

19 April 2011

# UNESCO for Haiti

Making Culture  
a Motor for  
Reconstruction



## Report



United Nations  
Educational, Scientific and  
Cultural Organization



**République d'Haiti**  
Ministère de la Culture et de la Communication

## Opening Remarks

<p><b>Irina Bokova</b></p> <p><i>UNESCO Director General</i></p>	<p><i>Full original text of opening remarks in Annex 1</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Underlines that the current context, right after the nomination of a new President, is prosperous to accelerate and recommit to the reconstruction of Haiti.</li> <li>• Recalls that UNESCO has been strongly engaged in Haiti since the earthquake, and has raised about 9 million USD.</li> <li>• Thanks all who have participated in these efforts so far, but considers that more is to be done.</li> <li>• Wishes to draw the attention to the importance of culture as a vector for development.</li> <li>• Culture is everywhere in the streets of Haiti and can be a major motor for reconstruction.</li> <li>• UNESCO has mainly invested in the fields of education and sciences, together with the Haitian authorities. Started a large number of projects, such as the tsunami early warning system introduced by the International Oceanographic Commission.</li> <li>• Upon request of the authorities, UNESCO has launched activities in the framework of the International Coordination Committee for the Safeguarding of Haitian Cultural Heritage (ICC). Activities have been undertaken but a lot remains to be done.</li> <li>• Recalls the recent alerts of ongoing pillage and trafficking, mainly of architectural elements and historic building materials.</li> <li>• Recalls that economic and social recovery is needed. Culture is a major influence for the lives of the people and can as such play an important role in the reconstruction of Haiti.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Soraya Rodriguez Ramos</b></p> <p><i>Secretary of State for International Cooperation of Spain and President of AECID</i></p>	<p><i>Full original text of opening remarks in Annex 2</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Considers that the donor conference should help the Haitians find back their cultural identity and wellbeing. This concerns fundamental principles, which have animated UNESCO since its creation.</li> <li>• The international community should more than ever help those who suffer and who cannot have a decent life. This is a collective mission. We should therefore accelerate our engagements in support of Haiti.</li> <li>• Spain has contributed 346 million Euros at the New York conference in 2010. In 2010, 60 per cent of these funds were already disbursed.</li> <li>• Welcomes the results of the presidential elections, which bring the hope of a stable political context. It is now necessary to show the results can be achieved. 2011 will be a new chapter and at the time of the second anniversary of the earthquake, it will be possible to see much more encouraging achievements than those of the first year.</li> <li>• Underlines that UNESCO, in the field, has been able to implement</li> </ul>

	<p>emergency measures and has reacted in a timely manner.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Recalls that Spain has been particularly engaged in the culture sector, as one of very few countries. For Spain, cultural development is a priority. They have been active in Jacmel with regard to the artistic heritage and the creation of an “atelier école”, and in Port-au-Prince where a cultural centre was opened.</li> <li>• In cooperation with UNESCO, efforts have been made to halt illicit trafficking of art, and a large number of containers were provided for temporary storage.</li> <li>• To continue this cooperation, Spain will allocate additional 500.000 Euros.</li> <li>• Requests all participants to support the initiatives in Haiti, and hopes that the wishes expressed by many member states to see concrete results, will also materialize through concrete commitments.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Michaëlle Jean</b>  <i>UNESCO Special Envoy for Haiti</i></p>	<p><i>Full original text of opening remarks in Annex 3</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Underlines the remarkable work undertaken so far by the UNESCO team.</li> <li>• Thanks Spain for its continued support.</li> <li>• Stresses that a new phase has come with the arrival of a new government.</li> <li>• There is no place where culture takes such a deep meaning as in Haiti. It is of supreme value, a space where life and hope, light and dignity can be reconquered.</li> <li>• In its darkest days, imagination was a means of survival and resistance; people had to resort to a most unconquerable creative force to bring themselves back to life.</li> <li>• The words, the images, the shapes, the writings emerged from an urgency to fight off the forces of darkness; to outsmart calamity. They tell a story. They bear witness to memory. They speak to the dream, the struggle for freedom, and to the deep roots of an identity.</li> <li>• Art is a requirement, an essential resource. Culture is a potent lever to build and rebuild.</li> <li>• The reconstruction efforts should show the colours, allow for the heritage to be preserved, restore the aesthetics of a beautiful vernacular architecture that speaks to the history and the pride.</li> <li>• 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 a heritage site: nothing must be left to chance, or left aside.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Stefan Malebranche</b></p>	<p><i>Full original text of opening remarks in Annex 4</i></p>

<p><i>Director General of the Ministry of Culture and Communication of Haiti</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Since the earthquake, a large number of meetings have been held at UNESCO, in order to support the reconstruction. In close cooperation and coordination with UNESCO, priorities and projects were discussed. Today, we are ready to present the results of these meetings.</li> <li>• This is the start of the road to reconstruction. Recent elections indicate a new phase.</li> <li>• The programme for reconstruction focuses primarily on Jacmel, Léogâne and the citadel, but also on strengthening of the cultural institutions in Port-au-Prince.</li> <li>• Other areas like education, reforestation, tourism and environment have equally been taken into account.</li> <li>• Culture has the potential of being a strong motor for the reconstruction of Haiti.</li> </ul>
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**Presentation of Actions**

<p><b>Francesco Bandarin</b>  <i>UNESCO Assistant-Director General for Culture</i></p>	<p><i>Full presentation in Annex 5</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Presents the actions undertaken by UNESCO thus far.</li> <li>• Gives the floor to representatives from the Education and Sciences/OIC sectors.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Svein Osttveit</b>  <i>Executive Officer, Education</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Presents some of the key results of the education sector in Haiti.</li> <li>• The Education sector was involved in the Flash Appeal, raising funds for emergency actions.</li> <li>• Involvement of the sector has so far concentrated on educational planning and information management, as well as on training of teachers in order to strengthen the quality of the education system.</li> <li>• Underlines the close linkages between education and culture. Without culture, education has no meaning. Education finds its content in culture.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Wendy Watson Wright</b>  <i>UNESCO Assistant-Director General of the International Oceanographic Commission (IOC)</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Refers to the actions undertaken with regard to the introduction of an early warning system for tsunamis and coastal hazards.</li> <li>• Creation of a national centre for the management of meteorological emergencies, undertaken in cooperation with the United States.</li> <li>• Mentions that Man and Biosphere (MAB) works together with Haitian experts towards the creation of a biosphere reserve.</li> <li>• Underlines that Haiti is an island state, and that this is of particular importance to the IOC. Also refers to the strong impact that the oceans have on culture and traditions, as well as on the development of the country.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Francesco Bandarin</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Presents the proposed actions according to the outline of the brochure.</li> </ul>

<i>UNESCO Assistant-Director General for Culture</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Institutional capacity building and policies for the Ministry of Culture and Communication and the autonomous bodies like ISPAN, Bureau of Ethnology, etc.</li> <li>• Reconstruction of Port-au-Prince: <i>Retour aux Quartiers</i> and the support to the main cultural institutions.</li> <li>• Cultural recovery of Jacmel: built heritage, crafts, carnival.</li> <li>• Léogâne: proposed pilot site for actions regarding the intangible cultural heritage.</li> <li>• National History Park - Citadel, Sans Souci, Ramiers World Heritage property: actions regarding management and preservation of the site as well as for the socio-economic development of the community.</li> </ul>
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**Overview of discussions**

<p><b>France</b></p> <p><i>Permanent Delegate of France to UNESCO</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Welcomes the quality of work and the recommended directions by the Culture Sector to move towards concrete projects.</li> <li>• Says that the realm of culture should be compared with other sectors and states that poverty reduction remains a priority.</li> <li>• So far, France has allocated 260 million Euros for the reconstruction, and 75 million Euros were spent through the EU.</li> <li>• Stresses the need to protect national archives, and to restore and preserve damaged art.</li> <li>• Recalls that the Haitians themselves should remain the leaders of the recovery.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Dominican Republic</b></p> <p><i>Permanent Delegate of the Dominican Republic to UNESCO</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Thanks UNESCO for having prepared a synthesis of the priority projects for the reconstruction of the cultural heritage of Haiti.</li> <li>• Pledges support in the following manner:</li> <li>• Project 1: Providing scholarships to Haitian architects to obtain a Master’s Degree in conservation at the National University of Santo Domingo.</li> <li>• Project 2: Providing scholarships for technical trainings in built heritage interventions.</li> <li>• Project 3: Providing financial support through Dominican Republic ICOMOS for the safeguarding of cultural property, including technical interventions.</li> <li>• Project 4: Continuing the work of CARICOM on the inventory of historic sites in the Greater Caribbean. A part of the project more than 80 Haitian sites have been identified so far.</li> <li>• Project 5: Proposes a cooperation with the DR Banco Popular for the</li> </ul>

<p><i>President of the DR Banco Popular</i></p>	<p>restoration of a historic building in Cap Haitien: <i>House of the Dominican Council</i>. The restoration would be lead as a <i>chantier-école</i>. The project would build on similar experience from 1974, where a historic building <i>House of Cordon</i> was restored in the centre of Port-au-Prince. The action could set a strong precedent.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Supports the proposed project 5 by the Delegate from the Dominican Republic.</li> <li>• Proposes to evaluate the possibility to restore the <i>House of the Dominican Council</i> according to the same principles used for the restoration of the <i>House of Cordon</i> in Port-au-Prince.</li> <li>• An eminent architect will conduct a feasibility study.</li> <li>• The aim is to combine the restoration with vocational training.</li> <li>• The Banco Popular is very committed to work on this project. Once the proper planning and financing mechanism is identified, in coordination with UNESCO, the project could start as soon as possible.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Organisation internationale de la francophonie (OIF)</b></p> <p><i>Director of French Language and Cultural Diversity</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Stresses the importance that the OIF attaches to Haiti as one of its priority countries.</li> <li>• Mentions that the OIF has presented an action plan to the UN in New York in 2010.</li> <li>• Education: teacher training for primary schools.</li> <li>• Institutional: Expert support to building democratic institutions.</li> <li>• Culture: is one of the pillars of the work of the OIF, being a laboratory for cultural diversity. They have reopened office in Port-au-Prince, responsible for the Caribbean region:</li> <li>• Reconfirms his availability to participate in the joint effort, which is considered a priority.</li> </ul>
<p><b>European Union</b></p> <p><i>Director for the Caribbean</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Congratulates the Director General for the organization of this meeting.</li> <li>• The EU has responded to the emergency, not only from a humanitarian perspective, but also through reconstruction projects. 1,2 billion Euros were pledged in New York, out of which 400 million Euros have already been invested.</li> <li>• A specific programme for culture “ARCADES” was developed for 3.7 million Euros.</li> <li>• Supports the ratification of the 2005 Convention.</li> <li>• Favors an increased cooperation and synergies between the EU and UNESCO. Fully shares the view that the cultural dimension should be part of the recovery process. This was reconfirmed during a conference on Haiti held in Brussels.</li> <li>• Currently 179 million Euros are being reprogrammed for the reinforcement of Haitian institutions. Stated that they would look at how</li> </ul>

	<p>a part of the mentioned funds could be allocated for the sector.</p> <p><i>A complete overview of the intervention by the European Union can be found in Annex 6.</i></p>
<p><b>USA</b></p> <p><i>Permanent Delegate of the United States to UNESCO</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Congratulates the Director General and Spain for this meeting.</li> <li>• Stresses that culture is important for social cohesion in Haiti. World Heritage bolsters tourism and creative industries. Culture offers an enormous potential for the recovery of the Haitian economy in the future</li> <li>• Mentions that considerable financial contributions have been made for the recovery, including: 1.1 billion USD in humanitarian relief assistance and 406 million USD in existing funds were reprogrammed to jumpstart the post-earthquake economic recovery.</li> <li>• In terms of Culture, 2 million USD were provided for the Cultural Recovery Centre managed by the Smithsonian Institution, and 225.000 USD from the US Ambassador's Fund for Culture were allocated for the recovery of documentation damaged from the earthquake. Additional funds went towards the restoration of the roof and military barracks of the Citadel WH site.</li> <li>• As President Obama noted, this recovery will take years if not decades, but Haiti has an enduring partner in the USA.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Bahamas</b></p> <p><i>Permanent Delegate of the Bahamas to UNESCO</i></p> <p><b>and President of the 35<sup>th</sup> session of the UNESCO General Conference</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Thanked UNESCO for being at the forefront of actions to assist the Haitian government.</li> <li>• Stressed that the Bahamas and CARICOM nations support Haiti.</li> <li>• Bahamas welcomes the new government of Haiti and is ready to work together.</li> <li>• The Ambassador will visit Haiti in August 2011 as President of the General Conference of UNESCO, and this will give him a first hand view of how to find a way to cement UNESCO's action.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Senegal</b></p> <p><i>Permanent Delegate of Senegal to UNESCO</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Haiti is very important for the African Union (AU) because of the Diaspora.</li> <li>• Therefore, the Africans should be first in line to provide their modest support to Haiti.</li> <li>• A comprehensive approach including education and other sector should be taken.</li> <li>• Despite its limited means Senegal wants to contribute. Senegal has already supported groups of Haitian students, as a symbolic act. If all countries had supported a group of students, this could have been an important support in face of the problems faced by the education system across the country.</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Proposes to support training of archivists, an area in which Senegal has built up a certain expertise. Archives are important places of memory.</li> <li>• Repeats that the president of Senegal has offered a part of the national territory to welcome back the Diaspora.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Colombia</b></p> <p><i>Third Secretary of the Permanent Delegation of Colombia to UNESCO</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Refers to the reference made by the President of Colombia in his inaugural speech as rotational President of the UN Security Council. In Creole he stated that “<i>many hands make light work</i>”, indicating the need for the entire international community to cooperate.</li> <li>• Recognizes the need to engage in a responsible reconstruction process, being accountable for the effectiveness. There is a need to think in the long term.</li> <li>• Education has a leading role. It is important to educate the people, especially the young. Education to contribute to reconstruction activities.</li> <li>• Commits to institution building that can guarantee the application of the rule of law and sustainable development.</li> <li>• Insists that security is important to guarantee democracy. Peace and prosperity will come from concrete projects.</li> <li>• During the next session of the World Heritage Committee, Colombia will strongly support the proposals in view of safeguarding the Haitian cultural heritage.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Brazil</b></p> <p><i>Second Secretary of the Permanent Delegation of Brazil to UNESCO</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Congratulates the newly elected President.</li> <li>• Stresses that Brazil continues to provide support for the reconstruction of Haiti.</li> <li>• So far 340 million USD have been spent, 290 millions USD of which were in support of MINUSTAH. Brazil was among the first and main contributors to the Haiti Reconstruction Fund.</li> <li>• Brazilian government has signed an agreement for trainings and cooperation regarding museums. Total budget 468.000 USD for a period of 2 years. Brazil is interested to link this to the proposed project regarding the rehabilitation of museums and cultural institutions (Module 1/Project 4 and Module 2/Projects 4-5).</li> <li>• Regarding intangible heritage, Brazil has developed a system for collecting documentation in order to prepare inventories. These methodologies will be made available for Haiti.</li> <li>• Regarding the above, staff from the Brazilian Ministry of Culture is currently at UNESCO, to further discuss with the Organization’s staff.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Switzerland</b></p> <p><i>Permanent Delegate of Switzerland to UNESCO</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Swiss response to the earthquake: 12 million Swiss Francs to humanitarian emergency action, 35.9 million Swiss Francs (40 million USD) pledged in NY for 2010-2012 period.</li> <li>• First pillar: Focus on poverty alleviation.</li> <li>• Second pillar: Education and training are essential to look to the future with hope.</li> </ul>



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Third pillar: Tangible reconstruction. Rebuilding destroyed buildings and heritage is important to return to normal life.</li> <li>• Fourth pillar. Culture. Emergency measures undertaken include the Swiss contribution to the ICOM Red List for Haiti, and this support will continue.</li> <li>• Concerned about governance. Happy that calm, successful elections have taken place and hopeful for the future.</li> </ul>
<p><b>ALBA group Bolivia</b></p> <p><i>Permanent Delegate of Bolivia to UNESCO</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• On behalf of the ALBA bank (Cuba, Ecuador, Venezuela, Nicaragua, Bolivia, Dominica, Antigua and Barbuda, St Vincent and the Grenadines).</li> <li>• Reaffirms that the independence of Haiti and the role of Bolivar have always been very important for the Latin American countries.</li> <li>• Stresses great solidarity between the ALBA countries, in support of Haiti.</li> <li>• Recalls that doctors from Venezuela, Cuba and other countries participated actively in providing humanitarian assistance.</li> <li>• They also provided Haiti with fuel.</li> <li>• Today, it is important to preserve the memory of Haiti, with culture being a vector for the development of the country.</li> <li>• Announces that the Cultural Fund of the ALBA group will be mobilized through the Bank of ALBA to contribute in the areas of institutional reform, cultural heritage – tangible and intangible – and other projects.</li> <li>• Although it is not possible to give an exact figure, the ALBA group will support the cultural activities in Haiti.</li> </ul>
<p><b>El Salvador</b></p> <p><i>Permanent Delegate of El Salvador to UNESCO</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Announces in the name of GRULAC that 450.000 USD have been allocated for education, under the participation programme. This project started in March 2010 and will finish by the end of 2011.</li> <li>• Reaffirms the engagement of GRULAC in the reconstruction process and announces that the group will ensure a follow up based on the project's results.</li> <li>• Underlines that GRULAC is a very strong regional group and reaffirms that the GRULAC group will continue to support UNESCO in its reconstruction efforts.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Argentina</b></p> <p><i>Deputy Permanent Delegate of Argentina to UNESCO</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Considers this meeting of great importance to remain well anchored in Haiti.</li> <li>• A number of proposed projects are of interest for Argentina:</li> <li>• Wishes to participate in the project for the reconstruction of Jacmel. Asks how Argentina can contribute to the reconstruction of the town.</li> <li>• Argentina works primarily through MINUSTAH and the <i>Cascos Blancos</i> (White Helmets). They proposed a project that envisages to evaluate the situation of the built heritage, and to restore the built and artistic heritage of the country. This project was presented to the ICC.</li> <li>• Wishes to engage in Project 1 for Jacmel from a technical perspective.</li> </ul>

<p><b>Canada</b></p> <p><i>Permanent Delegation of Canada to UNESCO</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Joins the congratulations for UNESCO and the countries that have expressed their support for the reconstruction efforts.</li> <li>• Civil society is actively working with local communities in Haiti</li> <li>• Canada engaged in all fronts with Haiti</li> <li>• Canada’s contributions are mainly allocated to the education sector.</li> <li>• Canadian government will give full attention to the projects identified in the CLT sector (referring to donor’s brochure). Optimistic that they will mobilize government support or civil society actors already active in these fields.</li> </ul>
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**Closing Remarks**

<p><b>Daniel Elie</b></p> <p><i>Director General of ISPAN</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Welcomes the effective cooperation between ISPAN and the WHC, especially regarding the Citadel, following a mission by the WHC/LAC.</li> <li>• Stresses the importance to focus on the built heritage and historic centre of Port-au-Prince and to prevent the ongoing pillage of damaged heritage sites. International cooperation is required to halt the current looting, and a strong cooperation – as proposed under the project Retour aux Quartiers – is needed.</li> <li>• Considers it essential to work with the local authorities in order to recover the important cultural heritage of the country.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Michaëlle Jean</b></p> <p><i>UNESCO Special Envoy for Haiti</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Thanks for all the interventions and contributions.</li> <li>• Welcomes the work of the entire UNESCO team and underlines that the outcomes presented at this meeting are the result of a very close cooperation with the Haitian partners.</li> <li>• Stresses that the projects that were presented by the Culture Sector are implementable, achievable and realistic.</li> <li>• Recalls that it is impossible to think of sustainable development without taking into account culture.</li> <li>• Considers that protecting « memory » also contributes to strengthening the sense of belonging, knowledge and social cohesion, which will allow for the reconstruction process to succeed.</li> <li>• Repeats that the state of emergency continues and that it is necessary to double the energy to help the Haitian people in their efforts to reconstruct their country. It is necessary to collect the means to put words into action.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Francesco Bandarin</b></p> <p><i>UNESCO Assistant-Director General for Culture</i></p>	<p>Closing of the session</p>

**Annex 1: Opening Remarks by Irina Bokova, Director General of UNESCO**

*Original text in French*

Madame la Ministre,  
Très Honorable Michaëlle Jean,  
Mesdames et Messieurs les représentants des Autorités Haïtiennes,  
Mesdames et Messieurs les Délégués permanents,  
Excellences,  
Mesdames et Messieurs,  
Chers amis,

Bienvenue à l'UNESCO, pour cette conférence importante, qui marque le lancement d'une nouvelle étape dans la refondation d'Haïti, plus d'un an après le terrible séisme de janvier 2010.

Oui, je dis bien une nouvelle étape, et je le dis à double titre :

Les Haïtiens se sont choisis un nouveau président, et cette élection donne le coup d'envoi de la remobilisation pour Haïti. Depuis plus d'un an, déjà, la population travaille à la reconstruction. Elle va disposer à partir de maintenant d'un cadre politique stable. C'est le moment idéal pour accélérer le mouvement engagé, mettre en oeuvre le résultat des réflexions. Nous avons, nous, la communauté internationale, le devoir de soutenir les haïtiens dans cet élan.

Nouvelle étape aussi parce qu'il faut à la fois élargir et renforcer notre dispositif d'actions sur le terrain. Immédiatement après le séisme, l'UNESCO s'est mobilisé dans les domaines de l'éducation, de la science, et de la culture pour répondre à une situation d'extrême urgence. Des fonds importants ont été levés, dans le domaine de l'éducation et des sciences notamment. Environ 9 millions de dollars sont déjà acquis, près de 23 millions supplémentaires sont en cours de négociation, principalement dans le domaine de l'éducation. Je tiens à remercier tous les généreux contributeurs pour cet effort. Les projets engagés commencent à porter leurs fruits, et nous devons faire plus.

Aujourd'hui, nous souhaitons porter l'attention sur la valeur de la culture, dont nous connaissons l'importance pour Haïti. La culture est constitutive de l'identité haïtienne, elle est partout dans la rue, dans les maisons, dans la manière de vivre et de penser. La culture est une force mobilisatrice, une force de rassemblement. C'est un moteur de la reconstruction. L'UNESCO a développé une série de projets ambitieux. Ils dessinent le nouveau paysage culturel du pays à l'horizon de 10 / 15 ans. Un nouveau paysage culturel, avec des structures plus fortes, des musées, des archives, des bibliothèques, un artisanat au service du développement.

Je voudrais remercier Mme Soraya Rodriguez ici présente, Ministre de la coopération de l'Espagne, et grande amie de l'UNESCO, d'avoir accepté de coprésider cette conférence. Vous faites une nouvelle fois la preuve de l'appui de votre pays à la culture en général, et pour Haïti en particulier.

Merci également à Madame Michaëlle Jean, qui met depuis des mois son énergie au service de la culture sous toutes ses formes et pour la reconstruction d'Haïti.

Je voudrais également saluer M. Stefan Malebranche, Directeur général du Ministère de la Culture et de la Communication, et M. Ronald Paul, Chargé des politiques culturelles au Ministère de la Culture et de la Communication, d'être parmi nous. Je salue aussi la présence de nos partenaires, comme M. Daniel Elie, Directeur de l'Institut sauvegarde du patrimoine national (ISPAN), et tous les participants venus prêter main forte à cette immense entreprise de reconstruction.

Mesdames et Messieurs,

L'ampleur de la tâche nous donne le devoir d'être exigeant. L'UNESCO s'est immédiatement investi auprès du peuple haïtien, en priorité dans le domaine de l'éducation. Il y a des projets de grande ampleur, des projets plus modestes, des projets locaux. Ils ont été définis en étroite concertation avec les autorités locales. Ils correspondent aux attentes et aux demandes des haïtiens.

Permettez moi d'en citer quelques-uns : soutien aux élèves des écoles secondaires, formation des maçons aux techniques de construction antisismiques, construction puis équipement de 28 établissements d'enseignement secondaire, de 5 centres de formation professionnelle, assistance pour la conduite des examens de fin d'année, préparation de la nouvelle année scolaire...

Dans le domaine des sciences, nous avons organisé une simulation d'alerte au Tsunami à travers toute la Caraïbe, avec la participation d'Haïti. L'UNESCO, à travers la Commission Océanographique Intergouvernementale, est venue renforcer les équipements de surveillance et les capacités des services haïtiens concernés.

Toutes ces actions vont se poursuivre, et j'espère que nous aurons les moyens de les renforcer.

Aujourd'hui, le temps est venu de nous mobiliser davantage pour la culture. Et j'ose dire que je suis confiante, car tous les ingrédients sont réunis :

Le gouvernement d'Haïti a inscrit la culture comme un domaine moteur de la reconstruction dans le Plan d'action national. Les autorités haïtiennes ont fait appel à l'UNESCO pour assurer la mobilisation nécessaire autour de la culture.

Nous avons à nos côtés plusieurs partenaires déterminés et convaincus de l'importance stratégique de cet enjeu. L'UNESCO a lancé le Comité international de coordination pour la sauvegarde du patrimoine culturel haïtien (CIC), qui a déjà adopté une feuille de route des actions à mener. Nous avons aidé à sécuriser des sites contre le pillage, à monter des spectacles dans les camps de personnes déplacées. Nous avons poursuivi nos activités engagées depuis longtemps auprès du secteur culturel, nos programmes de formation, de soutien à la diffusion et à la commercialisation.

Il reste encore beaucoup à faire. Hier, j'ai été saisie par l'association haïtienne des architectes et des urbanistes qui demande le soutien de la communauté internationale. Il ne reste presque plus de briques en centre ville de Port au Prince. A la tombée de la nuit, soir après soir, des pierres des bâtiments sont enlevées à main nues pour être revendues. Ces briques et ces pierres forment l'ossature des églises, des monuments, elles sont l'épine dorsale de toute une société. Nous devons la protéger.

Haïti a besoin de stabilité, de confiance, Haïti a besoin de pouvoir se projeter dans la durée. Et c'est justement la culture qui peut apporter cette continuité dans le temps.

La ville de Jacmel est un foyer de développement considérable, et nous devons y soutenir la créativité au service du développement économique et social. Nous devons reconstruire le secteur de la culture à Port-au-Prince, et contribuer au « retour aux quartiers » pour les populations déplacées.

Pour Léogâne, la ville de l'épicentre, nous avons défini un projet pilote pour la sauvegarde du patrimoine culturel immatériel.

Le Parc national historique Citadelle, Sans Souci, Ramiers, classé au Patrimoine mondial, est l'un des sites les plus visités du pays. C'est un lieu de fierté nationale, qui peut accélérer le développement des communautés locales, par le tourisme.

Mesdames et Messieurs,

La culture plonge ses racines au plus profond des peuples, et c'est pourquoi elle est un socle extrêmement solide pour leur développement. La culture a des répercussions immédiates, concrètes, sur la vie de chacun. Elle transforme les sociétés, elle est une source d'emplois et de revenus. Tous ceux qui sont allés en Haïti ont vu l'excellence et l'énergie de l'artisanat et de l'art. Haïti est pays de créateurs, de peintres, une terre marquée par une rage immense de création et d'expression. La créativité des artistes haïtiens est une ressource inestimable, c'est une matière première pour le développement. Les haïtiens veulent se doter des institutions nécessaires au redémarrage économique et social et à l'amélioration des conditions de vie. Si nous voulons permettre aux haïtiens d'exprimer tout leur potentiel, nous savons ce qu'il nous reste à faire.

L'UNESCO apporte sa connaissance du terrain, son expertise reconnue, son enthousiasme aussi, je dirais, pour une terre qui compte ici beaucoup d'amis et de passionnés. Pour réussir, nous avons besoin de vous, de tous les gouvernements, de tous les partenaires privés, de tous les contributeurs au renouveau d'Haïti.

Je vous remercie.

**Annex 2: Opening Remarks by Soraya Rodriguez, Secretary of State for International Cooperation of Spain and President of AECID**

*Original text in Spanish*

Querida Directora General de la UNESCO,  
Querida Enviada Especial de la UNESCO para Haití, Sr./Sra. Representante de Haití (está por confirmar), Sres. Delegados Permanentes,  
Sres. Representantes de los países donantes y de los Organismos Multilaterales,

Señoras y Señores, buenos días a todos

Es para mí un motivo de orgullo copresidir esta Conferencia de Donantes para la Cultura en Haití. Quiero agradecer muy especialmente a la Directora General de la UNESCO, Irina Bokova que haya querido que España la acompañara hoy, en un momento **tan importante para Haití, para su cultura, para su identidad y sobre todo para el desarrollo y bienestar de todos sus ciudadanos.**

Estos son los principios fundamentales que como estados miembros debemos tener presentes en esta conferencia. Principios que además, nos impulsaron en su día a formar parte de la UNESCO, con la **convicción de que la cultura es un derecho y un valor intrínseco si queremos alcanzar la cohesión social y la paz.**

Es nuestra responsabilidad asegurar su cumplimiento de facto y **así lo ha hecho España desde 1953** cuando entró como estado miembro de esta organización. Y lo ha mantenido con su adhesión a los principales instrumentos legales, ratificando y aceptando, entre otras, la **Convención sobre la protección y la Promoción de la diversidad de las expresiones culturales** y la **Convención para la Protección del Patrimonio Mundial, Cultural y Natural.**

El motivo que nos reúne aquí hoy, es porque nos preocupa que las señas de identidad de un pueblo, de un país y de una sociedad, se vean devastadas por los efectos de una catástrofe natural. Es preciso que en un momento así, la comunidad internacional esté más cerca que nunca de los que sufren y de los que pierden derechos inalienables para una vida más libre y más digna. Por eso estamos aquí hoy, porque queremos **recuperar lo que le pertenece a Haití**, y que debido al seísmo de enero de 2010, causó más de 300.000 muertos y más de un millón y medio de desplazados.

Es una tarea de todos que Haití pueda salir adelante. Así lo asumimos desde el primer momento como donantes, comprometiendo y desembolsado una gran cantidad de recursos que han permitido ir reconstruyendo este país, y la cultura es sin duda un motor extraordinario para lograr este reto.

En Haití, nos enfrentamos a una situación extraordinaria, que más de un año después, con una epidemia de cólera que no cesa, y con las tareas de desescombro apenas comenzadas, plantea un enorme desafío para el nuevo Gobierno que asuma la dirección del país el próximo mes de mayo.

Pero también es cierto que hemos acogido con gran satisfacción los resultados de la segunda vuelta de las elecciones que sin lugar a dudas, permiten superar la inestabilidad que ha producido estos meses el proceso electoral.

Ahora es el momento de ayudar y apoyar al nuevo Gobierno haitiano que con la legitimidad del mandato que los ciudadanos le han otorgado en las urnas, debe hacer frente a las necesidades de

recuperación y reconstrucción del país, con firmeza, diligencia y agilidad. **Porque Haití y su pueblo no pueden esperar más. Porque Haití y su pueblo deben volver a ocupar el lugar que se merecen.**

Señoras y Señores

Resulta especialmente valioso el papel que la UNESCO ha venido desempeñando en la crisis haitiana. Tanto en un primer momento, brindando ayuda de emergencia en distintos campos en los que la Organización tiene unas capacidades muy relevantes, como después, al desarrollar una **Estrategia de apoyo a Haití en los campos de la educación, la cultura, la ciencia y la comunicación.**

Con esta estrategia se pretende estar muy presente en el futuro del país, pero también hacerlo de manera coherente con el **Plan de Acción para la Recuperación y el Desarrollo de Haití. Un plan elaborado por las autoridades haitianas y un marco de trabajo y de referencia para todos los donantes.**

Pero estos esfuerzos ya han dado sus primeros frutos con **la creación del Comité Internacional de Coordinación para la Salvaguardia del Patrimonio Cultural Haitiano**, trabajos y líneas de acción que nos reúnen hoy aquí, y que debemos estar listos para apoyar.

La UNESCO, en su vocación de contribuir al desarrollo y al cumplimiento de los Objetivos de Desarrollo del Milenio, hacen que su labor en Haití no se limite a la mera ayuda post-terremoto, sino que su mirada alcance el medio y largo plazo.

Hoy traemos a esta conferencia 15 proyectos que van desde la protección del patrimonio material e inmaterial de Haití, hasta la proyección de sus bienes e industrias culturales. Pero este impulso que queremos dar a todo lo que nos queda por hacer en Haití se sustenta sobre compromisos **que tanto a través de UNESCO como a través de ayuda bilateral los países hemos ido asumiendo.**

Un compromiso que se ha traducido en acciones concretas y que han hecho que España sea el tercer donante bilateral de Haití. Actuaciones a las que me voy a referir a continuación:

- En primer lugar, hemos liderando los esfuerzos de la comunidad internacional en varios sectores clave para la reconstrucción. Un liderazgo que asumimos en la Conferencia de Donantes de Nueva York, un momento en el que mi país comprometió una aportación de **346 Millones de euros para el periodo 2010-2013, de los que ya hemos desembolsado casi el 60%.**
- En segundo lugar, y en materia cultural, España ha querido estar siempre del lado de la cultura haitiana. Lo estaba antes del terremoto siendo la cultura una de las cinco prioridades de nuestra cooperación con este país. Así lo hicimos a través del apoyo al Patrimonio haitiano mediante acciones como, **el fortalecimiento de la Alcaldía de Jacmel para la gestión de su Centro Histórico, o la creación de una Escuela Taller para formación ocupacional y la restauración del Patrimonio.** Además, impulsamos la creación del **Centro Cultural de España en Haití, orientado a la cooperación cultural para el desarrollo**, y cuyo edificio, **lamentablemente, se vio afectado por el seísmo.**
- En tercer lugar, tras el terremoto, acudimos al llamamiento de UNESCO, y enviamos 40 contenedores a Puerto Príncipe para almacenar obras del Patrimonio Cultural haitiano, además de apoyar las medidas diplomáticas tomadas para prohibir el tráfico ilícito de objetos culturales haitianos. **En los últimos meses, hemos otorgado a UNESCO 200.000 euros** para la reconstrucción de la Ciudadela de Sans-Souci, que como saben es Patrimonio de la Humanidad.
- Por último quiero mencionar nuestra, **participación activa en la MINUSTAH, con el envío de contingentes policiales desde el principio de la misión.**

Como ven, el compromiso de España con Haití es coherente con nuestro esfuerzo en Ayuda Oficial al Desarrollo, que se ha incrementado muy sustancialmente desde 2004, y con toda América Latina y el Caribe, que como saben, es una región siempre prioritaria para España.

**Pero quiero anunciarles que del Fondo Fiduciario España-UNESCO, destinaremos 500.000 euros a algunos de los proyectos que se presentan en esta Conferencia. Una contribución a la que espero que se sumen muchas más a lo largo de esta conferencia.**

Señoras y Señores,

El pueblo haitiano necesita promover la cultura como un activo fundamental de su desarrollo. En este ámbito, Haití, es un país rico y con un potencial de creatividad ilimitado.

Todos sabemos que el mundo actual, y también el de las generaciones venideras, está determinado por el acceso al conocimiento y a la cultura que nos abren la puerta al bienestar y al desarrollo humano sostenible. La educación, el pensamiento, la investigación, las expresiones artísticas, la construcción colectiva de referentes y valores compartidos, la creatividad y la innovación, están en la base de sociedades más democráticas, justas, dinámicas y socialmente cohesionadas.

Si bien el año 2010 fue un año trágico para Haití, en cambio fue fundamental para el impulso al vínculo entre Cultura y el Desarrollo. Por primera vez se incorporó la dimensión cultural y la diversidad cultural al proceso necesario para alcanzar los Objetivos del Milenio.

Así lo hemos hecho también en España cuando en 2004 integramos decididamente la Diversidad Cultural y la Cultura en nuestros Planes Directores y Estrategias de cooperación. La cultura desempeña un papel clave en nuestras actuaciones y constituye un valor añadido frente a otros actores y es una de nuestras señas de identidad.

Desde la Cooperación Española contemplamos la cultura como un sector de intervención. Además, el respeto a la diversidad cultural es una de las prioridades horizontales a la hora de diseñar e implementar todas nuestras acciones de cooperación.

A estas **dos dimensiones, la sectorial y la horizontal**, hay que **añadir una tercera que las envuelve a ambas**, y es la **consideración del desarrollo cultural como un bien en sí mismo** y como un elemento imprescindible para el desarrollo humano sostenible, tanto individual como colectivo.

Desde un enfoque multilateral, quiero citar además la importancia que ha tenido en estos últimos años **la inclusión de una Ventana de Cultura y Desarrollo en el Fondo de las Naciones Unidas para los Objetivos de Desarrollo del Milenio**, a la que España ha contribuido con la financiación de 18 proyectos, por valor de cerca de 96 millones de dólares, y que se encarga de implementar la UNESCO.

Todos somos conscientes de que no sólo Haití, sino la Humanidad entera se enfrenta a grandes retos que sólo a través de una acción conjunta podremos superar.

Sabemos cuales son esos retos, siendo la pobreza uno de los más urgentes. Y como no podría ser de otra manera, cuentan con la voluntad de mi Gobierno para trabajar siempre y decididamente en respaldar iniciativas que den una respuesta justa a las desigualdades y a las necesidades de los más vulnerables.

Muchas gracias.



**Annex 3: Opening Remarks by Michaëlle Jean, UNESCO Special Envoy for Haiti**

*Original text in French*

Madame la directrice générale, chère Irina Bokova,  
Madame la ministre des affaires étrangères de l'Espagne  
Distingués invités,  
Distinguished guests,  
Dear friends,  
Chers amis,

Le monde entier a été saisi et bouleversé par l'horreur et l'ampleur du désastre qui s'est abattu sur Haïti l'année dernière. Les secours d'urgence sont venus de partout, la communauté internationale et quantité d'organisations internationales ont déployé des dispositifs imposants, les promesses d'aide et de fonds pour la reconstruction se sont multipliées.

Le bilan des efforts et de la situation, un an plus tard, aligne de sérieux défis. En bref, l'état d'urgence a été compliqué par une épidémie mortelle de choléra sur fond de crise électorale et de nombreuses tracasseries politiques. L'absence flagrante de coordination et de cohésion entre la multitude d'acteurs qui s'agitent sur le terrain est un enjeu de taille. Les lacunes et faiblesses au niveau de la gouvernance ont été d'autant plus criantes que le gouvernement sortant était en panne grave et évidente de direction, ses ressources humaines ont été décimées et ses infrastructures complètement détruites.

L'UNESCO a choisi de ne pas se laisser dérouter dans ce contexte difficile.

Je ne connais pas de lieu où la culture trouve autant son sens qu'en Haïti. L'art n'a jamais cessé d'être une valeur suprême, un espace de reconquête de la vie, de l'espoir, de la lumière et de la dignité.

Au fil des temps les plus obscurs que cette terre caraïbe ait eu à traverser, et que l'on pourrait qualifier de cataclysme humain sans commune mesure, à savoir l'épreuve et le gouffre sans fond du déni total d'humanité infligé pendant plus de trois cents ans à des générations d'hommes, de femmes et d'enfants réduits à l'esclavage : l'imaginaire était le seul mode de survie et de résistance. Dépossédés de tout, de leurs langues, de leurs noms et de leurs histoires, livrés à l'état de marchandise et de bêtes de somme, il leur fallut une force invincible de création pour renaître à eux-mêmes.

Pour se dire et pour s'affranchir, ils durent créer et se forger une langue nouvelle, le créole. Bravant tous les interdits des maîtres, ils n'eurent de cesse de reconstituer des signes et d'en inventer, en se remémorant tout ce à quoi ils avaient été arrachés, leurs cultures riches, les rites, les chants sacrés, les danses et les rythmes de leurs ancêtres.

Cette parole, ces images, ces formes et ces écritures, hautes en couleurs, qui ont su traverser le temps et qui aujourd'hui encore foisonnent, ont surgi de l'urgence de vaincre les ténèbres et de déjouer le malheur. Elles traduisent de manière singulière une condition, elles racontent une histoire, elles témoignent d'une mémoire, elles disent un rêve, un combat pour la liberté et l'enracinement profond d'une identité.

L'art demeure donc une exigence, une ressource essentielle pour la population haïtienne. Il en est de même aujourd'hui, dans l'état d'urgence et de dévastation dont le pays doit se relever. Les

Haïtiennes et les Haïtiens nous disent que la culture est un puissant levier pour construire et reconstruire, fonder et refonder, que chaque chantier doit en tenir compte pour un plus grand ancrage de la citoyenneté et le renforcement du sentiment d'appartenance qui participent du développement social et économique du pays.

Dans tous ses états, matériels et immatériels, tangibles et intangibles, la culture mobilise, elle est une force rassembleuse et bâtisseuse dont la population haïtienne a le secret.

Les Haïtiennes et les Haïtiens tiennent à ce que, de mille et une façons, la reconstruction affiche leurs couleurs, permette de préserver tout un patrimoine, de restaurer et de rétablir l'esthétique d'une architecture belle et vernaculaire qui dit leur histoire et leur fierté. Ils rêvent de construire des espaces publics et conviviaux avec la fulgurance de leurs modes d'expression, de leur capacité d'inventer, de faire et d'innover. Ils voient là, autant d'occasions d'apprentissages formels et informels, de perspectives d'emplois et d'occupation pour les jeunes notamment.

Il y va de la culture comme de la justice, de la sécurité, de la bonne gouvernance, du renforcement des institutions, de l'accès pour tous et pour toutes à une éducation de qualité, de l'aménagement du territoire, du reboisement et de la protection de l'environnement, du développement du secteur touristique, de la sauvegarde et de la valorisation des sites patrimoniaux. Rien ne doit être laissé au hasard ni de côté.

L'UNESCO a besoin de la contribution des amis philanthropes et partenaires d'Haïti pour accompagner ces projets qui permettront au pays de renaître en forces, en formes et en beauté.

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.

**Annex 4: Opening Remarks by Stefan Malebranche, Director General of the Ministry of Culture and Communication of Haiti**

*Original text in French*

Madame La Directrice Générale de l'UNESCO  
Madame la Ministre des Affaires Étrangère et de la coopération d'Espagne  
Madame l'envoyée Spéciale de L'UNESCO pour Haïti  
Mesdames Messieurs les représentants des donateurs  
Mesdames Messieurs les amis d'Haïti

Au nom de la Ministre de la Culture Madame Marie-Laurence Jocelyn Lassègue que j'ai l'honneur de représenter, au nom du Premier Ministre Monsieur Jean-Max Bellerive et au nom du Gouvernement d'Haïti, je tiens à vous exprimer leurs vifs remerciements.

Depuis le 12 janvier, de nombreuses réunions se sont tenues à l'UNESCO dans le but d'aider Haïti à se relever de cette catastrophe, qui est à jamais gravée dans nos mémoires.

La réunion d'aujourd'hui est l'aboutissement d'une suite inlassable de missions préparatoires en Haïti d'experts de l'UNESCO avec la collaboration des autorités haïtiennes.

C'est toujours avec une émotion empreinte de gratitude et d'espoir que les responsables du ministère de la Culture d'Haïti ont suivi ces rencontres et ces missions, sachant que la Culture constitue ce par quoi et ce pour quoi Haïti va se régénérer;  
A la gratitude et à l'espoir s'ajoute la force de regarder sereinement l'avenir.

16 mois plus tard, l'UNESCO et la République Haïti sont prêtes à présenter vous les résultats de ces diverses consultations.

Mesdames et messieurs,

Je suis également ici pour vous dire que nous nous relevons du deuil de nos 300 000 morts, de l'effondrement de nos repères physique et de notre désarroi.

L'extraordinaire solidarité que vous avez manifestée y est certainement pour une grande part et notre manière de voir et de vivre le monde, notre culture, a fait le reste.

Avec votre aide, aujourd'hui, nous abordons le chapitre de la reconstruction.

Nous sommes au début d'un chemin qui s'annonce long, mais nous sommes persuadé d'être sur la bonne voie.

Avec les élections démocratiques qui se sont récemment déroulées en Haïti, une nouvelle et importante étape est actuellement franchie et garantie une stabilité sociale indispensable à la reconstruction du pays.

Ces projets et programmes que le ministère a retenu conjointement avec l'UNESCO et présenté dans la brochure qui vous a été distribuée, constituent des activités essentiellement structurantes qui couvrent tout les aspects de la Culture.

Elles concernent principalement les villes de Jacmel, Port-au-Prince et Léogane, villes affectés par le séisme du 12 janvier de l'année dernier et le Parc National Historique Citadelle, Sans-Souci, Ramiers, classée Patrimoine mondial depuis 1982 et identifiée comme la zone la plus importante comme le catalyseur du développement touristique en Haïti.

Egalement, d'autres projets accompagnent cet ensemble d'interventions. Tel la restructuration du Ministère de la Culture d'Haïti, la refonte de la loi sur la protection du Patrimoine et la mise en place d'un système national d'inventaire de biens culturels.

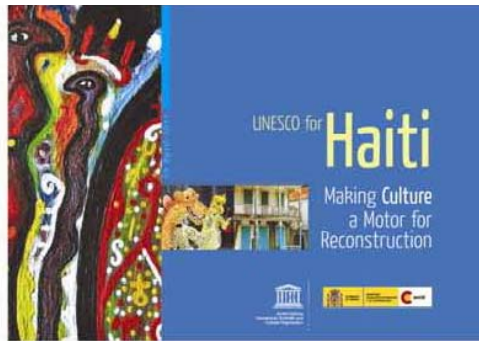
L'UNESCO et les autorités haïtiens pensent que cet ensemble de projets, qui s'étale sur une période de 3 ans, jettera une base durable au développement culturel d'Haïti et accompagneront harmonieusement son développement économique et social.

Car, nous dit Mme Michaëlle Jean, Envoyée spéciale de l'UNESCO pour Haïti : « il y va de la Culture, comme de la justice, de la sécurité, de la bonne gouvernance, du renforcement des institutions de l'accès pour toutes et pour tous à une éducation de qualité, de l'aménagement du territoire, du reboisement et de la protection de l'environnement, du développement du secteur touristique. Rien ne doit être laissé au hasard ni de côté ».

Cette réunion à laquelle vous avez été convié par l'UNESCO n'est pas une fin en soi, mais l'initiation d'un processus d'accompagnement aux efforts pour faire de la Culture un moteur de reconstruction d'Haïti.

Merci !

**Annex 5: Presentation by Francesco Bandarin, UNESCO Assistant-Director General for Culture**



**2010 – 2011:  
UNESCO's Action in Haiti**

**Fundraising:**  
9 million USD mobilized  
21 million USD under negotiation.

Funds mainly for **Education**  
Smaller amounts for the other sectors.

**Culture:**  
Traditionally not part of humanitarian response.  
Not included in Flash Appeals.

UNESCO would like to thank all the partners and donors that have shown their support for the Organization's action in Haiti and ongoing negotiations):

Member States, Intergovernmental Organizations, Civil Society, NGOs and the Private Sector



**Culture Sector Response**

Coordination of Culture Sector based on MoCC request of 16 February 2010 to UNESCO – the only UN agency with a mandate for culture.

**Emergency actions after the earthquake:**

- Assessments of impact on built heritage and culture sector.
- Safeguarding of movable objects (museums, archives, libraries).
- Coordination with INTERPOL to prevent illicit trafficking.
- Protection of heritage sites: guarding by UNPOL and placement of enclosures.
- Creation of atelier for artisans and provision of materials to restart production.
- Psycho-social activities for displaced communities
- Assessment of the National History Parc – Citadel, Sans Souci, Ramiers – World Heritage property (1984)



**Culture Sector Response**

Coordination of Culture Sector based on MoCC request of 16 February 2010 to UNESCO – the only UN agency with a mandate for culture.

- **Creation of ICC**
- First meeting of ICC in July 2010: Development of roadmap and **identification of future actions.**
- Follow up: **close coordination with Haitian authorities** to develop actions.
- Different missions to Haiti to set up strategy with national partners – most recent in March 2011

**Medium and Long-Term Recovery:  
Proposed projects grouped around 5 pillars:**



**Building strong institutions**

Module 1



**Current situation:**

- MoCC and autonomous bodies (ISPAN, National Library, etc) severely affected: premises collapsed, loss of staff and equipment.
- Matter of urgency: Legal frameworks need to be updated.
- International Cultural UNESCO Conventions (1970, 2001, 2003, and 2005) ratified in late 2009 and early 2010: need to develop mechanisms for their implementation.

**Building strong institutions**

Module 1



**Proposed Projects:**

- **Development of cultural policy framework.**
- Policy revisions from a technical and legal point of view – in particular for built heritage and museums.
- **Reinforcement of national capacities and teams:** MoCC and the autonomous bodies (ISPAN, Bureau of Ethnology, etc) : training, exchange programmes, technical assistance, infrastructure

2 Port-au-Prince  
Towards an integrated approach to culture  
Module 2

Current situation:

- Key **cultural institutions** affected. Main **heritage** buildings collapsed. High level of **pillage and destruction**.  
Emergency actions: preventing trafficking, salvaging of objects, emergency storage.  
Now: need to focus on long-term safeguarding of collections, and sustainable recovery of the institutions.
- Large number of **displaced people** in Port-au-Prince. Large scale of destruction of the urban fabric.  
Emergency actions: focus on psycho-social support: theatre, mobile libraries, workshops for children.  
Now: start of return process.

2 Port-au-Prince  
Towards an integrated approach to culture  
Module 2

Current situation:

- Pillage of sites continues.
- Great risk of illicit trafficking of objects and architectural decorations.
- New international warning against trafficking was issued on 18 April 2011.



2 Port-au-Prince  
Towards an integrated approach to culture  
Module 2



ISPAN identified and marked all buildings of heritage value

2 Port-au-Prince  
Towards an integrated approach to culture  
Module 2



Centre of Port-au-Prince



2 Port-au-Prince  
Towards an integrated approach to culture  
Module 2

Proposed projects:



- **Retour aux Quartiers**: Pilot project for culturally-sensitive reconstruction of a local neighbourhood and public spaces in Port-au-Prince.
- Participatory approach to develop a model to be replicated in other affected areas.
- Importance of vernacular heritage, local know-how and traditions for sustainable reconstruction.
- Includes creation of employment and vocational training.

2 Port-au-Prince  
Towards an integrated approach to culture  
Module 2

Proposed projects:



- Making the **library/archive/museum sectors** operational and implementing risks prevention measures (inventorisation, digitalisation, prevention of illicit trafficking, improving storage conditions, etc).
- Restoration of damaged **museums objects**.

Jacmel  
Honoring memory, encouraging creativity  
Module 3

Current situation:



- **Historic centre** (built heritage) heavily damaged – World Heritage Tentative List 2004. ISPAN prevented demolitions.
- More than 200 **artisans** lost workplaces, tools and stock.  
Emergency actions undertaken: provided emergency workshop and materials to restart production.
- **Carnival 2010** did not take place in its full form. Our support contributed to the organization of the Carnival 2011.

Jacmel  
Honoring memory, encouraging creativity  
Module 3



Historic Centre

Living conditions of the artisans of Jacmel





**Module 3**  
Jacmel  
Preserving memory, anchoring creativity

**Proposed projects:**

- **Emergency repairs** to damaged built heritage in historic centre, preparation of inventories, training of local restoration technicians through « chantier école », **employment generation**.
- Creation of **craft centres** and craft villages, training for artisans, design of Crafts Route, assistance in the creation of associations.
- Establishment of **School for arts and culture**.



**Module 4**  
Léogâne  
Safeguarding the intangible cultural heritage

**Current situation:**

- Small town at the **epicentre** of the 2010 earthquake. Very heavy damages. Large number of displaced people.
- One of the key centres of **voudou traditions** and **Rara** (music). Level of destruction and displacement has also made it difficult to keep intangible traditions alive.



**Module 4**  
Léogâne  
Safeguarding the intangible cultural heritage

**Proposed projects:**

- **Establishing national methodologies** for the implementation of the 2003 Convention, using Léogâne as a pilot model (inventories, etc)
- Development of methodologies and actions to **safeguard the Rara tradition**, including complete documentation, involvement of youth, etc.



**Module 5**  
National History Park - Citadel, Sans Souci, Ramiers  
Protecting Haiti's World Heritage


**Current situation:**

- World Heritage property in Haiti (1984). Earthquake further affected **structural stability**.
- Comprehensive **technical assessments** were made after the earthquake - mission July 2010.
- Special conference on the property during the Plenary Session of the **World Heritage Committee** in Brasilia, August 2010.
- **Presidential Decree** issued regarding delineation of property.
- World Heritage action for sustainable development of the site, including focus on social welfare and economic development of local communities.



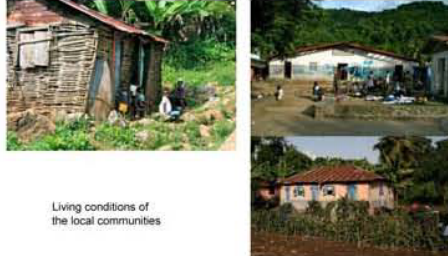
**Module 5**  
National History Park - Citadel, Sans Souci, Ramiers  
Protecting Haiti's World Heritage

**Slate of Conservation**



**Module 5**  
National History Park - Citadel, Sans Souci, Ramiers  
Protecting Haiti's World Heritage

**Living conditions of the local communities**



**Module 5**  
National History Park - Citadel, Sans Souci, Ramiers  
Protecting Haiti's World Heritage

**Proposed projects:**

- Development of **conservation plan**, participatory **management plan** and **risk preparedness plan** (34 WHCom Decisions).
- Development of associative network for **craft sectors**
- Aligning management of property with territorial planning
- **Physical interventions** at Citadel, Sans Souci Palace and Ramiers.
- Creation of **income generating activities** for the local communities (guides, touristic facilities, etc).
- **Literacy programmes** and **improvement of living**

**Module 5**  
National History Park - Citadel, Sans Souci, Ramiers  
Protecting Haiti's World Heritage

**The next steps**

- Today; first step in the fundraising process for medium and long-term actions for Culture.
- An action plan will be published based on the results of the fundraising process in the following months.





**Annex 6: Intervention by John Caloghirou, Chief of Unit for the Caribbean (EEAS), European Union**

*Non-official text*

*Original text in English*

- Minister, Special Envoy, Director General, Ambassadors, Ladies and gentlemen, first of all I would like to congratulate Director General Irina Bokova for her strong voice and support for the dialogue and reinforced cooperation with Haiti in the cultural field. UNESCO indeed has been on the front line immediately after the terrible tragedy of last year to remind to everybody the importance of the cultural dimension within both the reconstruction process and the launching of a new development plan and cooperation agreements for and with Haiti.
- The European Union and its Commission have immediately respond to the urgency and the seriousness of the situation in Haiti, not only through his humanitarian Aid Office ECHO, but also being on the front line in the establishment of the Multi-donor Task Force (PDNA) that have helped the Haitian government to assess the needs for the reconstruction and becoming one of the most important contributor to the post-emergency Action Plan for the National Reconstruction and Development.
- Within this global effort, one of the first programmes that the Commissioner Piebalgs has signed with the Haitian Government has been a programme in support of the cultural sector as a key tool of Economic and social development and cohesion, the programme Arcades.
- During these last years the European Commission and UNESCO have been progressively tiding their cooperation links, starting with the preparation, ratification and promotion of the 2005 “Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural expressions” and arriving in these very days to the negotiation of a specific memorandum of reinforced cooperation.
- In particular the cooperation and the synergy of action between the EU and UNESCO in favour of the efforts of the Haitian government and citizens to rebuild and refound their country and their society has been particularly important. We totally share the view that, in order to be successful, an ambitious Development Plan as the one that Haiti has launched and needs now to implement needs to recognise to the cultural dimension a central and fundamental role.

- We have then welcomed the UNESCO initiative of establishing an International Coordinating Committee (ICC) for Haitian Culture and the Commission services have been actively following the different developments after its constitution.
- As I have mentioned, we have been among the first, few weeks after the tragedy, to sign an important financial commitment in favour of the development of the cultural sector in Haiti. **The programme ARCADES is a programme of 3.7 Millions Euros.** I am happy to confirm you that at this very moment our **experts mission in Haiti** has finalised its identification work to identify and update the programmes priorities and the inception phase has just started. The programme will give a particular attention to the socio-economic impact of the cultural sector at local level and to the reinforcement of the capacities of the cultural actors and professionals.
- The support to a better definition of a comprehensive national cultural policy and sectors regulations could also benefit of the special **joint EU-UNESCO ‘Expert Facility’ for the development of the Governance of the Cultural sector, benefiting from a 1 Million Euros funding from the EU** that it has just been launched.
- Another **future perspective of concrete support** to the cultural dimension from our side, we believe could come from the **‘Governance’ part of the 169M Euros additional resources** that have been made available within the reprogrammed Indicative National Programme, with specific reference to the priority given to the **promotion of decentralisation and support to the building-up of a renewed local participatory democracy.**
- Thanking again the Director General and the Special Envoy for the efforts done up to here, I am confident that the results of this conference could give a key helping hand in strengthening and speeding-up the implementation of the ambitious objectives we have been discussing. Haiti has the chance to become a pilot case for proving the importance of the cultural dimension as a fundamental trans-cutting element for the success of a development plan in all priority sectors; it is up to all of us and to the Haitian government and citizens to make everything possible to make this happening. The European Union, its External Service and the Commission will do their part at the best of their commitment and possibilities.