

**UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL,
SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION**

**FIRST PLENARY SESSION OF THE
INTERNATIONAL COORDINATION COMMITTEE FOR
THE SAFEGUARDING OF HAITIAN CULTURAL HERITAGE**

**7–8 July 2010
UNESCO Headquarters, Paris, Room XII**

FINAL REPORT

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The first session of the International Coordination Committee for the Safeguarding of Haitian Cultural Heritage (CIC), whose statutes were adopted unanimously by the UNESCO Executive Board at its 184th session, was held at UNESCO Headquarters in Paris on 7 and 8 July 2010. The Committee was established pursuant to the recommendations of a preparatory meeting held at UNESCO Headquarters on 16 February 2010. The Haitian Government was represented by a high-level Haitian delegation made up of Ms Marie-Laurence Jocelyn Lassègue, Minister of Culture and Communication, Ms Magali Comeau Denis, Special Adviser to the Minister and former Minister of Culture and Communication, and Mr Daniel Elie, Director of the Institute for the Protection of the National Heritage (ISPAN). The first session was also attended by some 130 observers from international technical and professional organizations and partners of UNESCO and representatives of Member States around the 10 members of the Committee appointed by the Director-General for their proven expertise in the various fields of culture.

II. OPENING SESSION

2. The Director-General, Ms Irina Bokova, opened the meeting. She thanked the Haitian delegation for attending, and confirmed UNESCO's support. She recalled the need for coordination that had been expressed at the first meeting on the safeguarding of the Haitian cultural heritage, held by UNESCO on 16 February 2010, and described the steps taken by the Organization since the earthquake of 12 January 2010. The Director-General welcomed the offers of support to Haiti in the field of culture, but she emphasized nevertheless that the first financial contribution had been received only recently, from a Korean Buddhist association, Friends on the Path, to support theatrical plays in camps for displaced persons in Haiti. These plays, performed by UNESCO Artist for Peace Frankétienne, are being screened in Haiti with the assistance of the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH). Accordingly, she underscored the need to diversify cultural projects, and with that end in mind, she announced the establishment of an International Committee of Donor Partners to raise extrabudgetary funds for the International Coordination

Committee. The Director-General also recalled that UNESCO's Culture Sector had to date allocated US\$400,000 for the dispatch of technical missions to Haiti, the organization of the Committee's present session, and the strengthening of the UNESCO Office in Port-au-Prince. Furthermore, US\$ 50,000 had been allocated to the Palace of Sans Souci under emergency assistance from the World Heritage Fund. A US\$1 million project had also been submitted to donors for the restoration of 103 historic buildings, job creation in the cultural field, and the organization of the Jacmel Carnival. She concluded by reiterating that culture occupied a key place in the reconstruction process, and announced her decision to designate Ms Michaëlle Jean as UNESCO Special Envoy for Haiti. She thanked all the Committee experts for their presence and reaffirmed UNESCO's commitment to creating a cultural dynamic that could meet the aspirations and expectations of Haiti.

3. Ms Marie-Laurence Jocelyn Lassègue, Minister of Culture and Communication of the Republic of Haiti, thanked the Director-General for designating Ms Michaëlle Jean UNESCO Special Envoy for Haiti. She noted several examples of significant progress in the area of culture, including the signature of a tripartite agreement by the University of Laval in Canada "es qualité", the Ministry of Culture and the State University of Haiti for the documentation of the intangible heritage, the conclusion of an agreement by the International Committee of the Blue Shield and the Haitian Blue Shield for the safeguarding of the movable heritage with the Smithsonian Institution, and the establishment of a partnership with France for activities to safeguard the Haitian heritage. Finally, she thanked the Spanish Government for the donation of 40 containers for the safeguarding of cultural objects, and UNESCO for its support for Haitian public cultural institutions. She nevertheless recalled that the initiatives, however useful they might be, needed to be carefully coordinated and form part of a coherent overall framework in line with the national reconstruction plan, which would be the Committee's mission, and ended by reiterating her confidence that UNESCO would make culture the foundation of the country's renewal.

4. The Committee elected its Bureau in accordance with Articles 4.1 and 4.2 of its Statutes. Ms Marie-Laurence Jocelyn Lassègue (Haiti) was elected Chairperson of the Committee. Mr Gaël de Guichen (France) and Ms Luisa Vicioso Sánchez (Dominican Republic) were elected Vice-Chairpersons and Ms Angela Dola Aguihah (Togo) was elected Rapporteur. The Secretariat then introduced the agenda and rules of procedure, which were adopted by the Committee. The Secretariat also proposed methods of work to the Committee for its consideration of the agenda.

III. FIRST SESSION: SITUATION OF THE HAITIAN CULTURAL HERITAGE

III.1 Presentation by Ms Magali Comeau Denis, Special Adviser to the Minister and former Minister of Culture and Communication, and member of the Committee

5. Ms Magali Comeau Denis stressed the difficult conditions in which the employees of the Ministry of Culture and Communication were working, as it had lost 50% of its staff since the earthquake. She said that numerous missions had taken place to assess the situation, and that the situation of the craftworkers in Jacmel (which the Director-General of UNESCO had visited), of the Art Centre, whose works were stored in containers, and of the built heritage was widely known. It was important, with the assistance of the Committee established by UNESCO, to move beyond assessments so as not to "kill off hope".

III.2 Presentation by Mr Alain Godonou, Director of the Division of Cultural Objects and Intangible Heritage

6. Mr Alain Godonou introduced the strategic coordination framework for safeguarding the Haitian cultural heritage prepared by the Secretariat, and described the various stages and activities involved in safeguarding the Haitian cultural heritage. He said that the proposals were consistent with the thinking behind the action plan for national recovery and development, which had four pillars (territorial reconstruction, economic reconstruction, social reconstruction and institutional reconstruction). He briefly described the main needs for each major field of the

heritage (built heritage, movable heritage, intangible heritage, cultural industries). He referred to the six major public institutions in Haiti which had a part to play and should receive priority assistance: the Institute for Safeguarding the Heritage (ISPAN), National Pantheon Museum (MUPANAH), National Ethnology Bureau, National Library, national archives, public institution archives and, of course, the Ministry of Culture, responsible for steering all the activities. In addition to those public institutions, numerous non-State institutions were playing a crucial role including, for instance, the FOKAL (Fondasyon Konesans Ak Libète) Foundation, the Art Centre and many others. He stressed the importance of coordination among the major strategic partners: among cultural actors, including Haitian institutions, and within United Nations agencies and bodies and among professional technical organizations. In regard to the steps to come, UNESCO had identified three: urgency with a view to the hurricane season; the next session of the Committee, which might be preceded by technical meetings; and the convening of a meeting of donors-partners, which was due to be held in early 2011.

III.3 Discussion

7. The discussion was subsequently opened by the Chairperson of the Committee. After the presentations by the representatives of the Haitian Government and of UNESCO, some participants expressed a wish to speak about the role of the various mechanisms set up by UNESCO and funding matters. For example, the representative of Argentina requested clarification as to the functioning of the International Committee of Donor Partners and how its work would fit in with the work of the International Coordination Committee. The Secretariat indicated that the International Coordination Committee was a technical committee which would rely on the donor partners committee, which would be open to all and would be responsible for identifying extrabudgetary resources so as to ensure specific funding for culture. In that respect, the representative of the International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property (ICCROM) asked the Haitian authorities about the amount needed to reconstruct the cultural sector, which was estimated, according to the Special Adviser to the Minister of Culture, at some US\$202 million in the Action Plan for National Recovery and Development of Haiti. The Special Adviser recalled that consultations with partners had been made more difficult by the emergency after the earthquake, and said that it was in response there to that a national forum would shortly be held in Haiti so as to enable concerted and budgeted choices to be made in the field of culture and to include them in the budgets of forthcoming tax years. Lastly, the representative of Spain, Ambassador for the reconstruction of Haiti, recalled the existence of an interim Haiti recovery commission headed by the Prime Minister of Haiti, which had met a short time previously in Haiti and was supported by a multi-donor fund, and she added that culture should be included in that endeavour. The Chairperson said in reply that culture was indeed part of the Commission, which would be informed about the outcome of the present meeting.

8. Reverting to the need to work to the priorities of the Government of Haiti, the representative of the European Commission underscored the importance of the Committee's work in achieving that. Mr Gaël de Guichen, Vice-Chairperson, therefore invited the Haitian authorities to identify the Government's priorities in order to enable the Committee to perform its role. The Director of ISPAN took the floor to point out that the difficulties did not date from the 12 January earthquake: he thus stressed the structural weakness of public institutions which explained how difficult it was to report accurately on problems and priority needs with respect to the heritage as there were no reliable inventory or documentation systems. That was why priority should go to support for those public bodies as a precondition for any action. Regarding the functioning of Haitian institutions, the representative of the European Commission responded by drawing the Committee's attention to the importance of territorial reform in favour of decentralization to improve aid distribution and avert the concentration of resources in Port-au-Prince.

9. Several areas of culture were then referred to as potential sources of reconstruction and economic development: living heritage, intangible heritage, crafts and tourism, for which there were numerous possibilities for cooperation, and on which the Committee should reflect. The representative of the World Tourism Organization (WTO) emphasized that tourism offered

significant possibilities for employment, particularly at the provincial level, and reconfirmed his organization's intention to assist the Haitian authorities in that sector. The Chairperson responded by stressing the importance of diaspora and overseas tourism before envisaging the development of international tourism, and to that end called on the World Tourism Organization to support the efforts of the Haitian Government.

10. Several speakers then informed the Committee of actions undertaken or planned for the safeguarding of the Haitian heritage. The representative of the United States referred to three specific projects set up for an amount of US\$430,000, including the drawing up of an emergency Red List with the International Council of Museums (ICOM), which would be distributed in order to combat trafficking in cultural goods, support for ISPAN to inventory the cultural heritage sites affected by the earthquake in the Port-au-Prince region, and support for the safeguarding of the Citadel and military buildings of Sans Souci. The representative of France said that an agreement had been concluded for the training in France of Haitian experts in the field of archives, museums and the archaeological and built heritage. The representative of Argentina informed the Committee about the programme for the safeguarding and conservation of the architectural heritage, the reconstruction of the historic centre of Jacmel and support for the Art Centre in conjunction with the "White Helmets" (*Cascos Blancos*). The representative of the World Monuments Fund described in detail the activities undertaken to safeguard the gingerbread houses with the FOKAL Foundation. Dr Richard Kurin, representative of the Smithsonian Institution and member of the Committee (United States), speaking on the telephone, reported briefly on activities to safeguard and restore works of art in Haiti that had been undertaken under the partnership with the Ministry of Culture, including the establishment of a programme of training in restoration with ICCROM. He also reported on efforts made for the intangible heritage. Lastly, Ms Barbara Prézeau Stephenson, President of the AfricAmerica Foundation and member of the Committee (Haiti), informed the Committee of safeguarding activities proposed by the Prince Claus Fund for the voodoo heritage, which forms an important part of the Haitian heritage.

IV. SECOND SESSION: THEMATIC DISCUSSIONS

11. Mr Gaël de Guichen, Vice-Chairperson, opened the second session devoted to the work of four thematic subgroups concerning: world, cultural and natural heritage; museums, archives and libraries; intangible heritage; and cultural industries.

IV.1 World, cultural and natural heritage

12. The Director of ISPAN, chairing the first thematic discussion, opened the debate with a brief inventory of built Haitian heritage and its condition following the January 12 earthquake. He outlined the efforts made by ISPAN staff to document the extent of the damage and to inform the international community in order to request the support needed for coordination, safeguarding, conservation and capacity-building for its staff, as presented at the UNESCO meeting on 16 February 2010. He also informed participants of local one-off interventions in priority geographical zones, which were the northern region around the National History Park – Citadel, Sans Souci and Ramiers (inscribed on the World Heritage List in 1982), the south-eastern region around the historical centre of Jacmel and Port-au-Prince. That strategic choice had been motivated by the desire to use those historical monuments as "tourist products". In practical terms, ISPAN had undertaken the updating of the "gingerbread house" inventory in the Bois-Verna district of Port-au-Prince. With few staff, ISPAN had also undertaken to identify damaged buildings in the Jacmel historical centre and to post on their walls a mark forbidding their demolition. One hundred and three buildings in that historical centre had been so identified and listed. Mr Elie also indicated that ISPAN had received only US\$17,555 at the time from UNESCO via its office in Port-au-Prince, a modest amount, which had nevertheless enabled three historical buildings in Port-au-Prince to be saved from unauthorized demolition (Sainte-Anne Church in Morne-à-Tuf, Sacré-Coeur Church in Turgeau and the Notre-Dame Cathedral). He also expressed his desire to create a national world heritage bureau, for which funds were being sought. Furthermore, he reiterated the structural weakness of ISPAN, which lacked technical and logistical resources, and called for it to be granted

a minimum of resources. Cultural property had not been able to be documented owing to the lack of an adequate inventory system. He stated that the general law of 1940 on the classification of historical monuments also paralysed interventions. Lastly, he stressed that all interventions should be accompanied by an awareness-raising campaign.

13. The Secretariat informed the Committee of the actions taken or scheduled since the earthquake with regard to built, cultural and natural heritage. The importance was stressed of introducing an appropriate standard-setting framework as well as of capacity-building. Efforts should also be accompanied by the establishment of a code of best practices. Updated inventories should be considered a priority in the implementation of the World Heritage Convention. Unauthorized demolitions should be prevented. Lastly, since property belonging to individuals either was not protected or was poorly protected by an unsuitable legal framework, efforts should be exerted in that respect. Sites inscribed on the World Heritage Tentative List, including the Jacmel historical centre, should be subject to an accelerated inscription procedure by the World Heritage Committee. Furthermore, sites inscribed on the World Heritage List should also be used as a permanent training laboratory for Haitian staff. Lastly, technical missions would be undertaken, particularly in order to prepare retrospective inventories, consolidate buildings, etc.

14. The Director of the international secretariat of ICOMOS outlined the actions taken, particularly in cooperation with the Blue Shield, the World Monuments Fund and certain ICOMOS National Committees (Dominican Republic, France, Haiti, United States of America). She also explained the heritage assessment methodology elaborated by ICOMOS, and affirmed the organization's desire to participate in efforts aimed at safeguarding heritage (inventorying, development of databases, review of legislation, etc.). ICOMOS also wished to receive general guidelines from the Haitian authorities in order to continue its action. Mr Gaël de Guichen, Vice-Chairperson of the Committee, invited representatives of other institutions and Member States to indicate whether similar heritage initiatives had been or would be taken in order to establish an accurate list of the various actions scheduled, thereby enabling the Committee to perform its function of coordinating those efforts. The Director of ISPAN stressed the urgency of starting with the identification of the needs of public Haitian institutions, including ISPAN, in order to envisage actions aimed at national capacity-building, noting that ISPAN currently had only five staff members, a situation which unfortunately did not allow upstream assessments to be conducted. The Secretariat stated that the institution building of Haiti (establishment of decentralized ISPAN units and also training and recruitment of future Haitian experts, etc.) should therefore be the main priority, a position backed by the Director of the International Secretariat of ICOMOS, who suggested compiling a list as quickly as possible of the number of specialists required in each field in question. Lastly, the representative of ICCROM voiced her concerns as to the lack of guidelines for reconstruction of buildings or the consolidation of those that had not been destroyed, the use of local materials, etc., and suggested systematically encouraging the use of vernacular architecture in rebuilding efforts.

IV.2 Museums, archives and libraries

15. Mr Gaël de Guichen, Vice-Chairperson, opened the second thematic discussion specifying that public and private collections should be taken into account, as well as collections which had been relocated to buildings that were often inappropriate, or those which had been moved and stored as a matter of urgency in containers. There were therefore four types of problems concerning collections of various sorts.

16. The Special Adviser to the Minister of Culture confirmed the Vice-Chairperson's analysis. She however specified that those collections represented only 5% of Haitian heritage, and that almost 95% of heritage belonged to persons who represented the "majority" of the Haitian population. That form of exclusion therefore jeopardized the various forms of Haitian artistic expression. She also reiterated the structural weaknesses of Haitian public institutions in terms of inventorying, diagnosing, identifying, processing, etc. which applied to every type of heritage, recalling however that those weaknesses had existed before the earthquake. As regards museum

institutions, she indicated that the Musée du Panthéon National kept a permanent historical collection, and also had an art gallery devoted to regular exhibitions. However, with the exception of that museum and archaeological collections, collections were mostly private. This lack of public institutions had given rise to small museums and private institutions (the Community Museum, the Saint-Pierre Art Museum, and certain hotels known for their collections). The earthquake had brought a certain number of private collections, which were threatened, to the public's attention. She again stressed the particular importance of Voodoo art collections, which could constitute embryos of collections of museums with items from private collections. Lastly, she drew attention to the Central Bank's plans for the creation of a numismatic museum.

17. With regard to archives, the Special Adviser stated that those which had suffered most belonged to the State, in particular to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Unfortunately, those archives had not been transmitted to the National Archives, and the history of Haitian diplomacy had thus been heavily damaged. Other ministries were in a similar situation. Some public records could be found in certain religious institutions which would therefore need to be the subject of safeguarding actions. The same would apply to archives in the offices of notaries public/estate agents. Lastly, sound archives and audiovisual heritage on a whole should receive support.

18. As regards libraries, the same diagnosis could be made. The Special Adviser drew attention to the existence of a large network of small private libraries belonging to the FOKAL Foundation. She regretted the closure of the library of the French Institute, and underlined the need to draft a book policy.

19. The representative of the Secretariat indicated that three categories of cultural property in particular appeared to be threatened: contemporary art, voodoo objects and archaeological artefacts. He then recalled the actions taken by UNESCO to combat trafficking in cultural property, in cooperation with its United Nations and INTERPOL partners, and said that at the time, no major trafficking had been observed. That was confirmed by the INTERPOL representative, who stated that his partners had been immediately alerted after the earthquake, and added that the Red List of Haitian objects at risk was being prepared with ICOM and UNESCO (which should be finalized in September 2010), and that it would be very useful for the prevention efforts. Actions to be taken in terms of documentation and conservation of cultural objects, for which numerous institutions had taken initiatives, were then briefly presented by the Secretariat: emergency inventorying, treatment of objects, capacity-building, consolidation and restoration of buildings which housed collections. The representative of the Smithsonian Institution underlined the need to move from transitory measures implemented as a matter of emergency (such as the conservation of cultural objects in containers) to long-term solutions. It was also necessary to envisage centralized storage areas to store collections which had been restored, as the representative of ICCROM pointed out.

20. With regard to libraries and archives, the Secretariat expressed the need to establish a network of public libraries. Modern media should be used to inform communities of the possibilities in that field. It was also necessary to strengthen legislation. The Secretariat also indicated that assistance had been lent to the National Archives and the national library.

21. Lastly, the representative of the International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions (IFLA) took the floor to inform the Committee of the signing of an agreement with the Ministry of Culture which would enable cooperation in the field of libraries, the role of which was essential not only for the safeguarding of heritage, but also for access to information. The efforts of some organizations such as Libraries without Borders in support of libraries could also enable actions to be strengthened in that field.

IV.3 Cultural industries and intangible heritage

22. The president of the AfricAmerica Fondation opened the thematic session with a presentation of past interventions conducted in Haiti in the field. She first spoke about experience in the field of art and craft projects citing the Bel Air and Croix de Bouquets projects.

23. The Secretariat indicated that the importance of cultural industries and especially of crafts had been stressed on several occasions during the meeting, in particular because of their inclusion under the "culture and development" heading. The UNESCO Award of Excellence for Handicrafts programme had rewarded Haitian craftspeople on several occasions. He therefore wished to concentrate on future cooperation proposals which should be focused on institutional capacity-building, inventorying associations, and bringing together craftspeople and designers to facilitate networking and endogenous development, developing training and professionalization programmes through formal and informal education and continuous education, providing support for the improvement of crafts promotion, and lastly, putting in place a crafts development and professionalization programme.

According to the president of the AfricAmericaA Fondation, the key to the problem in that field was the lack of resources rather than of local skills. There were in fact numerous Haitian specialists in the fields in question who did not have the resources to develop their expertise. That was why it was important to constitute a fund for the acquisition of artworks and craft items, an initiative which was already under way and which should help to provide support to artists, who were setting up an association.

24. The Secretariat then underlined the broad scope of the intangible heritage, which encompassed oral tradition, the performing arts, social practices, rituals and festivals, knowledge about nature and know-how concerning, among other things, traditional crafts, and stressed the urgency of intervening in that field, which the disaster had greatly weakened. Among the priorities, he referred to the need to begin inventorying intangible heritage, building capacities, integrating the concept of intangible heritage into national legislation, and integrating all means of dissemination (including radio) into communication practices. To that end, the Ministry would need to receive technical assistance since there was no umbrella organization in that field. He concluded by recalling that the Intangible Cultural Heritage Fund was available to Haiti as a State Party to the Convention, and that assistance requests could be quickly approved in order to respond in optimum fashion to needs identified. Ms Maria Cecilia Londres Fonseca, a member of the Committee (Brazil) participating by telephone, offered to make Brazilian resources and inventory and legislation expertise available in the field of the intangible heritage.

25. The issue of raising the population's awareness, regardless of the field concerned, was also brought up. It was proposed that all projects be accompanied by a national public awareness-raising campaign, in cooperation with universities and schools in Haiti.

V. THIRD SESSION: RECOMMENDATIONS

26. The Committee members examined and approved the draft recommendations developed pursuant to the technical and thematic discussions. These recommendations fall within the framework of the Action Plan for National Recovery and Development of Haiti, and address the protection and conservation of world, cultural and natural heritage, the conservation and documentation of movable cultural property and the fight against trafficking therein, the development of a general framework for the safeguarding and enhancement of Haiti's intangible cultural heritage, and the revitalization of Haitian cultural industries and crafts as development factors of the country. The recommendations also endorsed the creation of four corresponding thematic clusters to be tasked with identifying quantitative priority projects in each area, which would be submitted in early 2011 to the International Committee of Donor Partners for Culture that was established by UNESCO to seek extrabudgetary resources in support of the priorities identified by the Committee. Lastly, the Committee considered that the development of the Ministry of Culture's intervention capabilities and medium-term institutional strengthening were a fundamental prerequisite, and recommended that UNESCO establish an information platform concerning all cultural activities undertaken in Haiti.

27. The general and specific recommendations as approved by the Committee are annexed to this report in their entirety.

VI. FOURTH SESSION: PARTNERSHIPS, FINANCING AND TIMETABLE

28. The Secretariat opened the final session with a presentation of the strategic coordination framework proposed by UNESCO. This framework, which is based on the Action Plan for National Recovery and Development of Haiti, revolves around four thematic areas that structured the Committee's work: world, cultural and natural heritage; intangible heritage; museums, archives and libraries; and cultural industries. It seeks to describe the desired conditions for partnership, the institutional mechanisms for coordination, the various potential financing mechanisms (bilateral, multilateral, reconstruction funds) and a timetable for the monitoring of the first Committee meeting. It also encourages the Haitian authorities to establish a partnership policy based on clearly defined terms of cooperation.

29. The Vice-Chairperson then took the floor to stress how urgent it was for the Haitian authorities to indicate as rapidly as possible their staffing needs by sector, in order for them to receive the assistance needed for the strengthening of their institutions and structures, thus allowing the launching of an exercise to identify the heritage (monuments, cultural objects, intangible heritage, etc.), which should lead to the formulation of support and training programmes and projects. The Secretariat responded by confirming the need for such preliminary institutional strengthening, stating that it would be counterproductive to begin the implementation process before strengthening Haitian institutions. The Special Adviser to the Minister of Culture suggested the establishment of an ad hoc emergency unit within the Ministry to enable that work to begin. Her suggestion is included in the recommendations. The representative of Argentina then took the floor to request clarification on the conditions for the selection and granting of financing. The Secretariat stated that it was necessary first of all to refer to one of the four thematic areas and then to conclude an agreement with the Haitian authorities.

VII. CLOSING SESSION

30. Before closing the session, the Assistant Director-General for Culture of UNESCO referred back to the critical issue of coordination, and to the forthcoming stages that should come in the wake of the Committee's current first session: the development of projects by the four thematic clusters with the support of UNESCO, the establishment of an information platform by UNESCO, the meeting of the International Committee of Donor Partners for Culture in early 2011, and the next session of the International Coordination Committee in the spring of 2011.

31. The concluding words came from the Minister of Culture and Communication, who thanked the Director-General of UNESCO for organizing the Committee's first meeting. She added that the first step towards recognizing the vital role of culture in the re-establishment of the Haitian State was in the process of being completed, and that it would then be necessary to move on to the implementation of the recommendations adopted by the Committee, emphasizing that the key to success lay in the establishment of dynamic communication mechanisms. The Minister closed the session by warmly thanking the participants for their attendance and their contributions to the Committee's work.

ANNEX I: RECOMMENDATIONS

GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS

ICC, at its first plenary session at UNESCO on 7 and 8 July 2010 chaired by the Minister of Culture and Communication of Haiti, made the following recommendations and recommended the mobilization of funding for their implementation:

Support for the action of the Minister of Culture and Communication (short term)

- a. Support the establishment within the Ministry of Culture and Communication of an ad hoc emergency unit to evaluate the situation, design the most appropriate emergency projects, coordinate actions and monitor their execution. This unit should be composed of Haitian specialists, reinforced, if need be, by foreign personnel in specialist fields to be defined.
- b. Develop a database of Haitian cultural actors both in Haiti and abroad.
- c. Provide support as a matter of priority for the holding of the **National Cultural Conference** to enable the emergence of a revised cultural policy framework covering all areas of culture and ensuring the involvement of all actors (academic world, students, professionals, creative artists, donors, etc.) with a view to the establishment of an **Observatory of Haitian Arts and Culture**.
- d. Help the Ministry to establish a procedure/protocol for cooperation and emergency action in order to encourage the organizations conducting missions in Haiti to pursue their action within a framework of global coordination.
- e. Develop a UNESCO website linked to the website of the Ministry of Culture and Communication to provide an information platform for ICC on all action in the field of culture in Haiti in order to facilitate the exchange of information among the various actors. All organizations executing such projects should undertake to keep UNESCO informed on a regular basis.

Support for the action of the Minister of Culture and Communication (medium term)

- a. Support the establishment of a complete and integrated training and professionalization programme for the staff of the Ministry of Culture and Communication in order to build its institutional capacity and the capacity for action of the various actors in the culture sector.
- b. Encourage the four thematic subgroups dealing especially with cultural and natural heritage, including world heritage; the intangible heritage; museums, archives and libraries; and cultural industries which emerged from the first session of ICC to continue their work in a sustained fashion, particularly between the plenary sessions of ICC, whether by electronic means, field missions or regular consultations of experts, with a view to submitting costed priority projects by the end of October 2010 at the latest, including the partners foreseen for their implementation. UNESCO will facilitate communication, particularly electronic communication, among members.
- c. Organize a meeting of the Committee of Donor Partners in January/February 2011 for the purpose of examining the list of projects elaborated by the thematic subgroups with a view to ensuring funding for them.
- d. Bring these recommendations to the attention of the entire international community within the framework of the reconstruction mechanism set up in Haiti, particularly its "education and culture" cluster.

The recommendations of ICC should not be considered as exhaustive or restrictive, and may be revised in the light of the work of the thematic subgroups.

SPECIFIC RECOMMENDATIONS

WORLD HERITAGE, CULTURAL AND NATURAL HERITAGE

PURPOSE: To assist the Ministry of Culture and Communication of Haiti and ISPAN to develop a national programme for the reporting, documentation and evaluation of conditions of conservation for the built heritage, in order to draw up an official national inventory and related integrated plans for protection and conservation

Emergency measures

- a. Development of methodology for evaluating damaged structures and sites and an urgent action plan to prevent the demolition of buildings of heritage interest in historic centres.
- b. Provisional reinforcement of endangered heritage structures as preventative measures against tropical storms in the historic centre of Port-au-Prince.
- c. Establishment of inventories of sites (including archaeological sites) and monuments to be placed under the protection of the Haitian State.
- d. Development of an inventory of the built heritage, drawing on inventories already compiled by the Ministry of Culture in France and launching of an inventory of Jacmel and Port-au-Prince, taking account of construction materials which are specific to Haiti. This process has been devised as training in inventory development for Haitian technicians.
- e. Building the technical capacities of ISPAN to participate in the elaboration of the Construction Code developed by the Ministry of Public Works, to ensure that the regulations under discussion are compatible with the values of the built heritage.
- f. Initiation of a legislative project for the drafting of the Law on the Protection of the Cultural Heritage by means of an interdisciplinary working group composed of UNESCO cultural legislation experts, the ICOMOS scientific committee on cultural heritage legislation, national and international legal experts and experts in the heritage of Haiti and the Caribbean.
- g. Capacity-building of ISPAN members by means of a permanent team responsible for coordination between ISPAN, the International Coordination Committee and the International Committee of Donor Partners, in order to structure project proposals in relation to priorities and coordinate the implementation of current projects.
- h. Strengthen the installation of technical and administrative capacities to enable the ISPAN team to carry out its coordinating mission and to respond effectively to requirements for the implementation of the above-mentioned projects.

Action in the medium term

- a. Train Haitian staff/local volunteers, and building workers.
- b. Rebuild certain groups of buildings using traditional materials and taking account of the nature of the terrain and natural hazards.
- c. Strengthen the team responsible for the publication of the ISPAN newsletter and the channels for its distribution.
- d. Continue the reflection process and finalize the Law on the Protection of the Cultural Heritage.

WORLD HERITAGE

Establishment of a national policy for World Heritage conservation, with a technical and administrative office on the site.

Historic National Park – Citadel, Sans Souci, Ramiers (property inscribed on the World Heritage List in 1982)

Emergency action

Following the technical evaluation mission (10-18 July 2010) and the decision adopted by the World Heritage Committee at its 34th session in Brasilia, began implementation of conservation plans, management plans, risk reduction plans and plans for sustainable tourism for the World Heritage site, in collaboration with ICCROM, ICOMOS and the Getty Conservation Institute in order to submit the preliminary plans to the World Heritage Committee at its 35th session in July 2011.

Action in the medium term

- a. Train national experts.
- b. Implement the plans for integrated conservation and measures for the structural consolidation of the built heritage.
- c. Adjust risk prevention plans.
- d. Finalize the Citadel management and visit plan.

Historic Centre of Jacmel (site inscribed on the World Heritage Tentative List)

Emergency action

- a. Stabilize the most seriously damaged structures on the basis of the inventory of 103 buildings to be drawn up by ISPAN before the hurricane season.
- b. Propose regulatory measures to upgrade the city's heritage preservation standards, so as to ensure the protection of private heritage.
- c. Evaluate the authenticity and integrity of the site and the justification of universal value in order to develop, if appropriate, a World Heritage nomination file.
- d. Develop a participatory methodology to increase the awareness of owners/neighbours in order to guide them in taking immediate action.

Action in the medium term

- a. Train local and national technicians.
- b. Finalize the inventory of the built heritage.
- c. Create archives of historical documentation.
- d. Formulate recommendations to establish a medium-term strategy contributing to housing policy.
- e. Develop a master plan and plans for conservation and risk reduction.

MUSEUMS, ARCHIVES AND LIBRARIES

PURPOSE: to support the Ministry of Culture and Communication in its efforts to protect, conserve and document its moveable cultural property and to combat illicit trafficking thereof

Museums, cultural centres, libraries and archives

- a. Draw up a list of urgent measures required in order of priority, including quantitative information for partners, technical institutions and donors as a basis for defining priority measures with the Haitian authorities.
- b. Draw up a national plan for museums, libraries and archives:
 - draft urgent **legal measures** (review of current legislation and, if need be, adoption of temporary protective measures), *inter alia* to protect Haitian property from “wanton destruction”;
 - establish a **national conservation plan**, with a general inventory policy and provisions for combating pillaging and trafficking;
 - adopt the application of internationally recognized standards for inventorying, such as the format used by INTERPOL, in order to facilitate compatibility.
- c. Evaluate and improve conditions for provisional storage of salvaged property:
 - organize the collection and sheltering, in temporary storage if necessary, of cultural property, archives, books, etc. which are threatened with damage or destruction;
 - evaluate the state of collections and identify urgent conservation treatment or appropriate restoration action;
 - make essential emergency resources and material available to Haitian personnel to enable them to carry out this work;
 - organize emergency mobile treatment units to safeguard objects that could not be collected and moved to temporary storage.
- d. Launch rehabilitation and renovation projects for public heritage establishments (national museums, national archives and the National Library):
 - initiate the consolidation of the buildings of museums, national archives, libraries and identify and set up conservation premises with a view to the eventual return of the collections after treatment or restoration, initiate as a matter of priority the rehabilitation of the MUPANAH (national museum) and the conservation workshop of the national art school.
- e. Establish a human resources training policy, with mobile action teams for the emergency period:
 - train local curators and restorers for long-term conservation of the moveable heritage.
- f. Improve collaboration between private collectors and public institutions in order to guarantee access to private collections.

Specific recommendations concerning libraries and archives

- a. Support the Haitian authorities in the development of a national policy for books, libraries and archives.
- b. Initiate the digitization of the content of libraries in Haiti with a view to providing citizens with the broadest possible access to information.
- c. Establish a network of public libraries, including mobile public libraries.
- d. Support the expansion of the national network of reading and cultural activity centres (CLAC).
- e. Ensure Internet access in libraries.
- f. Identify and undertake measures for the preservation of private collections and the archives of churches and other places of worship.
- g. Create audiovisual archives in order to ensure the safeguarding of audio and/or video recordings.

INTANGIBLE HERITAGE

PURPOSE: Provide a general framework for the safeguarding and enhancement of Haiti's intangible cultural heritage through legislative action and technical and operational support

Emergency measures

- a. Provide financial and technical assistance for the establishment of an intangible heritage unit within the Ministry of Culture and Communication, and support its action.
- b. Build capacity among the various stakeholders involved in the safeguarding of the intangible heritage (communities, ministry officials, researchers, civil society, teachers, media...).
- c. Compile an inventory of expressions of the intangible heritage – beginning with the areas worst hit by the earthquake – with the full participation of communities, groups and relevant non-governmental organizations and the formation of a team of researchers, and identify the expressions most in danger of disappearing.
- d. Draft appropriate safeguarding plans for the elements identified as most in danger, in collaboration with the communities concerned.

Medium-term measures

- a. Promote the inclusion of safeguarding the intangible heritage in national cultural policy, particularly through an appropriate legislative framework.
- b. Implement safeguarding plans for those expressions identified as having the most urgent needs.
- c. Prepare nominations for inscription on the List of Intangible Cultural Heritage in Need of Urgent Safeguarding and the Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity.
- d. Implement or launch educational, awareness-raising and information programmes on intangible heritage for the Haitian public, particularly young people, making full use of radio, television and the media.

CULTURAL INDUSTRIES

PURPOSE: Revitalize Haitian cultural and craft industries to be vectors of the country's development

Emergency measures

Compile a list of craftworkers and designers with a view to setting up aid and cooperation mechanisms.

Medium-term measures

- a. Support the introduction of cultural policies and measures that foster creativity and facilitate participation of creative artists in national and international trade shows that remunerate and showcase their works and artistic expressions; and render these expressions accessible to a wider public.
- b. Give priority to crafts as a source and vector of economic, social and cultural development, particularly through:
 - assistance for craftworkers with a view to restructuring the sector in a community-based approach;
 - institutional capacity-building by encouraging inter-ministry cooperation;
 - support for training, professionalization and better qualification for craftworkers;
 - elaboration of strategies for accessing national, subregional and international markets, specifically using trade fairs and other cultural events;
 - recognition of the link between crafts and design;
 - recognition of the link between cultural tourism, the preservation and promotion of crafts and development;
 - building of alliances between the public and private sectors.
- c. Collect data and design methodological tools in all sectors including music, book publishing, cinema and the media, and in particular support the initiative for organizing a Review Conference on Music in Port-au-Prince.
- d. Help to strengthen mechanisms for the collective management of copyright for the benefit of all cultural industries.
- e. Support the expansion of the national network of reading and cultural activity centres (CLAC).

ANNEX II: MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE

No.	Name	Country of Origin
1	Ms Magali Comeau-Denis	Haiti
2	Mr Daniel Elie	Haiti
3	Ms Barbara Prézeau Stephenson	Haiti
4	Ms Luisa Vicioso Sanchez	Dominican Republic
5	Professor Ali Radwan	Egypt
6	Dr Angèle Aguigah	Togo
7	Mr Richard Kurin	United States of America
8	Dr Maria Cecília Londres Fonseca	Brazil
9	Professor Yim Dawnhee	Republic of Korea
10	Mr Gaël de Guichen	France

Chairperson: Ms Marie-Laurence Jocelyn Lassègue, Minister of Culture and Communication of Haiti