RISING FROM THE DEPTHS

GCRF — Global Challenges Research Fund

Raising awareness of Marine Cultural Heritage in East Africa to create sustainable social, economic and cultural benefits

**May 24th
Roehampton, London**

Schedule

10.00	Participants arrive / coffee
10.30	Introduction to the Rising from the Depths Network
12.30-1.30	Networking lunch
1.30	Discussion of expertise and scope of the challenge
2.30	Interdisciplinary working groups and developing projects
3.40	Coffee break
4.00	Outline proposals and next steps
5.00	Finish

Agenda 2030

"We are resolved to free the human race from the tyranny of poverty and want and to heal and secure our planet."

"We are determined to take the bold and transformative steps which are urgently needed to shift the world onto a sustainable and resilient path."
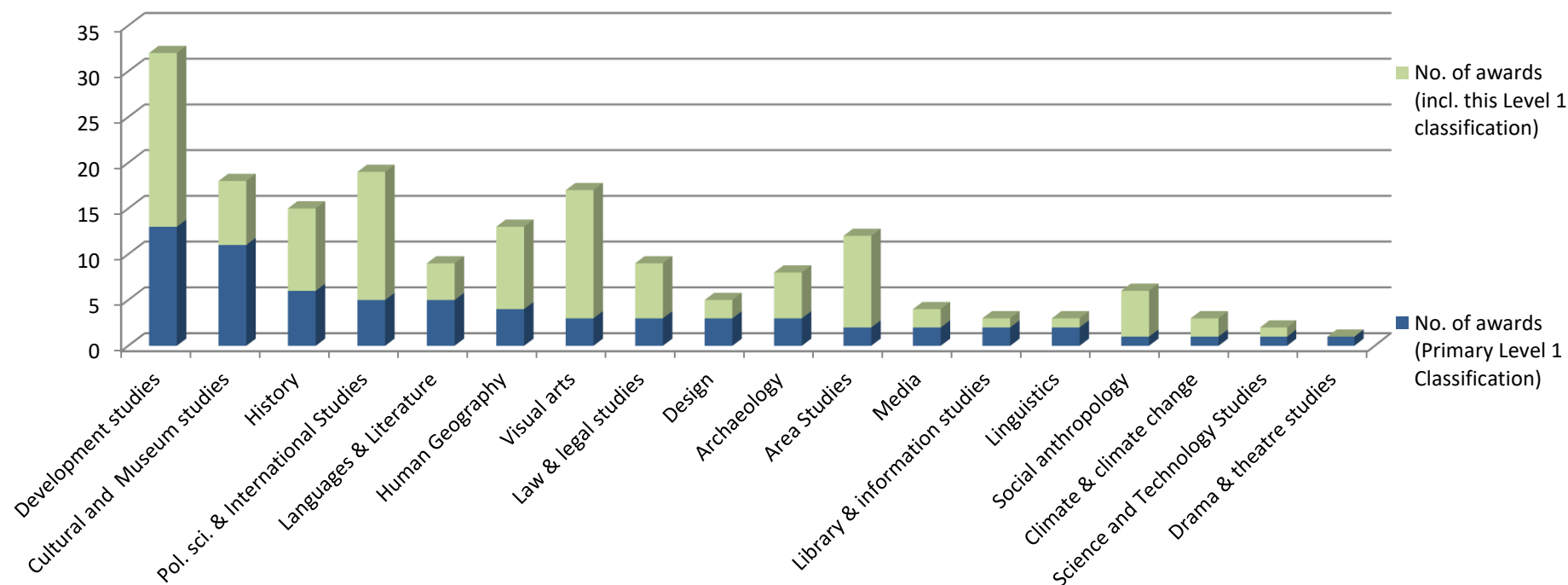

Launched September 2015

17 Sustainable Development Goals and 169 targets
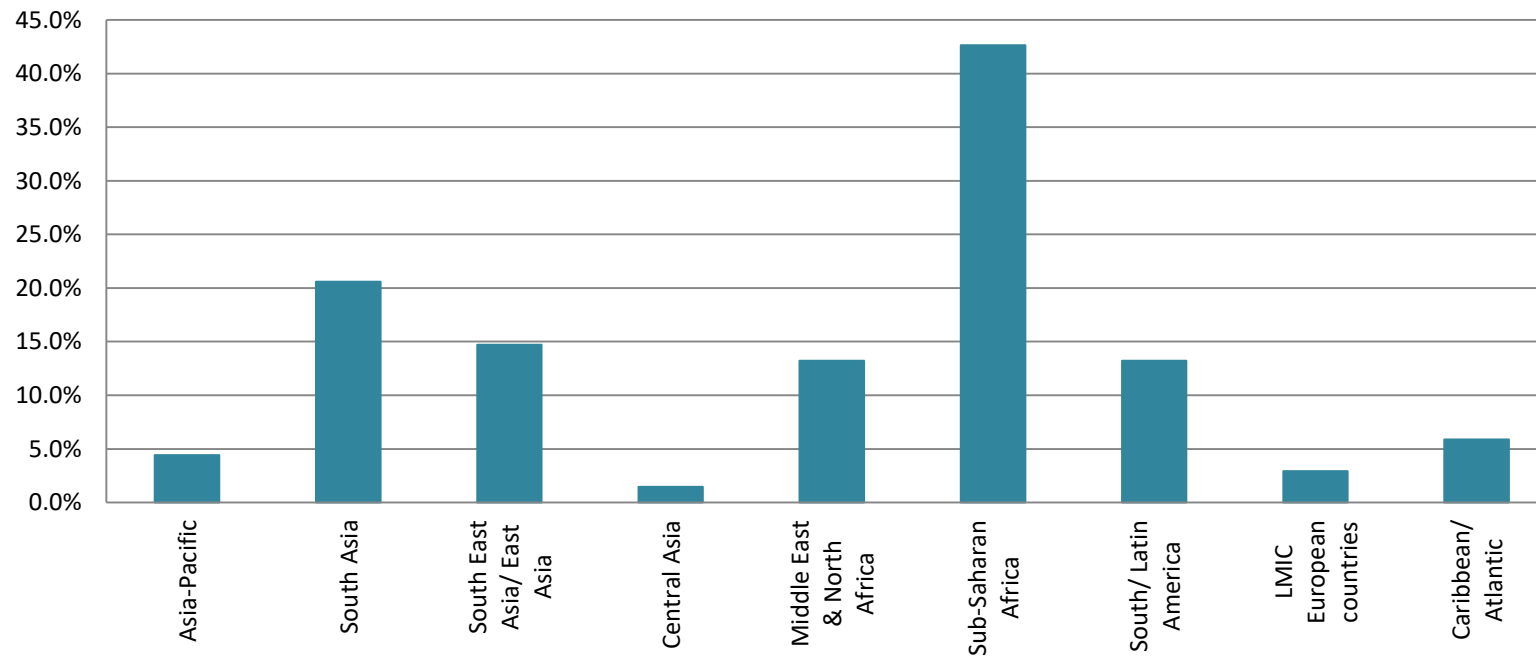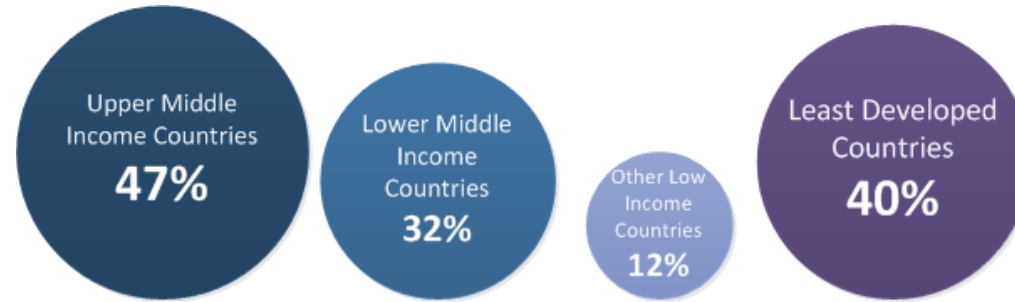
AHRC's GCRF Portfolio – Disciplinary Spread

AHRC's GCRF Portfolio – Regional Spread

Area-Focused Network Plus Awards

1) *The Antislavery Knowledge Network: community-led strategies for creative and heritage-based interventions in Sub-Saharan Africa*

2) *Changing the Story: building inclusive civil societies with, and for, young people in five post-conflict countries*

3) *Deepening democracy in extremely politically fragile countries: networking for historical, cultural and arts research on Parliaments and people*

4) *Rising from the Depths Network: utilising marine cultural heritage in East Africa to help develop sustainable social, economic and cultural benefits*

5) *The Nahrein Network: new ancient history research for education in Iraq and its neighbours*

Rising from the Depths

Utilising Marine Cultural Heritage in East Africa
to help develop sustainable social, economic and
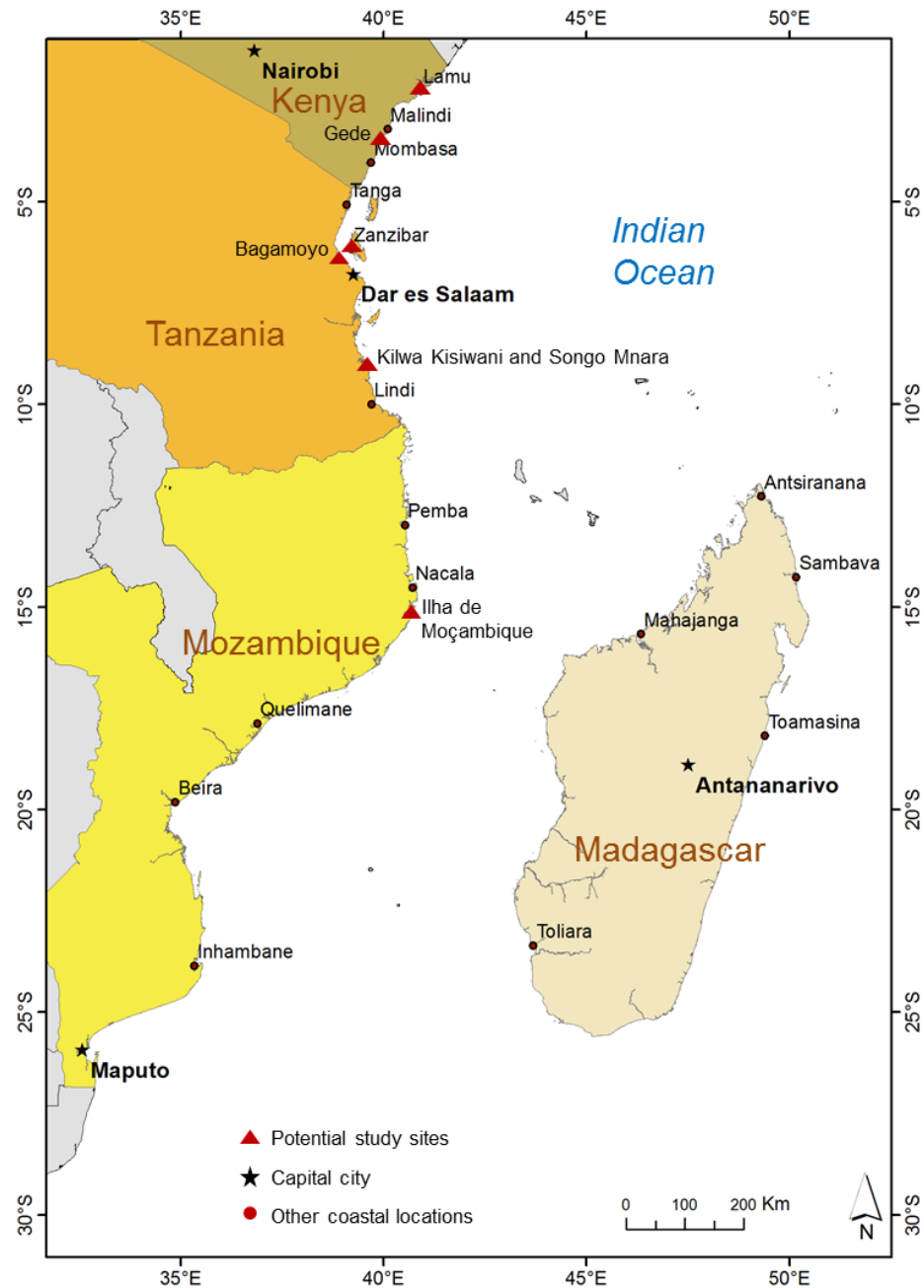cultural benefits

Marine Cultural Heritage

All past human action in the marine and coastal environment

Tangible remains such as submerged marine sites, coastal settlements, maritime ecologies, geology

Intangible components
such as cultural practices, artistic and linguistic expressions, local skills, traditional and historical knowledge

Waterfront of 19th-century Zanzibar town

Island of Mozambique World Heritage Site

Undocumented shipwreck

Coral-built 'stonetown' of the 14th century at Gede, Kenya

Harbour for beaching craft at 7th-century Unguja Ukuu, Zanzibar

Portuguese (and later Omani) fort of the 16th century at Kilwa Kisiwani

Fishing Communities in Mozambique

Traditional East African *dhow*

Collecting shellfish, Mafia Island

Pillar tomb of the 11th century at Chwaka, Pemba

Marine and coastal zone challenges

Offshore gas extraction, Tanzania

Coastal erosion, Kenya

Crude oil pipeline, Kenya

Bagamoyo Super Port Plans, Tanzania

Lamu Port Development, Kenya

Lamu UNESCO World Heritage Site

Lamu - proposed port development

'There can be no doubt that a project of this scale cannot help but have profound negative impacts on the heritage.' UNESCO 2015

Local response:
"the project has denied us our livelihood"
"the port will destroy our heritage"

Local people protest the port development plans

Nosy Vé/Anakao, Madagasgar – 7th March 2018

Value of Arts and Humanities Approaches

Supporting collaboration – Interdisciplinarity

Institution	PI/CoI	AHRC Funded	Institution Funded	Research Area and methods
University of Nottingham	Henderson (PI)	1 PDRA	1 PhD 40K Fund	Marine and Coastal Archaeology / Methodology
University of Nottingham	La Chimia		1 PhD	Law / Aid and Development
University of Roehampton London	Marvin	1 PDRA	4 PhD	Anthropology / Intangible Heritage
Bournemouth University	Esteves	1 PDRA	1 PhD	Coastal Management / Climate Change
Ulster University	Breen		1 PhD	Marine Archaeology / Environmental Science
University of York	Wynne-Jones		1 PhD	Community Archaeology / Material Culture
Uppsala Universitet	Lane		1 PhD	Biocultural Heritage / Heritage Tourism
Universidade Eduardo Mondlane	Macamo			Heritage Studies and Policy

Building collaboration

East Africa Advisory Board

Dr Solange Macamo, Eduardo Mondlane, Mozambique
Dr Ibrahim Busolo, Pwani University, Kenya
Dr Emmanuel Kessy, University of Dar es Salaam, Tanzania
Dr Chantal Radimilahy, University of Antananarivo, Madagascar

UK Advisory Board

Dr Nicole Boivin, Max Plank Institute; Prof. Annie Coombs, Birkbeck;
Prof. Sir Barry Cunliffe, Oxford; Prof. John Mack, East Anglia

Supporting collaboration – Partners and Networks

Year 1-3 – Project calls and commissioning:

August 2018: First calls (6 to 18 months)

People and the Sea (led by UNESCO)

Year 4 (2020/21), Strand 3 - Project synthesis and legacy: consolidation and delivery of outputs

Zanzibar Film Festival showcase; Sep 2021 ODA Arts Projects Showcase (British Museum, London); Final international scientific hosted by UNESCO, Paris HQ.

www.risingfromthedepths.com

Rising from the Depths Legacy and Success

1. Raising awareness and protection of the MCH in East Africa

2. East Africa MCH Usable Past platform

3. Outcomes of Innovation Projects – sustainable activities

4. Substantial cohort of next generation researchers

5. Academic impact in terms of work in MCH

6. Methodologies

7. Policy impact through UNESCO

Strand 1 – Scoping

Strand 2 - July/August 2018: First calls (6 to 18 months)

It is likely that three to four large scale **100K** projects will be commissioned alongside a range of smaller **10-20K** and **30-50K** projects.

People, Time and the Sea (led by UNESCO)

A ring-fenced fund of £100 K to support community-led arts projects of up 5 to £20 K (6 months duration). This strand of activity will specifically support the interpretation and visualisation of research results to enable community appreciation of their heritage.

Year 4 (2020/21), Strand 3 - Project synthesis and legacy: consolidation and delivery of outputs

POLICY

UNESCO International

Sustainable & Ethical Development

Development Aid

Heritage

Human Rights Access to Heritage

Kaleidoscopio

Kenyan Fisheries

UNESCO Local

World Monuments Fund

SDG 1,3 4, 13, 14

Fishing

SDG9

SDG 5

MCH USABLE PAST

SDG 16 & 17

SDG 11.4

Identity

Offshore & Coastal Infrastructure

British Museum

INDUSTRY

Coastal Management

WIOMSA *EcoAfrica*

Nautical Archaeological Society

Education

Society for Underwater Technology

Zavora Lab

BIEA

COMMUNITY

Heritage Tourism

People, Time and the Sea

Sustainable Economies and Societies

Community

Engagement:

Local communities across East Africa are struggling to retain their sense of community and cultural identities as society undergoes rapid change associated with globalisation, development and disparity. These changes are contributing to their lack of 'voice' in important economic and cultural decisions affecting their lives and often undermining the intrinsic sustainability of these groups. Cultural heritage plays a vital role in redressing this, supporting individuals and communities to convey identities and values, foster social inclusion and sense of belonging.

Education:

The project will promote free and lifelong access to education resources through the establishment of a of an **East Africa MCH Usable Past** online platform. The platform will be open source and free to access (through the UNESCO website) and will promote a better understanding of MCH to better inform the future. All of the projects funded by the network will contribute data and educational resources for the platform. One of the key issues facing MCH is that of visibility especially in terms of the submerged resource which is unique in that the vast majority of people have never seen it. As a result, and in direct contrast to terrestrial heritage, few communities are aware of the historical context or value of MCH.

Skills, storytelling and museums:

We would like to explore local methods of engagement and storytelling to reach communities which so far have had little opportunity to engage with their heritage. It is one thing to recognise that access to cultural heritage is a right but being able to exercise that right is another issue and we are fully aware that there are complex social and economic barriers to particular communities being able to engage with heritage.

Policy

Aid and Management Strategies:

MCH is not currently part of the international, national or local development policy landscape, leading to environmental degradation and economic under use. What are the benefits of including MCH in development aid and private investment agreements in an East Africa context - both in terms of right to access, and the obligation to protect MCH?

Developmental aid and investment policies, as well as cultural heritage and coastal management approaches, need to avoid violations of the economic, social and cultural rights of vulnerable communities if they are to be successful. Development projects should be integrated and coherent with the past and present history of the local communities they impact upon - inclusive of the needs, expectations, and challenges faced by all groups within the those communities (including all genders and minority groups). In coastal developments an awareness of MCH can play an important role in issues related to identity and sense of place as well as providing usable data how to better prevent and manage environmental risks.
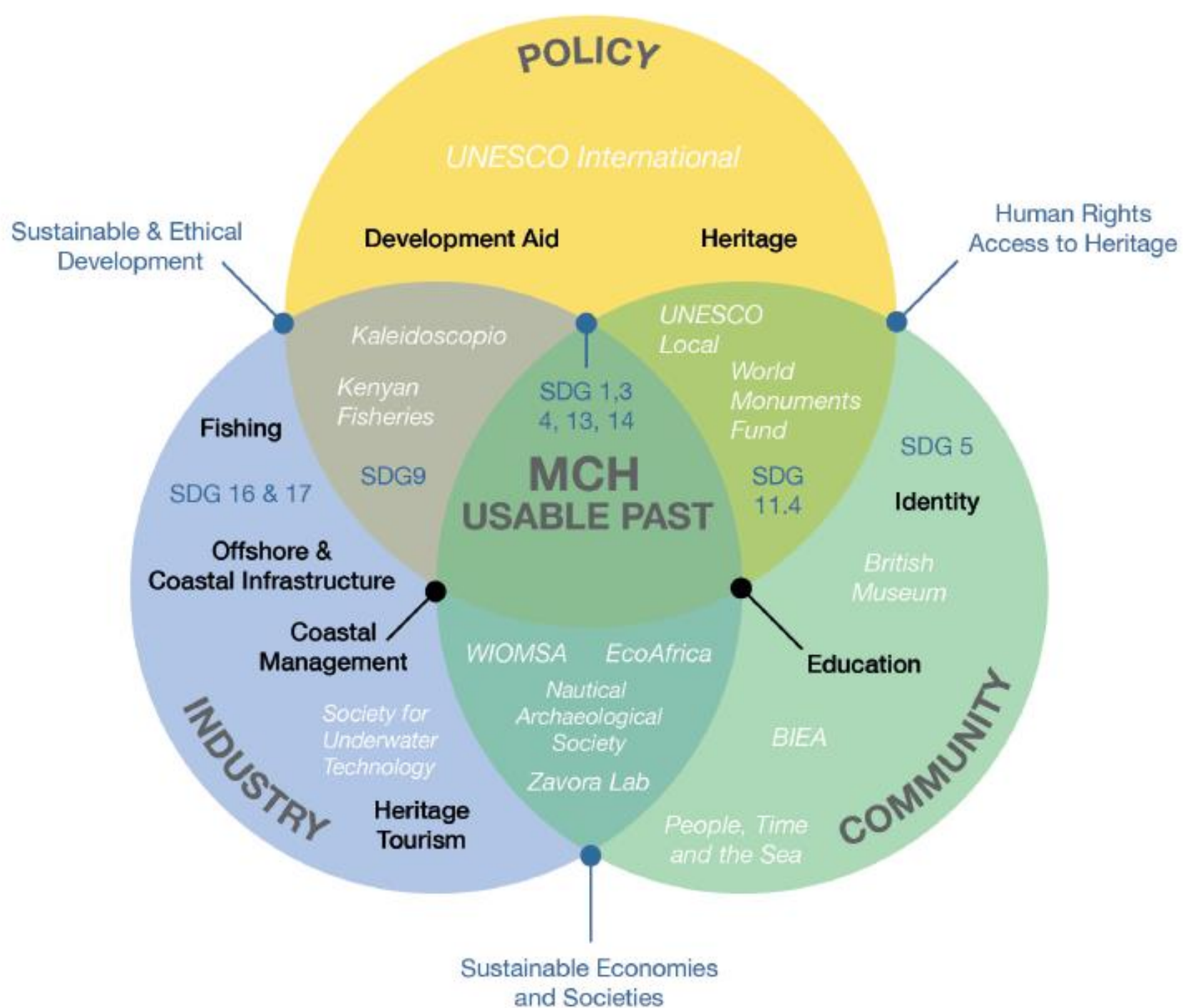
Heritage protection:

How far do national and international heritage policies in each country consider or protect MCH. By taking a more holistic view of MCH (coastal and submerged) we aim to underscore the economic potential of the resource and encourage Kenya, Tanzania and Mozambique to follow Madagascar and ratify the Convention.

Industry

Offshore oil and gas extraction is a growth industry in East Africa, a key part of regional economic growth plans, and focus of significant amounts of overseas aid. Despite this, knowledge of MCH as an economic and cultural resource is missing from debates about the sustainable development of coastal and marine environments. MCH can:

- Provide a deep time perspective through data sets relating to sea level change and human responses to climatic change over millennia resulting in stronger coastal resilience planning and the development of integrated Coastal Zone Management plans that will protect EA communities and their associated heritage and environmental assets.

- Stimulate growth in heritage tourism. At present MCH is not part of strategies aimed at developing the sustainable tourist industry in coastal East Africa, which focuses entirely on natural resources like wildlife and coral reefs.

- Contribute to job creation in professional archaeology as infrastructure and development projects driven by national economic targets increase.

- Contribute to growth in supply chain and derivative industries related to heritage through access to the open-source data (i.e. creative industries and museums in the region, museum installations and electronic publishing companies, and other content-based creative industries).

- *Fishing industry:* As fishing practices become unsustainable, finding new sources of income for coastal communities is an emerging priority.

POLICY

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Development Aid   Heritage

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Local*

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Fisheries*

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SDG 1,3
4, 13, 14

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**MCH
USABLE PAST**

SDG
11.4

Identity

Offshore &
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*British
Museum*

Coastal
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WIOMSA   *EcoAfrica*

Education

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Technology*

*Nautical
Archaeological
Society*

Zavora Lab

BIEA

INDUSTRY

Heritage
Tourism

*People, Time
and the Sea*

COMMUNITY

Sustainable Economies
and Societies

Project Teams

Different teams will have different make ups depending on the project design. Inter-disciplinary.

We can directly fund activity in the region – anything over 30K needs to have an academic AHRC eligible UK-based Co-I or PI.

In country partners

All projects should strive towards equal partnership – this means in-country partners should take a lead on project design and help co-create research questions and aims. Steering committees and project teams should have equal in-country participation and representation.

Post-doctoral researchers

The AHRC are keen to see projects run by ECRs – with PDRAs being given encouragement to take kep positions and lead projects (training the next generation).

Outputs and impact

Emphasis on demonstrating results and impact. A management structure to focus on meeting the main development goal of the project – not all projects will work and reporting on 'failures' or rather problems is just as important as sharing success stories – create a methodology for working in a development environment AND makes sure the same mistakes are not repeated.

Desire to quantify change – econometrics doesn't really work in the heritage sector – time scale (3-4 years – 6-18 month projects) – we need to help devise alternative forms of metric and quantification of impact.

Central idea that 'small is beautiful' - whatever our long term ambitions are, initial success will depend on close attention to particular issues on the ground – achievable projects – something where we can quickly show some positive benefit culturally, socially and economically – sustainability (follow on funding for successful projects). Role of the network in helping identify funds.