



First Aid to Cultural Heritage In Times of Crisis

2 – 29 June 2016 – Washington DC, USA

COURSE GLOSSARY

Introduction to the Course Glossary

The First Aid in Times of Crisis Course Glossary is a tool for working towards an agreed definition of some of the complex terms that will be used during the course.

Sources: dictionaries, encyclopedias, as well as charters, conventions and bibliographic resources.

Participants and lecturers are invited to submit additions to the glossary.

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Action Plan

A detailed plan outlining and specifying actions needed interventions to first aid to cultural heritage in time of crisis. Resources, specifications, order and schedule, and cost are all encountered in action plans. Action plan assures efficacy of procedures, and assures that roles are well defined and non-conflicting.

Alaa el-Habashi, FAC 2015 resource person for built heritage

Arbitration

The settlement of a dispute by resort to the decision of a formally recognized third party, whose authority holds the the decision as binding.

S. Fisher, D. Ibrahim, J. Ludin et al, eds. (2011) Working with Conflict: Skills and Strategies for Action, London: Zed Books]

Beyondintractability.org, (2015). Negotiation | Beyond Intractability. [online] Available at: <http://www.beyondintractability.org/essay/negotiation/?nid=1273>.

Armed conflict

[CONFLICT: late Middle English: from Latin *conflict-* 'struck together, fought', from the verb *confligere*, from *con-* 'together' + *fligere* 'to strike'; the noun is via Latin *conflictus* 'a contest'] Recent events, including the "war on terror," have sparked a debate on what constitutes an armed conflict under international law. Currently there is no authoritative definition of "armed conflict," and the debate focuses almost exclusively on how that term is used in the Geneva Conventions. It has become clear that when a conflict falls outside the core situations of armed conflict, the Geneva Conventions cannot provide a definitive answer as to whether it is an armed conflict or not.

Balendra, Natasha T., Defining Armed Conflict. Cardozo Law Review, Forthcoming; NYU Law School, Public Law Research Paper No. 07-22.

An armed conflict is a contested incompatibility that concerns government and/or territory where the use of armed force between two parties, of which at least one is the government of a state, results in at least 25 battle-related deaths in one calendar year.

Pcr.uu.se, (2015). Definition of Armed Conflict - Uppsala University, Sweden. [online] Available at: http://www.pcr.uu.se/research/ucdp/definitions/definition_of_armed_conflict/

Assumptions

External factors that could affect the success of the project, but over which the project manager or project team have no control.

An introduction to Multi Agency Planning using the Logical Framework Approach Term (2015), [pdf], University of Wolverhampton, 0 – 19+ Partnership and the Centre for International Development and Training (CIDT). Available at: <http://www.wlv.ac.uk/media/wlv/pdf/cidt-article5.pdf>

Building Failure

It is the loss of equilibrium of building systems, and the structural integrity of the building components making the building elements not capable to withstand designed loads.

Alaa el- Habashi, FAC 2015 resource person for built heritage

Building Stability

It is the quality of a building state that cannot easily be changed, or likely to be changed, in normal conditions as all of its components are structurally integrated to withstand external and internal deteriorating factors.

Alaa el- Habashi, FAC 2015 resource person for built heritage

Civil Military Cooperation (CIMIC)

NATO defines as, 'The coordination and cooperation, in support of the mission, between the NATO Commander and civil actors, including national population and local authorities, as well as international, national and non-governmental organizations and agencies.'

CIMIC Field Handbook. (2012). 3rd ed. [pdf] Civil - Military Co-operation Centre of Excellence. Available at: <http://www.cimic-coe.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/06/CIMIC-Handbook.pdf>.

Civil Military Coordination (CMCoord)

The dialogue and interaction between civilian and military actors in humanitarian emergencies that is necessary to protect and promote humanitarian principles, avoid competition, minimize inconsistency, and when appropriate pursue common goals. Basic strategies range from coexistence to cooperation. Coordination is a shared responsibility facilitated by liaison and common training.

Unocha.org, (2015). Humanitarian Civil-Military Coordination (UN-CMCoord) | OCHA. [online] Available at: <http://www.unocha.org/what-we-do/coordination-tools/UN-CMCoord/overview>.

Civil Military Operations

Activities of a commander performed by designated civil affairs or other military forces that establish, maintain, influence, or exploit relations between military forces, indigenous populations, and institutions, by directly supporting the attainment of objectives relating to the reestablishment or maintenance of stability within a region or host nation.

Joint Publication 3-57 Civil-Military Operations. (2013). 1st ed. [pdf] Available at: https://www.fas.org/irp/doddir/dod/jp3_57.pdf.

Civil Military Operations Center (CMOC)

A CMOC is formed to provide a joint force forum for organizations which want to maintain their neutrality. The CMOC receives, validates, and coordinates requests for support from NGOs, IGOs, and the private sector. The CMOC then forwards these requests to the joint force for action.

Joint Publication 3-57 Civil-Military Operations. (2013). 1st ed. [pdf] Available at: https://www.fas.org/irp/doddir/dod/jp3_57.pdf.

Complex emergency

A multifaceted humanitarian crisis in a country, region or society where there is a total or considerable breakdown of authority resulting from internal or external conflict and which

requires a multi-sectoral, international response that goes beyond the mandate or capacity of any single agency and/or the ongoing UN country programme.

Such emergencies have, in particular, a devastating effect on children and women, and call for a complex range of responses.

Glossary of Humanitarian Terms in relation to the Protection of Civilians in Armed Conflict. (2003). [pdf] New York: Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs Policy Development and Studies Branch. Available at: http://www.colombiassh.org/reh/IMG/pdf_OCHA_Glossary_of_Humanitarian_Terms_POC.pdf.

Some disasters can result from several different hazards or, more often, to a complex combination of both natural and man-made causes and different causes of vulnerability. Food insecurity, epidemics, conflicts and displaced populations are examples.

A humanitarian crisis in a country, region or society where there is total or considerable breakdown of authority resulting from internal or external conflict and which requires an international response that goes beyond the mandate or capacity of any single agency and/or the ongoing UN country program (IASC).

Such “complex emergencies” are typically characterized by:

- extensive violence and loss of life;
- displacements of populations;
- widespread damage to societies and economies;
- the need for large-scale, multi-faceted humanitarian assistance ;
- the hindrance or prevention of humanitarian assistance by political and military constraints;
- significant security risks for humanitarian relief workers in some areas .

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent and Red Cross Societies
<http://bit.ly/1H6DBrK>

A multifaceted crisis in a region or country that results from a combination of natural and/or man-made hazards and their interaction with several cross-cutting vulnerabilities , and which requires multi-sectoral as well as coordinated response.

Framework document, FAC 2016

Community

1. A social group of any size whose members reside in a specific locality, share government, and often have a common cultural and historical heritage.
2. A locality inhabited by such a group.
3. A social, religious, occupational, or other group sharing common characteristics or interests and perceived or perceiving itself as distinct in some respect from the larger society within which it exists (usually preceded by the): *the business community; the community of scholars.*

Dictionary.com, (2015). the definition of community. [online] Available at: <http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/community>.

Confiscation

Property used an enemy force in an international armed conflict to promote its war effort may be retained by a belligerent and safeguarded. Civilian property may not be confiscated.

Annex to Hague Convention, No. IV, 18 October 1907, Article 46, and Geneva Convention Relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, 12 August 1949, Article 53

Conflict

An inevitable aspect of human interaction, conflict is present when two or more individuals or groups pursue mutually incompatible goals. Conflicts can be waged violently, as in a war, or nonviolently, as in an election or an adversarial legal process. When channeled constructively into processes of resolution, conflict can be beneficial.

Glossary.usip.org, (2015). Conflict | Glossary of Terms for Conflict Management and Peacebuilding. [online] Available at: <http://glossary.usip.org/resource/conflict>.

Conservation

The profession devoted to the preservation of cultural property for the future. Conservation activities include examination, documentation, treatment, and preventive care, supported by research and education.

Conservation-us.org, (2015). Definitions of Conservation Terminology. [online] Available at: <http://www.conservation-us.org/about-conservation/related-organizations/definitions#.VOcei6PVuX4>.

Conservation-Restoration – any action, whether direct or indirect, on an object or a monument, performed in order to safeguard its material integrity and to guarantee respect for its cultural, historical, aesthetic or artistic significance. This definition conditions the nature, extent and limitations of the measures that can be adopted, as well as the interventions that may be made on cultural heritage.

APEL terminology (Acteurs du Patrimoine Européen et Législation)

Conservation consists mainly of direct action carried out on cultural heritage with the aim of stabilizing condition and retarding further deterioration.

E.C.C.O. - European Confederation of Conservator-Restorers' Organizations, Available at: <http://www.ecco-eu.org/about-e.c.c.o./professional-guidelines.html>

The conservation of a monument implies preserving a setting which is not out of scale. Wherever the traditional setting exists, it must be kept. No new construction, demolition or modification which would alter the relations of mass and colour must be allowed.

THE VENICE CHARTER 1964 - International charter for the conservation and restoration of monuments and sites

Conservation means all the processes of looking after a *place* so as to retain its cultural significance.

THE BURRA CHARTER 1999 - The Australia ICOMOS charter for places of cultural significance

All measures and actions aimed at safeguarding tangible cultural heritage while ensuring its accessibility to present and future generations. Conservation embraces preventive conservation, remedial conservation and restoration. All measures and actions should respect the significance and the physical properties of the cultural heritage item.

Preventive conservation - all measures and actions aimed at avoiding and minimizing future deterioration or loss. They are carried out within the context or on the surroundings of an item, but more often a group of items, whatever their age and condition. These measures and actions are indirect – they do not interfere with the materials and structures of the items. They do not modify their appearance.

Examples of preventive conservation are appropriate measures and actions for registration, storage, handling, packing and transportation, security, environmental management (light, humidity, pollution and pest control), emergency planning, education of staff, public awareness, and legal compliance.

Remedial conservation - all actions directly applied to an item or a group of items aimed at arresting current damaging processes or reinforcing their structure. These actions are only carried out when the items are in such a fragile condition or deteriorating at such a rate, that they could be lost in a relatively short time. These actions sometimes modify the appearance of the items.

Examples of remedial conservation are disinfestation of textiles, desalination of ceramics, deacidification of paper, dehydration of wet archaeological materials, stabilization of corroded metals, consolidation of mural paintings, removing weeds from mosaics.

Restoration – all actions directly applied to a single and stable item aimed at facilitating its appreciation, understanding and use. These actions are only carried out when the item has lost part of its significance or function through past alteration or deterioration. They are based on respect for the original material. Most often such actions modify the appearance of the item.

Examples of restoration are retouching a painting, reassembling a broken sculpture, reshaping a basket, filling losses on a glass vessel.

Conservation measures and actions can sometimes serve more than one aim. For instance varnish removal can be both restoration and remedial conservation. The application of protective coatings can be both restoration and preventive conservation. Reburial of mosaics can be both preventive and remedial conservation.

Icom-cc.org, (2015). Terminology - ICOM-CC. [online] Available at: <http://www.icom-cc.org/242/about-icom-cc/what-is-conservation/#.VOckSaPVuX4>.

Convention

International Conventions are subject to ratification, acceptance or accession by States. They define rules with which the States undertake to comply (UNESCO). Whereas in the last century the term "convention" was regularly employed for bilateral agreements, it now is

generally used for formal multilateral treaties with a broad number of parties. Conventions are normally open for participation by the international community as a whole, or by a large number of states. Usually the instruments negotiated under the auspices of an international organization are entitled conventions.

*Treaties.un.org, (2015). UNTC. [online] Available at:
https://treaties.un.org/Pages/Overview.aspx?path=overview/definition/page1_en.xml#conventions.*

Cultural Property

Objects, collections, specimens, structures, or sites identified as having artistic, historic, scientific, religious, or social significance.

*Cool.conservations-us.org, (2015). AIC Definitions of Conservation Terminology. [online] Available at:
<http://cool.conservations-us.org/waac/wn/wn18/wn18-2/wn18-202.html>.*

Damage

Loss or harm resulting from injury to person, property, or reputation.

*Merriam-webster.com, (2015). Definition of Damage. [online] Available at:
<http://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/damage>.*

Declaration

A purely moral or political commitment, binding States on the basis of good faith.

Declaration: The term "declaration" is used for various international instruments. However, declarations are not always legally binding. The term is often deliberately chosen to indicate that the parties do not intend to create binding obligations but merely want to declare certain aspirations (UNTC). Declarations are another means of defining norms, which are not subject to ratification. Like recommendations, they set forth universal principles to which the community of States wished to attribute the greatest possible authority and to afford the broadest possible support.

*Portal.unesco.org, General introduction to the standard-setting instruments of UNESCO. [online] Available at:
http://portal.unesco.org/en/ev.php-URL_ID=23772&URL_DO=DO_TOPIC&URL_SECTION=201.html.*

Deteriorate

To make inferior in quality or value: impair.

Disintegrate: to become impaired in quality, functioning, or condition: degenerate

*Merriam-webster.com, (2015). Definition of Deterioration. [online] Available at:
<http://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/deteriorate>.*

Deterioration

(See also *damage, deteriorate*)

The action or process of deteriorating: the state of having deteriorated.

*Merriam-webster.com, (2015). Definition of Deterioration. [online] Available at:
<http://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/deterioration>.*

Disaster

A sudden calamitous event bringing great damage, loss, or destruction.

Merriam-webster.com, (2015). Definition of Disaster. [online] Available at: <http://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/disaster>.

A serious disruption of the functioning of a community or a society causing widespread human, material, economic or environmental *losses* which exceed the ability of the affected community or society to cope using its own resources. A disaster is a function of the risk process. It results from the combination of *hazards*, conditions of vulnerability and insufficient capacity or measures to reduce the potential negative *consequences* of *risk*.

Unisdr.org, (2015). Terminology - UNISDR. [online] Available at: <http://www.unisdr.org/we/inform/terminology#letter-d>

A serious disruption of the functioning of a community or a society involving widespread human, material, economic or environmental losses and impacts including those on cultural heritage, which exceeds the ability of the affected community or society to cope using its own resources.

Adapted from:

Abarquez I, Murshed Z. 2004. Field Practitioners' Handbook, Community-based Disaster Risk Management, Thailand & Unisdr.org, (2015). Terminology - UNISDR. [online] Available at: <http://www.unisdr.org/we/inform/terminology>.

Disaster Risk

Disaster risk is the potential losses in lives, health status, assets (including cultural heritage) and services, which could occur to a particular community or a society over some specified future time period.

Adapted from:

Abarquez I, Murshed Z. 2004. Field Practitioners' Handbook, Community-based Disaster Risk Management, Thailand & Unisdr.org, (2015). Terminology - UNISDR. [online] Available at: <http://www.unisdr.org/we/inform/terminology>.

Disaster Risk Management (DRM) and DRM Plan

DRM is the systematic process of using administrative directives, organizations, and operational skills and capacities to implement strategies, policies and improved coping capacities in order to lessen the adverse impacts of the agents of deterioration and damage and the possibility of disaster.

Disaster Risk Management Plan is a document prepared by an authority, sector, organization or enterprise that sets out goals and specific objectives for managing disaster risks together with related actions to accomplish these objectives.

Disaster Risk Management Plans are also sometimes referred to as Disaster Risk Reduction Plans (DRR Plan).

Adapted from:

Abarquez I, Murshed Z. 2004. Field Practitioners' Handbook, Community-based Disaster Risk Management, Thailand & Unisdr.org, (2015). Terminology - UNISDR. [online] Available at: <http://www.unisdr.org/we/inform/terminology>.

Documentation

The recording of information derived from conservation activities in a permanent format

Cool.conserva-tion-us.org, (2015). AIC Definitions of Conservation Terminology. [online] Available at: <http://cool.conserva-tion-us.org/waac/wn/wn18/wn18-2/wn18-202.html>

Documentation refers to the already existing stock of information. As an activity it stands for the systematic collection and archiving of records, in order to preserve them for future reference. It can be said: today's recording is tomorrow's documentation.

Getty Conservation Institute, (2008). Recording, Documentation and Information Management for Historic Places - Guiding Principles. Available at http://www.getty.edu/conservation/publications_resources/pdf_publications/pdf/guiding_principles.pdf

All of the records, written and pictorial, accumulated during the examination and treatment of a cultural property. Where applicable, documentation includes the examination records and report, treatment proposal, owner consent, the treatment records and report, the recommendations for subsequent care, samples taken from the cultural property and relevant correspondence. The purpose of documentation is:

- to record the condition of the cultural property;
- to record information revealed during examination or other conservation activities that assists in the understanding of the cultural property;
- to record the changes to the property due to conservation activities, and the justification for those changes;
- to provide information helpful to future care and treatment of the cultural property;
- to record agreements or understandings between the conservation professional and the owner; and
- to provide documents that can be made available if and when required for legal purposes.

The Canadian Association for Conservation of Cultural Property and of the Canadian Association of Professional Conservators (2000), Code of Ethics and Guidance for Practice <https://cdn.metricmarketing.ca/www.cac-accr.ca/files/pdf/ecode.pdf>

Emergency

A sudden and usually unforeseen event that calls for immediate measures to minimize its adverse consequences.

Internationally agreed glossary of basic terms related to Disaster Management. (1992). [pdf] Geneva:United Nations Department of Humanitarian Affairs. Available at: <http://reliefweb.int/report/world/internationally-agreed-glossary-basic-terms-related-disaster-management>

Evacuation

Evacuation comprises packing, transportation and relocation of cultural objects to another temporary location. It involves systematic documentation and safe handling of objects/items during transfer from one location to another. It should be undertaken only if: the present location is considered to be unsafe; there is an alternate and safer storage area available and

the required logistics are in place to support the operation. This action has legal implications and should be taken after due consultation with the owner(s) of the institution/site.

ICCROM- FAC15 "Framework Document"

Hazard

A dangerous phenomenon, substance, human activity or condition that may cause loss of life, injury or other health impacts, property damage, loss of livelihoods and services, social and economic disruption, or environmental damage.

The hazards of concern to disaster risk reduction as stated in footnote 3 of the Hyogo Framework are "... hazards of natural origin and related environmental and technological hazards and risks." Such hazards arise from a variety of geological, meteorological, hydrological, oceanic, biological, and technological sources, sometimes acting in combination. In technical settings, hazards are described quantitatively by the likely frequency of occurrence of different intensities for different areas, as determined from historical data or scientific analysis.

Unisdr.org, (2015). Terminology - UNISDR. [online] Available at: <http://www.unisdr.org/we/inform/terminology#letter-h>.

Historic/Traditional Building Materials

Materials that are naturally occurring substances used in building industry before the introduction of the 19th and 20th century steel, reinforced concrete, plastic, resins, and artificially extracted fabrics. Stone, wood, clay, are examples of such materials.

Alaa el-Habashi, FAC 2015 resource person for built heritage

Historic/Traditional Building Techniques

They are modes and ways of employing historic/traditional building materials to prepare and assemble into buildings using joineries, tools, and binders developed throughout history prior to the introduction of steam and electrical machineries.

Alaa el-Habashi, FAC 2015 resource person for built heritage

Humanitarian Information Centres (HIC)

A semi-permanent facility established by OCHA in cooperation with other agencies and NGOs during a Complex Emergency that serves as an information and data resource and provides infrastructure and professional services to humanitarian organizations as they implement relief and rehabilitation projects.

Glossary of Humanitarian Terms in relation to the Protection of Civilians in Armed Conflict. (2003). [pdf] New York: Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs Policy Development and Studies Branch. Available at: http://www.colombiassh.org/reh/IMG/pdf_OCHA_Glossary_of_Humanitarian_Terms_POC.pdf

Humanitarian Intervention

While there is no agreed upon international definition of "humanitarian intervention" yet, it is a doctrine generally understood to mean coercive action by States involving the use of

armed force in another State without the consent of its government, with or without authorization from the UN Security Council, for the purpose of preventing or putting to a halt gross and massive violations of human rights or international humanitarian law. The UN's operations in Northern Iraq and Somalia, and NATO's operation in Kosovo have all been termed humanitarian intervention.

Glossary of Humanitarian Terms in relation to the Protection of Civilians in Armed Conflict. (2003). [pdf] New York: Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs Policy Development and Studies Branch. Available at: http://www.colombiassh.org/reh/IMG/pdf_OCHA_Glossary_of_Humanitarian_Terms_POC.pdf

Humanitarian Law

IHL is a set of international rules, established by treaty or custom, which are specifically intended to solve humanitarian problems directly arising from international or non-international armed conflicts. It protects persons and property that are, or may be, affected by an armed conflict and limits the rights of the parties to a conflict to use methods and means of warfare of their choice.

IHL main treaty sources applicable in international armed conflict are the four Geneva Conventions of 1949 and their Additional Protocol I of 1977. The main treaty sources applicable in non international armed conflict are article 3 common to the Geneva Conventions and Additional Protocol II of 1977.

icrc.org, (2015). International Humanitarian Law and International Human Rights Law: Similarities and differences. [online] Available at: <https://www.icrc.org/eng/resources/documents/misc/57jr8l.htm>.

Humanitarian Operations

Operations conducted to relieve human suffering, especially in circumstances where responsible authorities in the area are unable or unwilling to provide adequate service support to civilian populations.

Glossary of Humanitarian Terms in relation to the Protection of Civilians in Armed Conflict. (2003). [pdf] New York: Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs Policy Development and Studies Branch. Available at: http://www.colombiassh.org/reh/IMG/pdf_OCHA_Glossary_of_Humanitarian_Terms_POC.pdf

Human Rights Law

IHRL is a set of international rules, established by treaty or custom, on the basis of which individuals and groups can expect and/or claim certain behavior or benefits from governments.

Human rights are inherent entitlements which belong to every person as a consequence of being human. Numerous non-treaty based principles and guidelines ("soft law") also belong to the body of international human rights standards. IHRL main treaty sources are the International Covenants on Civil and Political Rights and on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (1966), as well as Conventions on Genocide (1948), Racial Discrimination (1965), Discrimination Against Women (1979), Torture (1984) and Rights of the Child (1989). The main regional instruments are the European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights

and Fundamental Freedoms (1950), the American Declaration of the Rights and Duties of Man (1948) and Convention on Human Rights (1969), and the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights (1981).

While IHL and IHRL have historically had a separate development, recent treaties include provisions from both bodies of law. Examples are the Convention on the Rights of the Child, its Optional Protocol on the participation of Children in Armed Conflict, and the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court.

icrc.org, (2015). International Humanitarian Law and International Human Rights Law: Similarities and differences. [online] Available at: <https://www.icrc.org/eng/resources/documents/misc/57jr8l.htm>.

Instability

A situation in which the parties perceive one another as enemies and maintain deterrent military capabilities, although armed force is not deployed. The threat of violence is absent or only sporadic. A balance of power may discourage aggression, but crisis and war are still possible. On the conflict curve, instability is located between peace and violent conflict.

Glossary.usip.org, (2015). Instability | Glossary of Terms for Conflict Management and Peacebuilding. [online] Available at: <http://glossary.usip.org/resource/instability>

International Armed Conflict

International humanitarian law distinguishes between international and non-international armed conflict. International armed conflicts are those in which at least two States are involved.

What is International Humanitarian Law?. (2004). [pdf] International Committee of the Red Cross. Available at: https://www.icrc.org/eng/assets/files/other/what_is_ihl.pdf

The term Internationalized armed conflict includes war between two internal factions both of which are backed by different States; direct hostilities between two foreign States that militarily intervene in an internal armed conflict in support of opposing sides; and war involving a foreign intervention in support of an insurgent group fighting against an established government.

D. Schindler, The different Types of Armed Conflicts According to the Geneva Conventions and Protocols, RCADI, Vol. 163, 1979-II.

Mediation

The intervention in a conflict of an acceptable third party who has limited or no authoritative decision-making power, who assists the involved parties to voluntarily reach a mutually acceptable settlement of the issues in dispute.

Beyondintractability.org, (2015). Mediation | Beyond Intractability. [online] Available at: <http://www.beyondintractability.org/essay/mediation/?nid=1291>

S. Fisher, D. Ibrahim, J. Ludin et al, eds. (2011) Working with Conflict: Skills and Strategies for Action, London: Zed Books

Mitigation

The elimination or reduction of the frequency, magnitude, or severity of exposure to risks, or minimization of the potential impact of a threat or warning.

BusinessDictionary.com, (2015). What is mitigation? definition and meaning. [online] Available at: <http://www.businessdictionary.com/definition/mitigation.html>

Negotiation

A joint-decision making process in which parties, with initially opposing positions and conflicting interests, arrive at a mutually beneficial and satisfactory agreement. It normally includes exchanges with problem-solving as well as bargaining and the exchange of concessions with the use of competitive tactics.

Beyondintractability.org, (2015). Mediation | Beyond Intractability. [online] Available at: <http://www.beyondintractability.org/essay/mediation/?nid=1291>

S. Fisher, D. Ibrahim, J. Ludin et al, eds. (2011) Working with Conflict: Skills and Strategies for Action, London: Zed Books]

Non-International Armed Conflict

Non international armed conflicts are those restricted to the territory of a single State, involving either regular armed forces fighting groups of armed dissidents, or armed groups fighting each other. The armed confrontation must reach a minimum level of intensity and the parties involved in the conflict must show a minimum of organisation.

What is International Humanitarian Law?. (2004). [pdf] International Committee of the Red Cross. Available at: https://www.icrc.org/eng/assets/files/other/what_is_ihl.pdf

Non state actors

Non-state actors are individuals or organizations that have powerful economic, political or social power and are able to influence at a national and sometimes international level but do not belong to or allied themselves to any particular country or state.

According to Pearlman and Cunningham, non-state actors are defined as “an organized political actor not directly connected to the state but pursuing aims that affect vital state interests”

Pearlman, Wendy; & Cunningham, Kathleen Gallagher (2012) Nonstate Actors, Fragmentation, and Conflict Processes, Journal of Conflict Resolution 56(1): 3–15

Peace Support Operations

The doctrine developed by the UK military is termed Peace Support Operations and is a broad spectrum definition designed to provide a framework for the coherent coordination of activities ranging from traditional or classical peacekeeping to peace enforcement operations, and including political objectives such as conflict prevention, peacemaking and post-conflict peace building. It is concluded that the objectives of a PSO will generally relate

to the establishment of a secure, stable and self-sustaining environment for the local population.

However, while the military aspects of these objectives are relatively easy to define, the attainment of the political end-state is the main measurement of success. This will require the mission's greatest effort to be switched from the PSO force to the peace building activities of the civilian components of the mission. There is a need, therefore, to develop a close dialogue between military peacekeepers and those engaged in the theory and practice of conflict resolution and post-conflict peace building.

Wilkinson, Philip Sharpening the Weapons of Peace: Peace Support Operations and Complex Emergencies.

INTERNATIONAL PEACEKEEPING, vol. 7, no. 1, Spring 2000, p. 63-79.

Preparedness

The knowledge and capacities developed by governments, professional response and recovery organizations, communities and individuals to effectively anticipate, respond to, and recover from, the impacts of likely, imminent or current hazard events or conditions.

Preparedness action is carried out within the context of disaster risk management and aims to build the capacities needed to efficiently manage all types of emergencies and achieve orderly transitions from response through to sustained recovery. Preparedness is based on a sound analysis of disaster risks and good linkages with early warning systems, and includes such activities as contingency planning, stockpiling of equipment and supplies, the development of arrangements for coordination, evacuation and public information, and associated training and field exercises. These must be supported by formal institutional, legal and budgetary capacities. The related term “readiness” describes the ability to quickly and appropriately respond when required.

Unisdr.org, (2015). Terminology - UNISDR. [online] Available at:

<http://www.unisdr.org/we/inform/terminology#letter-p>

Preventive Care

The mitigation of deterioration and damage to cultural property through the formulation and implementation of policies and procedures for the following: appropriate environmental conditions; handling and maintenance procedures for storage, exhibition, packing, transport, and use; integrated pest management; emergency preparedness and response; and reformatting/duplication

Cool.conservation-us.org, (2015). AIC Definitions of Conservation Terminology. [online] Available at:

<http://cool.conservation-us.org/waac/wn/wn18/wn18-2/wn18-202.html>

Recovery

The restoration, and improvement where appropriate, of facilities, livelihoods and living conditions of disaster-affected communities, including efforts to reduce disaster risk factors. Comment: The recovery task of rehabilitation and reconstruction begins soon after the emergency phase has ended, and should be based on pre-existing strategies and policies

that facilitate clear institutional responsibilities for recovery action and enable public participation. Recovery programmes, coupled with the heightened public awareness and engagement after a disaster, afford a valuable opportunity to develop and implement disaster risk reduction measures and to apply the “build back better” principle.

Unisdr.org, (2015). Terminology - UNISDR. [online] Available at: <http://www.unisdr.org/we/inform/terminology#letter-r>

Resilience

The ability of a system, community or society exposed to hazards to resist, absorb, accommodate to and recover from the effects of a hazard in a timely and efficient manner, including through the preservation and restoration of its essential basic structures and functions.

Unisdr.org, (2015). Terminology - UNISDR. [online] Available at: <http://www.unisdr.org/we/inform/terminology#letter-r>

Risk

The chance of something happening that will have an impact upon objectives. Risk is thus the combination of the probability of an event and its negative consequences on the cultural heritage.

Adapted from:

Abarquez I, Murshed Z. 2004. Field Practitioners' Handbook, Community-based Disaster Risk Management, Thailand & Unisdr.org, (2015). Terminology - UNISDR. [online] Available at: <http://www.unisdr.org/we/inform/terminology>.

Risk Assessment

An informed judgment based on a methodology to determine the nature and extent of risk to cultural heritage by analyzing potential agents of deterioration and damage and evaluating existing conditions of vulnerability that together could potentially harm exposed people, property, services, livelihoods and the environment on which they depend and the corresponding heritage values.

Adapted from:

Abarquez I, Murshed Z. 2004. Field Practitioners' Handbook, Community-based Disaster Risk Management, Thailand & Unisdr.org, (2015). Terminology - UNISDR. [online] Available at: <http://www.unisdr.org/we/inform/terminology>.

Risk Transfer

The process of formally or informally shifting the financial consequences of particular risks from one party to another whereby a household, community, enterprise or state authority will obtain resources from the other party after a disaster occurs, in exchange for ongoing or compensatory social or financial benefits provided to that other party. Insurance is a well-known form of risk transfer, where coverage of a risk is obtained from an insurer in exchange for ongoing premiums paid to the insurer. Risk transfer can occur informally within family and community networks where there are reciprocal expectations of mutual aid by

means of gifts or credit, as well as formally where governments, insurers, multi-lateral banks and other large risk-bearing entities establish mechanisms to help cope with losses in major events. Such mechanisms include insurance and re-insurance contracts, catastrophe bonds, contingent credit facilities and reserve funds, where the costs are covered by premiums, investor contributions, interest rates and past savings, respectively.

Unisdr.org, (2015). Terminology - UNISDR. [online] Available at: <http://www.unisdr.org/we/inform/terminology#letter-r>

Salvage

The act of saving goods or property that were in danger of damage or destruction

Merriam-webster.com, (2015). Definition of Salvage. [online] Available at: <http://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/salvage>.

An important step in the care and treatment of damaged collections during a disaster response. It involves stabilizing the environment and assessing damage, as well as conducting preservation measures on the objects in order to protect them from further damage.

Adapted from: Heritage Preservation, National Task Force on Emergency Response. Emergency Response and Salvage Wheel. Washington, D.C.: The Task Force, 1997. Available at <https://www.heritagepreservation.org/catalog/Wheel1.htm>

Systematic investigations, often partial, precipitated by development pressure or the need to rescue remains prior to their destruction. Based on the premise that some work is better than none, salvage archaeology is the main source of archaeological information in areas where remains are constantly under threat.

Darvill, T (2008). The Concise Oxford Dictionary of Archaeology

Salvage usually implies careful retrieval of objects or building parts from any wreckage, building collapse or an otherwise contaminated environment such as a flooded area. It involves documentation of the location from where objects/building parts were recovered. In case of a partial or full collapse of a historic building, salvage includes sorting of rubble, wooden members or stones or bricks that could be used for the reconstruction. Salvage is usually accompanied by triage and stabilization.

Framework document, FAC 2016

Scaffolding

Temporary structures used to support people and materials during the construction or repair of buildings.

Alaa el-Habashi, FAC 2015 resource person for built heritage

Shoring

Is the process of supporting a building, or sections of a building with shores (props) that deviate buildings loads that lost equilibrium to be safely transferred to the ground without

affecting the existing assemblage of building parts and systems. Shoring may be vertical, angled or horizontal.

Alaa el-Habashi, FAC 2015 resource person for built heritage

Stabilization

Action to render an unsafe, damaged, or deteriorated property stable while retaining its present form. Treatment action taken to increase the stability or durability of an object when preventive conservation measures fail to decrease its rate of deterioration to an acceptable level or when it has deteriorated so far that its existence is jeopardized.

National Park Service, (2015). CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT GUIDELINE. [online] Available at: http://www.cr.nps.gov/history/online_books/nps28/28appena.htm

Process of intervention which may be used as an interim measure on a severely deteriorated building or may involve the long-term consolidation of a structure.

The Heritage Canada Foundation - Preservation Strategy No.3, 1983.

In situ stabilization/treatment procedures intended to maintain the integrity and to minimize deterioration of cultural property in its original position.

Adapted from:

Darvill, T (2008). The Concise Oxford Dictionary of Archaeology. & AIC Definitions of Conservation terminology (2015). Available at :

<http://www.conservation-us.org/about-conservation/related-organizations/definitions#>

Treatment of an object or its environment in a manner intended to reduce the probability or rate of deterioration and probability of damage

<http://cool.conservation-us.org/byorg/spnhc/spnhc1.html>

Stakeholder

A stakeholder is any person, group, organisation or institution that has an interest in an activity, project or programme. This includes intended beneficiaries and intermediaries, winners and losers, and those involved or excluded from the decision making process.

An introduction to Multi Agency Planning using the Logical Framework Approach Term (2015), [pdf], University of Wolverhampton, 0 – 19+ Partnership and the Centre for International Development and Training (CIDT). Available at: <http://www.wlv.ac.uk/media/wlv/pdf/cidt-article5.pdf>

Triage

Medical definition that can be applied to collections:

“Triage means to sort or choose. It is a process used to determine the urgency or need for emergency care based on the assessment findings. The initial assessment of the patient involves a systematic process that recognizes life-threatening conditions, identifies injuries and determines priorities of care. It uses critical thinking to make a decision on acuity. Triage nurses do not make diagnoses, but use nursing and medical knowledge to classify patients so

that a patient with a more serious condition is seen before one whose condition is less serious. A triage assessment is expected to be a quick and accurate assessment of a patient's needs in order to make a professional judgment as to whether the needs are emergent, urgent or non urgent."

*Duhaime, L. (2015). Triage Legal Definition. [online] Duhaime.org. Available at: <http://www.duhaime.org/LegalDictionary/T/Triage.aspx>
References: Latin v. Hospital for Sick Children, 2007 CanLII 34 (ON SC)*

Triage is a system of prioritization that takes into account degree of damage, vulnerability of the object to other potential sources of damage, and value(s) associated with it provided they are clearly defined. However, defining values is inherently complex and in most emergency situations, some value definition should be carried out during the on-site survey.

Framework document, FAC 2016

United Nations Civil-Military Coordination (UN-CIMIC)

Provides the interface between the military component of a UN peace operation and the political, humanitarian, developmental, human rights, and rule-of-law components of the mission, as well as many other external partners in the larger peacebuilding system.

UN Civil-Military Coordination (UN-CIMIC). [online] Peaceopstraining.org. Available at: <http://www.peaceopstraining.org/courses/un-civil-military-coordination-un-cimic/>

Vulnerability

The characteristics and circumstances of a movable and immovable cultural heritage that make it susceptible to the damaging effects of the agents of deterioration and damage.

*Adapted from:
Abarquez I, Murshed Z. 2004. Field Practitioners' Handbook, Community-based Disaster Risk Management, Thailand & Unisdr.org, (2015). Terminology - UNISDR. [online] Available at: <http://www.unisdr.org/we/inform/terminology>.*

War

- A state of armed conflict between different countries or different groups within a country: Japan declared war on Germany the two countries were at war for the next eight years
- A state of competition or hostility between different people or groups: she was at war with her parents [count noun]: a price war among tour operators
- A sustained campaign against an undesirable situation or activity: the authorities are waging war against smuggling; a war on drugs

Oxforddictionaries.com, (2015). war - definition of war in English from the Oxford dictionary. [online] Available at: http://www.oxforddictionaries.com/definition/english/war#m_en_gb0937420