

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

Project of the Governments of the ASEAN Countries:  
Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines,  
Singapore and Thailand

PROJECT DOCUMENT

Title : Conservation of Cultural Property  
Number : RAS/85/025/B/01/13  
Duration : 3 years -  
Primary function : Direct Training Project  
Sector : Culture (15)  
UNDP Class and Code: Cultural Preservation (1510)  
Government  
Implementing Agency: National Museums of the ASEAN Countries  
Regional  
Implementing Agency: Committee on Culture and Information (COCI)  
Executing Agency : United Nations Educational, Scientific and  
Cultural Organization (UNESCO)  
Estimated starting  
date : 1986  
UNDP inputs : US\$ 470,919  
(US dollars)

Signed

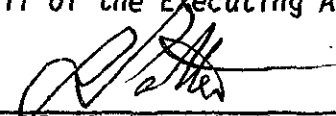


on behalf of the ASEAN

Date: 13 JUN 1986

  
on behalf of the Executing Agency

Date: 13/06/86

  
on behalf of the United Nations  
Development Programme

Date: 13 June 1986

PART I : Legal Context

This Project Document shall be the instrument referred to in Article I, paragraph one of the assistance agreement between the Governments of the Philippines and Singapore and the United Nations Development Programme signed by the parties on 21 July 1977 and 11 March 1975, respectively.

This Project Document shall be the instrument (therein referred to as a Plan of Operation) envisaged in Article I, paragraph two, of the agreement among the Governments of Indonesia, Malaysia and Thailand and the United Nations Development Programme concerning assistance under the special fund sector of the United Nations Development Programme, signed by the parties on 7 October 1960, 25 July 1961 and 4 June 1960, respectively.

PART II. THE PROJECT

II A. Development Objectives

The overall improvement of museological standards in the ASEAN countries with the particular aims of: 1) raising the level of the conservation of cultural property to a professional level; and 2) promoting the establishment of a network of conservation laboratories, each specializing in different fields of conservation (these will be available to all ASEAN countries).

## II B. Immediate Objectives

The level of conservation of cultural property in ASEAN countries is in general only at a very basic level. If the cultural heritage of these countries is to be preserved then the standard of conservation needs to be raised. The conservation of cultural property, in particular of collections housed in museums and galleries, is a complex task. It invites an understanding of the method and materials of construction of objects, and their use in a cultural context. Then the causes and mechanisms of deterioration have to be studied followed by the processes necessary to conserve (clean and stabilize) or restore (repair of damage and replacement of missing parts) the objects. In western countries the conservation of cultural property is a profession equal to that of any other museum profession such as a curator, archaeologist, anthropologist, historian or scientist. This is evidenced by the fact that in North America, for example, conservation can only be studied academically at Master's Degree level, following the completion of a first degree majoring in both the arts and sciences.

In order to develop the conservation of cultural property in ASEAN countries towards this professional level, a training programme is required. Each National Museum in the ASEAN countries has responsibility for different types of collection. Although all cover ethnographic objects, some National Museums also have responsibility for natural history and archaeology, while others include paintings. Of further significance is that some museums have responsibility for the conservation of historic buildings, monuments and sites.

Each National Museum also has different levels of conservation, including staff, facilities and equipment. A few conservators have gained formal tertiary conservation qualifications, however, the majority have only been trained through short courses such as those run by SPAFA (SEAMEO Project in Archaeology and Fine

Arts), ICCROM (International Centre for Conservation, Rome) and at NRLC (National Research Laboratory for Conservation of Cultural Property, Lucknow, India). This all means that a flexible approach to conservation training is necessary.

Where conservators already have tertiary qualifications, particularly in conservation or the sciences, plus a number of years of experience in conservation, then it is probable that a one year training programme, probably by attachment to an established overseas conservation laboratory, in a specialized area of conservation would be sufficient to raise the standard of the conservator to a professional level in the area. On the other hand, conservation staff without these qualifications and experience will need to be trained academically at tertiary level, hopefully in a conservation training programme, in order to achieve the desired standard. There are unfortunately very few training courses of only one year's duration. There are more of two and three years' duration, both providing formal tertiary qualifications in conservation.

A further alternative is to bring in an international conservation consultant for a period of at least one year. The consultant would be able to provide both general and specialist training in conservation, and would also be able to train a number of conservators in the National Museum, at least one of which would be at advanced level.

The costs for the consultant would be much higher than those required to send a trainee overseas, and it is expected that the budget allocation would allow either two persons for one year each, one person for 2 years, or one consultant for one year for each ASEAN country.

Within the budget allocation, one or two conservators from each ASEAN country should be selected for conservation training as mentioned above. Depending on the qualifications and experience of the conservator, this training would be for 1 or 2 years' duration. Alternatively an appropriate international consultant could be invited. The area of conservation training would be selected to compliment expertise already available in each country, but in particular will lead to the development of centres of conservation specialization which will be a nuclear for co-operation in ASEAN. It must be emphasized that these centres of specialization can only be developed by the correct level and duration of training as described above.

A survey of the conservation staff and facilities in ASEAN countries has revealed the following areas of conservation specialization that are currently available. Added to this are those areas of expertise that are currently lacking and which are of major concern to the National Museum involved.

<u>Country</u>	<u>Conservation Specialization available</u>	<u>Conservation Specialization Required</u>
Brunei	Ethnographic objects (in particular organic materials) available in 1987	1. Archaeological (including metals) 2. Natural History
Indonesia	Stone (Through Dept. of Archaeological Survey)	1. Textiles 2. Wood
Malaysia	Textiles Natural History (Taxidermy)	1. Wood 2. Maritime Archaeology

<u>Country</u>	<u>Conservation Specialization available</u>	<u>Conservation Specializa- tion Required</u>
Philippines	-	1. Maritime Archaeology 2. Paintings/Natural History
Singapore	-	1. Ethnographic (includ- ing ceramics and glass) 2. Paintings
Thailand	Bronze	1. Stone 2. Art on paper

It will be seen that once the new areas of specialization when developed are coupled with the existing ones, a network of conservation centres will be established throughout ASEAN covering a wide range of conservation expertise. Each centre would offer advice and conservation training to other countries, however, practical conservation work for other countries would only be carried out under special circumstances. In this case the country requiring assistance would either pay for the work to be carried out or provide a conservator and materials who would then treat the object under the supervision of the specialist conservation centres.

Each conservation centre would also carry out conservation in other areas depending on the requirements of its collections. The network of specialized conservation laboratories would be of benefit, not only to ASEAN, but also to other countries in S.E. Asia and the Pacific.

At the same time as conservation staff are being trained overseas, expert advice is required by each National Museum on the conservation requirements of its collections and the development of conservation in each country. Two international conservation experts should be invited, each covering three countries each. As there are conservators in each National Museum sufficiently trained to work with the consultant, this could be carried out during the three year period.

In each ASEAN country the consultant would be required to carry out:

1. A study of the condition of collections and their conservation requirements including storage, transport and exhibition. These should be conducted in collaboration with the National Museum staff and should last for approximately 2 weeks for each country.
2. Conducting training courses and seminars on :
  - (a) Preventive conservation (including the damage and control caused by light, temperature and relative humidity, insects, mould, air pollution and handling) which would be for all National Museum staff (including the Director), and would last for 1 week
  - (b) A second week on basic conservation techniques, mainly directed towards conservation staff. The subject matter would depend on the requirements of each National Museum, but would have to be arranged so that one consultant could cover three different countries.

These consultancies will provide a description of the condition of each National Museum Collection and the conservation requirements; train all museum staff in the principles and practice of preventive conservation thereby increasing on an awareness of

conservation which will benefit the collections; and finally provide details of the equipment and facilities required to enable each conservation laboratory to be able to professionally conserve the museum collections (possibly the basis for a future UNDP Project).

At the conclusion of the project there should be a meeting organized by COCI of all Heads of Conservation of the ASEAN National Museums, with representatives from UNESCO and UNDP. This meeting will evaluate the project, make recommendations for the future development of conservation, and in particular will establish procedures for communication and cooperation between ASEAN countries resulting from the creation of the network of specialized conservation laboratories.

Participants:

1. Conservation Training:

One or two National Museum conservators per country, trained for a period of two or one year respectively. Alternatively, one conservator trained for one year by a visiting conservation consultant

2. Visit by conservation consultant for one month per ASEAN country:

Museum Conservator, weeks 1-2

All Museum Staff, week 3

All Museum Conservators, week 4

3. Meeting of Heads of ASEAN Conservation Centres.

Heads of Conservation Laboratories of each ASEAN country plus one additional representative from each museum, who would normally be a conservator who had undergone



conservation training. There would also be representatives from UNESCO, UNDP and COCI.

#### II C. Special Considerations

Museum staff selected for conservation training, particularly overseas, should ideally have studied science at secondary level of education and also be competent in spoken and written English. Normally, conservators currently employed in a National Museum will be selected for training as they already have some experience/ability in conservation and understand the museum profession. They will also be guaranteed employment on completion of their training. After training, the conservators would be expected to remain with the museum for a period at least equivalent to that of their training programme.

It is also important that each National Museum recognizes the conservation training received by staff, and develops within the Museum a structure of employment at the appropriate level. Professionally trained conservators should where possible have equivalent status and pay as the curators, archaeologists, anthropologists, archivists and other museum professional. This is necessary to ensure conservation is accepted as a profession. It is not merely a low level technical service to the curators but an equal museum discipline.

#### II D. Background and Justification

ASEAN is a region with a rich cultural heritage and it has a population of a multi-racial background. Immense collection of cultural property depicting the culture of the various ethnic groups which inhabit the ASEAN Region can be found in ASEAN in the museum and private collection around the world. ASEAN is also a region with a long history and in most cases a common legacy.

Unfortunately, ASEAN countries experience climatic conditions which are not conducive to the preservation of cultural property. These include extremes of temperature and relative humidity, high light level, the problem of mould growth, insects, rodents, air pollution, not to mention the damage caused by man. Conservation problems are more acute in ASEAN countries than in temperate climate countries. To these problems can be added the savages of time, war and neglect which are accentuated by the general tendency by governments to place the conservation of cultural property at a low priority regarding the allocation of fund. The property which forms the basis for the cultural heritage of ASEAN countries cannot be replaced. It is deteriorating slowly but surely, and unless steps are taken to halt this process the current generation will be held responsible for the loss of this cultural heritage.

An important component of the total preservation of cultural heritage is the conservation of the collection and objects comprising this heritage. This makes the provision of stable environments, control of light and air pollution and the irradiation of insects and mould, for objects in storage, use as an exhibition. The lack of professionally trained conservation staff with well equipped conservation laboratories is the basic problem facing ASEAN countries attempting to preserve their cultural heritage. The provision of the same, i.e. conservation training, is the major aim of this Project.

Europe, North America, Australia and particularly UNESCO have recognized these problems for sometime and have developed conservation training programmes, expertise and laboratories. Conservation is recognized as a profession, equal to any other in the museum, and the training courses have been developed accordingly. However, it has taken a number of years for this level of conservation to be reached (in Australia there were few conservators

12 years ago compared with over 200 today), but what is important is the aim to develop conservation at a professional level to ensure that cultural property receives the best care that is possible.

The proposed Project is the first step towards developing conservation to a professional level in ASEAN countries. It will enable those conservators who already have basic training to receive further specialized training, and other with no training to gain 1 or 2 years of a formal training course. In time this will provide a number of professional conservators in each ASEAN country who will then train junior staff on the basics of conservation with a view to them being trained further in the future.

Of particular significance is the proposal that each ASEAN country develops one or two areas of conservation specialization. Cultural property in the National Museums is vast and varied, covering metal, textiles, glass and ceramics, ethnograph, archaeological and natural science collections, visual art, stone and wood etc. There is no way that each National Museum can be expert in the conservation of all of its collections, however, through the development of the proposed network of specialist conservation centres, each country would be able to draw on specialist help and training when necessary. This will require a high degree of communication and co-operation between ASEAN countries if the project is to be successful.

#### II E. Outputs

1. At least one professionally trained conservator in each ASEAN country which will ensure the future development of conservation.
2. The establishment of a network of specialist conservation centres offering advice and training to other ASEAN countries.

3. The development of communication and co-operation between ASEAN countries in the conservation of cultural property.
4. Long-term consultation and communication with conservation experts from other nations leading to a transfer of knowledge and technology ensuring that the most up-to-date information is available for the conservation of cultural property.
5. The establishment of conservation at a professional level will improve the condition of collections, particularly those exhibitions, which will pave the way for future international exchange of exhibitions, which will ultimately increase museum visitor attendance and promote tourism.

II F. Activities

1. Training of ASEAN conservators in conservation training institutions or in conservation centres, for example, in Europe, U.S.A., Japan, India, Canada or Australia. (1-2 years).
2. Group Training-Workshop  
Conservation consultants on cultural property required to assist in conducting conservation development requirements in each ASEAN country, and to conduct basic conservation training course one month per country.

II G. Inputs

1. ASEAN

For the three phases of the Project, ASEAN National Museum would be expected to provide:

- (a) Conservation Training - identify a staff member or appoint a new person for conservation training; provide a salary during training; allow time off for training; guarantee employment on the completion of training.
- (b) Visits of Consultants - allow staff time to attend workshops; provide basic facilities such as laboratory space; assist consultant with arrangements of visit and workshops.
- (c) Meeting of Headed ASEAN Conservation Laboratories - allow staff (2 per museum) time to attend meeting of the Heads of Conservation of ASEAN National Museum.
- (d) Employment of conservators - following training, to employ conservators at a level within the museum according to their level of training and experience.

## 2. UNDP

### 2.1 Conservation Training

Within the budget allocation, provide for the training of conservators in each ASEAN country to a professional level and in a specialized field of conservation by either :

- (a) sending two conservators per country for one year conservation training by attachment to a recognized conservation laboratory, or where possible by attending a formal conservation training course of one year.

- (b) sending one conservator for a two-year formal training course to a conservation training institution. It should be noted that in Australia such courses commence in February, and trainees should, if possible, commence in 1986. European and American courses normally commence in October. Urgent action is therefore needed concerning a decision on the project and its implementation to allow trainees to commence in February 1986, if this is appropriate: OR,
- (c) by bringing in a specialist conservation consultant from overseas to train museum conservators, at least one of which would specialize in that particular field.

Although subject to further consideration and possible change, each ASEAN National Museum has identified staff suitable for conservation training, and also the areas of specialization required. These are listed below with suggested places where the training might be carried out.

#### Brunei

A conservator has received one year of theoretical conservation training at the University of London Institute of Archaeology. She requires practical experience to complete the training. Either:

- (a) Apply for status for the one year course and then complete in 2 years a Bachelor's Degree in Conservation either at the same institution; at the Canberra College of Advanced Education, Australia; or University College, Cardiff, U.K.

- (b) Work for two years at the Division of Historic Sites, Parks. Canada; Candian Conservation Institute, Canada; or Tokyo National Research Institute of Cultural Properties, Japan.

Output: Conservator trained in archaeological conservation, particularly metals.

#### Indonesia

Have a number of staff with basic conservation training, also senior staff member with specialist knowledge in textiles. Would prefer an experienced textile conservator to visit Jakarta for one year to provide general textile conservation training for all museum staff, and then select one member for in-depth training with the view to the person receiving further training in the future. UNESCO would be requested to advise on suitable candidates for the consultancy.

Output: Museum staff trained in basic course of textile collection. One conservator trained in textile conservation.

#### Malaysia

Have a number of conservation staff with 'A' level and a number of years of conservation experience. Would like training in the conservation of wooden objects and in maritime archaeological conservation.

- (a) Attachment of museum conservator to Pasific Regional Conservation Centre, Hawaii, or other appropriate conservation laboratory in Japan, U.S.A., Canada or Europe, for one year.

- (b) Attachment of museum conservator to Dept. of Materials Conservation, W.A. Maritime Museum, Perth, Western Australia for one year.

Output: One conservator trained in conservation of wooden objects.

One conservator trained in conservation of maritime archaeological objects.

### Philippines

Have a number of conservation staff trained in chemical engineering, chemistry and medical technology, plus conservation experience. Would like a two-year training course in Maritime archaeological conservation, or one year in this field plus training in natural history conservation.

- (a) Send conservator to W.A. Institute of Technology for one year course in Maritime Archaeology, followed by one year at the W.A. Museum Department of Materials Conservation.
- (b) Send conservator to W.A. Museum Department of Materials Conservation for one year. Send a second conservator to the Natural History Museum, London; Royal Ontario Museum, Canada; or Smithsonian Institute, Washington, for one year's training in the conservation of natural history collections.

Output: One conservator trained in maritime archaeological conservation for two years, or  
One conservator trained in maritime archaeological conservation one year,  
plus one conservator trained in natural history conservation for one year.



### Singapore

Have a conservator with nine years of experience. Would like her trained in ethnographic conservation, although covering a wide range of materials would include ceramics and glass. This can be done through the two-year Associate Diploma in Conservation of Cultural Materials at the Canberra College of Advanced Education, Australia.

Output: Conservator<sup>ss</sup> trained at Associate Diploma level in conservation of ethnographic collection.

### Thailand

Have 6 scientists on staff, all with at least a tertiary qualification in science. Would like training in stone conservation and in conservation of art on paper (as distinct from archives conservation).

- (a) Send conservator to ICCROM for six-month course in architectural conservation followed by further training in Rome for a total of one year.
- (b) Attachment of conservator to major international conservation laboratory specializing in conservation of works of art on paper, e.g. British Museum; National Gallery, London, etc.

Output: One conservator trained in conservation of stone for one year,  
One conservator trained in conservation of art on paper for one year.

It should be noted here that the conservation training institutions and laboratories and also the selection of consultants recommended for training of ASEAN conservators are only examples. Once the Project has been accepted, this matter should be taken up between

UNESCO and the ASEAN National Museums. Further advice on suitable training institutions and laboratories would be available from ICCROM.

In all forms of conservation training it is important that the trainee gains basic and specialized knowledge in the theory and practice of conservation. It is also important to gain experience with the types of objects and problems typical of the home museum. It is therefore recommended that museums make available objects for the conservation to work on during their training programmes.

## 2.2 Visit of International Consultants

International conservation consultants (discussed in II B) will be required to spend one month in each of three ASEAN countries. They will advise on the detailed work plan and the conservation requirements of the collections, determine conservation facilities (e.g. laboratory equipment and supplies) and run two conservation workshops, one on preventive conservation, the other on a special subject matter to be decided by the museum, and also prepare a draft of the follow-up project document.

UNESCO, ICOM (International Council of Museums) and ICCROM will be consulted for the selection of candidates for these two positions.

## 2.3 In-Service Training - Meeting of Heads of ASEAN Conservation Laboratories

At the completion of the project, funding is required to enable a meeting to be held of the Heads of the ASEAN Conservation Laboratories, along with UNESCO, UNDP and COCI representatives. At the meeting there will also be an additional representative from each country who has completed one of the training programmes. The meeting will evaluate the project, prepare proposal for the further development of conservation and also for co-operation and communication between ASEAN Conservation Centres.

## II.H Preparation of a Work Plan

A detailed Work Plan for the implementation of the project will be prepared by the leader of the international consultant assigned to the project by the Executing Agency, in consultation with the Government and the Regional Implementation Agencies. This will be done at the start of the project and brought forward periodically. The agreed upon Work Plan will be attached to the Project Document as Annex II and will be considered as part of that document.

The general Work Plan is as follows:

Year 1: Training of six conservators (one from each ASEAN  
(1986) country) in either one year programme or the first year of a two-year formal conservation course (see Section II G.2). With the assistance of UNESCO, each National Museum (apart from the Philippines) will immediately identify the staff member(s) selected for conservation training, determine the type and level of training required, and also determine the training institution or conservation laboratory where the training will be carried out. This information will be submitted to UNESCO and UNDP through COCI. Advice of suitable conservation institutions and laboratories is available from ICCROM. Similarly, recommendations on a suitable candidate for the textile consultant required for the Philippine National Museum will be provided.

Year 2: Training of two further conservation, and continual  
(1987) training for three conservation (the consultant for the Philippines taking up the two-year allocation). Again, each National Museum is expected to provide

information as described in the first year of the project for submission to UNESCO and UNDP through COCI. Provision of a three-month conservation consultant to cover three countries. He is to determine the conservation requirements of each museum and run conservation workshops.

Year 3: A three-month conservation consultant shall assess the  
(1988) conservation requirements of each museum and run conservation workshops as within the previous year. At the end of the third year, a Group Training - Meeting of Heads of ASEAN Conservation Laboratories plus conservation trainees will be held with representatives of UNESCO, UNDP and COCI to evaluate the Project and to prepare proposals for the future development of conservation in ASEAN.

II.I. Framework for Effective Participation of National and International Staff in the Project.

1. Each ASEAN National Museum will select its trainees and the institution or conservation laboratory to which they are to be sent, based on the level and form of training required (see Section II G.2) and the academic qualifications and experience of the trainee.

Where trainees are sent to a formal training course the academic entry requirements will need to be established. If the trainee does not meet these requirements then the museum concerned must request that a special case is made to allow admission of the trainee to the institution.

Conservation training, either through a formal course or by attachment to a conservation laboratory must take into account the conservation requirements of the collections in each ASEAN country. It is important that ASEAN

conservation work on objects from their own museum or from their own country (if already held by the training organization).

2. The short-term conservation consultants (one-month in each country) will work in collaboration with each National Museum, and in particular with the Head of the Conservation Laboratory. In addition to running conservation training programmes they will also provide reports on the conservation requirements of the collections, advice on preventive conservation and storage and exhibition of collection, and where requested advice on the design of museums (particular problem in Indonesia).
3. At the conclusion of the Project, In-Service Training - Meeting of Heads of ASEAN Conservation Laboratories and trainees will be held together with representatives of UNESCO, UNDP and COCI to evaluate the project and prepare proposal for the future development of conservation in ASEAN.

#### II.J. Development Support Communication

Through the running of short courses by the visiting consultants for all museum staff (hopefully including the director) this will provide conservation throughout the museum profession, leading to a better understanding of what causes damage to collection and how this can be controlled. This will ultimately increase the standard of caring for museum collection and hence the level of preservation of cultural property throughout ASEAN.

II K. Institutional Framework

UNESCO as the Executing Agency, in coordination with the National Commission for UNESCO of each ASEAN country, will provide assistance with locating suitable institutions or conservation laboratories for training ASEAN conservators. They will also seek and recommend candidates for the short and long-term consultancies. In addition, they will provide general expertise and co-operate in the implementation of the Project through COCI.

The National Museum in each ASEAN country will act as the Government Implementing Agency, selecting staff for training, assisting consultants and providing facilities for workshops.

An important objective of the Project is to develop communication and co-operation between the ASEAN Conservation Laboratories. When they have developed a specialized conservation centre, this network, which will be quite unique in the conservation world, will need input from all ASEAN countries if it is to succeed. The meeting of Heads of ASEAN Conservation Laboratories will be the first step towards achieving this goal.

II L. Prior Obligations and Pre-requisites

Not applicable.

Future UNDP Assistance

The meeting of the Heads of ASEAN Conservation Laboratories at the end of the Project will determine the future requirements for the development of conservation in ASEAN. However, there are a number of projects that should be recorded as being in need of support.

## 1. Establishment of Conservation Facilities

Although each ASEAN National Museum has a conservation laboratory, none are properly equipped as regards space, services, equipment, supplies and conservation literature to carry out conservation work to the level required. At the end of the Project a number of conservators trained in a specialized field of conservation will return to their home country to establish the specialized conservation centres which will service all ASEAN countries. Without adequate laboratory facilities, supplies and literature, this will not be possible, and one of the basic aims of the Project could be in jeopardy. The consultants visiting each country will provide details of the equipment, facilities, materials and literature required for each laboratory. It is therefore recommended that a subsequent UNDP Project should be for funds to equip conservation laboratory in each ASEAN country to a level to which they can be established as specialist conservation centres.

An estimate of the cost to equip the conservation laboratory of the new museum building for the National Museum of Brunei has been made at approximately US\$ 40,000. This assumes that the museum will provide adequate space, services, table work, benches, cupboards, fume cupboards and also an annual supply of consumable materials.

## 2. Further Training in Conservation

Advantage should still be made of the basic conservation courses already offered through SPAFA, ICCROM and NRLC in India. However in time ASEAN should look to developing its own conservation courses.

Consideration should also be given to providing more advanced conservation training at tertiary level. The aim should be to get at least two conservators from each country trained to this level within the next five years. This will then provide a firm basis for the development of conservation in each country.

3. Training in other areas of conservation

As mentioned earlier in the proposal, each national Museum has different types of collection and different areas of responsibility. Two areas of conservation that have not been covered in the proposed Project are the conservation of archival material and fine art, in particular painting. Most museums contain an archival collection and some (Thailand, Singapore, Indonesia, Philippines) are also responsible for paintings. Other countries have separate art galleries.

The original Project proposal included the conservation of archival material, which is at this time probably better developed than museum collection in ASEAN countries. This is still in urgent need of attention, as is the requirement for the training of painting conservation, and these should be the subjects of future proposals to UNDP to enable every aspect of the conservation of cultural property to be adequately and effectively developed.

4. Supply of Conservation Chemicals and Materials

A number of conservation laboratories have a lot of problems in acquiring conservation chemicals and materials. Many are not available in ASEAN, and if purchased from abroad either take a long time to arrive, one experience or the requirements for minimum quantity order makes purchase impossible. This question should be addressed by the meeting of Heads of ASEAN Conservation Laboratories as it may be possible to pool resources, purchase in bulk for



redistribution, investigate local alternatives etc. Simply a complete list of materials and their sources used by ASEAN Conservation Laboratories would be a good start in this area.

5. Development of Conservation Research

In order to assist in finding appropriate conservation materials and to develop conservation technique necessary to tackle problem unique to collection in ASEAN countries, it is necessary for conservation research to be developed. At least two countries are investigating this possibility, i.e. by establishing a small conservation laboratory attached to a local University. This would allow the resources of the University to be used in tackling these problems which can only be solved with sophisticated analytical equipment. If and when developed, these research centres would hopefully join the network of specialist conservation centres.

6. Development of Conservation on an International Basis

In addition to developing conservation in ASEAN countries, it is important that there is close communication with the international conservation profession. This will lead to exchange of experts, information and in general promote the development of conservation.

Of particular significance is that in 1987, the ICOM (International Council of Museum) Committee for Conservation is holding its 8th Triennial Meeting in Sydney, Australia. The organizers of the Meeting wish to use this opportunity to promote the collection of S.E. Asia and the Pacific and also their conservation problems. For this purpose a special plenary session has been set aside, and speakers will be invited from countries in the Region to present papers.

The Meeting itself is in fact the opportunity for 26 different Working Groups to get together covering all aspects of conservation. There would therefore be something of interest for every ASEAN conservator. The Meeting takes place from 6-11 September 1987, in Sydney and the participation of ASEAN conservators is considered essential.

In addition to the ICOM Committee for Conservation Meeting, there will be other associated workshops and meetings of interest.

1. Conservation of wet organic archaeological material - Perth, Western Australia.
2. Conservation of Aboriginal Rock Art.
3. Alternative Methods of Environmental Control for Small Museums. (This will be the climax of a three-year project to provide alternatives to air conditioning for controlling the environments of small museums, and hopefully will result in the production of a design manual. This subject should be of great interest to ASEAN).

National Museum and Governments and ASEAN are therefore urged to allocate funds to enable a strong ASEAN delegation to attend these conferences and workshops.

The Regional Conservation Centre in Canberra (sponsored by UNESCO), following conservation surveys carried out in S.E. Asia (1983) and the Pacific (1985) has produced a draft document with proposals for the development of conservation in S.E. Asia and the Pacific. This will now require revision in light of this Proposal. It is hoped that ASEAN conservators will see themselves as part of a wide network of conservation and assist the Regional Conservation Centre with its plans to develop conservation in the Region.

PART III. SCHEDULE OF MONITORING, EVALUATION AND REPORTS

III A. Tripartite Monitoring Reviews, Technical Reviews:

The project will be subject to periodic review (annually) in accordance with the policies and procedures established by UNDP for monitoring project and programme implementation.

III B. Evaluation:

The project will be subject to evaluation, in accordance with the policies and procedures established for this purpose by UNDP. The organization, terms of reference and timing of the evaluation will be decided by consultation between ASEAN, UNESCO, the ASEAN National Museums and UNDP. It will however take into account the findings of the proposed meeting of Heads of ASEAN conservation laboratories.

III C. Progress and Terminal Reports:

The Trainees, the consultant assigned to the Project, along with the In-Service Training - Meeting of Heads of ASEAN Conservation Laboratories, will prepare individual reports and also a Terminal Report for submission to ASEAN, UNESCO and UNDP through the National Museums and COCI, in accordance with the rules and procedures of UNDP at the time of implementation of the Project.

PART IV. BUDGET

Budgeting of UNDP contributions.

Budget covering the UNDP contributions is summarized in Annex I of this document.

**PROJECT BUDGET COVERING UNDP CONTRIBUTION**  
(in US Dollars)

Country : ASEAN Countries  
Project Number : RAS/85/025/B/01/13  
Project Title : Conservation of Cultural Property

		TOTAL		1985		1986		1987		1988	
		p/m	\$	p/m	\$	p/m	\$	p/m	\$	p/m	\$
10.	PROJECT PERSONNEL										
11	Experts										
11-41	International Consultants	9.0	61,979	1.0	7,519	1.0	7,000	3.0	20,000	4.0	27,460
11-99	Sub-Total	9.0	61,979	1.0	7,519	1.0	7,000	3.0	20,000	4.0	27,460
16	Missions		2,100						2,100		
18	Adjustments against Prior Year(s)		0		0		0		0		0
19	Component Total		64,079		7,519		7,000		22,100		27,460
30.	TRAINING										
31	Individual Fellowships	144.0	366,000	0	0	24	59,100	72	180,600	48	126,300
32	Group Training		18,000		0		0		9,000		9,000
33	In-Service Training		15,840		0		0		0		15,840
38	Adjustments against Prior Year(s)		0		0		0		0		0
39	Component Total		399,840		0		59,100		189,600		151,140
50.	MISCELLANEOUS										
51	Operation & Maintenance of Equipment		0								
52	Reporting Costs		2,000								2,000
53	Sundries		5,000		0		1,500		1,500		2,000
58	Adjustments against Prior Year(s)		0		0		0		0		0
59	Component Total		7,000		0		1,500		1,500		4,000
999.	UNDP Total Contribution		470,919		7,519		67,600		213,200		182,600

**DRAFT DETAILED WORK PLAN**

Country : ASEAN Countries  
Project No. : RAS/85/025  
Project Title : Conservation of Cultural Property

Activities		1986												1987												1988																							
		J	J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D																	
1.	International consultant Detailed Work Plan Draft Follow-up Project Group Training-Workshop Evaluation Report	H												BRU INS SIN												MAL PHI THA												H											
2.	International fellowships (m/m x number) Evaluation Report	12 m/m x 6 (BRU/INS/MAL/PHI/SIN/THA)												12 m/m x 2 (BRU/THA)												12 m/m x 4 (INS/MAL/PHI/SIN)												H											
3.	In-Service Training - Meeting of Heads Evaluation Report																																																
4.	Terminal Report																																																
Remarks																										Framework Draft												Finalize											