Chaillot*, Paris. Yam has also trained with various conservation teams at Angkor Archaeological Park. He lectures regularly at schools and universities, and leads visits to important historical sites in and around Phnom Penh.

Alice Chiu

Secretary General, Institute of Historical Resources Management

Taiwan

Alice Chiu is a pioneer in heritage conservation in Taiwan, starting the Yaoshan Cultural Foundation in 1986, where she served as executive director for 18 years. She has been an advisor to Taipei Mayors since 1996, and serves on various committees and boards for the central and local governments for planning, implementation and assessment on urban, cultural and educational issues. She also helped found the Asia West Pacific Network on Urban Conservation (AWPNUC) in 1992 and the International Field School on Asian Heritage in 2002. Ms. Chiu has led numerous research projects, been involved in the implementation of heritage legislation and urban design regulations and has organised many international symposiums and workshops. As catalyst for social movements to promote bottom-up community involvement, she is deeply involved in community empowerment programs in Taiwan and many Asian countries.

Joo-yeon Lee

Secretary-General, Bukchon Culture Forum and Vice President, Docomomo-Korea

Seoul, Korea

The Bukchon Culture Forum plays an instrumental role in the preservation of the traditional *hanok* wooden houses in the historic district of Bukchon in Seoul. Joo-yeon Lee is the Secretary-General of the Bukchon Culture Forum, and Vice President of Docomomo Korea. He is also an architecture critic and has served as Executive Editor for the architectural magazine *Space*. His interests are in synergistic, history of the region and architecture of sociality and social sustainability. His interests are in architecture as humanities, commonness of architecture and society, and social sustainability of historic heritages.

Kyung-taek Lee

Assistant administrator Bukchon Culture Forum

Seoul, Korea

Kyung-taek Lee joined the Bukchon Culture Forum in 2010. He has worked for *Spacemagazine* and for the Space Group in Seoul since 2009, and is a graduate in architecture and design from Hong-Ik University. He has a cross-disciplinary interest in cities that covers architecture, sociology and media.

Yongtanit Pimonsathean

President, ICOMOS Thailand

Thailand

Yongtanit Pimonsathean obtained his Doctorate in Urban Engineering from the University of Tokyo and teaches urban planning and heritage conservation at the Faculty of Architecture and Planning, Thammasat University, Thailand. He is currently the President of ICOMOS Thailand Association and a conservation advisor to the Crown Property Bureau. Yongtanit has been extensively involved in citizen-based regeneration and conservation projects in urban areas in Thailand such as the historic quarters of Bangkok and Phuket. His selected publications include “Conservation Education as a Form of Community Service in Bangkok, Thailand” in *Built Environment* 33, 3 (2007), “Current Issues Concerning Adaptive Re-use in the Conservation of Urban Cultural Heritage” in *The Conservation of Urban Heritage: Macao Vision* (2002), *Heritage Buildings on Northern Charoen Krung Road* (2009) and “The Locally-based Conservation of Phuket Old Town” in ICOMOS Thailand International Conference on Asian Urban Heritage (2011).

Long Yuan

Professor and Architect,

Huaqiao University, Xiamen, P.R.China

Long Yuan studied architecture at Nagoya University in Japan, and is now Professor of Architecture at Huaqiao University (Amoy) and Huazhong University of Science & Technology (Wuhan), in the People's Republic of China. His research interests include public participation, community development, urban informality and vernacular buildings. He is the author *Urban Informality* (2010) and of various articles dealing with the anthropology of architecture and urban space in China.

Masahiro MURO

Chairman, Nara Machizukuri Center

Japan

Masahiro Muro has a Master's degree in Economic Research from Ryukoku University and specializes in local governance and community planning. He has worked as a municipal employee and then for an NGO. Since 2002, he has been the Chairman of the Nara Machizukuri Center, an NGO for conserving historic urban areas in Nara, Japan. He has published a book on the traditional machiya, *Machiya saisei to keikan hozon – 'Nara-machi' no jirei kara* (Machiya Restoration and Landscape Preservation – from Nara-machi's case).

Hiroaki Yonemura

Director of Nara Machizukuri Center

Japan

Hiroaki Yonemura was born in 1953 in Imai-cho. He works at the Composite Policy Section, Kashihara City Hall and is a director of the Nara Machizukuri Center. He is also the director of the Imai Machinami Preservation society, part of the NPO Imai Machinami Saisei Network, and the Vice-Chairman of the Nara Architect Association. He has been in charge of Imai-cho's preservation section in 1984-2000.

Ichiro IWAI

Director of Nara Machizukuri Center

Japan

Ichiro Iwai is an urban planner at a local governmental office, where he has been in charge of architectural control, local plans by communities' participation, urban design, and reconstruction projects from the Hanshin earthquake of 1995. He is currently Manager of Housing Policy. He is a director of the Nara Machizukuri Center and has been in charge of international exchange programs for the NMC for 21 years. He has visited more than 50 countries and conducted field surveys for many historic towns in developing countries. He specialized in environmental planning at the National University of Kobe in Japan and has a Masters in Engineering. He qualified as a first class architect in 1990. He has written many essays on historic towns in developing countries, the coexistence of ethnic groups in old towns, and conservation methodology for living heritage.

Chaw Kalyar

Secretary and board of member, Yangon Heritage Trust

Yangon, Myanmar

Chaw Kalyar, the Secretary and board of member of the Yangon Heritage Trust, was trained as an Architect in Yangon (2001) and in 2004 studied Environmental Architecture at Cardiff University. She has been active in promoting the conservation of Myanmar heritage architecture and has worked closely with the Yangon Heritage Trust since it was established. She is currently involved in YHT projects on a voluntary basis, and presented "A Redevelopment Plan of a Heritage Zone in Yangon" at the YHT's first conference, "Towards a Conservation Strategy for Yangon in the 21st Century" in June 2012.

Catrini Pratihari Kubontubuh

Executive Director of Indonesian Heritage Trust

Jakarta, Indonesia

Catrini Pratihari Kubontubuh graduated from Institute Technology of Bandung, Indonesia, in 1995 with a B.A. in Urban and Regional Planning, and has a Master's degree in Architecture in Human Settlement from the Universiteit of Katholieke Leuve, Belgium (1997). She is a founding member of several heritage organisations in Indonesia, namely the West Sumatera Heritage Trust (1999), Bali Kuna Heritage Society (2000), Bali Heritage Trust (2000), Indonesian Network for Heritage Conservation (2000) and Indonesian Heritage Trust (2004). In 2007 Catrini was appointed Executive Director of the Indonesian Heritage Trust (Badan Pelestarian Pusaka Indonesia, BPPI) and is also a member of the Board of Executive Committee of International National Trusts Organization (INTO), formed in 2007 with about 40 member countries. In addition to her voluntary heritage work, she serves as Executive Director for the Yayasan Arsari Djojohadikusumo (YAD), a foundation in the field of culture and education. She has also been a lecturer for several years and from 2007-2012 worked for The World Bank Jakarta Office, specialising community participation and cultural projects.

Pranee Sakulpipatana

Vice-President, Thai Peranakan Association

Phuket, Thailand

Pranee Sakulpipatana is the founder of the Phuket Community Foundation and Vice President of the Thai Peranakan Association. For 36 years she taught in the English Department of Phuket Rajabhat University, where she established a university museum devoted to Phuket's history, heritage and culture. Her family runs a shop selling sarong batik on Thalang Road, the "high street" of Phuket Old Town. She hails from a Baba Nyonya or Peranakan family which has many links with Penang. She writes for Phuket Bulletin, a monthly bilingual magazine. She is featured regularly on Phuket media and recently appeared on the cover of Phuket Tatler.

Nuttakorn Vititanon

Committee, Creative Urban Solution Center

Chiang Mai, Thailand

Nuttakorn Vititanon is on the committee of the Creative Urban Solution Center, Chiang Mai, which focuses on issues related to the environment, urban developmental, and conservation. He is also a lecturer and Assistant to the Dean at the School of Law, Mae Fah Luang University, Chiangrai, and the Vice Director of Creative Urban Solutions Center, Chiangmai Learning. He has an M.A. in Government from Chulalongkorn University and a Ph.D. in Social Science from Mae Fah Luang University and specializes in constitutional law, local decentralization and Thai local politics.

Manissaward Jintapitak

Creative Urban Solution Center

Chiang Mai, Thailand

Manissaward Jintapitak has a B.A. in Interior Design from Bangkok University and two MAs, in Architecture and Education Technology, from Chian Mai University, and is currently pursuing a Doctorate in Knowledge Management. She has been actively working to preserve traditional Lanna temple murals, engaging with monks and tradesmen, and using social media to galvanize public support and participation.

ABTRACTS

Keynote Address

New Trends in four fields of the conservation of the World Cultural Heritage – Considering Asian Cultural Dynamism

Yoshifumi Muneta

Professor, Kyoto Prefectural University, Director Japan ICOMOS

For the past 40 years since the World Heritage Convention was declared, the scope of heritage concepts has expanded meaningfully, from individual monuments to historic urban landscapes, accommodating intangible values and everyday living heritages, and so the conservation measures has changed drastically. Beyond the conservation of physical heritage itself, we now came to value the quality of life of the local people in their communities, who are related to that heritage.

The theme of the 40 Years Anniversary of the World Heritage Convention, held in Kyoto 6-8 November 2012 was “World Heritage and Sustainable Development: the Role of Local Communities”. We reflect the ultimate goal of heritage conservation more on the conservation of physical heritage itself. In these days we agree to pay more attentions to the people and community than before, who own, use and live in or with that heritage. Encouraging the community to initiate and participate in the heritage conservation would be what we mean by promoting community involvement. The critical factor of heritage conservation and sustainable development is people, the local community. There exist various stakeholders, who appreciate heritage, live in and around heritage, own heritage, and manage heritage. In order to conserve heritage, they are challenged by many threats of different kinds. The processes of consensus building and conflict resolution among various stakeholders are as important as the products of the conservation projects.

In this concept the conservation and management of cultural heritage in the World have gone through drastic changes over the last decades. Until the 1970s conservation was mostly an academic discipline, but this started to change drastically with the citizen's movement in the West European Countries, in US in the 70s, and in Asian Countries in the late 80s. There was a need for better management of the sites, historic villages and towns those were recognized by the International Agencies such as UNESCO and ICOMOS, and they led to the adoption the Venice Charter in 1962, the World Heritage Convention in 1972 etc. The same concept was introduced through AWPNUC activities in Asia in the 90s.

The lecture will discuss these developments, and also some converging trends and developments in cultural heritage management in Europe, Japan and Asian Countries as well as some diverse issues that may hamper International cooperation, such as different legal systems and language problems. Changes in the theory and practice of heritage resource management are then identified. These can be grouped

into 4 main headings that were also used in a recent UNESCO conferences and relative ICOMOS expert meetings. These concerns the growing inclusiveness of the concept of heritage, the role of heritage in society, issues concerning significance, and changes in management practice such as the development of standards.

Two decades toward a stronger heritage movement

Catrini Pratihari Kubontubuh

Indonesian Heritage Trust, Jakarta, Indonesia

The heritage movement started in several Asian countries around the 1990s, a period which marks the establishment of heritage organization in Indonesia as well, with the organisations in Bandung and Jakarta the pioneers of this movement.

Indonesia has diverse natural and cultural heritage, both tangible and intangible, which are important to be conserved. Due to a lack of awareness on the importance of heritage conservation, however, many heritage assets are ignored or less-conserved. Moreover, many are endangered, damaged or have disappeared. The issue of conservation has started to spread since two decades ago, but there are still a lot of problems and challenges. Heritage conservation attempts have been carried out in many regions with various level and intensity, from single heritage objects to heritage sites. Nevertheless, there are still some regions with low level awareness on heritage conservation.

In order to accommodate the communication amongst conservation activists from various cities, in 2008 the Indonesian Heritage Trust (*Badan Pelestarian Pusaka Indonesia* – BPPI), supported the establishment of the Network of Heritage Cities in Indonesia (*Jaringan Kota Pusaka Indonesia* – JKPI). The members of JKPI are Mayors of heritage cities in Indonesia. This organization was formally launched in Solo by the Minister of Culture and Tourism. This appreciation for heritage cities continued by BPPI through the establishment of a programme of Heritage Cities Planning and Management (*Program Penataan dan Pengelolaan Kota Pusaka*, P3KP) under cooperation with the Ministry of Public Works and Directorate of Spatial Planning.

This paper will present and review steps from the beginning of the heritage movements in Indonesia over the last two decades, and will invite more and more potential cooperation to collaborate and support each other for future stronger network, not only in Indonesia but in the Asian context.

The Changing Faces of the Shophouses in Phuket Old Town

Pranee Sakulpipatana

Thai Peranakan Association, Phuket, Thailand

Pranee Sakulpipatana will speak on some of the historical personalities and their heritage homes of Deebuk road, the “Millionaire’s Row” of Phuket Old Town. Four of the prominent families are from the Tan clan. The first historical figure is Tan Kuad, who migrated from China, became a prominent tin miner, and built a prominent mansion. The talk will also feature the well-preserved shophouses of Tan Eng Kee, the former family house of tin-miner Tan Jilai and the outstanding shophouse of Sophon Eakwanich. The Jia clan who founded the Phuket Merlin Hotel can trace their history to a family home on this street, while the Koy clan still owns three shophouses with a big godown. Many descendants of these prominent families have successfully ventured into modern businesses such as tourism, but they are proud to say that their ancestral homes can still be found on “Millionaire’s Row”. The fortunes of these families of changed over time, and some of the properties have similarly undergone decay and revitalization.

Banda Aceh and Heritage Movements: 8 years after the Tsunami

Yenny Rahmayati

Aceh Heritage Community Foundation, Indonesia

It has been 8 years since the earthquake measuring 8.9 followed by the tsunami that hit the Aceh region on 26 December 2004. The disaster resulted in an enormous change of urban space due to the devastation of urban settlements, property, infrastructure and the natural environment. The cultural heritage of Aceh was also affected by the disaster.

Since then, compared to the housing and infrastructure reconstruction, the tangible and intangible cultural heritage of Aceh have received little attention. This is, however, an important asset for the long-term recovery and future development of Aceh. This presentation reviews the condition of the cultural heritage of Aceh, focusing on tangible heritage, particularly heritage buildings and sites in Banda Aceh, the capital city of Aceh Province, which was also the most devastated area affected by the tsunami.

It covers the period of before, during, and after the tsunami; during the rehabilitation and reconstruction periods, until the current condition, after completion. The heritage movements and other related conservation activities carried out by the Aceh Heritage Community as well as by other concerned parties will also be reviewed. It is hoped that from this overview, the potency of the Aceh cultural heritage as well as the problems and obstacles faced can be identified and shared with other Asian cities that face similar situations as a lessons learned. The exchange of ideas, opinions and information is not only effective to find the most appropriate strategies and solutions but will also strengthen the network in Asian cities which support conservation efforts in future.

Phnom Penh Development and Heritage Conservation Challenge

YAM Sokly

Khmer Architecture Tours, Phnom Penh, Cambodia

Phnom Penh, the capital city of the Kingdom of Cambodia, is a melting pot of various cultures and ethnic groups such as the Khmer, Chinese, Cham, Vietnamese, Malay, and Indian. This type of cultural and social character, as well as French influences through urban planning, has resulted in Phnom Penh developing a diverse cultural and urban landscape of heritage buildings throughout the capital, as well as the country.

Buildings which survived 40 years of war from the late 1960s to the early 1990s, are now, however, due to rapid development between 1997 and 2009, in threat of land speculation and properties development. This modernization process has led to the demolition of important historical buildings that are the landmarks of Phnom Penh. In addition to the misfortune of these historical buildings, the study of the future master plan of Phnom Penh by the Municipality of Phnom Penh has neither allocated clear protected zoning, nor have it identified and proposed the preservation of urban heritage buildings.

Today, there are public institutes and private initiatives such as the Heritage Center, Ministry of Culture and Fine Arts, Khmer Architecture Tours, Manolis House, Battambang Master Plan Team, Battambang, Apsara, Siem Reap, Kampot Master Planning Team, and others who are trying to raise awareness through publications, public lectures, exhibition, documentations, visits, as well as communities meeting.

This lecture will investigate the timeframe of urban developments, geographically, culturally and socially, in Phnom Penh, and will also take a look at several urban heritage buildings, addressing the challenges of new urban development and properties development.

Transforming Heritage District in Taipei – The Case Study of Dadaocheng

Alice Chiu

Institute of Historical Resources Management, Taiwan

For decades, historic districts with rich cultural heritage and collective memories in Asian cities have experienced rapid economic growth and are threatened by land development, overpopulation, and modernization. One such example is the historical district of Dadaocheng, the very first commercial area of modern Taipei City which dates back to 1851.

The Dadaocheng area has declined in importance as the city expanded, but through a citizen's movement initiated by the Yaoshan Cultural Foundation to awake public awareness in 1987, Dadaocheng has undergone major conservation and restoration efforts.

In 2000, the Dept. of Urban Development (DUD), Taipei City Government (TCG) established a legal instrument for special district zoning and introduced Transferable Development Rights (TDR), and now over 200 buildings have been renovated, restored, rehabilitated, or rebuilt. Thereafter, 'citizen participation' has been incorporated in the conservation process in Taiwan; one of the impacts was Urban Regeneration Station (URS), Institute for Historical Resources Management was commissioned to manage one of the 'URS' located in the heart of Dadaocheng.

Donation of buildings in the historical district to the city for public reuse of historical buildings rethinks the cultural and economic value of conservation and the mechanism for regeneration to enhance the identity of the citizens of this city, as well as to create landmark attractions for local and overseas visitors. By conserving the architecture without losing their characteristics and commercial activities, Dadaocheng has transformed from a deserted old district to a new attraction with original commercial activities. Urban conservation efforts are being carried out in a less controversial manner, resulting in community housing improvements, adaptive reuse projects, sustainable development, and the creation of a unique identity for Taipei.

The urban development history of Bukchon Culture Forum and its current situation

Joo-yeon Lee and Kyung-taek Lee

Bukchon Culture Forum Seoul, Korea

South Korea's capital, Seoul, is a typical planned city which took form as a city with the founding of the Joseon Dynasty, a feudal dynasty starting in the late 14th century, and which has evolved ever since. The city has the topography following the principle of Baesanim-su.

Bukchon was a domain for influential families, and its topography shows that many large plots of land existed until the late 19th century, and during the port-opening period and the modern period in the 1920s, indicating that until then this district constituted the center of Seoul.

Starting from 2000, thanks to heightened awareness of residents and the efforts of Seoul City, the Bukchon Project aimed at revitalizing the village took off. In an effort to preserve the traditional architecture of the *hanok*, Seoul City offers support for construction costs, either free of charge or interest-free, when residents promise to live in and preserve the *hanok*.

Yangon Urban Heritage Conservation: Efforts and Challenges

Moe Moe Lwin and Chaw Kalyar

Yangon Heritage Trust, Myanmar

In the 1990s, planners and architects from Yangon saw the need for a larger conservation strategy within the city of Yangon, concerning their efforts especially on the Shwedagon pagoda and its special place in the city's skyline. Now, more than ever, with the aggressive transition this city is experiencing – with proposals for 38-storey buildings and ads for the latest condominiums in the heart of the city – the need is even greater. A comprehensive, co-operative endeavor, one that includes men and women in different fields, intellectuals and all other interested parties, a network of local and international conservationists, and drawing upon civil societies and government, is a necessity. What is Yangon and what does it mean to us? Where can we start? And what are the challenges that we face, as we speak, and the challenges that we foresee?

Creative Urban Solutions Center: Chiangmai Learning Center

Mrs. Manissaward Jintapitak and Mr. Nuttakorn Vititanon

Chiangmai, Thailand

The Creative Urban Solutions Center (CUSC) is a dedicated place to learn about Chiangmai City, Lanna culture, sustainable urban management, Buddhism, value-added management of waste, climate change, and more. It is also a resource center about Chiangmai City and works to distribute knowledge and information through various activities, such as training youth to understand, be concerned and protect their communities; visiting other cities to learn and understand their identities; cooperating with local and international organizations such as the Nara Machizukuri Center (Japan) and Penang Heritage Trust (Malaysia); publishing journals and books on the current local situation; and staging permanent exhibitions about Chiangmai City, Northern Thai culture, and the environment.

The Center is part of the Urban Development Institute Foundation (Chiangmai) (UDIF), a non-profit organization founded in 1990 by a group of Chiangmai residents who were concerned about Chiangmai growth without direction. It was first established as the Chiangmai Urban Studies Center, an educational foundation, in 2001.

Over the year, the Center has followed and studied change in the city, presented data and new ideas to the public, offered alternative solutions and recommendations, and campaigned for the change both at policy and individual levels to help ensure that Chiangmai becomes a good city for present and future generations.

Many campaigns have originated from the center and been widely accepted by the public, such as the campaign for adapting correctional facilities to become a public space, stopping the expansion of the city's roads, and protesting against new skyscraper buildings. A particularly noteworthy achievement is the restoration of "Hueantonchoke House" a mixed colonial style building from the 1930s and restored in 2010 as the "Creative Urban Solutions Center: Chiangmai Learning". This paper will elaborate more on the restoration of Heuronchoke House. This paper will elaborate on the restoration process.

ICOMOS Thailand and the conservation activities

Yongtanit Pimonsathean

ICOMOS Thailand

ICOMOS Thailand was formed in 1985, two decades after the establishment of the Venice Charter and ICOMOS (International Council on Monuments and Sites) in Paris to promote cultural heritage conservation at the international level through worldwide cooperation and consultation of experts and professionals. From 1985-2009, ICOMOS Thailand was managed by the Thai government, with government officials appointed as executive members to form a national committee. ICOMOS Thailand initially faced limitations in terms of academic freedom and connection with professionals and academics in heritage conservation, resulting in a stagnation of heritage perception and conservation practices during the early years. In 1987, however, ICOMOS Thailand started contributing to the international community by hosting an international conference on vernacular architecture for the ICOMOS international scientific committees. In 2003, the organisation expanded its public role by building a network with like-minded organizations such as the Association of Siamese Architects, universities, and the Crown Property Bureau, and organised its first annual academic conference in 2004. ICOMOS Thailand became an independent non-governmental organization registered as an association in 2009. At present, activities to promote heritage conservation include organising conferences and seminars, operating domestic and international field trips to heritage sites, launching publications, and advocating the safeguarding of threatened heritage sites that are usually not recognized by the government. As an NGO in Thailand, the organisation is facing some challenges such as lack of economic incentive in fundraising for heritage conservation, unclear policies on heritage site management and evaluation, and the need for more effective cooperation among conservation experts. ICOMOS Thailand works closely in alliance with other organisations in its expanding network.

The current status of community development and culturally-led urban regeneration in China

Long Yuan

Huaqiao University, Xiamen, P.R.China.

There is a large gap between the hyper-rapid urbanization in China now and the slow progress in civil society building and community participation, especially in the field of local heritage preservation and urban regeneration. Community, in theory, is an autonomic organization of residents as enacted in the State Constitution 1990; but in practice, it is responsible for a large variety of public services and acts as

the lowest level of government. We can see some pioneering and delightful practices recently as culturally-led community upgrading through tripartite partnership of culture elite, government and community. By studying the two cases in Shanghai and Amoy, with a focus on the process of renewal and the different roles of all players, the potential and problems of bottom-up community participation is manifested. The main conclusion is that the tripartite partnership of multi-players is the practical and rational choice for contemporary Chinese cities. But there still leave some unresolved questions such as how to empower the community and promote “development from within” by art intervention, and how to integrate the arts and creative industries into a community’s everyday life in a sustainable way.

The historical city: Nara-machi – its current situation and NMC’s latest project

Masahiro Muro

Nara Machizukuri Center, Japan

Nara Heijo-kyo was designed based on Chang’an (Xian) in China. Nara-machi is located where Heijo-kyo used to be in and keeps its nostalgic feel of an ancient city of more than 1300 years.

In the 1960s, Nara-machi was in danger of being destroyed by a government plan to build a wide street across Nara-machi. If the plan was implemented, streets with many traditional *machiyas*, or traditional Japanese shop-houses, would be ruined.

The NMC was established to protect these *machiya* streets and Nara-machi. After the NMC researching the city’s situation and submitting a counter-plan to the public administration, the government accepted the counter-plan and started to preserve the landscape and the streets.

Many *machiyas*, nonetheless, were torn down and are still going to be torn down. NMC encourages the use of vacant *machiyas*, and spreads awareness of the landscape conservation acts. NMC also plans to research traditional *machiyas*: their structure and the way of life of their inhabitants, and to formulate proposals to the public administration.

NMC continues to be active for community-building while always learning the latest situations of other traditional Asian cities.

The cases of practical use of the vacant houses at the Imai Important Preservation District for Groups of Historic Buildings.

Hiroaki Yonemura

Nara Machizukuri Center, Japan

Imai-cho is the historic town centered around the temple (shoonenji) of the Jodo Shin Sect of Buddhism from the middle of the 15th century. This town is called Jinai-cho, a town within the precincts of a temple surrounded by moats and mounds. Imai-cho was designated an Imai Important Preservation District for Groups of Historic Buildings by the central government in 1993.

At present, nine traditional houses, including the Imanishi residence, are designated Important Cultural Properties by the national government; three are prefectural cultural properties and six are municipal

cultural properties. However, vacant houses at Imai-cho are on the increase, and are imposed. NPO Imai Machinami Saisei Network is wrestling with these subjects.

This presentation will look at several case studies: public building, display room, restaurant, common lodging house, Art Festival, and their supporting systems.

Asian Network for Urban Conservation and Nara Machizukuri Center

Ichiro Iwai

Nara Machizukuri Center, Japan

The Nara Machizukuri Center was established in 1979 for conserving historic urban areas in Nara, one of the oldest towns in Japan, and has expanded its NGO network from Nara prefecture to Asia since 1990s. The NMC started exchange programmes with the Penang Heritage Trust in Malaysia in 1991, and has had exchanges with NGOs in many parts of Asia, such as with Chiang Mai, Thai, Seoul, South Korea, Aceh, Indonesia, and so on.

The NMC has also been a member of Asian network for urban conservation. We established AWPNUC (Asia and West-Pacific Network for Urban Conservation) together with other NGOs in 1991. In addition, the Lestari Network was established in 2004 and many Heritage Trusts in many historic towns were established later. In this process, Penang was listed in the UNESCO world heritage in 2008, followed Nara in 1998.

However, historic urban areas in Asia are still in crisis in many parts of Asia. The huge power of economy has destroyed many historic towns as well as traditional communities. It firstly destroyed Japanese historic towns in 1960s-80s and is rapidly destroying Chinese towns now. The next targets of recent global economy will be emerging economies like Myanmar, Cambodia, and Indonesia. Even in the UNESCO world heritage sites, historic communities and intangible living heritage have been lost as they became tourist attractions excessively. Some of them have become a space just for tourists, not for residents.

We have to strengthen our network now and send strong messages on Asian ways of urban conservation based on NGOs and communities to the world. Although not a big organization, the NMC would like to play important roles for urban conservation in this global society as a member of Asian network.

DAY 1

Date : Saturday, 12 January 2013

Time : 8.00am (Meet at 23 Love Lane) – 5.00pm

Venue : Penang Teochew Association hall, 127 Chulia Street, Penang

- 8.00am** **Gather at 23 Love Lane, Penang**
- 8:15am Heritage walk through George Town
- Visit Sun Yat Sen Museum at 120 Armenian Street
- Visit George Town World Heritage Incorporated office, Lebuah Aceh
- 10.10am Refreshments at **Penang Teochew Association**
- 10.30am Welcome to **Penang Teochew Association**, by Lim Gaik Siang (with video)
- 10.45am **Introduction to the George Town World Heritage Site**, by Ms. Lim Chooi Ping,
George Town World Heritage Incorporated
- 11.15am **Q&A Session**
- 11.25am **The Penang Story –Community mapping of cultural diversity through the
presentation of historical narratives**, by Khoo Salma Nasution, Penang Heritage
Trust
- 11.45am **Visions of Penang – creating a knowledge bank for heritage research**, by Dr.
Gwynn Jenkins
- 12.05pm **Inventory of Intangible Cultural Heritage, George Town**, by Lim Gaik Siang,
Penang Heritage Trust
- 12.25am **Q & A Session**

12.45pm	Photo Session
1.00pm	Lunch
2.00pm	Announcements
2.10pm	Living Heritage Treasures and Penang Artisans Apprenticeship Programme (PAPA) , by Ho Sheau Fung, Penang Heritage Trust
2.30pm	George Town World Heritage Celebrations , by Lim Chung Wei and Ho Sheau Fung
2.50pm	Q & A Session
3.10pm	Tea break
3.30pm	Shophouse conservation and adaptive use in George Town, Penang , by Tan Yeow Wooi, Tan Yeow Wooi Culture Research Studio
3.50pm	Universal Access to Heritage Sites and Properties , by Naziaty Mohd. Yaacob, Department of Architecture, Faculty of Built Environment, University Malaya
4.10pm	Q & A Session
4.30pm	Conclusions and announcements
5.00pm	End

DAY 2

Date : Sunday, 13 January 2013

Time : 9:00 am – 5:00 pm

Venue : Eastern & Oriental Hotel (E & O Hotel)

9:00am Registration of participants

9:30am Welcome by Khoo Salma, President, Penang Heritage Trust

9:40am Moderator: Professor Dr. A. Ghafar Ahmad, University Science of Malaysia

Keynote Address

***New Trends in four fields of the conservation of the World Cultural Heritage –
considering Asian cultural dynamism***

Professor Yoshifumi Muneta, Kyoto Prefectural University Faculty of Environmental
Design and Director, ICOMOS Japan

10:30am ***Asian network for urban conservation and Nara Machizukuri Center***

Ichiro Iwai, Nara Machizukuri Center, Japan

10:45am **Q & A Session**

11:00am TEA BREAK

11:15am ***Two decades toward a stronger heritage movement***

Catrini Pratihari Kubontubuh, Indonesian Heritage Trust, Jakarta, Indonesia

11:35am ***ICOMOS Thailand and conservation activities***

Yongtanit Pimonsathean, ICOMOS Thailand

11:55pm ***The current status of community development and culturally-led urban
regeneration in China***

Professor Long Yuan, Huaqiao University, Xiamen, P.R.China.

12:15pm ***Yangon urban heritage conservation: efforts and challenges***

Moe Moe Lwin, Yangon Heritage Trust, Myanmar

12.35pm	Photograph session
12:50pm	LUNCH
1:45pm	<i>Banda Aceh and heritage movements: 8 years after the tsunami</i> Yenny Rahmayati, Aceh Heritage Community Foundation, Indonesia
2:05pm	<i>The Changing Faces of the Shophouses in Phuket Old Town</i> Pranee Sakulpipatana, Thai Peranakan Association, Thailand
2:25pm	<i>Cases of practical use for vacant houses at the Imai Important Preservation District for Groups of Historic Buildings.</i> Hiroaki Yonemura, Nara Machizukuri Center, Japan
2:45pm	<i>Phnom Penh Development and Heritage Conservation Challenge</i> YAM Sokly, Khmer Architecture Tours, Phnom Penh, Cambodia
3:05pm	Tea Break
3.20pm	<i>Transforming heritage districts in Taipei – the case study of Dadaocheng</i> Alice Chiu, Institute of Historical Resources Management, Taiwan
3.40pm	<i>Creative Urban Solutions Center: Chiangmai Learning Center</i> Mrs. Manissaward Jintapitak and Mr. Nuttakorn Vititanon, UDIF, Chiangmai, Thailand
4:00pm	<i>The Historical City: Nara-machi – its current situation and NMC's latest project</i> Masahiro Muro, Nara Machizukuri Center, Japan
4:20pm	<i>The urban development history of Bukchon Culture Forum and its current situation</i> Joo-yeon Lee and Kyung-taek Lee, Bukchon Culture Forum Seoul, Korea
4:40pm	Q & A Session
5:00pm	Closing remarks
5:10pm	End

DAY 3

Date : Monday, 14 January

Time : 9:00 am – 5:00 pm

Venue : Penang Teochew Association hall, 127 Chulia Street, Penang

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|---------|---|
| 9.00am | Registration |
| 9.30am | Internal meeting of NGOs (closed meeting for NGOS, non-NGO participants can attend as observers) |
| 12.30pm | LUNCH |
| 1.30pm | Continue Internal meeting of NGOs |
| 5.00pm | End |