



19 April 2011

Haiti

Making Culture
a Motor for
Reconstruction



United Nations
Educational, Scientific and
Cultural Organization

'Join UNESCO in forging a sustainable future for Haiti through culture.'

A widespread movement of solidarity was born the day after the 2010 earthquake in Haiti. It is time now to transform this momentum into sustainable partnerships and lasting commitments for the country to undertake the long and challenging task of reconstruction.

Playing a central role in Haitian life both economically and socially, culture is a pillar of strength and hope for all of its people. All parts of cultural life were hard hit by the earthquake.

UNESCO responded quickly, working with the authorities and local communities to ensure the continuity and revitalization of cultural life. The Haitian authorities confirmed the importance of culture by recognizing it as key component of the social pillar of the Action Plan for National Recovery and Development for Haiti. From the first days, UNESCO established close working relations with all actors in order to take emergency action. These efforts prevented further damage. They provided much-needed psycho-social relief. They have laid the foundations also for a participatory process that is essential for the development of long-term rehabilitation in the culture sector.

UNESCO's Executive Board established an International Coordination Committee for the Safeguarding of the Haitian Cultural Heritage (ICC) in response to the national authorities' call for the Organization to play a coordinating role with all actors in the field of culture and to bring all of its expertise and experience to bear. At its first plenary session in July 2010, the ICC adopted Recommendations that provided a roadmap for programmes for action that have been elaborated with a number of national and international partners.

Exemplary acts of solidarity among the Haitian people lie at the heart of our efforts to give culture a more prominent role in the reconstruction process. In this brochure, you will find detailed information about the programmes for action proposed from the cultural angle. They cover all of our fields of expertise. All of them are guided by the goal to assist Haiti rebuilding a free and vibrant society for all Haitians, by improving the material and social conditions for artists, creators, institutions and communities, by protecting and reinvigorating heritage spaces, by coordinating and raising awareness of valuable cultural resources, by building up sustainable infrastructures, and by fostering creativity through education.

Our cooperation will also deepen our partnerships with the Interim Haiti Recovery Commission, civil society, the United Nations family and other national and international agencies.

I appeal to the generosity and commitment of our bilateral and multilateral partners in supporting UNESCO's action for Haiti. The fate of this country is our shared responsibility. I have put all my energy and conviction into this action since last January.

I invite you to join me in this vital challenge.



Irina Bokova
Director-General of UNESCO

FOREWORD

by Irina Bokova



Michaëlle Jean
UNESCO Special Envoy to Haiti

'I know of no place, of no land but Haiti, where culture takes such a deep meaning. Art in this country never ceased for a moment being the supreme value, the space where life and hope, light and dignity can be reconquered.'

For decades upon decades upon centuries that count among the darkest this Caribbean land ever had to endure, which can only be called a human calamity of the greatest proportions – and I refer here to the ordeal, to the bottomless pit of utter denial of humanity inflicted for more than three centuries upon generations of men, women and children subjected to slavery – imagination was the only means of survival and resistance. Deprived and dispossessed, everything taken away from them – their languages, their names, their history, reduced to mere commodity and beasts of burden – these people had to resort to a most unconquerable creative force to bring themselves back to life, and be born again.

So they could speak to their own and power their emancipation, they had to hammer out a new language : creole. In defiance of all of the masters' prohibitions, they never stopped reconstituting their own signifiers and meaning, inventing new ones, bringing back to memory all from which they were uprooted, their wealth of culture, their rituals, their sacred songs, the dances, the rhythms of their ancestors.

These words, these images, these shapes and writings that journeyed through time in all their colourful glory and remain plentiful to this day emerged from an urgency to fight off the forces of darkness, to outsmart calamity. They speak ever so singularly to a condition. They tell a story. They bear witness to memory. They speak to the dream, to the struggle for freedom, and to the deep roots of an identity.

Art thus remains a requirement, an essential resource for the Haitian people. This hasn't changed today, under a state of emergency and the devastation from which the country must now recover. Haitian women and men tell us that culture is a potent lever for building and rebuilding, for founding and refounding, that each construction site must take this need into account for citizenship to be better grounded, for strengthening the sense of belonging that underlies the country's social and economic development.

In all its forms, material and immaterial, tangible and intangible, culture serves to mobilize. Culture is a driving force that gathers and builds, one the Haitian people knows how to use, as only they can.

Haitian women and men are adamant that, in a thousand and one ways, rebuilding efforts must show their people's colours, allow their whole heritage to be preserved, restore and rehabilitate the aesthetics of a beautiful, vernacular architecture that speaks to their history and their pride. They dream of building open, friendly, public spaces in keeping with the searing intensity of their own modes of expression, their capacity to invent, to make, to innovate. Here they see many learning opportunities, both formal and informal, prospects for jobs and work, for youth, especially.

Culture is no less demanding than justice, security, good governance, institution building, access to quality education for all, land use planning, reforestation and environmental protection, tourism development, or the safeguarding and development of heritage site: nothing must be left to chance, or left aside.

UNESCO needs the help of Haiti's philanthropist friends and partners to join and support these projects that will allow the country to be reborn in all its strength, its shapes, and its beauty.

by Michaëlle Jean

Why ‘culture’ as an integral part of the recovery in Haiti?

Culture plays a central role in the lives of Haitians. Colourful and lively traditions, vibrant arts and crafts sectors and a wide variety of heritage structures are witness to how much the culture sector is alive and part of Haitian life. This multi-

coloured and joyful cultural scene has repeatedly been set against the much darker realities of life in the devastated country since 12 January 2010. The images we saw the very day after the earthquake, of paintings and handicrafts being sold in the debris-filled streets, are a striking example of this. While there rests no doubt that the recovery has been strenuous, the colourful cultural heritage continues to provide relief and a way to escape from daily realities. This is why, UNESCO continues to build on this positive power of culture, because it contributes to economic development but also because it gives meaning and value to identity and the continuity of human societies.

Culture has an important role in the collective memory of people and is a fundamental part of Haiti’s social cohesion. Images of thousands of people praying on top of the rubble of collapsed churches were among the first to go around the world, and were a symbol for the way in which culture brings people together. For millions of displaced people and disrupted communities and families, cultural events, such as the annual carnival, are a genuine moment of joy, with music, dance, celebration, costumes and fantastic masks reflecting Haiti’s rich and colourful cultural traditions and crafts.

The culture sector is also a key element of the country’s economic development, with one in ten Haitians earning a living as an artisan. It is a sector that creates jobs and generates income. Tourism changes perspectives and is motivated by both the discovery of nature and by the physical (monuments) and intangible (art, crafts and entertainment) manifestations of the cultural heritage of a society. Haiti’s main cultural sites, such as the historic centre of Jacmel placed on the Tentative List for UNESCO World Heritage (2004), and the National History Park – Citadel, Sans Souci, Ramiers, inscribed on the World Heritage List (1982), offer the best options for the development of sustainable tourism.

To emphasize the significance of culture both socially and economically, the Haitian authorities have included an entire chapter on the subject in their ‘Action Plan for National Recovery and Development of Haiti’, thereby demanding the inclusion of culture as an integral part and transversal force for the recovery process.

It is within this spirit that UNESCO, side by side with the Haitian government, has immediately supported the integration of culture in the reconstruction strategies, which envisage to move beyond the emergency actions and move towards a sustainable reconstruction.



UNESCO’s Culture Sector Response: Achievements and next steps

When the earthquake hit Haiti on 12 January 2010, UNESCO acted immediately to provide assistance to the Haitian people and their government. Over the past year, UNESCO has funded and supported activities that strengthen governance and contribute to institutional development, and has assisted the Haitian authorities and the culture sector with emergency actions providing for the most essential needs of the sector.

Building on prior experiences, UNESCO’s Executive Board established the International Coordination Committee (ICC) for the Safeguarding of Haitian Cultural Heritage in April 2010. Comprised of 10 independent experts, including 3 Haitian members, the role of the ICC has the mission to coordinate all interventions in the field of culture and to mobilize resources for this purpose.

At the same time, the Organisation has given its support to various initiatives. International warnings were issued to prevent the illicit trafficking of art, and cooperation with the international forces ensured the guarding of collapsed sites.

Cultural institutions such as archives, libraries and art collections that were affected by the earthquake were provided with support and temporary storage to ensure the safeguarding of the recovered items. A partnership with the Smithsonian Institute allowed for the creation of a locally-led centre for the restoration of damaged objects; and the International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property (ICCROM) trained staff from 14 key cultural institutions. The library sector was supported through a project of mobile libraries in the camps for displaced communities and by providing support to affected school and community libraries in areas with a large inflow of internally displaced persons (IDP).

In terms of built heritage, interdisciplinary expert support was provided to the national heritage agency, ISPAN, to assess the state of conservation of the National History Park – Citadel, Sans Souci, Ramiers World Heritage property, as well as to the historic centre of Jacmel and several sites in Port-au-Prince.

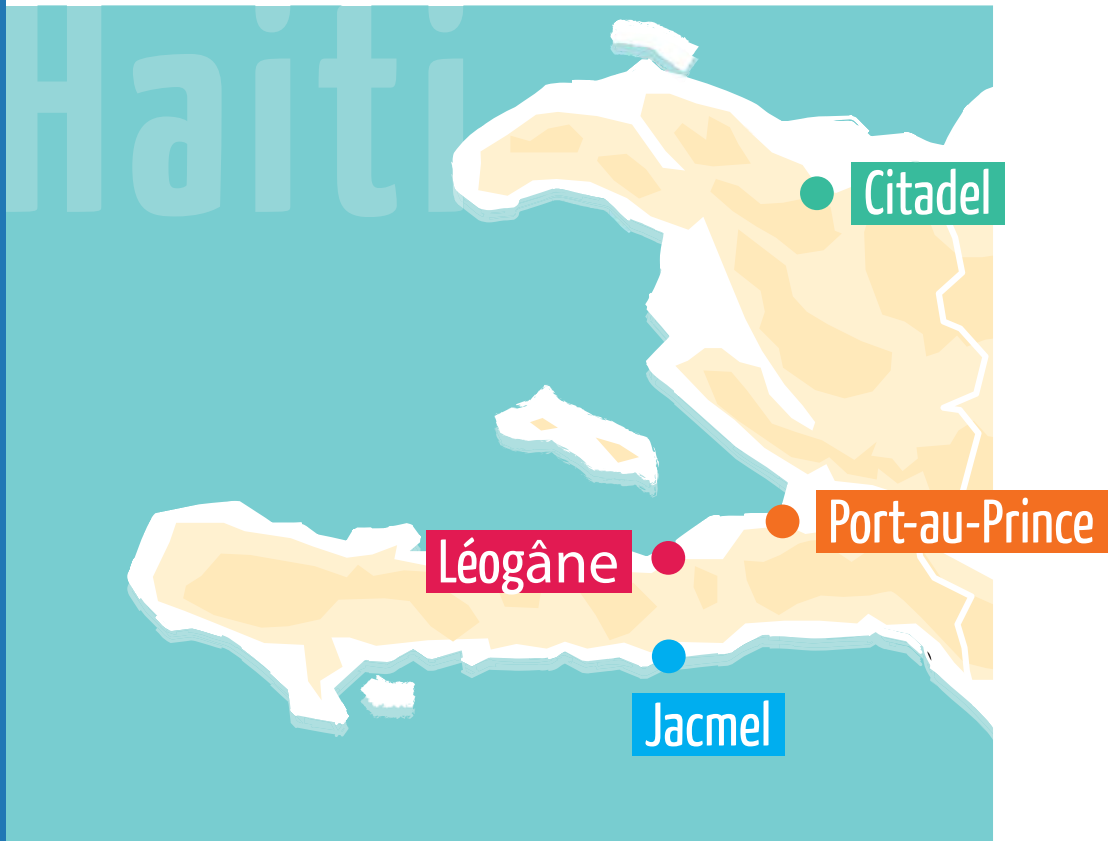
Being a key centre for craft production, Jacmel’s craftsmen were particularly hard hit when losing their houses and workspaces. They also suffered significant financial problems after losing the stocks prepared for the 2010 carnival, which was to take place only weeks after the earthquake. Over 200 families in the small town of Jacmel were directly affected and lost their main source of income. UNESCO, in cooperation with the Haitian Ministry of Culture and Communication, provided for the creation of a communal atelier, basic equipment and the necessary primary materials to allow for the craftsmen to restart their businesses and to prepare for the next carnival season.

Culture was also drawn upon to bring ‘food for the soul’ to the suffering population. Theatre performances and creative workshops for children brought much needed relief to the displaced people. Educational and artistic activities for youth) in Pétienville were organized at the DREAM Centre (Dance, Read, Art, Express and Music, which offers opportunities to learn new skills and express inspiration and creativity, the best tools to help them imagine their futures.

Beyond these emergency actions, UNESCO gives priority to structural actions in the medium and long term in order to organize the cultural sector and to maximize its contribution to national development, in line with recommendations adopted by the ICC and with the Action Plan for National Recovery and Development for Haiti. UNESCO continues its advocacy for the integration of culture in the reconstruction strategies as a fundamental source of renewal and social cohesion.

To this end, the proposed projects cover all areas of UNESCO's cultural expertise grouped around five pillars:





The projects presented in this document are based on the recommendations of the International Coordinating Committee for the Safeguarding of the Haitian Cultural Heritage (ICC) and its technical sub-groups, and were further developed in coordination with national partners in Haiti. The implementation of the projects will be ensured by UNESCO in close cooperation with Haitian national partners. For the provision of technical expertise, UNESCO will call upon its network of international partners. ↻

Building strong institutions

The central role that culture plays in the reconstruction process has allowed to meet the most immediate and urgent needs of the sector. Today, to prepare for the future, it is indispensable to support the work of the Ministry of Culture and Communication in order to strengthen the institutional capacities in order for culture to be at the basis of the sustainable reconstruction of the country.

The culture sector is led by the Ministry of Culture and Communication and eight autonomous bodies, including the National Library, National Archives, Museum of the Haitian National Pantheon (MUPANAH) and the Institute for the Safeguarding of the National Heritage (ISPAN).

The government is a state party to five UNESCO cultural conventions. The 1972 Convention concerning the protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage was ratified in 1980. The four others were signed only recently, in late 2009 and early 2010, including: the 2005 Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions, the 2003 Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage, the 2001 Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage, and the 1970 Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property.

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Current challenges There is a need for an integrated judicial framework and strategic approach for the culture sector. The development of such a framework and strategy will require collecting and consolidating baseline data on the culture sector in Haiti. This information will also allow for tracking the progress made on rebuilding the sector. Having gained an overarching perspective on the sector and its needs, as well as its position and linkages to other sectors, an integrated policy framework should be developed, which will serve as the basis for future adaptations and development of sector-specific policies and legislation.

- 9 In addition to an overarching cultural policy, the existing legislation also needs to be amended in order to align with present-day requirements. Since the Haitian government ratified four UNESCO cultural conventions in late 2009 and 2010, there have not been any opportunities so far to implement these Conventions. In addition, a number of existing laws and policies are outdated and no longer correspond to the current needs. For example the built heritage policies date back to the 1940s and do not allow for the concerned institutions to protect vernacular and urban heritage.
- 9 To meet these requirements, it is essential to support the work of the Ministry of Culture and Communication for the adoption of legislative and regulatory frameworks, which will strengthen the institutional capacities and the implementing capabilities of various actors in the cultural sector.

- 9 The private sector plays a strong role in the culture sector in Haiti. It is necessary to reinforce the capacities of the non-state actors at all levels, policy and human resources, to ensure the coordination with the private actors.
- 9 At the same time, the culture sector also needs to open up to other relevant public sectors in order to ensure better coordination and greater intersectorality. This is very clear for the crafts sector, which falls under the responsibility of the Ministry of Social Affairs, but has clear linkages to the Culture, Tourism and Trade sector. Through a variety of programmes and capacity development exercises, greater intersectoral cooperation will be fostered with the tourism, education, planning and public works, social affairs and trade sectors.

PROPOSED PROJECTS

- PROJECT 1
Towards a revised cultural policy framework for Haiti
- PROJECT 2
Strengthening institutional capacities
- PROJECT 3
Revising the cultural heritage policies
- PROJECT 4
Elaboration of a national plan for the museum sector

Project 1

Towards a revised cultural policy framework for Haiti



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To prepare an evidence-based framework for cultural policies covering all fields of culture that takes into account the involvement of a broad range of stakeholders (academics, professionals, artists, designers, students, etc.).

Data and clear policies for the culture sector in Haiti are at the basis of sustainable reconstruction and better risk preparedness. Technical assistance will be provided to the Haitian government and relevant institutions for the compilation of existing data sets and for the collection of additional key information on the sector.

Based on this information and on the existing policies, assistance will be provided for the development of an integrated culture policy framework for Haiti. In light of the new agenda for cultural policy development and mutual understanding (UNESCO 2010), this revised framework will rely on a dual approach consisting of developing the cultural sector (meeting the needs of legislation, training in cultural administration, mediation and management of cultural resources) and secondly ensuring that culture has its rightful place in all development policies.

Taking into account the need for greater intersectoriality and for linking the culture sector to other key aspects of development, this project will also work towards creating stronger linkages and cooperation between the Ministry of Culture and Communication, and other relevant government bodies.

Duration
18 months

Budget
Technical assistance and consultation process:
USD 500.000

Data collection: **USD 400.000**

Training and capacity development: **USD 450.000**

Total budget
USD 1.350.000



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ACTIVITIES

- Technical assistance for the preparation of a revised and integrated cultural policy framework.
- Compilation of all necessary data on the existing Haitian cultural policies and international standards, and collection of key data on the culture sector in order to allow for evidence-based policy making. A database of key cultural actors Haitians will also be established during this phase.
- Consultations and coordination with other relevant government bodies.
- Training of actors in Haiti, including national authorities, UN agencies and NGOs, to better integrate their activities taking into account cultural diversity and dialogue.
- Consultations and debates with a broad range of stakeholders in the culture sector.

Project 2 Strengthening institutional capacities



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To strengthen institutional capacities for the implementation of international conventions ratified by Haiti, in particular the 1972 Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, the 2003 Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage and the 2005 Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions.

A number of autonomous bodies related to the Ministry of Culture and Communication have been identified to ensure the implementation of the international conventions in the field of culture ratified by Haiti. The 1972 Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, the 2003 Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage and the 2005 Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions are among the key international tools for heritage protection and require significant additional capacities at a national level to ensure their full implementation. In addition, the Intangible Heritage Convention was ratified in late 2009, followed by the Cultural Diversity Convention in early 2010, have left little or no time for the State Party to establish the required management mechanisms.

It is therefore proposed to assist the Ministry of Culture and Communication, along with the concerned autonomous bodies (ISPAN and the Bureau of Ethnology), with the establishment of a clear management structure for the implementation of these Conventions. Focus will be placed on building the staff capacities for taking up these new functions, enhancing thereby the coordination and implementation of safeguarding activities throughout the country.

While for the World Heritage Convention, the role of the ISPAN is well-established, the further strengthening of their capacities will focus on the safeguarding and management of the National History Park – Citadel, Sans Souci, Ramiers World Heritage property.

The implementation of the 2003 and 2005 Conventions has so far been the domain of the Bureau of Ethnology, but significant additional requirements since the ratification of the Conventions have led to the request for the creation of a specific department within the Ministry of Culture and Communication to deal with issues related to the intangible cultural heritage. At the same time, the Bureau of Ethnology needs to be provided with the necessary technical assistance to re-orient its function with regard to the implementation of the 2005 Convention.

Duration
2 years

Budget
Reinforcing institutional capacities for the 2003 and 2005 Conventions:
USD 400.000

Reinforcing institutional capacities for the 1972 Convention: **USD 300.000**

Training and capacity building:
USD 300.000

Total budget
USD 1.000.000

ACTIVITIES

- 9 Providing technical (experts) support to the Ministry of Culture and Communications, for the creation of a management structure charged with the implementation of the 1972, 2003 and 2005 UNESCO conventions.
- 9 Organization of training workshops aimed at capacity-building of national technicians.
- 9 Provision of national and international experts to strengthen the functioning of the new management structures.
- 9 Technical assistance for the identification and preparation of project documents and programmes.
- 9 Training on monitoring the implementation of the related international conventions and their requirements.

Project 3

Revising the cultural heritage policies



To support the Haitian institutions with a modern legal framework and legislative texts for the protection and development of built cultural heritage in Haiti, in full coherence with UNESCO Conventions.

The existing built heritage legislation has not been revised since the 1940s and new approaches in this field require a revision of the existing policies. To assist the Ministry of Culture and Communication and ISPAN, as well as all other relevant authorities, in this endeavour, an international expert will provide technical assistance to develop a revised legislation for the protection and enhancement of immovable cultural property.

Duration
15 months

Total budget
USD 500.000



ACTIVITIES

- Compilation and analysis of existing national legislative texts.
- Consultation with national and international specialists.
- Technical discussions with national stakeholders.
- Writing and publishing a strategy for legislation on the protection and enhancement of cultural property in Haiti.

Project 4

Elaboration of a national plan for the museum sector



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To support the Haitian Ministry of Culture and Communication in its efforts to protect, conserve and document its movable cultural property and to fight against illicit trafficking through the development of a national plan for museums, and the establishment of legal and protective measures for the sector.

Within this project, a national plan for museums will be elaborated, including the definition of legal and protective measures. The consolidated plan for the sector will also look into ensuring better linkages between the public sector and the large number of private collections in Haiti. In addition, a human resources training policy will be prepared for museums and cultural institutions.

Duration
2 years

Budget
Development of a National Policy: **USD 200.000**

Development of a Human Resources Policy: **USD 300.000**

Fostering cooperation between private and public collections: **USD 200.000**

Total budget
USD 700.000



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ACTIVITIES

- 9 Desk study of national conservation plans for museums in the region, including of legal provisions.
- 9 Promoting the application of internationally recognized standards for inventorying, such as 'Object ID', which is the format used by INTERPOL for the fight against illicit trafficking of cultural objects.
- 9 Organization of meetings for national authorities, museum specialists (national museum authorities, ICOM, etc) and legal experts to present sample plans and adapt to the national context and post-earthquake conditions with the goal of drafting a national plan to present for approval by Parliament.
- 9 Drafting a proposal for revision of the national legislation based on recommendations and outcomes of the study and meetings.
- 9 Analyzing the situation of the private collections in Haiti, the requirements and potentials for inclusion of the private sector in a broader policy framework and organization of meetings with private sector actors. Development of a collaborative professional code of ethics that private collectors and public institutions can adhere to for future actions/interactions.
- 9 Preparation of a conservation plan for the museum sector in Haiti. Establishment of a human resources training policy.
- 9 Training of local curators and restorers for long-term conservation of the movable heritage, and organization of 'chantier-écoles' (hands-on training learning environments led by experts in the field, both local and international)
- 9 Organization of training workshops for staff from Haitian museums and cultural institutions on accepted international standards in collaboration with ICOM and ICCROM.

Port-au-Prince

Towards an integrated approach to culture

Port-au-Prince is the capital of Haiti and was among the hardest hit areas in the 2010 earthquake. The country's main metropolis is also home to the main cultural institutions, and a number of key heritage buildings. Cultural institutes of national importance, such as the national museum, national archives and national library are all located in the capital. Besides these, the culture sector in Haiti is also marked by the presence of a significant number of private cultural centers, including galleries, museums, and hotels known for their collections. Port-au-Prince and the area of Croix-des-Bouquets are home to a large community of artists and artisans, with many ateliers and galleries, but also street markets selling art and craft products throughout the area. Other branches of the cultural industries also have their main operations in the capital ranging from music and dance to the local printing industry.



Impact of the earthquake

An post-earthquake assessment conducted for the Ministry of Culture and Communication and with the assistance of UNESCO, revealed that:

- ☉ The public sector reported major damage or total loss of its major heritage sites and monuments, including the National Palace (presidential palace), Palace of Justice, Port-au-Prince Cathedral, Dessalines Barracks, Palace of the Ministries, the National Bank, Holy Trinity Church with its mural paintings, and the Sacré-Coeur church.
- ☉ The premises of the Ministry of Culture and Communication collapsed, as did those of a number of autonomous institutes like the Haitian Institute for the Preservation of the National Heritage (ISPAN), the National Direction of Books and the National Bureau of Ethnology. Others, such as the National Library and National Archives also suffered loss and destruction.
- ☉ In the capital area, 47 cultural centers in private ownership collapsed, among which 8 art studios, 6 galleries, 4 handicrafts centers and 2 museums. With these cultural institutions out of function, the authorities reported cultural activities in the metropolitan area had completely come to a halt.
- ☉ The large displacement of communities also impacted the functioning of local cultural associations and groups. 3 peristyles (places of worship) related to the voodoo culture and 2 Rara music associations were reported to have particularly suffered.
- ☉ In the surrounding areas of Tabarre, Croix-des-Bouquets and Cabaret, another 7 private cultural centers were affected, 6 of which were artisans ateliers and distribution centers in Croix-des-Bouquets and one voodoo peristyle. In addition, the only public cultural center and library (CLAC) in Cabaret, collapsed entirely.



Emergency actions undertaken with support of UNESCO

- 9 Guarding of collapsed heritage sites and provision of protective fencing.
- 9 Salvaging of objects from museums, library and archival collections and provision of temporary storage.
- 9 Removal of rubble and salvaging of objects of the collapsed Centre d'Art with cooperation of MINUSTAH's Japanese battalion.
- 9 Cooperation with the Smithsonian Institution project for the creation of a center for the restoration of salvaged art objects.
- 9 Cooperation with the ICCROM for the training of staff from 14 public and private collections to salvage objects, and improve disaster-risk-reduction and storage conditions.
- 9 Creation of mobile libraries for internally displaced persons (IDP) camps and support to local and school libraries affected by the earthquake.
- 9 Theatre performances in IDP camps providing psycho-social support and reviving the local cultural scene.
- 9 Cultural and creative activities for children affected by the earthquake, in IDP camps and the Pétionville Dream Center.

Current challenges The actions proposed by UNESCO subscribe to the approach of 'Retour aux Quartiers', towards which all national and international actors are working. Indeed, this would allow people to reclaim their traditional homes by building on culture as an important social bond. Culture, a pillar of collective memory, will provide for a better integration of heritage symbols and places of worship and for a greater involvement in cultural events such as festivals and carnivals; but also by associating libraries and local associations and by providing a livelihood for artists.

Priority will also be given to the rebuilding of the cultural institutions in Port-au-Prince, by focusing the efforts on a better risk prevention.

MODULE 2

PROPOSED PROJECTS

- PROJECT 1**
'Retour aux Quartiers'
- PROJECT 2**
Collecting the memory of Haiti in its archives
- PROJECT 3**
Rebuilding the library sector
- PROJECT 4**
Recovery of movable collections
- PROJECT 5**
Rehabilitation plans for museums and cultural institutions

Project 1

Retour aux Quartiers



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- To provide the Institute for the Preservation of the National Heritage (ISPAN) with the tools to ensure the long-term safeguarding and reconstruction of the heritage of Port-au-Prince, and to strengthen its capacity for coordinating the rehabilitation efforts.
- To assimilate international reflections on the way to revive the capital, through the use and role of cultural heritage, in light of the unprecedented scale of the destruction.
- To develop a pilot project for an integrated cultural approach to the rehabilitation of local neighbourhoods, enabling a sustainable return for the displaced population.

This project will include 4 components, all of which work towards the development of an integrated pilot project for the rehabilitation of the local neighbourhoods of Port-au-Prince. Rebuilding a city is not only about reconstructing buildings; it is also about reconstructing the life that once filled its neighborhoods. Artists, musicians and designers have the healing power to help bring the city back to life through their unique contributions that strengthen the community's social fabric.

- A charter will be developed through the ISPAN, which lays out the preferred approach for the reconstruction of the built heritage of Port-au-Prince.
- Assistance will be provided to halt pillaging and to stop increasing demolitions of heritage sites, which were damaged in the earthquake.
- Based on the vernacular architecture and the local know-how, technical assistance will be provided to develop a code of construction and to draw up a housing policy.
- A community-based approach will be followed for the design of private and public space in local neighbourhoods of Port-au-Prince, in order to foster a return of local communities.
- A pilot project for reconstruction will be developed presenting an integrated approach for sustainable reconstruction of local neighbourhoods, including different aspects of the culture sector and with a strong non-formal and vocational training component.

Duration
2 years

Budget

Protection of heritage sites:
USD 750.000

Development of housing policy:
USD 450.000

Design of public space:
USD 1.300.000

Pilot project for 'Retour aux Quartiers': **USD 1.500.000**

Total budget
USD 4.000.000

ACTIVITIES

- International technical expertise and coordination will be provided for the development of a charter, which lays out the preferred approach for the reconstruction of the built heritage of Port-au-Prince.
- Development of a method and provision of assistance to halt pillaging of damaged and collapsed heritage sites and to stop increasing demolitions of built heritage.

- Identification of vernacular architecture and know-how, as well as contemporary needs (materials, structures and functions), to set up a code of construction for housing policies.
- Participatory process for the design private and public space, in cooperation with local artists and artisans.
- Pilot reconstruction project presenting an integrated approach for sustainable reconstruction of local neighbourhoods, including valorizing vernacular heritage and tradi-

tional building techniques. By contributing to participatory studies on the functioning of local neighbourhoods, the project will work towards a more locally-adapted reconstruction respecting local traditions. Artists and artisans will be involved for the upgrading of public spaces, and they will be assisted in restarting their economic activities. A strong vocational training component for the local youth will allow for these economic activities to further develop.

Project 2

Collecting the memory of Haiti in its archives



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To ensure the long-term preservation and safeguarding of Haiti's archival and documentary heritage and to improve access to the memory of the country.

As a follow up to the emergency salvaging of archival objects and the training provided by the International Centre for the Study and Preservation of Cultural Property (ICCROM) for collection managers, this project is aiming to provide technical support for the preparation of detailed emergency plans and the implementation of key preventive measures, so that the main archives of national importance can be protected. At the same time, national partners will be assisted with the adoption of a common approach to records management and digitalization.

This project will focus on the National Archives. The National Archives will be used as a standard setting model, and cooperation and coordination with other archives will be encouraged. This is particularly important because of the long-standing tradition of keeping key archives within individual ministries and government institutes, and because of the large number of private archives with important archival collections.

Duration
3 years

Budget
Development of a records management policy, risk reduction plans and initiation of digitalization process:
USD 500.000

Physical interventions to National Archives: **USD 500.000**

Training and capacity development: **USD 350.000**

International cooperation:
USD 150.000

Total budget
USD 1.500.000



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ACTIVITIES

- Development of disaster risk reduction and prevention plans for the National Archives and other key archives.
- Improvement of physical infrastructure of national archives and installation of preventive measures (fire-alarms, extinguishers, improved shelving, etc).
- Development of a records management policy, including for digitalization.
- Training of staff for classification, organization, filing, and maintenance of records.
- Initiation of digitalization of archival documents.
- Pilot project for the collection and storage of audiovisual archives.
- Establishing twinning agreements with other national archives to exchange copies of historic documents on Haiti, for example Invalides and Vincennes (France), and the British Archives.

Project 3

Rebuilding the library sector



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To strengthen the library sector in Haiti by providing technical support for the creation and re-establishment of libraries and centres for reading throughout the country and making it better protected against disasters.

Building on the emergency efforts and trainings provided, and in line with the current efforts to facilitate the return of displaced families, the project aims to continue support to the library sector in Haiti because of the role that libraries can play in building communities. This project will provide material and technical support to the affected libraries, public and school libraries, to allow them to cater to the returned communities and to act as cultural meeting points.

Planning for the future should look towards the creation of a municipal library in Port-au-Prince, to ease the burden on the National Library, in addition to creating a network of centers and libraries throughout the country to meet the educational and recreational needs of the population.

In addition, the loss of so many school and university libraries as well as the destruction of the Saint Martial Library (with its precious historical manuscripts and books) creates an urgent need for disaster management planning and preparedness, with digital access copies of key documents prepared.

Duration
3 years

Budget
Equipment and physical interventions:
USD 250.000

Network of Public Information Centres and Mobile Libraries:
USD 400.000

Training and Capacity Development: **USD 200.000**

Initiating digitalization process:
USD 150.000

Total budget
USD 1.000.000



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ACTIVITIES

- 9 Acquisition of equipment, shelving and furniture, including subscription to electronic documents for the affected libraries.
- 9 Creation of a network of public information centers either through libraries or community centers in order to support of recreational needs and education and literacy campaigns.
- 9 Continuing the network of mobile libraries to promote reading and access to information.
- 9 Training of library staff in disaster prevention and preparedness.
- 9 Initiating the digitization of the manual catalogues and establishment of a union catalogue. Technical and material (books, computers, etc) support provided to libraries and reading centres throughout the country

Project 4

Recovery of movable collections



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To protect, conserve and document Haiti’s movable cultural property and to fight against the illicit trafficking of collections.

As a follow up to the salvaging of objects damaged during the earthquake and the temporary storing of the retrieved items, a locally-led cultural recovery centre has been created to ensure the restoration and conservation of damaged objects. Within this project, the Cultural Recovery Centre will be reinforced in order to become fully operational and to carry-out conservation treatments or restoration interventions by Haitian staff with assistance from regional and international experts.

Duration
2 years

Budget
Conservation facilities and laboratories: **USD 750.000**

Mobile treatment units: **USD 250.000**

Improvement of provisional storage: **USD 500.000**

Research and conservation training programme: **USD 250.000**

Network of conservation professionals: **USD 250.000**

Total budget
USD 2.000.000



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ACTIVITIES

- Further develop the restoration laboratory facilities in order to handle larger amounts of work and accommodate additional staff and students.
- Organization of mobile treatment units to safeguard objects that cannot be collected and moved to temporary storage.
- Evaluation and improvement of conditions for provisional storage of salvaged property, including continuing to organize the collection and sheltering, in temporary storage if necessary, of cultural property, archives, books, etc. which are threatened with damage or destruction.
- Establishment of a 2-year research and conservation training programme for up to 100 students and professionals.
- Development of a Haitian network of conservation professionals ready to act in the case of emergency.

Project 5

Rehabilitation plans for museums and cultural institutions



To set up a strategy to rehabilitate the main cultural institutions in Port-au-Prince as a symbol for the cultural recovery of Haiti, with a particular focus on the further development of the National Museum of the Haitian Pantheon (MUPANAH).

In order to allow for the full revival of the cultural institutions and to ensure better disaster preparedness, this project will work on the plan for rehabilitation of cultural institutions, in particular the national museum.

For key cultural institutions affected by the earthquake, rehabilitation plans will be developed and where possible, basic works will be carried out to allow for the institutions to operate. A particular focus will be put on the premises and collections of the MUPANAH. While preparing a complete and long-term rehabilitation and operations plan, the museum will be assisted through basic interventions and the introduction of key risk reduction measures. This way, the national museum will be enabled to better preserve its collections, and to present them to the public.

Duration
2 years

Budget
Rehabilitation plans:
USD 400.000

Interventions at the MUPANAH:
USD 500.000

Training of guides:
USD 100.000

Total budget
USD 1.000.000



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ACTIVITIES

- 🕒 Prepare rehabilitation plans for the buildings of museums and other cultural institutions.
- 🕒 Interventions at the MUPANAH, installation of the permanent exhibition and development of educative and display materials.
- 🕒 Training of museum guides.
- 🕒 Creation and organization of storage areas up to international scientific standards.
- 🕒 Renovation of a Conservation Laboratory.

Jacmel

Restoring memory, encouraging creativity

In 2004, the historic center of Jacmel was included on the Tentative List for World Heritage, indicating the government's recognition of Jacmel's outstanding universal heritage values. This ancient

coffee port on the South coast of Haiti holds many cultural assets, which go far beyond its built heritage values alone. Jacmel is home to one of the country's main festivals, the annual carnival, which draws thousands of national and international spectators to the small town. The celebration of this annual event is linked to a vibrant craft and artist community, specializing mainly in papier mâché products. Many artisans work on the preparation of the masks and costumes for the festival, but over time most have also developed viable businesses developing craft items for sale at national and international markets.

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Impact of the earthquake

According to data collected on site after the earthquake, Jacmel's culture sector suffered considerable damage, especially the crafts sector and the heritage.

- A survey by the Haitian Institute for the Preservation of the National Heritage (ISPAN) indicated that a total of 103 buildings of heritage value were severely damaged. This included large parts of the buildings along the central streets of the old port, which are among the country's primary remains of private historic houses. Following the identification of these buildings, ISPAN has worked on preventing the demolition of buildings with heritage value.
- The craft sector in Jacmel, which is closely interlinked to its famous carnival, also suffered major damages. Among some 400 artisans working for the carnival, almost half lost their livelihoods, workplaces, houses and stock. The earthquake occurring shortly before the annual carnival, also resulted in a loss of the main production. On a sample of 72 surveys ateliers, the financial loss of papier-mâché and timber items amounted to an average of about 1000 USD per atelier and four ateliers lost almost 7000 USD worth of equipment and tools.
- The annual carnival of Jacmel did not take place in its full form in February 2010. Although, a number of locals went on the streets to celebrate the event, most of the masks and costumes, which make the festival so colourful had been lost.
- 17 voodoo peristyles (places of worship) were affected, among which 3 were completely destroyed and 10 severely damaged.



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- Two local music groups reported the loss of all their instruments and a significant number of group members.
- The town's main cultural complex as well as a number of smaller cultural centres are no longer operational and closed down, with the exception of the library. A small number of cultural institutions and public spaces that were not damaged, were used for humanitarian purposes.

Emergency actions undertaken with support of UNESCO

- Creation of a temporary atelier for up to 200 artisans who lost their livelihoods.
- Recovery of the production capacities and identification of distribution circuits.
- Provision of primary materials to artisans to allow for the preparation of the 2011 carnival.
- Assessment of damages to the historic center.

Current challenges Jacmel is among the main cultural centers of Haiti, combining the heritage of the old town with its famous carnival and vibrant arts and crafts sector. It holds great potential to function as an example of how culture can foster economic and social recovery and development. A large part of the population earns an income from crafts, arts or cultural tourism and the period of the carnival is generally referred to as a key moment for the town's economy.

Reviving the historic center is key to maintaining the appeal and spirit of the town. It will also allow for an improved cultural tourism experience. Tourism will require improved infrastructure, and vibrant cultural institutions and events.

Artisans and artists play an important role in this, which involves providing quality products in line with market demands, and continuing to sustain tangible heritage and intangible traditions. Contemporary crafts inspired by tradition, represent a highly valuable form of cultural expression and a capital of self-confidence. In addition to conserving cultural heritage; they also enrich and adapt this heritage to societies' contemporary needs. Beyond their aesthetic and cultural dimensions, crafts present several interesting socio-economic characteristics:

- The crafts sector is a home-based industry, which requires minimum expenditure and infrastructure and can create jobs at a minimal cost.
- In general this sector uses existing skills and locally available raw materials.
- Product adaptation is less expensive than investing in energy or technology.
- Income generation through producing crafts does not disturb the cultural and social balance.
- Many communities depend on their traditional craft skills as an essential source of income in times of drought, lean harvests and floods. Their craft-making is a natural means to social and financial independence.

PROPOSED PROJECTS

PROJECT 1

Revitalizing the historic centre of Jacmel

PROJECT 2

Rebuilding confidence: Crafts for Development

PROJECT 3

Fostering creativity through arts

Project 1

Revitalizing the historic centre of Jacmel



To enhance the safeguarding of the heritage of the historic centre of Jacmel through the stabilization of the most damaged heritage structures and emergency interventions to strengthen the capacities of local and national technicians.

Duration
2 years

Total budget
USD 450.000

Because of its cultural importance, the heavy damages brought to the built heritage of Jacmel have not only impacted the preservation of the historic town, but also affected the cultural and tourism economy. The Haitian Institute for the Preservation of the National Heritage (ISPAN) has identified all damaged structures of heritage value and has prevented them from being demolished. Building on these efforts, this project will work through ISPAN towards the conservation of the historic centre of Jacmel by implementing physical interventions, providing technical support and strengthening the local capacities. This way, the project aims not only to preserve the heritage of Jacmel, but also to establish a pilot site where a national approach for the conservation of heritage towns can be developed.

One of the main goals will be to foster a participatory approach and to empower the local communities. This will be achieved through the coordination of local, national and regional resources, with a special focus on participatory workshops within the local neighborhoods.

The creation and finalization of the built heritage inventory is central to this project and will list recommendations which can be standardized to establish a mid-term strategy for housing policy, create a catalogue of maintenance measures agreed upon with owners. From this inventory, a Master Plan for the Historic Centre can be developed, which will factor in the development of a conservation and risk preparedness plan. In addition, regulatory measures will be proposed to national authorities to update the normative framework of the city in terms of heritage protection and also support provided for the strengthening of legislation related to the protection of Haiti's cultural heritage.

ACTIVITIES

- 9 Formulation of a comprehensive evaluation of the structural conditions of housing, based on the first classification of damages managed by the Department of Municipal inspectors of Jacmel, mainly focused on the old port district.
- 9 Identifying priorities for intervention and execution of these emergency interventions and structural stabilizations of the most damaged structures.
- 9 Organization of training workshops aimed at capacity-building of local and national technicians with emphasis on built heritage, including an inventory of traditional architecture and inventory techniques.
- 9 Registration of built heritage.
- 9 Provision of two experts to train national technicians and to coordinate the finalization of the inventory and related legal actions.
- 9 Evaluate the state of conservation of industrial infrastructures, as well as the quality of structures for habitation and the identification of pathologies of built heritage.
- 9 Participatory process to identify the correct level of protection for the urban heritage, including workshops, trainings, and town-hall meetings.
- 9 Establishment of a knowledge-base in building techniques, meant to provide owners with technical accuracy for future maintenance actions.

Project 2

Rebuilding confidence —
Crafts for development

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To contribute to poverty alleviation and promote income generation and employment through developing craft enterprises in favour of disadvantaged social groups.

Haiti has been known for its attractive craft products for several decades and Jacmel is one of the main centers for crafts production in the country. Statistics indicate that one in ten Haitians earns a living from crafts, so this sector is not only an important part of cultural heritage, but is also a major aspect of Haiti's economy. Since this economy needs to be rebuilt, and there is always a market for well-designed, well-made, well-priced products, this project presents an opportunity for craft producers.

Exports are the most promising opportunity, since tourism, the other likely market for such products, will take more time and investment to rebuild. The relatively small investment required to get craft businesses up and running is an important advantage. This project will work with the craftspeople, as well as other relevant sectors to enhance their production, quality of design, and marketing, and to ensure a better market access for the craft products.

To promote the establishment of an enabling environment for women and youth entrepreneurs, public-private partnerships will be encouraged as well as mechanisms promoting synergies between the different ministries (culture, social affairs, trade, etc). It is also important to build links and alliances with national institutions, particularly regarding training, business counselling and marketing.

Duration
2 years

Budget
Crafts Route: **USD 300.000**

Promote institutional development: **USD 300.000**

Consolidate artisans' qualifications: **USD 700.000**

Strengthen the development, promotion and marketing of crafts: **USD 300.000**

Total budget
USD 1.600.000



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ACTIVITIES

- ⑨ Preparation of an inventory of artisans and artisans' associations by category and technical support to artisans to develop opportunities for cooperation. This will also enable the collection of the necessary economic, social and cultural data as well as the mapping of the crafts situation in the country, in order to demonstrate the importance of the sector to the decision-making authorities.
- ⑨ Development of a 'Crafts Route' as a tool for developing tourism.
- ⑨ Promoting institutional development: Develop a multi-sectoral policy supporting crafts, ensuring the coordination between Ministries, organization of capacity building trainings.
- ⑨ Consolidating artisans' qualifications: Promoting literacy, organising trainings (including design training), rebuilding workshops, facilitating access to multi-media tools, reinforcing eco-responsibility of the craft business, facilitating development of networks; launching a scholarship and exchange programme for trainers between existing centres in developed countries and Haiti.
- ⑨ Strengthening the development, promotion and marketing of crafts: Re-establishing craft villages and centres for crafts, facilitating participation in international events and trade-fairs, collaborating with museums, supporting festivals.

Project 3

Fostering creativity through arts



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- To offer the youth of the Jacmel area opportunities to develop their artistic talents and to participate in cultural life.
- To provide the town of Jacmel with a modern and well-structured school of art and culture that will contribute to the tourism potential of the area and serve as a model for other regions in Haiti.

Building on the creation of the music school Dessaix Baptiste in Jacmel in 1988, a School for Art and Culture will be established to add to the cultural offering in Jacmel. Since its creation, more than 500 students have attended the music school, most of which from disadvantaged backgrounds. By expanding its programme and premises for accommodating a larger number of youth from the Jacmel area, the school is expected to respond effectively to further developing the artistic capital of Jacmel and its surroundings. This project aims to establish an institution, which will provide high-quality cultural programmes and training to foster the creativity of the youth of Jacmel. Building upon the prior experiences of the music school, the project will put an emphasis on providing opportunities to disadvantaged groups.

Duration
3 years

Budget
Establishment of School for Art and Culture: **USD 2.750.000**

Creation of open-air space for cultural activities: **USD 400.000**

Development of curricula and training materials: **USD 350.000**

Total budget
USD 3.500.000



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ACTIVITIES

- Establishment of a School for Art and Culture, including studios for music, arts and theatre, teacher rooms, library and other necessary facilities.
- Creation of an open air space for cultural activities.
- Establishment of curricula and development, adaptation and purchase of training materials.

Léogâne

Safeguarding the intangible cultural heritage

Together with the towns of Petit and Grand Goave, Léogâne forms the main residential zone between Port-au-Prince and Jacmel. This area was the epicenter of the January 2010 earthquake, and was 'the worst affected area' with 80 to 90% of buildings damaged and large communities being displaced. Léogâne is known throughout Haiti as a centre of the voodoo culture and the Rara music tradition.

Although the impact of the January 2010 earthquake on the culture sector was mainly visible through the physical damages caused to heritage buildings and cultural institutions, it also gravely affected the intangible traditions, as communities were displaced and traditional ties were disrupted. The aftermath of the disaster has shown that these intangible traditions, such as the Rara and Voodoo, are what gives hope and support to the people.

Having been at the epicenter of the disaster, the loss of Léogâne's rich intangible cultural heritage is inestimable. The people still living in this area, have been struggling to keep their communities together and their traditions alive.



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Impact of the earthquake

The epicenter of the earthquake was close to the towns of Léogâne, Petit and Grand Goave. A study prepared by the Ministry of Culture and Communication, with support from UNESCO concluded that:

- ☛ 80 to 90% of buildings were damaged and no governmental infrastructure remained intact.
- ☛ A total of 17 public cultural and heritage sites were affected, including 4 libraries and 5 churches.
- ☛ The area did not have a large number of private cultural centers, but 9 key cultural centers had all been damaged, and all cultural life had come to a halt. Among the smaller organizations, 8 literary and cultural clubs stopped functioning.
- ☛ Léogâne and its surroundings are known throughout the country as centres of the voodoo traditions, including Rara. All 41 traditional Rara groups were affected, 30 of which in Léogâne. They lost their meeting spaces, but more importantly a large number of items, instruments and costumes. Many of these items were of great historic as well as symbolic and spiritual value.
- ☛ Many voodoo peristyles (places of worship) were damaged or collapsed. Because of the large number of sites in the area and the total destruction of the built heritage, no detailed figures have been obtained on the number of places affected. It was reported that with the collapse of many peristyles, innumerable sacred items were lost.



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Emergency actions undertaken with support of UNESCO

- Assessment of damages.

Current challenges Being among the country's most important centers of voodoo tradition, including Rara, Léogâne and its surroundings need assistance with the safeguarding of their important intangible heritage. Considering the recent ratification of the 2003 Convention, Léogâne could serve as a pilot site for Haiti's efforts in developing methodologies and tools for the long term preservation and valorization of the valuable intangible traditions of the country.

PROPOSED PROJECTS

PROJECT 1

Inventory of the intangible heritage in Léogâne

PROJECT 2

Safeguarding the Rara tradition

Project 1

Inventory of the intangible heritage in Léogâne



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- To support the implementation of the 2003 Convention through drawing up inventories and identifying the endangered intangible cultural heritage susceptible to be proposed for inscription on the List of Intangible Cultural Heritage in Need of Urgent Safeguarding.
- To provide the necessary visibility to Léogâne’s cultural values and traditional expressions.

Duration
2 years

Total budget
USD 300.000

Following Haiti’s ratification of the 2003 Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage in late 2009, UNESCO will support the national authorities in developing methodologies for preparing inventories, identifying intangible heritage, and needs for urgent safeguarding.

The site of Léogâne with its rich local traditions will serve as a pilot site for the development of national and local capacities. The project will consist of launching the documentation work necessary to record the rich intangible cultural expressions present in Léogâne and particularly those in danger of disappearing.

As a pilot site, it will work towards developing a basis of skilled national staff, and will serve as a model for future efforts in other parts of the country.



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ACTIVITIES

- Training seminar for researchers and representatives of communities in the field;
- Awareness-raising meetings with the participation of the concerned communities to explain the purpose of the inventory and modalities of their involvement;
- Formulation of the methodology for collecting information and the elaboration of registration forms, in partnership with research institutes and communities represented in Léogâne;
- Participative development of the inventory and systematization of information;
- Promotional activities and publication of their results.

Project 2

Safeguarding the Rara tradition



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To revitalize, through educational, transmission and promotional activities, the uninterrupted practice of this unique cultural expression of the Rara music tradition, as well as to simultaneously support the tradition-bearers' communities. Such urgent activities will help maintain Rara as an integral part of Haitian culture and a vivid manifestation of Haitian people's cultural identity.

Duration
2 years

Total budget
USD 300.000

The communities living in the region of Léogâne where the highly symbolic tradition of the Rara is the most present, have been struggling to keep it alive. Considered as the first native tradition in Haiti, Rara represents a popular and traditional festivity. It comprises the type of music used in street processions, typically during the Easter Week. These songs are always performed in Haitian Créole (Kreyòl) and as a rule commemorate the African ancestry of Afro-Haitian masses. Voudou is often performed during these processions. Efforts to safeguard intangible traditions are being scaled up since the government's ratification of the UNESCO Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage in late 2009. This project for the safeguarding of the Rara tradition will therefore also be a pilot for the development of local and national capacities and methodologies for the safeguarding of Haiti's valuable intangible heritage.



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ACTIVITIES

- 🕒 **Awareness-raising:** to create communitarian reflection spaces around the value of knowledge and practices within the Rara cultural expression.
- 🕒 **Transmission:** to strengthen communitarian spaces and initiatives backed by the associations that promote the transmission of traditional knowledge from elders to new generations in conformity their own pedagogical methods and guidelines.
- 🕒 **Training:** to support endogenous research processes whose aim is to strengthen the acquisition of traditional knowledge by children and young adults.
- 🕒 **Documentation:** to elaborate oral, written and audiovisual inventories on cultural manifestations with the full involvement of the community.
- 🕒 **Dissemination:** to implement various actions for disseminating cultural heritage inside the community, regional and national spaces.

National History Park

Citadel,
Sans Souci,
Ramiers

Protecting Haiti's
World Heritage

The National History Park – Citadel, Sans Souci, Ramiers, near the northern town of Cap Haitien, is the only World Heritage property in Haiti to date (1982). The site is of great symbolic importance and an element of national pride because of its role in the Haitian independence.

Current challenges The key current challenges remain to ensure the optimal management of the site, to regularly maintain the structures and to implement a number of key structural interventions to allow for its long-term preservation.

Acknowledging that tourism could sustain the local economy, it is important to prepare the site and the local communities for the socio-economic impact. The arrival of tourism in a remote and impoverished region is challenging, but can also bring very positive changes to the lives of the people. The involvement of the community and the safeguarding of the heritage of the site and its natural setting should be at the core of any sustainable tourism development in the area.

Based on the assessments made by an interdisciplinary expert mission, together with the national authorities, in July 2010, the World Heritage Committee decided (Decision 34 COM 7B.110) on the following:

- The conservation of the property, beyond the impact of the recent earthquake, requires structural interventions, in particular, for the Sans Souci Palace.
- While recognizing the need for development of the area, it recommended to reconsider the construction of the Route Nationale 003 through the perimeter of the park to avoid possible adverse effects on the outstanding universal value of the property.
- Being easily reachable from both the Dominican Republic and the popular cruise-destination of Labadie beach (Haiti), tourism pressures on the site are rapidly increasing and a comprehensive approach is needed for the long-term preservation of the site, as well as for the social and economic development of the wider area.
- There is a need to prepare a clear delineation of the site's boundaries, to establish a local technical office of the ISPAN, and to continue the preparation of inventories and the collection of historic information on the site's boundaries.

Emergency actions undertaken with support of UNESCO

- Immediate damage assessment after the earthquake.
- Detailed assessment of damages and state of conservation by a interdisciplinary team of 4 international experts and the national authorities, including assistance with the identification of needs and actions for the site.

PROPOSED PROJECT

PROJECT 1

Heritage preservation and integrated socio-economic development for the World Heritage property

Project 1

Heritage preservation and integrated socio-economic development for the World Heritage property

- To ensure the structural consolidation of the World Heritage property; formulate the necessary protocols to undertake interventions on the fortified heritage and to develop plans associated with conservation, management and risk preparedness.
- To foster the socio-economic development of the surrounding communities, while respecting the long-term preservation of the World Heritage property.

Based on the expert assessments of the National History Park – Citadel, Sans Souci, Ramiers World Heritage site and the identified needs for intervention to ensure the long-term conservation of the site and its outstanding heritage values, as well as to better prepare the site and its surroundings for the development of the tourism potential of the Citadel, the project will:

- Ensure the preservation of the Outstanding Universal Value of the property.
- Improve living conditions and capacities of the local population.
- Develop structural interventions and conservation measures for the Citadel, Ramiers and the Sans Souci Palace to ensure integrity and authenticity in the long-term.

Duration
3 years

Budget
Development of management, conservation and risk preparedness plans: **USD 250.000**

Socio-economic plan for the area and micro-enterprises strategy: **USD 400.000**

Youth Education Programme: **USD 100.000**

Preliminary interventions to ensure a safe visit: **USD 500.000**

Establishment of local ISPAN office at site: **USD 150.000**

Training programmes and employment generation at the site: **USD 500.000**

Interventions at the Citadel: **USD 1.000.000**

Interventions at Ramiers: **USD 400.000**

Interventions at the Sans Souci Palace: **USD 1.000.000**

Total budget
USD 4.300.000



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ACTIVITIES

- Ensure the preservation of the Outstanding Universal Value of the property:
 - Development of a conservation plan,
 - Set up a consultation process to develop a participatory management plan,
 - Collaborate with UNDP to develop a risk preparedness plan for the National History Park and its surroundings.

- Improve living conditions and capacities of the local population:
 - Development of a socio-economic plan and micro-enterprises strategy,
 - Training (chantier école) provided for technicians, tourist guides, staff from ISPAN, staff of local municipalities,
 - Employment creation: artisans, artists, etc,
 - Awareness-raising activities for youth through the schools of Milot, Dondon and surroundings, and

providing for basic social welfare,

- Creation of local enterprises to develop local products and tourist services.

- Develop structural interventions and conservation measures for the Citadel, Ramiers and the Sans Souci Palace to restore integrity and authenticity in the long-term, including measures to ensure safety of visitors to the site.



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