

CULTURE & DEVELOPMENT

WORLD HERITAGE IN THE CARIBBEAN



United Nations
Educational, Scientific and
Cultural Organization

Regional Office for Culture
in Latin America and the Caribbean

UNESCO Havana



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Science of the Netherlands



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World heritage is not a list of stones and monuments.
Millions of people live in it and from it.
This heritage can sometimes raise tensions between the
demands of conservation and those of development.
It is up to us to find the best way for each heritage site
to ensure its protection and to make the most of it as a
source of solidarity, inclusion and progress.
No single country, however powerful, can resolve these
issues alone. We must move forward together.

*Address by Irina Bokova, Director-General of UNESCO
on the occasion of the Launch Ceremony for the 40th Anniversary
of Celebrations of the World Heritage Convention in Japan
Tokyo, 13 February 2012*





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EDITORIAL



■ Herman van Hooff

Director de la Oficina
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The recent ratification of the Convention of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage by the Bahamas is an important and necessary step to advance the protection, conservation and management of the rich cultural and natural heritage of the Caribbean. This idea, together with the promotion of good practices in sustainable development and intra- and inter-regional cooperation, will mark the celebration of the International Year of Small Island Developing States in 2014.

Culture, in the third resolution on Culture and Sustainable Development adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 20 December 2013, is enhanced once again as an engine for sustainable development, contributing to a sound, feasible economic sector through income generation and decent employment, and making it possible to address the economic and social dimensions of poverty in the context of cultural heritage and cultural and creative industries.

In this regard, the Heads of State and Government of Latin America and the Caribbean, meeting in Havana, Cuba, at the 2nd Summit Conference of the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States (CELAC), held on 28-29 January 2014, agreed to work on heritage protection and promotion and on the dissemination of the diversity of cultural expressions that characterize Latin American and Caribbean identities, and foster the role of culture at all levels in favour of economic growth, poverty eradication, sustainable development, employment generation, and integration in the subregion.

In addition, two special declarations were signed at the CELAC Conference: one on Culture as an Engine for Human Development, and another one on Small Island Developing States, which are presented in this new edition of Culture and Development dedicated to World Heritage in the Caribbean.

At the 37th session of the World Heritage Committee held in Phnom Penh (Cambodia), in June 2013, the results of the Second Periodic Report on the State of World Heritage in Latin America and the Caribbean were presented, thereby opening a new phase for the Action Plans for World Heritage in Latin America and the Caribbean. The UNESCO Office in Havana, with the aim of supporting the development of the new Action Plan for the Caribbean and its Capacity Building Programme (CCBP), has made an assessment of the impact of World Heritage and of CCBP in the subregion, whose results are also presented in this issue.

CCBP, with the support of the Netherlands, Japan, Italy and Andorra, has helped to establish a comprehensive approach to Caribbean heritage, linking cultural and natural resources, biological and cultural diversity, material productions and intangible expressions, and, ultimately, emphasizing the relationship between heritage and sustainable development.

Undoubtedly, there is a need to intensify capacity building efforts for the protection, conservation, management and promotion of heritage sites, encourage the participation of local authorities and communities in these processes, and boost the establishment of cultural routes between and among sites of Caribbean States, with a focus on the Slave Route.

I thank the colleagues of the Organization and the Caribbean experts for their support and contribution to this new issue of Culture and Development, which shows the diversity of cultural and natural heritage in the subregion and its potential to foster the development of its peoples and countries.

CELAC SPECIAL DECLARATION ON CULTURE AS A PROMOTER OF HUMAN DEVELOPMENT



The Heads of State and Government of the Latin America and the Caribbean States gathered in Havana, Cuba, on the occasion of the II Summit of the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States (CELAC), on 28 and 29 January 2014,

1. Reaffirm that CELAC is the ideal space where rich cultural diversity of the Latin American and Caribbean peoples can be expressed;
2. Ratify the importance of cultural rights within the set of human rights as defined in the United Nations system, and urge all Member States to formulate public policies aimed at ensuring the full enjoyment of cultural rights;
3. Recognize the importance of culture for the sustainable development of all Member States and highlight its contribution to the integration of our peoples, preserving and promoting its multi-ethnic, multicultural and multilingual character. In this regard, they ratify their unanimous support to the United Nations General Assembly Resolutions 65/166 and 66/208 on Cultural Development and commit themselves to working for due consideration of culture in the Post-2015 Development Agenda;
4. Stress the contribution of culture to eradicating poverty, reducing social inequalities, increasing job opportunities and reducing social exclusion rates, as part of the process towards the promotion of more equitable societies;
5. Advocate sharing and exchanging methodologies that enable a quantitative and qualitative analysis of the real impact of culture, creative and cultural industries on the economies and social development of our countries. This effort could lead to the establishment of cultural information systems that promote more efficient decisions by the States for consolidating culture as a tool of development and social advancement, from a national and regional perspective;
6. Call for sparing no effort to formulate and materialize regional projects to finance and promote cultural endeavors, including the promotion of synergies between public and private institutions;
7. Reaffirm the need of developing support and financing schemes for cultural projects, including, inter alia, cultural small and medium-sized enterprises, cooperatives, associations of artisans as complimentary paths for cultural entrepreneurship;
8. Support the taking of the necessary measures to safeguard traditional knowledge and wisdom that are part of Latin American and Caribbean identities;
9. Express their will to continue working on the struggle against illicit trafficking in cultural properties in the region, and the promotion, recovery and safeguard of the tangible and intangible heritage of our countries;
10. Underline the importance of the Portal of Culture of Latin America and the Caribbean and request UNESCO to continue its cooperation for the development of the Portal as an important tool for the promotion of cooperation in the field of culture within CELAC.

Havana, January 29, 2014

THE WORLD HERITAGE CONVENTION


The World Heritage Convention is the legal instrument for the protection and preservation of the tangible cultural and natural heritage worldwide. Its implementation is supported by a set of Operational Guidelines prepared and updated by the World Heritage Committee. The World Heritage Centre of UNESCO provides the Secretariat of the Convention and support the States Parties in its implementation.

The Convention recognizes the natural heritage at the same level as the cultural heritage, underscores the way people interact with nature, and stresses the need to preserve the balance between the natural and the man-made environment.

Its uniqueness lies in its universal implementation, by which States Parties recognize that, without prejudice to national sovereignty or property right, the conservation and protection of the World Heritage properties in their national territories are shared with the international community because of their outstanding universal value.

A site has outstanding universal value when the World Heritage Committee considers that it meets at least one of the following criteria :

- i. represent a masterpiece of human creative genius;
- ii. exhibit an important interchange of human values, over a span of time or within a cultural area of the world, on developments in architecture or technology, monumental arts, town-planning or landscape design;
- iii. bear a unique or at least exceptional testimony to a cultural tradition or to a civilization which is living or which has disappeared;
- iv. be an outstanding example of a type of building, architectural or technological ensemble or landscape which illustrates (a) significant stage(s) in human history;
- v. be an outstanding example of a traditional human settlement, land-use, or sea-use which is representative of a culture (or cultures), or human interaction with the environment, especially when it has become vulnerable due to impact or irreversible changes;
- vi. be directly or tangibly associated with events or living traditions, with ideas or with beliefs, with artistic or literary works of outstanding universal significance; (The Committee considers that this criterion should preferably be used in conjunction with other criteria);
- vii. contain superlative natural phenomena or areas of outstanding natural beauty and aesthetic importance;
- viii. be outstanding examples representing major stages of earth's history, including the record of life, significant on-going geological processes in the development of landforms, or significant geomorphic or physiographic features;
- ix. be outstanding examples representing significant on-going ecological and biological processes in the evolution and development of terrestrial, fresh water, coastal and marine ecosystems and communities of plants and animals;
- x. contain the most important and significant natural habitats for in-situ conservation of biological diversity, including those containing threatened species of Outstanding Universal Value from the point of view of science or conservation.

To date, 191 States have ratified the Convention and 981 sites in 160 countries have been included on the World Heritage List. The last country which has ratified it is Bahamas (2014/05/15) 

US Virgin Islands © Jason P. Heym, Seascope Pool Center, Inc., 2004



Belize Barrier Reef Reserve System © Evergreen



1972

Adoption of the **Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage**. This unique international treaty links for the first time the concepts of nature conservation and preservation of cultural properties, recognizing the way people interact with nature, and the fundamental need to preserve the balance between the two.

1975

The World Heritage Convention formally takes effect upon ratification by the first 20 States Parties. The **List of World Heritage in Danger** is created to draw attention to properties needing special international consideration and priority assistance. The **World Heritage Fund** is established to assist States Parties identify, preserve and promote World Heritage sites through both compulsory and voluntary contributions.

1978

The World Heritage Committee develops selection criteria for inscribing properties on the World Heritage List, and draws up **Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention**, setting out among other principles those of monitoring and reporting for properties on the List. Ecuador's Galápagos Islands becomes the first of twelve sites to be inscribed on the World Heritage List.



Galápagos Islands, Ecuador © UNESCO

1992

With 377 sites inscribed in the first twenty years of the Convention, the **World Heritage Centre** is established to oversee the day-to-day management of the Convention. A new category of sites is added, making the Convention the first legal instrument to recognize and protect **cultural landscapes**.



Trinidad and the Valley de los Ingenios, Cuba © M&G Thierin-Weise

THE 1972 CONVENTION

The Committee adopts the **Global Strategy** for a Balanced, Representative and Credible World Heritage List, aimed at addressing the imbalances on the List between regions of the world, and the types of monuments and periods represented. The Strategy marks the progression from a monumental vision of heritage to a much more people-oriented, multifunctional and global vision of World Heritage. The **Nara Document** on Authenticity is adopted, recognizing the specific nature of heritage values within each cultural context.

1994

On the occasion of the 30th Anniversary of the Convention, the Committee adopts the Budapest Declaration on World Heritage, inviting all stakeholders to support World Heritage conservation through four key Strategic Objectives (the '4 Cs'): **Credibility, Conservation, Capacitybuilding and Communication**. The World Heritage Partners Initiative, known today as PACT, is launched to encourage public-private partnerships and set in place a framework through which a wide range of institutions as well as individuals can contribute to the conservation of World Heritage sites around the world.

2002



Willemstad Historic Area, City Centre and Port, Curaçao © UNESCO

The World Heritage Committee adds a fifth 'C' – **Community** – to its Strategic Objectives, highlighting the important role of local communities in preserving World Heritage.

2007

40 years and 936 World Heritage sites. A year of activities, including events, conferences, workshops, exhibits and a targeted communication campaign, celebrates the 40th Anniversary of the adoption of the World Heritage Convention, with a focus on **World Heritage and Sustainable Development: the Role of Local Communities**.

2012

Historic Bridgetown Bar, Barbados © M. Manske, 2010



Historic Inner City of Paramaribo, Surinam © UNESCO



Historic Town of St. George and Related Fortifications, Bermuda © National Museum of Bermuda



THE CONTRIBUTION OF 1972 CONVENTION TO LOCAL DEVELOPMENT

César Moreno-Triana

Head of the Unit for Latin America and the
Caribbean, World Heritage Centre, UNESCO

*(I thank Giovanni Boccardi, focal point for sustainable development
at the World Heritage Centre, for his support in the writing of this article)*

The outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20), The Future We Want, was adopted in July 2012 in Brazil. It more than once recognizes the contribution of the cultural and natural heritage to sustainable development and its importance to local and indigenous communities.

Today it is commonly accepted that, in addition to its benefits for the spiritual well-being of people, heritage generates benefits that contribute to the reduction of poverty and inequality. It is also considered evidence of the fact that disaster risks, especially in the poorest countries, are growing due to the degradation of natural resources, neglected rural areas, and uncontrolled urban expansion, while natural and historical areas that are well preserved under traditional knowledge and practices, are more resistant to this type of hazards.

Thus, heritage is a powerful asset for economic development, as it attracts investors and generates stable, decent, well-placed jobs. However, these benefits are not automatic. Collaboration is required by the parties involved: authorities at all levels, private sector, and civil society. There is also a need for a broad vision that is supported by a well-calibrated strategy. UNESCO is making efforts along these lines, implementing its various heritage-related conventions.

In the same year, 2012, one of these instruments, the Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, marked its fortieth anniversary by holding many activities at the international, regional, national and local levels. The anniversary was the right time to take stock and chart a new path for the future.

The World Heritage Convention is a unique and effective tool, it combines the protection of the natural and cultural heritage, and its scope is practically universal, having been ratified by 191 States. Although its best known aspect is the World Heritage List and its almost 1,000 sites inscribed¹, its contribution goes much further and aims to reach the entire planet and its resources. Regarding challenges, it is worth mentioning that the theme chosen for this anniversary was "World Heritage and Sustainable Development: The Role of Local Communities." The role of communities in the context of world heritage had been the subject of attention from UNESCO for years.

In 2008, the World Heritage Committee launched a participatory process in order to reflect on the future of the Convention, in view of the celebration of its fortieth anniversary. The process of reflection on the future of the



Blue and John Crow Mountains Cultural Landscapes, Jamaica © UNESCO. Marín, 2012

Convention was characterized by a spirit of creativity, cooperation and participation open to all members of the World Heritage community.

The outcome of it was a Strategic Action Plan for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention in the 2012-2022 period, adopted by the 18th session of the Assembly of States Parties to the Convention (UNESCO 2011), which includes the issue of sustainable development in its "Vision for 2022: «international cooperation and shared responsibility under the World Heritage Convention ensure effective conservation and protection of our cultural and natural heritage, promote respect and understanding between communities and cultures of the world, and contribute to sustainable development», and Goal No. 3: «incorporate present and future environmental needs, social cohesion, and the economy into heritage protection and conservation work, which is closely related to the participation of local communities.»

The results obtained during the year were highly enriching. Particularly relevant is the collection of 26 case studies over world heritage properties of various types and regions, which are good examples of the status of implementation of the Convention in the world.² They evidenced that the world heritage and its intrinsic values for present and future generations are an integral, essential part of sustainable development in society at the environmental, social and economic levels.

This presupposes that communities, particularly local interest groups, are closely associated with heritage management under an inclusive and participatory process, which begins with the definition of its values. This incorporation of communities since the stage of identification of properties and definition of Outstanding Universal Value can help prevent, as is often the case, heritage conservation from being perceived as an obstacle to development, totally disconnected from the needs of communities. In this regard, the addition of a fifth "C" under "Communities" in the strategic objectives

of the Convention, at the session of the World Heritage Committee in Christchurch in 2007,³ is a good starting point, although it is necessary to have specific procedures and indicators for governments to fully exploit the potential of heritage for sustainable development, without negatively affecting property conservation.

However, in the Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention, which may be modified as time passes, these elements are not very clearly. Moreover, contributing to sustainable development is not a specific and explicit objective of the Convention, whose main focus is the protection of the Outstanding Universal Value. That is why a proposal to integrate a sustainable-development perspective into the process of the Convention is being formulated, as requested in 2012 by the 36th session of the World Heritage Committee in St. Petersburg, largely fuelled by the results of the anniversary year.

Along with these global processes regarding the relationship between World Heritage and development, other processes are being implemented at the regional level. They include the overall progress made and the peculiarities of each region. This is the case of the Second Periodic Reporting for Latin America and the Caribbean, and its result, the Regional Action Plan, to be developed by the States Parties and submitted for approval by the World Heritage Committee at its thirty-eighth session in Qatar, in June 2014.

The Regional Action Plan contains the results of the Second Periodic Reporting for Latin America and the Caribbean, which was adopted by the World Heritage Committee at its thirty-seventh session in Phnom Penh, in June 2013.

This reporting exercise was a successful turnout: 29 (out of 32) States Parties completed the proposed questionnaire. 122 sites were analyzed, and 179 focal points and managers contributed to its development. This process under the mechanisms of the Convention made it possible to

conduct a true assessment of the situation of the World Heritage in the region and review regional and national priorities. The synergies developed at eight meetings and the constant exchange between different actors will be used to design and implement the Plan.

The guidelines established for the Action Plan include thematic aspects such as:

- Cultural landscapes
- Disaster risk reduction
- Tourism and development
- The Slave Route
- Participatory management plans and evaluation of the effectiveness of mixed World Heritage sites management.
- Formulation of climate change strategies
- Improved resistance to climate change impact on natural World Heritage sites through ecological connectivity
- Transnational initiatives

Other proposed aspects are cross-cutting by nature, such as the poverty reduction in the region.

The capacity building is a strategic goal for the region. It had been established in the First Periodic Reporting and led to the development of specific programmes that have proven to be effective, such as the Caribbean Capacity Building Programme (CCBP) on World Heritage.

In fact, the training of all those involved in heritage conservation will remain a priority on the regional agenda, as it is a prerequisite to deal with tensions between heritage and development. Sustainable development can be achieved only if the necessary tools for the effective implementation of the Convention are developed and utilized.

At the same time, capacity building goes far beyond training, because it involves collaboration between

UNESCO, States Parties, site managers and academia to improve the understanding of the processes related to heritage and development. It is only through this fundamental action that the strategic objectives of the Convention can be achieved.

The process to develop and implement the Action Plan should cover the formulation of training strategies for action in the region and promote the participation of all stakeholders identified. The work that has been done to highlight the contribution of the cultural and natural heritage to sustainable development and community involvement should be definitely reflected in this process.[\[20\]](#)

Notes

¹The World Heritage Committee, at its 38th session scheduled for Qatar in June 2014, will probably exceed this symbolic number of inscriptions on the World Heritage List.

²World Heritage, Benefits Beyond Borders, UNESCO, 2012.

³The strategic objectives of the Convention, known as the four "Cs" (credibility, conservation, capacities, and communication), were adopted and contained in the Budapest Declaration on World Heritage in 2002.

CELAC SPECIAL DECLARATION ON SMALL ISLAND DEVELOPING STATES



The Heads of State and Government of the Latin America and the Caribbean States gathered in Havana, Cuba, on the occasion of the II Summit of the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States (CELAC), on 28 and 29 January 2014,

Recognizing the particular vulnerabilities of Small Island Developing States (SIDS) in the Caribbean, which constrain their efforts towards sustainable development, and taking into account the significant impact of natural disasters and the negative effects of climate change;

Emphasizing that the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, held in Rio de Janeiro in June, 1992 (Rio Conference), was significant for the consolidation of the sustainable development paradigm which integrates, with equal weight the social, environmental and economic dimensions of development;

Endorsing the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio +20) concluded on 23 June 2012, in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, with an agreement on the way forward for the sustainable development agenda of the international community in the years to come and in particular, those provisions with special relevance to SIDS;

Recognizing the significance of the agreement emanating from Rio+20 for the convening of the 3rd Conference on SIDS to be held in 2014 in Samoa, and affirming the commitment of Caribbean SIDS to the preparatory process for this Conference;

Endorsing the outcome of the Caribbean Preparatory Meeting for the 3rd International Conference on SIDS, held in Kingston, Jamaica, in July 2013, and the

outcome from the Inter-Regional Preparatory Meeting held Barbados in August 2013, which recognize that this 3rd International Conference on SIDS presents a pivotal moment to focus development efforts, facilitate dialogue, build partnerships and make development strategies more results-oriented;

Reaffirming the validity of the Barbados Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States as the blueprint providing the fundamental framework for their sustainable development;

Endorsing ECLAC efforts to promote knowledge and understanding of challenges and opportunities facing the Caribbean SIDS, in the framework of the SIDS International Year in 2014;

Recognizing that particular attention should be given to capacity building, prevention, recovery and resilience in Small Island Developing States, including the support of developed countries to technology transfer and development, as well as capacity building and human resource development;

1. Encourage continued recognition of and support for the sustainable development agenda from Latin America and Caribbean States through regional cooperation, commitments to follow-up action to the Rio + 20 Conference, sustained focus on climate change, disaster mitigation and enhanced advocacy for SIDS in the international arena.
2. Consider the importance of giving priority to SIDS in CELAC cooperation plans and programs.

Havana, January 29, 2014

Khalissa Ikhlef

Small Islands and Indigenous
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The Small Island Developing States (SIDS) have a broad geographical range that generates extremely diverse cultural conditions between regions and their peoples, indigenous or descendants from various ethnic groups. The popular view of small islands as remote and culturally isolated has always carried a certain paradox. Their history reflects the economic, social and cultural rich exchanges and what they have given to the rest of the world. Therefore, Caribbean, Atlantic, Pacific and Indian Ocean islands can be considered as major junctions of human and cultural interaction.

Despite some cultural specificities, SIDS share the same concerns and develop strategies in face of similar threats related to their isolation, vulnerability, size and natural elements. The rapid development currently taking place on small islands may eventually have certain adverse effects on the human, cultural and natural environment, which are interdependent.

With new and emerging challenges, such as globalization, loss of control over most of the coastal areas, limited land resources, climate migration and human displacement (with impacts on culture in both the left islands and host countries), the need to preserve culture becomes more and more obvious.

In this context, the complexity of the cultural response should also be considered, as it can be either the solution or the exacerbation of the problem. In this multiplicity and complexity of challenges, there is a need to resort to traditional cultural values that include strong societal organization to support the different generations in the community, cope with natural disasters (through traditional knowledge and food, solidarity, informal training), support and preserve nature and its biodiversity, adopt healthier ways of life. SIDS cultural assets must be protected, valued and powered so that they can strengthen and find ways to flourish in a globalized and changing world. Culture plays an important and unique role in the life of the SIDS peoples, and can highly contribute to advance their sustainable development agenda.

In this respect, Local and Indigenous Knowledge is one of the key resources for empowering communities to fight against marginalization, poverty and impoverishment. In the context of SIDS, of particular importance are the issues of (i) traditional practices of land, water and marine resource use in the context of the contemporary world; (ii) nurturing of new kinds of partnerships between indigenous peoples and protected areas ecosystems multipurpose relationships between cultural diversity and biological diversity; (iii) transgenerational transmission and the use of vernacular languages, mainly in primary and secondary education; (iv) as well as the relevance of intellectual property regimes for the protection of traditional knowledge held collectively.

CULTURE IN SMALL ISLAND DEVELOPING STATES



Central Suriname Nature Reserve ©Conservation International

In the SIDS international processes, Culture was acknowledged as a dimension of the development paradigm in the Barbados Programme of Action (BPOA), adopted in 1994. The opening paragraph clearly highlighted its importance: “The survival of small island developing states is firmly rooted in their human resources and cultural heritage, which are their most significant assets; those assets are under severe stress and all efforts must be taken to ensure the central position of people in the process of sustainable development.” Despite this clear recognition, little emphasis has been placed on culture in the implementation of the BPOA. The situation started to evolve into a new perspective in the years since 2000, as reflected in the UN Secretary General’s report of 9 February 2004 (E/CN.17/2004/8), in which culture

emerges as a key component in the development strategy that must be embraced by SIDS.

Likewise, the 2004 Human Development Report 2004, titled Cultural Liberty in Today’s Diverse World, highlighted that the objective of building culturally diverse societies needs to be better integrated and acknowledged as an important precondition for realizing people-participation in the development process, economic growth and poverty eradication. This principle is particularly relevant in SIDS.

In January 2005, during the 2nd International meeting for SIDS in Mauritius for the 10-year review of the BPOA, UNESCO organized the Plenary Panel on ‘The Role of Culture in the Sustainable Development of SIDS’, one of only four plenary sessions at the Mauritius meeting. Five

panelists, experts in small-island cultural development, representing the 3 SIDS regions provided an overview of the importance of culture for the sustainable development of SIDS, emphasizing the issues of cultural identity and diversity, the protection of the tangible and intangible heritage, the incorporation of local languages and traditional knowledge in formal education, as well as the economic opportunities provided by culture, in particular through cultural industries.

Four main questions structured the debate of the Panel:

1) How does culture (i.e. the products of human action, as well as the all-pervasive ensemble of values and knowledge that are shared by a society), play a role in fostering sustainable development?

2) How to safeguard, enhance and promote the tangible and intangible cultural heritage of small islands and use it in a sustainable way to generate tangible benefits to national societies and local communities?

3) How to turn creativity into commercially viable activities so as to create jobs, generate income and increase trade of creative goods and services from SIDS?

4) What will be the follow-up to the Mauritius International Meeting, including the role of the international community, in terms of advancing culture?

As outcome, the panelists proposed concrete actions for follow-up and consideration by Ministerial Round Tables. This resulted in the integration of a Chapter dedicated to Culture (XIX) in the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the BPOA. Culture was recognized as representing the unique identity and expressions of the people; the foundation of the richness of cultural diversity, traditions and customs; and the basis for spiritual and moral values of the people of SIDS. Culture is mentioned not merely as a subsidiary or ornamental dimension of social development, but as a fundamental component of society itself and its continuity, a key ingredient of meaningful and sustainable development. The SIDS affirmed that the design of sustainable development strategies for their countries should be cognizant of and responsive to the unique historical and cultural realities of their people.

SIDS continue to feel the importance of advancing culture in the ongoing SIDS agenda for the further implementation of the BPOA/Mauritius Strategy, which will lead to the Third International Conference on SIDS in Samoa in September 2014, for the 20-years review of the BPOA.

During the early stages of this review process, representatives of Caribbean governments, UN and regional agencies and organizations, met on July 2013 in Kingston (Jamaica) for the Caribbean Regional Preparatory Meeting and stressed the critical role of cultural industries in national and regional economic development, calling on the international community to commit to protect the natural and cultural heritage. The Kingston Outcome Document recognizes the importance of promoting cultural identity for advancing sustainable development and calls for a people-centred approach to poverty eradication.

Later on, this crucial role was also put forward in the outcome of the succeeding Inter-regional Preparatory Meeting in Barbados (August 2013). This outcome document was used as the base for the development of the zero draft of the SIDS outcome document of the first Preparatory Committee Meeting, launched in 14 March 2014. The zero draft outlines several SIDS priorities of strategic importance for their countries: Sustainable Economic Development, Climate Change, Sustainable Energy, Disaster Risk Reduction, Oceans and Seas, Biodiversity, Forests, Food Security, Water, Sustainable Consumption and Production, and Social Development (including Gender equality and Women’s empowerment, Local and traditional knowledge, Culture, Sport, and Promoting Peaceful Societies).

It contains in particular a number of paragraphs that relate to culture, both in terms of Sustainable Economic Development and Social Development:

18. b) Support SIDS' promotion and development of sustainable eco- and cultural tourism.
d) Protect the SIDS' natural and cultural heritage, especially their ecosystems and biodiversity.
48. SIDS possess a wealth of culture, which is an enable for sustainable development. In particular, indigenous bio-cultural heritage recognizes the deep connections among people, culture, knowledge and the natural environment, and can meaningfully advance sustainable development,
49. Measures to protect and preserve the natural, tangible and intangible cultural heritage practices and traditional knowledge of SIDS have been inadequate, and efforts capitalizing on SIDS strong capacity in sport can be enhanced. We will therefore seek to:

a) Increase resources for the development and strengthening of national and regional cultural activities including through the UN Education, Science and Culture Organization's (UNESCO) networks of sites, such as the World Heritage sites, which reinforce local capacities and promote awareness in SIDS.

b) Encourage the development of creative industries and creative tourism that capitalize on the rich capacity of SIDS in music, performance and art.

UNESCO, as the specialized agency in charge of Culture, plays a big role and is quite active in this domain. In the context of the current SIDS preparatory process which started in 2013, a series of events have taken place to advance reflection on the role of Culture in the Sustainable Development of SIDS and the Post 2015 Agenda.

Among recent UNESCO interventions in SIDS in the domain of Culture, mention can be made of several new SIDS sites added to the World Heritage list, including the Historic Bridgetown and its Garrison in Barbados. Five SIDS (including Trinidad and Tobago and Jamaica) ratified the Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage. The organization has also a fully operational Capacity Building Project in the Caribbean, benefiting 16 Member States and 20 World Heritage sites. It includes among other benefits: capacity strengthening in heritage management, regional cooperation fostering, further understanding of synergies between heritage conservation and new developments.

The use of cultural property to raise the standard of living together with the preservation of cultural heritage and cultural diversity and promote creativity and entrepreneurship is another area of crucial importance to

SIDS. Among the areas offering opportunities are craft, design, music, heritage tourism and publishing. These industries are knowledge and labor, they create jobs and wealth. In this domain, UNESCO promotes sustainable tourism, as well as creative industries as strategic outlets for income generation and poverty eradication. Culture is indeed a powerful engine for economic growth to generate income, stimulate employment, nurture creativity and foster innovation in production processes and marketing.

UNESCO provides capacity building support to countries on how to enhance the economic and social potential of the culture sector through cultural preservation, entrepreneurship and marketing. As recognized in the resolution adopted by UNGA in 2010 (A/RES/65/1), "16. We acknowledge the diversity of the world and recognize that all cultures and civilizations contribute to the enrichment of humankind. We emphasize the importance of culture for development and its contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals".

The big challenge to overcome here is the large gap between the North and the South, which prevents most of the developing countries to reap the benefits of this growth. To assist countries meet this challenge, all societal groups need to be actively involved in promoting cultural diversity and creating the conditions for its prosperity. Building partnerships between governments, businesses and individuals at national and international levels is therefore crucial to enable opportunities for cultural exchanges, which, in the case of small islands, cannot be guaranteed by international trade only.

This challenge is clearly highlighted in the 2013 Special Edition of the UNESCO-UNDP Creative Economy Report titled 'Widening Local Development Pathways': "The small size of the islands of Anglophone Caribbean gives a "local" character to any development challenge. Their experience is indeed similar to – and in many ways a model for – small island States all over the world.... The notion of "creative tourism" currently advocated on these islands emphasizes the tangible as well as the intangible heritage, together with symbolic elements, such as the "buzz" of particular places, their art scene, ethnic neighbourhoods or gastronomy... ..It has been argued, however, that there remains an institutional and commercial bias against indigenous creative content in the home market, discouraging creative entrepreneurship, investment and market development. This is compounded by uncompetitive packaging and branding, weak marketing and poor distribution. The island economies thus have large and widening trade imbalances in creative goods, services and intellectual property. The marketing and audience-development challenge is to shift away from "commodity tourism" that involves high levels of external control, foreign exchange leakages and low local value addition towards a branded tourism product that builds customer loyalty and draws on local capabilities, resources and identities.

Aware of these complexities and challenges surrounding the cultural sector, UNESCO will continue to advocate for the crucial role of culture for development and will support SIDS in designing and implementing innovative cultural policies to strengthen heritage and creativity. This approach will benefit not only their economy but also the overall wellbeing of their peoples by reinforcing their sense of dignity and fostering their social cohesion and equality. Various events are already planned in the framework of the Samoa conference and its related meetings, including side and parallel events on "Cultural Heritage and its Potentials for Sustainable Tourism in SIDS, in particular Underwater Cultural Heritage" (April and August 2014), as well as on "Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage (ICH) for Sustainable Development in SIDS" (September 2014). [C&D](#)

PLACES OF MEMORY OF THE SLAVE ROUTE IN THE LATIN CARIBBEAN

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The project *Places of Memory of the Slave Route in the Latin Caribbean* was launched in May 2006 in Havana (Cuba), at an expert meeting organized jointly by the UNESCO Regional Office for Culture in Latin America and the Caribbean and the UNESCO Office in Port-au-Prince, in close collaboration with the National Committees of the Slave Route in Cuba, Haiti and the Dominican Republic, the House of Africa, the Fernando Ortiz Foundation and the National Council of Cultural Heritage of Cuba, with the support of the UNESCO Intercultural Dialogue Section and the International Scientific Committee of the UNESCO «Slave Route» project.

The initiative, under the New Strategy of the Slave Route Project and on the basis of the experience gained during the first 10 years of implementation of this UNESCO project, made it possible for a group of experts from Aruba, Cuba, Haiti, the Dominican Republic, Jamaica and Curacao to contribute their previous experiences and criteria in order to agree on a methodology for the identification and inventory of places of memory. It was also decided to select at least 5 places per participating Member State and add to this number all related places already inscribed on the World Heritage List or recognized as Masterpieces of the Oral and Intangible Heritage of Humanity.¹

In a first stage (2006-2007), 25 Places of Memory were identified and analyzed: 4 of Aruba, 9 of Cuba, 6 of Haiti and 6 of the Dominican Republic, applying the methodology agreed upon, on the understanding that in each of these Member States and Associate Member States there is a greater number of places that can be evaluated and included in this type of inventory. The following experts worked with UNESCO on this initiative: Luc Alofs, of Aruba; Omar Rancier, of the Dominican Republic; Laennec Hurbon, Michel-Philippe Lerebours and Michel Hector, of Haiti; and Jesús Guanche and Nilson Acosta, of Cuba. The latter served as Senior Consultant to the project.

In December 2007, the UNESCO Regional Office for Culture in Latin America and the Caribbean, the UNESCO Office in Port-au-Prince, the Dominican National Commission for UNESCO, and the Cuban, Haitian and Dominican National Slave Route Committees joined efforts for a first presentation of project results.

Soon thereafter, Dr. Miguel Barnet, President of the Cuban Slave Route Committee and Vice-President of the Project International Scientific Committee at the time, presented the results at the Headquarters of UNESCO in Paris. The project was evaluated as an exemplary pilot project, and its possible implementation in other parts of the world was considered.

In 2008, the UNESCO Regional Office for Culture in Latin America and the Caribbean, and the UNESCO Office in Port-au-Prince published the Multimedia "Places of Memory of the Slave Route in the Latin Caribbean" in Spanish, English and French, as well as its Web version, available on the Portal of Culture of Latin America and the Caribbean in these three languages (http://www.unesco.lacult.org/sitios_memoria). The launching was given wide media coverage in and out of Cuba.

The project was the first concerted experience in the Latin American and Caribbean region for the development and validation of a methodology for the identification and inventory of places of memory of the Slave Route. This experience contributed positive elements to subsequent efforts in other subregions.

Later on, the UNESCO Regional Office for Culture presented the multimedia "Places of Memory of the Slave Route in the Latin Caribbean" in numerous international forums, the most recent being the Subregional Meeting for the Second Periodic Reporting on the Implementation of the Convention on the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (1972) in Latin America and the Caribbean, held in Santo Domingo (Dominican Republic) in February 2012 [C&D](#).

Note
¹Upon the entry into force of the Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Heritage in 2006 and over its subsequent implementation process, the expressions of the intangible heritage previously recognized as Masterpieces were incorporated as of 2008 into the Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity.

PLACES OF MEMORY IN THE MULTIMEDIA

- Aruba**
- Huisje Wild (National Monument);
 - Fort Zoutmaman /Toren Willem III (National Monument);
 - Santa Cruz Asu, Sports Hall (Archaeological Site); and
 - Niewindtstraat 37 (Undeclared).



- Cuba**
- Viñales Valley, Pinar del Río (Declared World Heritage Site by UNESCO in 1999);
 - Angerona Coffee Plantation, Artemisa (National Monument);
 - Human Settlement in Regla-Guanabacoa, Havana (National Monument);
 - San Severino Castle, Matanzas (National Monument);
 - Urban Historic Centre of Trinidad and its Valley of Los Ingenios, Sancti Spíritus (Declared World Heritage Site by UNESCO in 1988);
 - Ruins of La Demajagua Sugar Mill, Granma (National Monument);
 - Village and Mining Preserve of El Cobre, Santiago de Cuba (National Monument);
 - Tumba Francesa (Inscribed on the Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of UNESCO in 2003), Santiago de Cuba, Holguín and Guantánamo; and
 - Archaeological Landscape of the First Coffee Plantations in the South-East of Cuba, Santiago de Cuba and Guantánamo (Declared World Heritage Site by UNESCO in 2000).



- Haiti**
- Camp Gérard (National Monument);
 - Guillon (Undeclared);
 - Poy-La-Générale Estate (National Monument);
 - La Citadelle, Ramiers et Sans Souci (Declared World Heritage Site by UNESCO in 1980);
 - Santo (Undeclared); and
 - Jumécourt (National Monument).



- Dominican Republic**
- El Naranjo Community (Not declared);
 - Cepi-Cepí Sugar Mill (National Monument);
 - Diego Caballero Sugar Mill (National Monument);
 - Boca de Nigua Sugar Mill (National Monument);
 - San Gregorio Magno Church (Undeclared);
 - Cultural Space of the Brotherhood of the Holy Spirit of the Congos in Villa Mella (Inscribed on the Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of UNESCO in 2001).



RESISTANCE, FREEDOM AND HERITAGE IN THE CARIBBEAN

Jesús Guanche

Member of the International Scientific
Committee of the UNESCO Slave Route Project:
Resistance, freedom and heritage

Background

After UNESCO established the International *Slave Route Project* in 1994, the Cuban Committee was created in the same year, and steps were taken to conduct a census of heritage places and sites related to the African heritage in Cuban culture. The results were published, in a timely manner and in a summarized version, in the *Catauro* review¹. There were 705 places with very different characteristics, including names, conservation status, integrity, classification, declaration and typology, which provided initial reference for more ambitious purposes.

Previously, the Fernando Ortiz Foundation, which headed and coordinated the Cuban Committee, had started publishing a series of mapping leaflets precisely with *The Slave Route*,² which also summarizes key aspects of the legacy of Africans and their descendants in national culture. This leaflet was presented by the then Director-General of UNESCO, Federico Mayor Zaragoza, to the Executive Board in Paris to promote the international implementation of the project.

With the support of UNESCO, preparations started at the Castle of San Severino in the city of Matanzas to establish a National Slave Route Museum in Cuba. The third issue of *Catauro* review was also published. It was entirely dedicated to this topic, with significant contributions by authorities of UNESCO and of the first International Scientific Committee, such as Federico Mayor Zaragoza himself, Doudou Diène, Elikia M'bokolo, Howard Dodson, Luz María Martínez Montiel, Hugo Tolentino Dipp, Claude Meillassoux, Louis Sala-Moulins, and Luis Beltrán Repetto. Some of the activities of the Cuban Committee were made public.³

Based on the proposals of the International Scientific Committee, the Cuban Committee set up six working groups to interactively undertake the following tasks:

1. furthering scientific research on the slave trade and slavery;
2. developing curricular and instructional materials to encourage teaching about this tragedy at all levels of education;
3. promoting the contribution of Africa and its Diaspora;
4. fostering living cultures and artistic and spiritual expressions resulting from the interactions generated by the slave trade and slavery;
5. preserving oral traditions and records related to the slave trade and slavery; and
6. inventorying and conserving the tangible cultural heritage and places of memory linked to the slave trade and slavery, and promoting memory tourism based on this heritage.

The links between these fields, through institutions and specialists, have made it possible to adopt a more holistic view of places of memory, especially with one of the main objectives of the project: to promote the potential of cultural tourism related to the communities where they are located.

At the meeting of experts and officials from Aruba, Cuba, Haiti and the Dominican Republic held in 2006, the pilot project Places of Memory of the Slave Route started to be implemented in the Caribbean. The initiative was developed under the new strategy of the UNESCO Slave Route Project that had been adopted that year with the aim of highlighting and making the cultural and natural heritage related to the slave trade visible.

In March 2008, the multimedia Places of Memory of the Slave Route was published in the Latin Caribbean, available in Spanish, English and French on the Portal of Culture of Latin America and the Caribbean.⁵ This experience served as a precedent for the publication of The Slave Route in Río de La Plata: Contributions to intercultural dialogue,⁴ which enabled to assess the results of the work in Argentina, Paraguay and Uruguay, as a consequence of two major events: the International Seminar The Slave Route in Río de la Plata: Contributions to intercultural dialogue, organized by the UNESCO Chair on Cultural Tourism Untref/AAMNBA, Buenos Aires, on 26-27 October 2009; and the Workshop Places of Memory of the Slave Route in Argentina, Paraguay and Uruguay, organized by the UNESCO Regional Office for Science in Latin America and the Caribbean, and the UNESCO Office of the MERCOSUR Cluster, on 28-29 October 2009.

Years later, in 2012, there were two milestones for the project. The first one came at an international seminar held in Brasilia: the proposal to establish a Global Network of Places of Memory. And the second one involved the development of a Methodological Guide to Places of Memory with the participation of authors from several continents, including the island Caribbean.⁶

The Places of Memory of the Slave Route in the Island Caribbean focuses on the notion of historical-cultural memory and establishes a strong link between the present and the past. Its scope goes far beyond a strict historical dimension to address issues as fundamental today as cultural diversity, intercultural dialogue, and development.

Having an interdisciplinary character, the project combines biodiversity, anthropological and economic approaches, while integrating concepts related to cultural diversity, dialogue, development and heritage in their broadest sense.

PLACES OF MEMORY IN ARUBA, CUBA, HAITI, AND THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC NOT INCLUDED IN THE MULTIMEDIA

Aruba⁷ *(Other places not included in the multimedia)*
The Carnival of Aruba.

- Cuba**⁸ *(Other places not included in the multimedia)*
- Urban Historic Centre of Havana and its Fortification System, Havana (Declared World Heritage Site by UNESCO in 1982);
 - Urban Historic Centre of Cienfuegos (Declared World Heritage Site by UNESCO in 2005);
 - Urban Historic Centre of Camagüey (Declared World Heritage Site by UNESCO in 2008);
 - Alejandro de Humboldt National Park, Holguín and Guantánamo (Declared World Heritage Site by UNESCO in 2001);
 - San Pedro de La Roca Castle in Santiago de Cuba (Declared World Heritage Site by UNESCO in 1997), Santiago de Cuba;
 - La Rumba (Cultural Heritage of the Cuban Nation).

- Haiti**⁹ *(Other places not included in the multimedia)*
- The National Pantheon Museum, Port-au-Prince;
 - Môle Saint Nicolas – Fortresses of La Vallière and Saint Charles.

- Dominican Republic**¹⁰ *(Other places not included in the multimedia).*
- Colonial City of Santo Domingo (Declared World Cultural Site by UNESCO in 1985);
 - Cocolo danced theatre tradition (Inscribed on the Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of UNESCO in 2005);
 - Museum of the Dominican Man (Santo Domingo);
 - Port of Boca de Yuma; and
 - Sugar Mill of Sanate.

Other Caribbean countries and territories with representative places of memory

- Antigua and Barbuda**
- Sugar Mill of Betty’s Hope;
 - Rock Dungeon; and
 - Torturer Dungeon.

- Bahamas**
- Junkanoo.



- Barbados**
- Historic Bridgetown and its Garrison (Declared World Cultural Site by UNESCO in 2011); and
 - Congaline Festival and Crop Over Festival.

- Bermuda (United Kingdom)**
- Historic Town of St. George and Related Fortifications (Declared World Heritage Site by UNESCO in 2000).

- Dominica**
- Morne Trois Pitons National Park (Declared World Heritage Site by UNESCO in 1995);
 - Fort Shirley Ruins; and
 - The Dominica Carnival.

- Grenada**
- Antoine River Estate;
 - Mardi Gras Annual Festival (Carnival); and
 - The Big Drum, the Gangs and String Bands of Carriacou and Petite Martinique.

- Guadeloupe (France)**¹¹
- Estate of Beausoleil, Saint-Claude;
 - Louis Delgrés Fortress, Bass-Terre;
 - Vanivel Estate, Viens-habitants;
 - La Grivelière Estate, Viens-habitants;
 - Let’s Throw the Boat Indigoterie, Viens-habitants;
 - Slave Prison at Belmont Estate, Trois-Riviers;
 - Victor Schoelcher Departmental Museum, Pointe-à-Pitre;

- Fleur d’Épée Fortress, Bas-du-Fort, Gosier;
- Monument on the Abolition of Slavery, Petit-Canal;
- Rotours Canal, Morne-à- l’Eau;
- Mahaudière Estate, Anse-Bertrand;
- Slave Cemetery in L’Anse Sainte-Marguerite, Le Moule;
- Néron Estate, Le Moule;
- Murat Estate, Grand-Borg, Marie-Galante;
- Roussel–Trianon Estate, Grand-Bourg, Marie-Galante;
- La Mare au Punch, Grand-Bourg, Marie-Galante;
- Indigoteries on the Eastern Coast of Marie-Galante, Capresterre, Marie-Galante;
- Fidelin Pottery, Terre de Bas, Les Saintes; and
- The Guadeloupe Carnival.

- Turks and Caicos**
- The Trouvadore Shipwreck.

- British Virgin Islands (United Kingdom)**
- The Cultural Space of «Quimbombó»: Festival, Music and Dance.

- Jamaica**
- Moore Town Maroon Traditions (Inscribed on the Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of UNESCO in 2003);
 - The Blue Mountains or John Crow National Park (Nominated for the Tentative List of the World Heritage); and

- House of Bob Marley and the Reggae (National Monument).

- Martinique (France)**¹²
- Cane House, Trois-Ilets;
 - Ecomuseum of Martinique, Rivière-Pilote;
 - Regional Museum of History and Ethnography, Fort-de-France;
 - Museum of Folk Arts and Traditions, Saint-Esprit;
 - The Saint-Jacques Fund;
 - Martinique Slave Memorial; and
 - The Carnival of Martinique, Fort de France.

- Puerto Rico (USA)**
- National Historic Site and Fortress of San Juan in Puerto Rico (Declared World Heritage Site by UNESCO in 1983).¹³

- Saint Kitts and Nevis**
- Brimstone Hill Fortress National Park (Declared World Heritage Site by UNESCO in 1999); and
 - The Bassetterre Carnival.

- Saint Lucia**
- The Pitons Management Area (Declared World Heritage Site by UNESCO in 2004); and
 - The Saint Lucia Carnival.

- Trinidad and Tobago**
- Trinidad and Tobago Carnival, and
 - Callypso and Steel Bands.

Conclusions

Significant Actions and Positive Factors

Participatory spaces related to events like carnivals, festivals, religious and academic meetings, cultural promotion, community work, etc. play an important role, along with the places of memory.

Man-made and natural heritage are linked with social-participation spaces. Places of memory are thus part of daily life and collective relevance; they are not stuck in the past but given new interpretations without ignoring their historical significance.

An equally important role is played by museums and other cultural institutions that not only exhibit collections, but also organize attractive activities for a wide range of audiences. They include live performances by traditional and contemporary groups, as well as visits to other places of memory related to their areas of interest.

In the case of World Heritage Sites and cities, the identification of places of memory can pave the way for guided cultural tours and cultural tourism programmes.

Lessons learned and recommendations

The main obstacle is the limited capacity of institutions and management agencies in the tourist sector to maximize the potential for promoting cultural, sustainable tourism linked with places of memory. This is compounded by inappropriate guide training and little motivation to encourage this type of tourist modality. There is an urgent need to coordinate cultural and tourist policies.

If there is no regular intention to make visible and enhance existing places of memory, they will be doomed to failure and oblivion. This situation is also related to the prioritization of sites by country and territory: world, national and local declarations; protected areas; research activities, etc.

Mention should be made of the degree of deterioration of historic places and the need to have them incorporated into conservation programmes.

In general, there is no political will to involve communities in heritage management. This would facilitate economic sustainability and improve standards of living.

Recommendations

- Integrating the Places of Memory of the Slave Route into agendas, agreements and decisions adopted at meetings of ministers of Culture and Tourism of CELAC, CARICOM, ALBA, etc.
- Increasing promotion, monitoring and visibility of memory tourism in the island Caribbean by UNESCO and its field offices.
- Signing agreements between countries and territories of the area to implement a Network of Places of Memory on Slavery, Abolition and Cultural Legacy of Africa for multi-destination packages and country- or territory-specific memory-related cultural tourism offers.
- Strengthening this tourist offer vis-à-vis the so-called sun and sand modality.
- Linking social-participation spaces for tourist purposes with previously identified places of memory.
- Implementing local development projects through the management of places of memory and the promotion of community-based cultural tourism with the support of tourist agencies and cultural institutions at the national, regional and local levels. [C&D](#)

Notes

¹See Nilson Acosta Reyes. «Heritage sites of “The Slave Route” in Cuba» in Catauro, a Cuban anthropology review, Year 2, Issue 3, Fernando Ortiz Foundation, Havana, 2001:81-90.

²See Fernando Ortiz Foundation and GEO publishing, Havana, 1998. Two bilingual editions sponsored by UNESCO: Spanish-English and Spanish-French.

³See Catauro, a Cuban anthropology review, Year 2, Issue 3, Fernando Ortiz Foundation, Havana, 2001:6-52.

⁴See Marisa Pineau (compiler), Editor of the Tres de Febrero National University, Buenos Aires, 2011:443.

⁵http://www.unesco.lacult.org/sitios_memoria

⁶Meeting Development of a training guide and modules on memory tourism, UNESCO Paris, 10-13 December 2012.

⁷Coordinated by Luc Alofs.

⁸Out of 700 sites, nine were selected for inclusion in the UNESCO multimedia. The selection process was supported by national experts like Nilson Acosta, Miguel Barnet, and Jesús Guanche.

⁹Headed by Dr. Laennec Hurbon, the Haitian Committee was represented by Michel-Philippe Lerebourg and Michel Hector in the site selection process.

¹⁰Coordinated by Omar Rancier and supported by the UNESCO Antenna Office in Santo Domingo..

¹¹See Dussauge, Matthieu, et al. La Route de L’esclave. Traces-Mémoires en Guadeloupe. Conseil Général de la Guadeloupe, Basse-Terre, s/f.

¹²See Chivallon, Christine. Visibilizar la esclavitud. Museografía y memoria en las Antillas francesas, in <http://revista.ecaminos.org/articulo/visibilizar-la-esclavitud-museografia-y-memoria-en/>, and N. Schmidt: “Commemoration, histoire et historiographie. À propos du 150e anniversaire de l’abolition de l’esclavage dans les colonies françaises,” Ethnologie Française, XXIX (3), 1999, page 457.

¹³The Museum of African Roots – Casa de los Contrafuertes, one of the oldest buildings in Old San Juan, is located in this area.



Betty's Hope, Antigua & Barbuda/UNESCOV. Main

CARIBBEAN CAPACITY BUILDING PROGRAMME FOR WORLD HERITAGE

The Caribbean Capacity Building Programme (CCBP) is a long-term training programme to strengthen capacities of Caribbean Member States in effectively implementing the 1972 Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage –the World Heritage Convention. CCBP is implemented by the UNESCO Regional Office for Culture in Latin America and the Caribbean in Havana, in close coordination with the Organization's World Heritage Centre and the UNESCO Offices in Kingston and Port-au-Prince.

The Programme was developed on the basis of the recommendations made in the First Periodic Report on the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention in Latin America and the Caribbean, and implemented from 2007 onwards. Its first implementation cycle came to an end in 2013, with the presentation of the Second Periodic Report on the Implementation of the Convention in Latin America and the Caribbean.

UNESCO Havana has carried out an internal and an external evaluation of CCBP to analyse the actions taken so far under this programme and identify a number of lessons learned and recommendations that may help improve its implementation in the coming years.

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BACKGROUND INFORMATION ON THE CARIBBEAN CAPACITY BUILDING PROGRAMME FOR WORLD HERITAGE

STRENGTHEN THE CREDIBILITY OF THE WORLD HERITAGE LIST: AMONG THE ACTIONS UNDER THIS OBJECTIVE WAS THE RECOMMENDATION THAT STATES PARTIES SHOULD UNDERTAKE NATIONAL CONSULTATIONS ON HERITAGE, AUTHENTICITY AND INTEGRITY, AND PROVIDE GUIDELINES FOR SUCH CONSULTATIONS.

First Periodic Report on the Implementation of the Convention in Latin America and the Caribbean (2004)

Article 29 of the Convention provides that the States Parties of the Convention shall submit a report to the General Conference of UNESCO, in which they give information on the legislative and administrative provisions which they have adopted and other action which they have taken for the application of the Convention, together with details of the experience acquired in this field. As stated in Paragraph 201 of the Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention, the four main purposes of the Periodic Report are

1. to provide an assessment of the application of the World Heritage Convention by the State Party;
2. to provide an assessment as to whether the Outstanding Universal Value of the properties inscribed on the World Heritage List is being maintained over time;
3. to provide updated information about the World Heritage properties to record the changing circumstances and state of conservation of such properties; and
4. to provide a mechanism for regional co-operation and exchange of information and experiences among States Parties concerning the implementation of the Convention and World Heritage conservation.

The first Periodic Report on the implementation of the Convention in LAC was submitted to the World Heritage Committee at its 28th Meeting in 2004 (WHC-03/28.COM/16). The report recalled the need to achieve the four strategic objectives (five today), adopted by the 26th Session of the World Heritage Committee in 2002: strengthen the Credibility of the World Heritage List; ensure the effective Conservation of World Heritage properties; promote the development of effective Capacity Building measures in States Parties; and raise, through Communication, the levels of awareness of, participation in, and support for World Heritage activities.

Overall implementation framework

- to provide an assessment of the application of the World Heritage Convention by the State Party;
- to provide an assessment as to whether the Outstanding Universal Value of the properties inscribed on the World Heritage List is being maintained over time;
- to provide updated information about the World Heritage properties to record the changing circumstances and state of conservation of such properties; and
- to provide a mechanism for regional co-operation and exchange of information and experiences among States Parties concerning the implementation of the Convention and World Heritage conservation.

Credibility

- The World Heritage concepts of Outstanding Universal Value, significance, authenticity and integrity are not well understood, compromising the very foundation of World Heritage conservation and management;
- Specific property categories as well as the sub-region of the Caribbean are under-represented on the World Heritage List;
- Tentative lists do not fully reflect the diversity of the cultural and natural heritage of the States Parties and region, and are not harmonized among States Parties;

Conservation

- While World Heritage properties are reported to have maintained the values that merited inscription, it appears that the implications of the recognition of the Outstanding Universal Value on conservation and management action at the property level are not broadly understood;

- A very high number of World Heritage properties are reported to be threatened by internal or external factors and their authenticity/integrity is expected to be compromised in the near future;
- The majority of World Heritage properties do not have management plans and the majority of respondents consider the management arrangements as insufficient;
- Only very few World Heritage properties have monitoring and evaluation mechanisms in place;
- Staffing and financing mechanisms are insufficient to ensure the adequate conservation and management of World Heritage properties;

Capacity building

- The lack of continuity in a considerable number of States Parties and World Heritage properties results in the loss of institutional memory and technical capacity in national governments, national institutions for the cultural and natural heritage and the bodies with management authority over World Heritage properties;
- There is, on all levels of government and among all stakeholders, a great need for training in World Heritage concepts and all components of the World Heritage cycle, i.e. the identification of management objectives, preparation of integrated management plans, including risk preparedness and emergency plans, monitoring and evaluation mechanisms and participatory approaches to management;
- While the World Heritage Committee and others have invested considerable amounts in training activities, there is little information on the effectiveness of these investments;

Communication

- For it to be effective and to obtain broad cooperation and support for World heritage, the Convention, its objectives, concepts, operations and implications should be better communicated to all stakeholders and the society at large;
- Special attention needs to be paid to formal and informal education at different levels and to the participation of young people in heritage conservation;
- There is limited access to and knowledge of promotional material on World Heritage as well as key documentation that is indispensable for the effective application of the Convention and the States Parties' action for the conservation and management of the World Heritage.

The First Periodic Report also included a Caribbean Action Plan for World Heritage 2004-2013, which was prepared in a meeting in St. Lucia in February 2004. The Plan referred to the aforementioned objectives, and adapted them to the specific Caribbean needs:

- Improve the general framework for the implementation of the World Heritage Convention (cross-cutting issue): One of the actions under this objective was to encourage the Governments of the Bahamas and Trinidad and Tobago to ratify the Convention at the earliest opportunity. As was already mentioned, Trinidad and Tobago ratified it in 2005, and the Bahamas has announced that it will do so in the near future.
- Strengthen the credibility of the World Heritage List: Among the actions under this objective was the recommendation that States Parties should undertake national consultations on Heritage, Authenticity and Integrity, and provide guidelines for such consultations. Similarly, it was recommended that they prepare



Morne Trois Pitons National Park, Freshwater Lake, Dominica ©A. James

national inventories of natural sites and cultural heritage sites and monuments, using the technical formats developed by CARIMOS and CCA, as well as Indicative Lists and Nomination Dossiers on the most outstanding sites, with financial and technical assistance from the World Heritage Fund and other sources.

- Ensure the effective conservation of World Heritage properties: It was recommended to facilitate the preparation of a manual of best practices on the management of cultural and natural sites; put pressure on governments and/or disaster management and response agencies to incorporate natural sites and cultural heritage sites into their national programmes and respond positively to the specific circumstances of such sites; and work jointly and under appropriate mechanisms to improve collaboration among Caribbean States.
- Promote the development of effective Capacity Building measures in States Parties: A call was made to develop a Capacity-Development Programme for the Caribbean, in keeping with the discussions and recommendations adopted by the Conference in St. Lucia, which later became the Caribbean Capacity Building Programme (CCBP), and to identify and

distribute training manuals on heritage conservation and management and on risk preparedness and mitigation. It was also recommended to obtain additional information on the intent of the Dominican Republic to establish a training centre for the management, mitigation and response to disasters that may affect cultural properties in the Caribbean region.

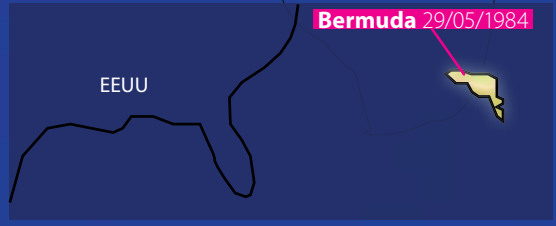
- Raise, through communication, the levels of awareness of, participation in, and support for World Heritage activities: It was recommended to establish a consultancy service for the preparation and development of a Communication Plan on the World Heritage multimedia for the general public and various constituent groups in the region, especially young people; reconsider the UNESCO Associated Schools Network Programme; review the materials on World Heritage in Young Hands Programme and modify them to show Caribbean images and contents; activate electronic networking among stakeholders and strive to keep the communication network running; and compile and regularly update an inventory of managers of cultural and natural sites, representatives of States Parties, and other officials in charge of resources in the Caribbean region. [C&D](#)

THE PROGRAMME WAS DEVELOPED ON THE BASIS OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS MADE IN THE FIRST PERIODIC REPORT ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE WORLD HERITAGE CONVENTION IN LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN, AND IMPLEMENTED FROM 2007 ONWARDS.



National History Park, Haiti ©UNESCO/M. Mann, 2006

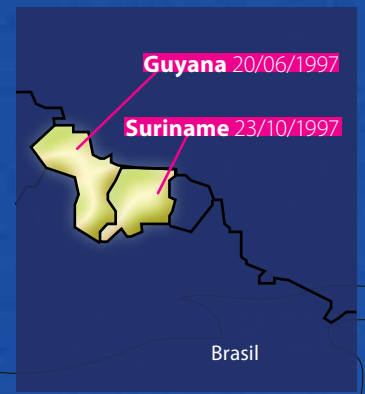
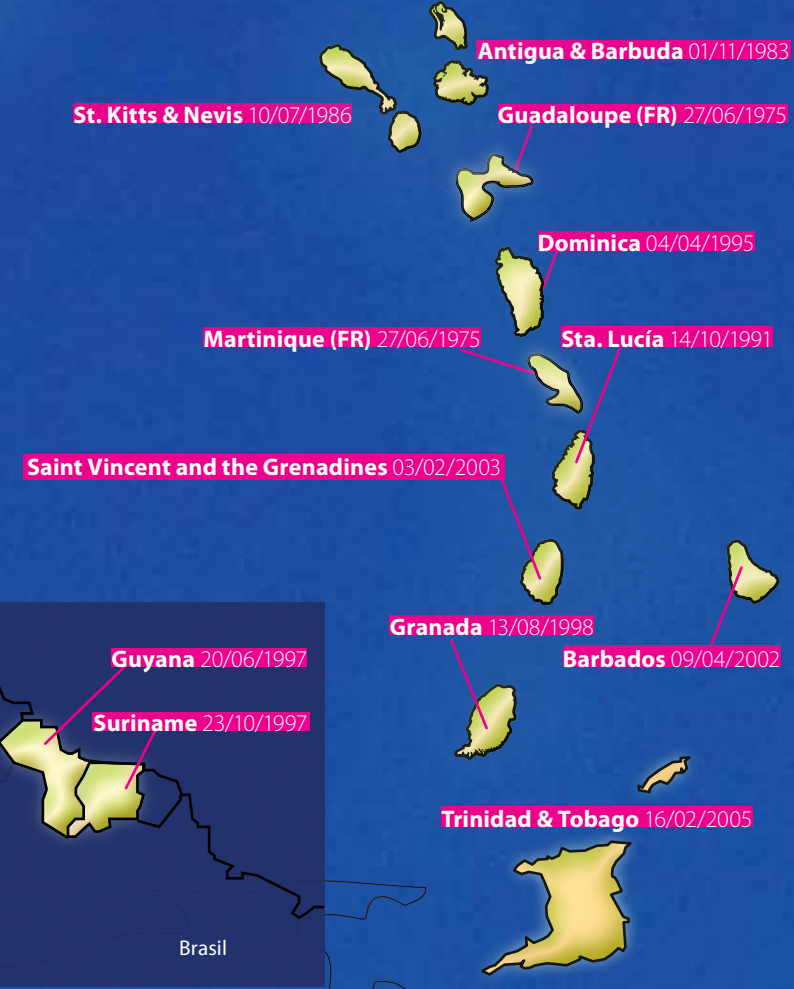
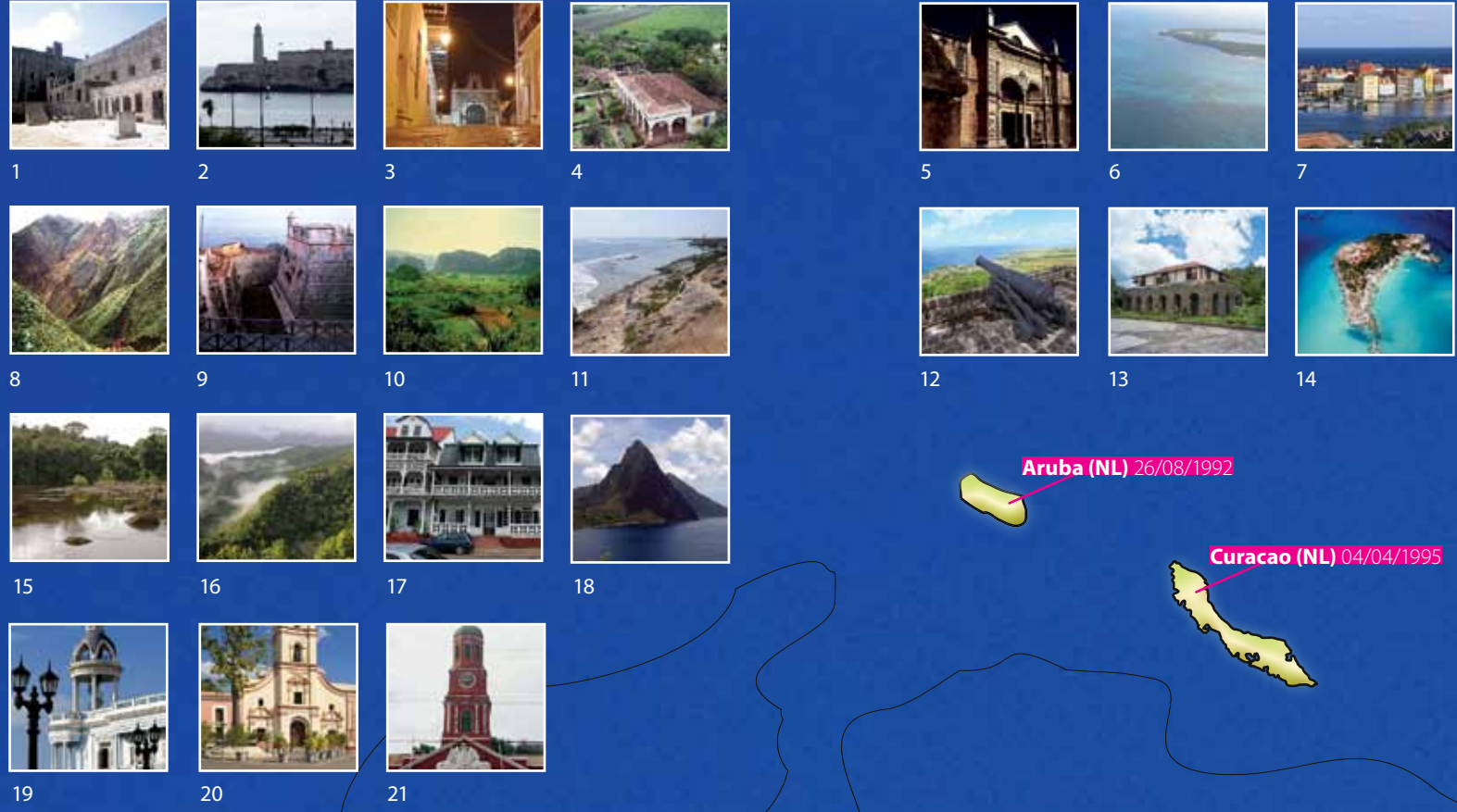
WORLD HERITAGE SITES IN THE CARIBBEAN



1. 1982 **HAITI** National History Park – Citadel, Sans Souci, Ramiers
2. 1982 **CUBA** Old Havana and its Fortifications
3. 1983 **PUERTO RICO (US)** La Fortaleza and San Juan National Historic Site
4. 1988 **CUBA** Trinidad and the Valley de los Ingenios
5. 1990 **DOMINICAN REPUBLIC** Colonial City of Santo Domingo
6. 1996 **BELIZE** Belize Barrier Reef Reserve System
7. 1997 **CURACAO (NL)** Willemstad Historic Area, City Centre and Port
8. 1997 **DOMINICA** Morne Trois Pitons National Park
9. 1997 **CUBA** San Pedro de la Roca Castle, Santiago de Cuba
10. 1999 **CUBA** Viñales Valley
11. 1999 **CUBA** Desembarco del Granma National Park
12. 1999 **ST. KITTS AND NEVIS** Brimstone Hill Fortress National Park
13. 2000 **CUBA** Archaeological Landscape of the First Coffee Plantations in the South-East of Cuba
14. 2000 **BERMUDA (UK)** Historic Village of St. George and related fortresses
15. 2000 **SURINAM** Natural Reserve of Central Suriname
16. 2001 **CUBA** Alejandro de Humboldt National Park
17. 2002 **SURINAM** Historic City of Paramaribo
18. 2004 **ST. LUCIA** Pitons Management Area
19. 2005 **CUBA** Historic Centre of Cienfuegos
20. 2008 **CUBA** Historic Centre of Camagüey
21. 2011 **BARBADOS** Historic Bridgetown and its Garrison

KEY: Country Date of ratification

CULTURAL AND NATURAL HERITAGE IN THE WORLD					
REGION	CULTURAL	NATURAL	MIXED	TOTAL	%
Africa	48	36	4	88	9%
Arab States	68	4	2	74	8%
Asia and the Pacific	154	57	10	221	23%
Europe and North America	399	60	10	469	48%
Latin America y el Caribe	90	36	3	129	13%
Total	759	193	29	981	100%



National History Park – Citadel, Sans Souci, Ramiers

Site inscribed on the UNESCO's World Heritage List in 1982

These Haitian monuments date from the beginning of the 19th century, when Haiti proclaimed its independence. The Palace of Sans Souci, the buildings at Ramiers and, in particular, the Citadel serve as universal symbols of liberty, being the first monuments to be constructed by black slaves who had gained their freedom.



Old Havana and its Fortifications, Cuba

Site inscribed on the UNESCO's World Heritage List in 1982

Havana was founded in 1519 by the Spanish. By the 17th century, it had become one of the Caribbean's main centres for ship-building. Although it is today a sprawling metropolis of 2 million inhabitants, its old centre retains an interesting mix of Baroque and neoclassical monuments, and a homogeneous ensemble of private houses with arcades, balconies, wrought-iron gates and internal courtyards.



La Fortaleza and San Juan National Historic Site in Puerto Rico

Site inscribed on the UNESCO's World Heritage List in 1983

Between the 15th and 19th centuries, a series of defensive structures was built at this strategic point in the Caribbean Sea to protect the city and the Bay of San Juan. They represent a fine display of European military architecture adapted to harbour sites on the American continent.



Trinidad and the Valley de los Ingenios, Cuba

Site inscribed on the UNESCO's World Heritage List in 1988

Founded in the early 16th century in honour of the Holy Trinity, the city was a bridgehead for the conquest of the American continent. Its 18th- and 19th-century buildings, such as the Palacio Brunet and the Palacio Cantero, were built in its days of prosperity from the sugar trade.



Colonial City of Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic

Site inscribed on the UNESCO's World Heritage List in 1990

After Christopher Columbus's arrival on the island in 1492, Santo Domingo became the site of the first cathedral, hospital, customs house and university in the Americas. This colonial town, founded in 1498, was laid out on a grid pattern that became the model for almost all town planners in the New World.



Belize Barrier Reef Reserve System

Site inscribed on the UNESCO's World Heritage List in 1996

The coastal area of Belize is an outstanding natural system consisting of the largest barrier reef in the northern hemisphere, offshore atolls, several hundred sand cays, mangrove forests, coastal lagoons and estuaries. The system's seven sites illustrate the evolutionary history of reef development and are a significant habitat for threatened species, including marine turtles, manatees and the American marine crocodile.



Castillo de San Pedro de la Roca en Santiago de Cuba

Site inscribed on the UNESCO's World Heritage List in 1997

Commercial and political rivalries in the Caribbean region in the 17th century resulted in the construction of this massive series of fortifications on a rocky promontory, built to protect the important port of Santiago. This intricate complex of forts, magazines, bastions and batteries is the most complete, best-preserved example of Spanish-American military architecture, based on Italian and Renaissance design principles.



Morne Trois Pitons National Park, Dominica

Site inscribed on the UNESCO's World Heritage List in 1997

Luxuriant natural tropical forest blends with scenic volcanic features of great scientific interest in this national park centred on the 1,342-m-high volcano known as Morne Trois Pitons. With its precipitous slopes and deeply incised valleys, 50 fumaroles, hot springs, three freshwater lakes, a "boiling lake"; and five volcanoes, located on the park's nearly 7,000 ha, together with the richest biodiversity in the Lesser Antilles, Morne Trois Pitons National Park presents a rare combination of natural features of World Heritage value.



Willemstad Historic Area, City Centre and Port, Curacao

Site inscribed on the UNESCO's World Heritage List in 1997

The people of the Netherlands established a trading settlement at a fine natural harbour on the Caribbean island of Curaçao in 1634. The town developed continuously over the following centuries. The modern town consists of several distinct historic districts whose architecture reflects not only European urban-planning concepts but also styles from the Netherlands and from the Spanish and Portuguese colonial towns with which Willemstad engaged in trade.



Desembarco del Granma National Park, Cuba

Site inscribed on the UNESCO’s World Heritage List in 1999

Desembarco del Granma National Park, with its uplifted marine terraces and associated ongoing development of karst topography and features, represents a globally significant example of geomorphologic and physiographic features and ongoing geological processes. The area, which is situated in and around Cabo Cruz in south-east Cuba, includes spectacular terraces and cliffs, as well as some of the most pristine and impressive coastal cliffs bordering the western Atlantic.



Viñales Valley, Cuba

Site inscribed on the UNESCO's World Heritage List in 1999

The Viñales valley is encircled by mountains and its landscape is interspersed with dramatic rocky outcrops. Traditional techniques are still in use for agricultural production, particularly of tobacco. The quality of this cultural landscape is enhanced by the vernacular architecture of its farms and villages, where a rich multi-ethnic society survives, illustrating the cultural development of the islands of the Caribbean, and of Cuba.



Brimstone Hill Fortress National Park, St. Kitts and Nevis

Site inscribed on the UNESCO's World Heritage List in 1999

Brimstone Hill Fortress National Park is an outstanding, well-preserved example of 17th- and 18th-century military architecture in a Caribbean context. Designed by the British and built by African slave labour, the fortress is testimony to European colonial expansion, the African slave trade and the emergence of new societies in the Caribbean.



Central Suriname Nature Reserve

Site inscribed on the UNESCO's World Heritage List in 2000

The Central Suriname Nature Reserve comprises 1.6 million ha of primary tropical forest of west-central Suriname. It protects the upper watershed of the Coppename River and the headwaters of the Lucie, Oost, Zuid, Saramaccz, and Gran Rio rivers and covers a range of topography and ecosystems of notable conservation value due to its pristine state. Its montane and lowland forests contain a high diversity of plant life with more than 5,000 vascular plant species collected to date. The Reserve's animals are typical of the region and include the jaguar, giant armadillo, giant river otter, tapir, sloths, eight species of primates and 400 bird species such as harpy eagle, Guiana cock-of-the-rock, and scarlet macaw.



Archaeological Landscape of the First Coffee Plantations in the South-East of Cuba

Site inscribed on the UNESCO's World Heritage List in 2000

The remains of the 19th-century coffee plantations in the foothills of the Sierra Maestra are unique evidence of a pioneer form of agriculture in a difficult terrain. They throw considerable light on the economic, social, and technological history of the Caribbean and Latin American region.



Historic Town of St George and Related Fortifications, Bermuda

Site inscribed on the UNESCO's World Heritage List in 2000

The Town of St George, founded in 1612, is an outstanding example of the earliest English urban settlement in the New World. Its associated fortifications graphically illustrate the development of English military engineering from the 17th to the 20th century, being adapted to take account of the development of artillery over this period.



Alejandro de Humboldt National Park, Cuba

Site inscribed on the UNESCO's World Heritage List in 2001

Complex geology and varied topography have given rise to a diversity of ecosystems and species unmatched in the insular Caribbean and created one of the most biologically diverse tropical island sites on earth. Many of the underlying rocks are toxic to plants so species have had to adapt to survive in these hostile conditions. This unique process of evolution has resulted in the development of many new species and the park is one of the most important sites in the Western Hemisphere for the conservation of endemic flora. Endemism of vertebrates and invertebrates is also very high.



Historic Inner City of Paramaribo, Surinam

Site inscribed on the UNESCO's World Heritage List in 2002

Paramaribo is a former Dutch colonial town from the 17th and 18th centuries planted on the northern coast of tropical South America. The original and highly characteristic street plan of the historic centre remains intact. Its buildings illustrate the gradual fusion of Dutch architectural influence with traditional local techniques and materials.



Pitons Management Area, St. Lucia

Site inscribed on the UNESCO's World Heritage List in 2004

The 2,909-ha site near the town of Soufriere, includes the Pitons, two volcanic spires rising side by side from the sea (770-m 743-m high respectively), linked by the Piton Mitan ridge. The volcanic complex includes a geothermal field with sulphurous fumeroles and hot springs. Coral reefs cover almost 60% of site's marine area. A survey has revealed 168 species of finfish, 60 species of cnidaria, including corals, eight molluscs, 14 sponges, 11 echinoderms, 15 arthropods and eight annelid worms. Hawksbill turtles are seen inshore, whale sharks and pilot whales offshore. At least 148 plant species have been recorded on Gros Piton, 97 on Petit Piton and the intervening ridge, among them eight rare tree species. The Pitons are home to some 27 bird species (five of them endemic), three indigenous rodents, one opossum, three bats, eight reptiles and three amphibians.



Urban Historic Centre of Cienfuegos, Cuba

Site inscribed on the UNESCO's World Heritage List in 2005

The colonial town of Cienfuegos was founded in 1819 in the Spanish territory but was initially settled by immigrants of French origin. It became a trading place for sugar cane, tobacco and coffee. Situated on the Caribbean coast of southern-central Cuba at the heart of the country's sugar cane, mango, tobacco and coffee production area, the town first developed in the neoclassical style. It later became more eclectic but retained a harmonious overall townscape.



Historic Centre of Camagüey, Cuba

Site inscribed on the UNESCO's World Heritage List in 2008

One of the first seven villages founded by the Spaniards in Cuba, Camagüey played a prominent role as the urban centre of an inland territory dedicated to cattle breeding and the sugar industry. Settled in its current location in 1528, the town developed on the basis of an irregular urban pattern that contains a system of large and minor squares, serpentine streets, alleys and irregular urban blocks, highly exceptional for Latin American colonial towns located in plain territories.



Historic Bridgetown and its Garrison, Barbados

Site inscribed on the UNESCO's World Heritage List in 2011

An outstanding example of British colonial architecture consisting of a well-preserved old town built in the 17th, 18th and 19th centuries, which testifies to the spread of Great Britain's Atlantic colonial empire. The property also includes a nearby military garrison which consists of numerous historic buildings. With its serpentine urban lay-out the property testifies to a different approach to colonial town-planning compared to the Spanish and Dutch colonial cities of the region which were built along a grid plan.



CCBP: STRENGTHENING CAPACITIES

AN EXPERT MEETING HELD IN HAVANA IN MARCH 2007 AIMED AT DEFINING NETWORKING PROCEDURES, FORMULATING STRATEGIES TO ENSURE SUSTAINABILITY, ESTABLISHING MONITORING MECHANISMS, AND DEVELOPING A WORK PLAN FOR THE FOLLOWING YEARS

The Caribbean Capacity Building Programme (CCBP) was prepared to give follow-up to the measures proposed in the Caribbean Action Plan. An expert meeting held in Havana in March 2007 aimed at defining networking procedures, formulating strategies to ensure sustainability, establishing monitoring mechanisms, and developing a work plan for the following years. It brought together 30 experts from various heritage institutions, museums and sites of Cuba, the Bahamas, Curacao, Haiti, the Dominican Republic, Saint Kitts & Nevis, and Suriname.

The experts agreed that CCBP should train professionals and university students on heritage issues, raise awareness among schoolchildren and professionals in other sectors in connection with heritage risk information dissemination, education, and prevention. They recommended establishing a database to set up a network of experts, and developing a list of reference documents to be used as a training material along with the thematic modules. They also agreed that all these materials should be available in English, French and Spanish.

Likewise, they developed a number of indicators to measure CCBP progress and outcomes, and recommended conducting an evaluation after completing the Programme development phase, and disseminating the evaluation report through any of the publications of UNESCO. The purpose of CCBP would be to:

- strengthen the capacity and legal framework of Caribbean institutions in the field of heritage protection, conservation and management, as well as the training of technicians and specialists;
- improve the conditions for the preservation of Caribbean heritage through further integration into a sustainable development process;
- encourage and facilitate Caribbean nominations to the World Heritage List;

- promote professional exchange and networking among countries in the sub-region;
- initiate and stimulate the study of materials, techniques and technologies in the field of conservation, depending on the factors of common concern to the sub-region;
- identify and disseminate the best practices in restoration, conservation and management experiences in the sub-region;
- raise awareness of heritage values among all stakeholders, particularly women and youth in local communities; and
- promote actions to seek extra-budgetary funding for conservation.

For doing so, training materials would be developed to be used in trainings and university courses, and the network of Caribbean governmental and non-governmental institutions, as well as academic institutions, would be strengthened.

Training materials

There are six training modules. The first one, which deals with the implementation of the Convention, is mandatory. The other five modules are dedicated to various aspects of heritage management, such as tourism, risks, cultural landscapes, historic centres, and natural heritage, which can cover specific needs of beneficiaries. Each 30-hour module includes theoretical and conceptual explanations, practical exercises, discussions, and analysis of regional case studies.

The modules can be combined and adapted to concrete training needs and requirements. They can also be used as training material for postgraduate and diploma courses. They are available in English, French and Spanish at www.unesco.org/havana and www.unesco.lacult.org, and have been used in all training activities.

Module 1 | Implementation of the World Heritage Convention

Grazia Piras, Italy, 2007

This module explains the basic concepts of heritage conservation and management, the terms of authenticity, integrity and outstanding universal value, and the basic principles of the Convention. This module is mandatory.

Module 2 | Tourism in heritage sites

Ricardo Núñez, Cuba, 2007

The tourist industry is the major source of income on many islands of the Caribbean. This module teaches to work with heritage as a tourist product, in compliance with international standards on conservation and promotion of sustainable development.

Module 3 | Disaster risk management

Herbert S. Stovel, Canada, 2007

The Caribbean is exposed to frequent natural disasters that cause heavy economic and human losses. This module outlines the various risks and threats that affect the heritage, and presents a damage assessment methodology.

Module 4 | Management of cultural landscapes

Isabel Rigol, Cuba, 2007

The Convention is the first international legal instrument developed to recognize and protect cultural landscapes. There are several types of cultural landscapes in the Caribbean, which are mainly related to plantation systems that often have their integrity at risk.

Module 5 | Management of historic centres

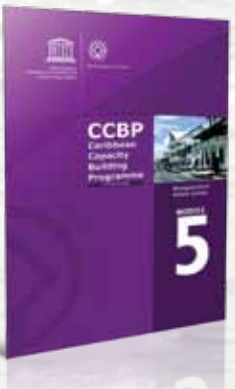
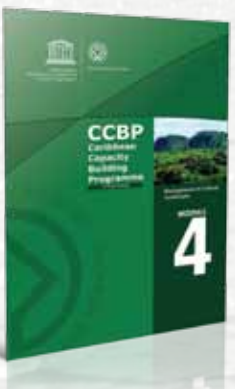
Cristina Lamandi, 2007

Historic centres are dynamic entities exposed to constant change due to socio-economic developments. There is thus a great need for guidance as to how to deal with and predict these changes. This module highlights the balance between "the old" and "the new," and the importance of social participation in sustainable management plans for these centres.

Module 6 | Management of the natural heritage

Enrique Hernández, Cuba, 2009

The Caribbean has outstanding natural values, but its natural heritage is still under-represented on the World Heritage List, with only six inscriptions. This module advances key aspects in natural heritage management and conservation from a holistic perspective.



Training workshops

There have been ten training benefiting over 200 participants of the sub-region and the Southern Cone.

Workshop on the Conservation of the Historic and Archaeological Park of La Isabela, Dominican Republic, 2007.

Following a request from the authorities of the Dominican Republic, the UNESCO Office in Havana organized a technical assistance mission to La Isabela, a historic and archaeological site included on the World Heritage Indicative List in 2002, and a workshop to discuss the preliminary results of the technical mission. The workshop brought together representatives of civil society and professionals of the Ministries of Culture and Environment to reflect on the effective implementation of the Convention and apply theoretical concepts to a practical case.

Workshop on Risk Reduction for the Caribbean Cultural Heritage, Havana, Cuba, 2008.

The workshop was attended by experts from the Bahamas, the Dominican Republic, Haiti, Netherlands Antilles, Saint Kitts & Nevis, Suriname and Cuba, and made it possible to update and exchange experiences gained and results achieved under the UNDP Caribbean Risk Management Initiative (CRMI) and Local Human Development Programme (LHDP), focusing on heritage as a development tool. This workshop made use, for the first time, of CCBP training modules, and its beneficiaries were managers of World Heritage Sites in the Caribbean and of museums in Cuba and the Bahamas. It counted on the collaboration of experts from the Cuban Civil Defence System, the Institute of Meteorology, the School of Architecture of Havana, the National Centre for Protected Areas, Blue Shield Cuba, and the United Nations System.

Workshop on the Adaptation of Training Modules to MERCOSUR, Villa Ocampo, Buenos Aires, Argentina, 2008.

The workshop was organized by the UNESCO offices in Havana and Montevideo to adapt CCBP modules to the context of the southern hemisphere. Heritage experts and professionals from Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Paraguay,

Uruguay and other Member States participated in the event with the aim of adapting CCBP modules 2 and 3. Participants agreed to undertake joint efforts with the UNESCO Cultural Tourism Programme, emergency commissions, and civil-defence entities to implement these modules the following year.

Regional Meeting on Heritage, Biodiversity and Community (CCBP Module 4: Management of Cultural Landscapes), Havana, Cuba, 2009.

This meeting of experts in heritage, biodiversity and community was organized to improve the management of cultural and natural heritage, create synergies with protected areas, review and discuss lessons learned, and enhance the implementation of the Convention at natural sites. The meeting provided the inputs necessary for the preparation of CCBP Module 6: Management of natural heritage.

Workshop on Risk Reduction for Río de La Plata Heritage (CCBP Module 3: Risk Preparedness), UNESCO Office, Montevideo, Uruguay, 2009.

Following a negotiation between UNESCO Montevideo and the Uruguayan Navy, a workshop on risk management for Río de La Plata Heritage was organized with the support of UNESCO Havana. The preliminary work was carried out in collaboration with ICOMOS Argentina and the National Heritage Commission in the Republic of Uruguay, with the consultancy services of the University, and under the supervision of UNESCO MTD. The workshop was designed for heritage site managers, and became the first experience in connection with the implementation of Module 3: Risk Preparedness, after having been adapted to MERCOSUR specificities.

Caribbean Sub-regional Meeting on the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention (CCBP Module 1), Havana, Cuba, 2010.

The workshop, organized by the UNESCO offices in Havana and Kingston, was attended by 45 representatives from twelve Caribbean countries and was aimed at strengthening the implementation of the Convention. The experts discussed the concepts of "outstanding universal value," "integrity," and "authenticity," and were informed about the policies adopted by the

World Heritage Committee of UNESCO under the Global Strategy (1994) and about the strategic World Heritage objectives (2002). They delved into the obligations of States Parties in connection with site management and preparation of indicative lists and Periodic Report at the national level, including nomination processes and requests for international assistance.

Workshop on the Role of Tourism in the Conservation of the Colonial City of Santo Domingo (CCBP Module 2), Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic, 2010.

This national workshop, organized by UNESCO Havana with the support of the Department of Heritage Monuments of the Dominican Republic, the Dominican National Commission for UNESCO, and Dominican ICOMOS, was aimed at training experts in world heritage and cultural tourism on the implementation of the Convention. The workshop was facilitated by two experts of UNESCO and UNDP in Havana, and was attended by over 30 Dominican specialists. They promoted synergies between heritage protection and cultural tourism as major factors for local development, and highlighted the importance of cultural exchange and the role of culture in development.

First Stage of the Course on Capacity Building to Support the Conservation of World Heritage Sites and Enhance Sustainable Development in Local Communities of Eastern Caribbean Small Island Developing States, Kingston, Jamaica, 2012.

This course, which was organized by the UNESCO Office in Kingston, was aimed at preparing nominations for the Caribbean tentative lists, with particular emphasis on sites of memory. At the end of the course, the experts endorsed the Kingston Action Plan, which encouraged States Parties to prioritize world heritage on national agendas, continue to promote the conservation of the cultural and natural heritage, effectively implement the Convention, and ensure continuing efforts to achieve the objectives of the course, including potential collaboration in

serial nominations between and among countries. For eight months, participants continued preparing, coordinating and completing nomination dossiers in collaboration with the National Commissions for UNESCO. They were submitted in the second (final) part of the course.

Second Stage of the Course on Capacity Building to Support the Conservation of World Heritage Sites and Enhance Sustainable Development in Local Communities of Eastern Caribbean Small Island Developing States, Antigua and Barbuda, 2013.

This second stage of the course took place in Antigua and Barbuda. It was organized by the UNESCO Office in Kingston in collaboration with the National Commission for UNESCO, the World Heritage Centre of UNESCO, and the UNESCO Office in Havana. Its purpose was to review and analyse the nomination dossiers to increase the number of sites of memory on the indicative lists. The dossiers were presented and discussed by representatives of ICOMOS, IUCN and the World Heritage Centre of UNESCO, and made it possible to determine the progress achieved on this issue in the sub- region and the level of implementation of actions by each country and site. Participants from 17 Caribbean countries incorporated new objectives into the Kingston Action Plan. After this training action, experts continued working to complete the nomination dossiers for submission to the World Heritage Centre of UNESCO.



Workshop on Lessons Learned in World Heritage

Risk Management, Havana, Cuba, 2013. This second workshop on disaster risk management, which was held in Old Havana, was organized by the UNESCO Office in Havana in collaboration with the World Heritage Centre of UNESCO, ICOMOS and ICCROM, in coordination with the National World Heritage Council of Cuba. The general objectives of the workshop included training heritage experts in disaster risk prevention and management to promote, in partnership with specialized institutions, the incorporation of heritage into general risk prevention plans. Participants associated disaster risk management for world heritage with the procedures of the United Nations international emergency assistance, and better understood the procedures of the Convention. Heritage experts from Aruba, Cuba, Haiti and the Dominican Republic, and civil defence agencies shared their experiences in disaster risk management to deal with growing challenges in the sub-region. Media professionals and professors also shared their experiences. Among them were ICCROM's LATAM, ICOMOS' ISCARSAH, and NEXUS Project of Leiden University.

University Courses

Since its inception, CCBP has sought to work with Caribbean universities following the recommendation made in the Action Plan to promote and support collaborative networks of experts, researchers and universities. Universities, because of their training role, are essential to the Programme, as are UNESCO Chairs and Associated Schools to the implementation of the educational programmes of the Organization. In this sense, CCBP provides universities with the opportunity to create synergies and improve the quality of studies on heritage conservation, management and promotion, by working with the Advisory Bodies of the Convention and with institutions and experts who lead these activities in their countries.

CCBP actions have counted on the academic support of the National Centre for Conservation, Restoration and Museology (CENCREM) in Cuba, ICOMOS, the Centre for Advanced Humanistic Studies, and the Pedro Enríquez Ureña National University in the Dominican Republic. Concerted actions between CCBP and the University and Heritage Forum are very instrumental in implementing heritage-related educational initiatives and attracting other training institutions in the Caribbean for the organization of seminars, summer courses, internships, etc., including in-person workshops or distance-education platforms. The University of the Netherlands Antilles, and the University of the West Indies, have both organized two CCBP trainings:

Course Course on World Heritage for the Caribbean (CCBP Modules 1 and 5), organized by the University of the Netherlands Antilles (UNA), Willemstad, Curacao, 2011.

This course, organized by the University of the Netherlands Antilles (UNA) at the headquarters of National Archaeological Anthropological Memory Management (NAAM) in Willemstad, a World Heritage site in Curacao,

with the co-sponsorship of UNESCO Havana, dealt with CCBP Modules 1 (Implementation of the World Heritage Convention) and 5 (Management of Historic Centres).

Expert Isabel Rigol, an architect and international consultant on cultural heritage, gave classes for two weeks, along with expert José Courrau, an international consultant on natural heritage and officer of the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN), for Module 1, and expert Gustavo Araoz, a professor and Chairman of the International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS), for Module 5.

The course was attended by 21 experts from Barbados, Haiti, the Virgin Islands, St. Lucia, St. Kitts and Nevis, Trinidad and Tobago, St. Maarten, Aruba, Bonaire, Curacao, Guyana, and Suriname. Seven participants from the five countries last mentioned were granted scholarships by UNESCO. The beneficiaries are experts in heritage conservation and management, including site managers, architects, archaeologists and consultants.

During the course, technical visits to Savonet plantation, a protected nature reserve and museum, and to the historic districts of Pietermaai, Punda and Otrabanda, were organized. They included a part of the Historic Centre of Curacao, a World Heritage site since 1997. The course concluded with the adoption of the Willemstad Declaration on World Heritage of Importance for CCBP Follow-up. Attendance certificates were presented by Prime Minister Gerrit Schotte at the closing ceremony.

Management of Caribbean Cultural Resources in Natural Surroundings: Sites of Memory and Local Community Participation, University of the West Indies, Bridgetown, Barbados, 2013.

Twenty experts from Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Curacao, Jamaica, Granada, and St. Vincent and the Grenadines attended the five-day training workshop, organized by the UNESCO Office in Havana, in coordination with the Barbados National Commission for UNESCO and the University of the West Indies, with the support of UNESCO Kingston and the World Heritage Centre of the Organization. This course was aimed at strengthening the participation of communities in the management of cultural resources, primarily those living in natural surroundings, as is the case of the Maroons in Jamaica and other sites of memory. The workshop paid particular attention to the latter and encouraged the participation of local communities in the processes of nomination to the World Heritage List. Several case studies that showed the link between site managers and local communities were addressed, as was the link between universities and heritage entities.

Professors and academicians from the University of the West Indies and the University of the Netherlands Antilles participated in the course to help strengthen the network of Caribbean universities in cultural and natural heritage training and research.

Contact and communication networks

Considering the Strategic Objective of the World Heritage Committee related to communication, the Convention can provide an effective tool for the protection of the cultural and natural heritage only if its objectives, concepts, operations and implications in the right form, format and language are widely disseminated among all stakeholders (authorities, site managers, property owners, general public, students, youth, etc.). There should thus be interactive, on-going communication between and among stakeholders, both vertically and horizontally, through the dissemination of information materials and documents, feedback mechanisms for information and comments, and networking. This is also necessary to achieve cooperation and participation in specific World Heritage conservation and management activities.

In this sense, a CCBP network of experts, institutions and universities from the Caribbean and elsewhere was established, and facilitated by the CCBP coordinator of the UNESCO Havana Office. Besides providing regular updates on the programme to its members, UNESCO also informs on all CCBP activities through a dedicated website within the Portal of Culture for Latin America and the Caribbean of UNESCO (www.unesco.lacult.org) where all materials can be downloaded, and at <http://whc.unesco.org/en/activities/475/>.



Second Periodic Report on the Implementation of the Convention in Latin America and the Caribbean (2013)

The Second Cycle of Periodic Report was coordinated by the Latin America and Caribbean Unit at the World Heritage Centre of UNESCO, in close collaboration with national focal points, site managers, international specialists, UNESCO offices, and advisory bodies: the International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS), the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN), and the International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property (ICCROM).

The results of the Second Periodic Report on the State of World Heritage in Latin America and the Caribbean were presented to the World Heritage Committee for discussion at its 37th Meeting in Phnom Penh, Cambodia (16 -27 June 2013). The reporting process provided States Parties with an opportunity to assess the progress made at the regional and national levels, as well as to better identify challenges, in order to improve the state of conservation of the properties that have been inscribed after the First Periodic Report.

The exercise was conducted in the 32 States Parties in the region which had ratified the Convention by 2011, and the 128 properties that had been inscribed on the World Heritage List from 1978 to 2011. A total of 29 States Parties completed the questionnaires for Section I on the Implementation of the Convention, while Section II on the state of conservation of World Heritage properties covered 122 World Heritage properties of the Region.

The Second Periodic Report shows that there have been several success stories in the implementation of the Convention in Latin American and the Caribbean after the First Periodic Report (2004). One of the two remaining Caribbean States to ratify the Convention, Trinidad and Tobago, did so in 2005, while the second one, Bahamas, started the ratification procedures in 2011. The number of Latin American and Caribbean sites inscribed on the World Heritage List moved from 109 up to 129. The number of States Parties with World Heritage properties in their territories also grew from 25 to 26.

Also, seven States Parties that had not yet developed Indicative Lists have already submitted one, and another five States Parties are in the process of updating theirs. A property was removed from the List of World Heritage in Danger, so only seven properties remain on this List in the region.

The Report also highlighted the role of the Caribbean Capacity Building Programme (CCBP) in the identification, conservation and management of the cultural and natural heritage of Caribbean States Parties, in addition to the need to intensify site management training. [C&D](#)

EVALUATION OF THE CCBP

THE INTERNAL EVALUATION WAS DONE ON THE BASIS OF TWO QUESTIONNAIRES CONCERNING RESPECTIVELY TO THE IMPACT OF CCBP ON SUPPORTING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE WORLD HERITAGE CONVENTION AND ON ASSESSING THE QUALITY OF CCBP ACTIVITIES AND TRAINING MATERIALS. THE QUESTIONNAIRES WERE SENT TO THE PROGRAMME'S NETWORK OF EXPERTS IN THE CARIBBEAN, AS WELL AS TO NATIONAL COMMISSIONS FOR UNESCO AND PERMANENT DELEGATIONS, FOR THEIR INFORMATION AND POSSIBLE CONTRIBUTIONS.

Introduction

The Second Periodic Report on the State of World Heritage in Latin America and the Caribbean was presented to the World Heritage Committee at its 37th Meeting in Phnom Penh, Cambodia, in June 2013.

The Report recognized the important role of the Caribbean Capacity Building Programme (CCBP) in the identification, conservation and management of cultural and natural heritage of Caribbean States Parties. It also highlighted the need to intensify training on managing sites and requested that the knowledge gained in and the results obtained from the capacity-building strategy in the Caribbean are disseminated in the rest of the region and that other training modules are developed, among other issues.

As follow-up to that report, and in order to obtain more detailed information on the capacity building needs of the Caribbean, UNESCO, with the financial support of The Netherlands, carried out an external and an internal evaluation of the CCBP. The external evaluation was done by Dr. Isabel Rigol, who participated in the original drafting of the CCBP, acted as trainer and prepared the training module 4 on Management of Cultural Landscapes.

The internal evaluation was done on the basis of two questionnaires concerning respectively to the impact of CCBP on supporting the implementation of the World Heritage Convention and on assessing the quality of CCBP activities and training materials. The questionnaires were sent to the Programme's network of experts in the Caribbean, as well as to National Commissions for UNESCO and Permanent Delegations, for their information and possible contributions.

32 experts submitted their completed questionnaires with information related to 14 Caribbean Member States: Antigua & Barbuda, Aruba, Barbados, Cayman Islands, Cuba, Curacao, Guyana, Jamaica, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia,

Saint Martin, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, and Virgin Islands. One to two experts of each country participated in the consultation, except Cuba, Curacao and Jamaica, which sent 8, 5 and 3, respectively. One expert from the Netherlands covered the whole sub-region.

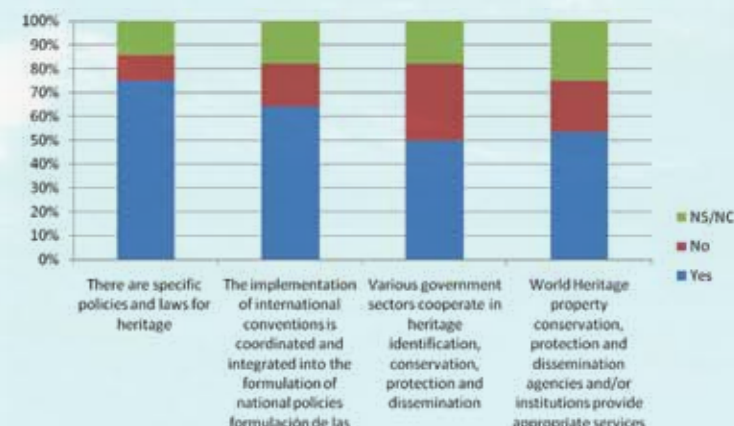
Results of the evaluation on the impact of CCBP

The questionnaire on the impact of CCBP rated the experts' degree of conformity with a number of statements on two main issues: the implementation of the 1972 Convention in the Caribbean and the state of conservation of the cultural and natural heritage in the Caribbean. The topics that have been covered in the six CCBP modules published to date were taken into account to determine the Programme impact on these two aspects. Participants were given the opportunity to evaluate each statement in the country and/or regional context, and reflect on the issues identified.

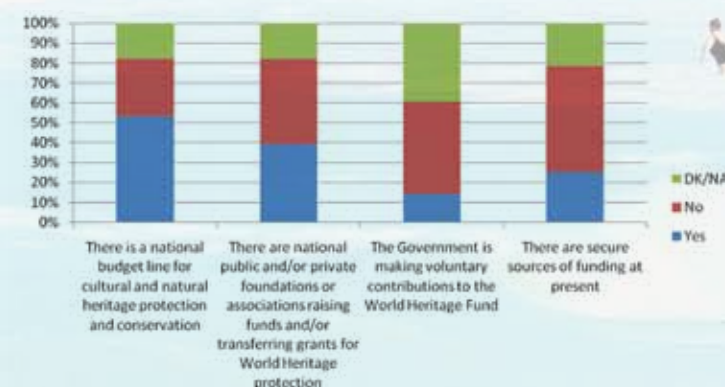
The section on the implementation of the World Heritage Convention included questions on heritage legislation and policies at the country level, the availability of financial resources, and the reinvestment of economic benefits on heritage sites. Other topics involved the development of inventories, records and lists, the participation of various actors in heritage protection and conservation, the training of human resources working in the sector and, finally, educational and research programmes and outreach and awareness-raising strategies.

The questions are similar to those of Section I of the Periodic Report form, with the purpose to have more detailed information on the Caribbean, also from experts that did not necessarily participate in the Periodic Reporting exercise. The results presented below may thus further contribute to the Caribbean-specific Action Plan for the implementation of the Convention in the upcoming years, as well as to the new capacity-building programme.

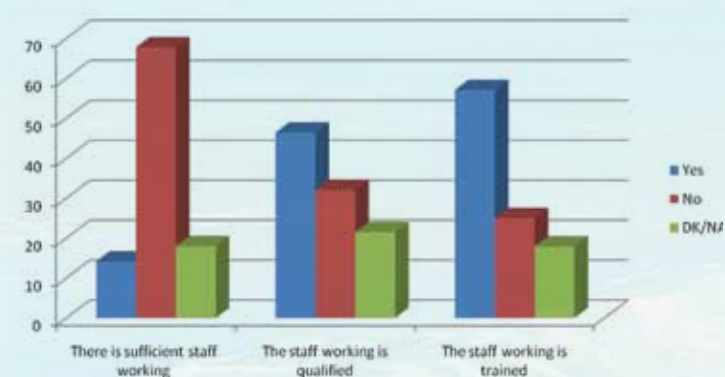
- While most Caribbean countries have developed specific heritage policies and laws, survey respondents felt that they need to be updated. They do not always see an effective implementation of international conventions and believe that there is a need to adopt an approach that goes from the local to the national level. There is also a need to strengthen coordination between different levels of government whose laws and actions might interfere with heritage protection, conservation and management.



- This policy and legislative reform must secure funding for its implementation, with specific budget lines and other external contributions from the World Heritage Fund to meet specific requests, as well as from NGOs, the private sector, etc. For this purpose, it is necessary to be much better aware of the use of the resources of the World Heritage Fund and identify NGOs and private initiatives interested in working in this sector to develop conservation and restoration projects.

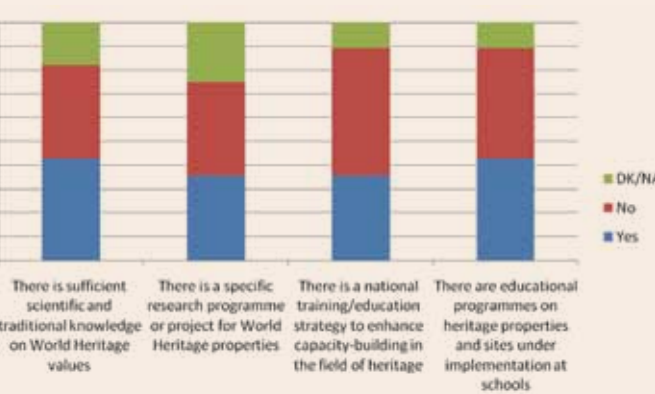
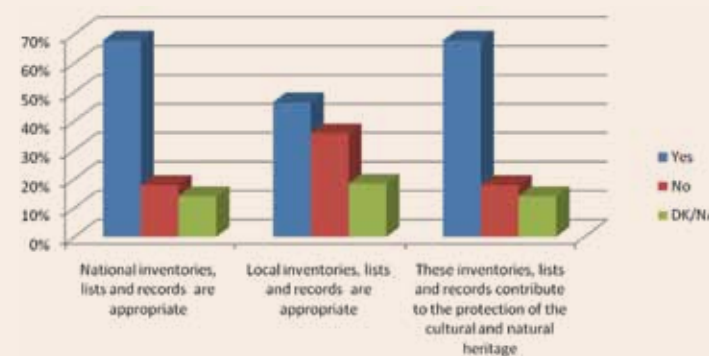


- The economic benefits generated by heritage properties and sites are not always reinvested on conservation and management, an action that would help to create jobs and improve infrastructure and services for residents and visitors.
- Capacity building for heritage conservation and management should be a fundamental line of action for the Caribbean countries. The staff working in this sector should be further trained, increased and maintained in the long term.

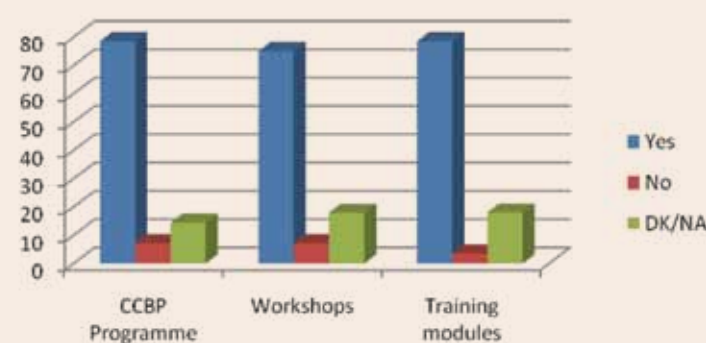


- It is essential to develop specific research programmes and/or projects for the benefit of World Heritage properties, reaching agreements with universities and research institutes/centres, both national and international. Similarly, there is a need to design and implement educational programmes in schools and continue raising awareness among all the actors involved in heritage conservation, protection, management and promotion.

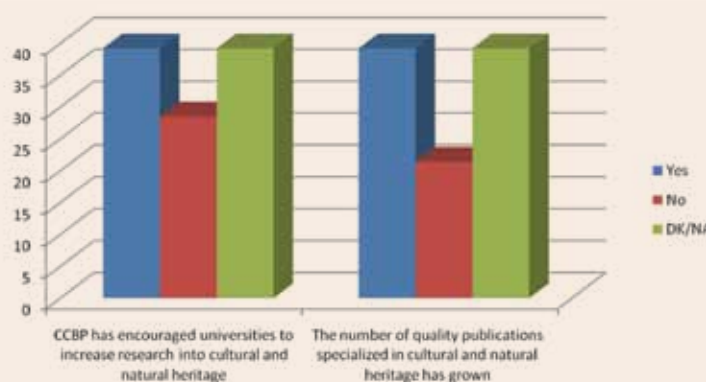
for inventory-making and increasing the participation of local authorities and communities in inventorying, Tentative List review, and nomination processes.



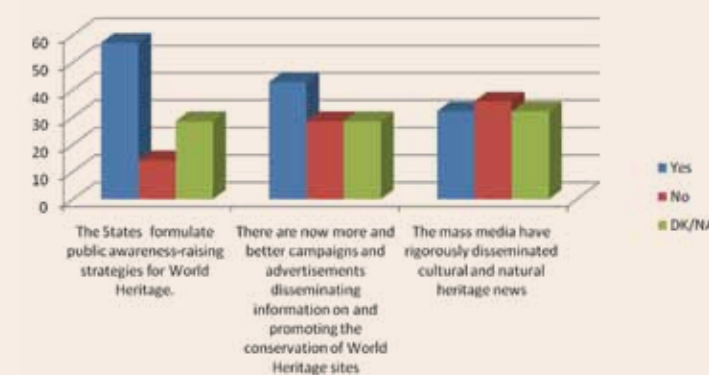
- CCBP has improved the implementation of the 1972 Convention in the Caribbean, having adapted to the characteristics and needs of the sub region, but this is not enough because the state of site conservation is not the most satisfactory yet.



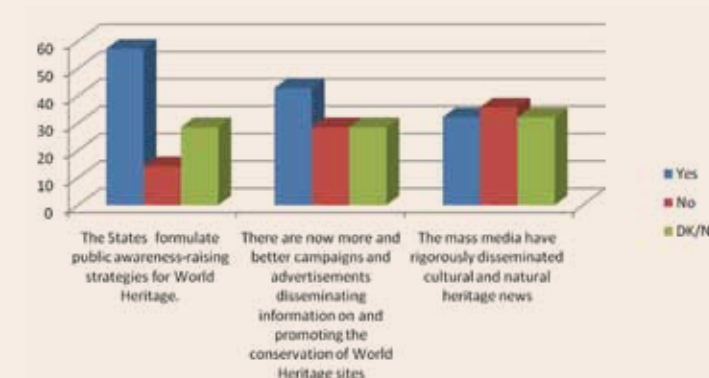
- The number of heritage-related research works at universities has significantly grown, and the network of heritage-linked professionals and experts has been strengthened.



- There are still deficiencies in making inventories and registries at the government level, an issue that affects the updating of the Tentative List. This situation could be solved by establishing a bank of methodologies

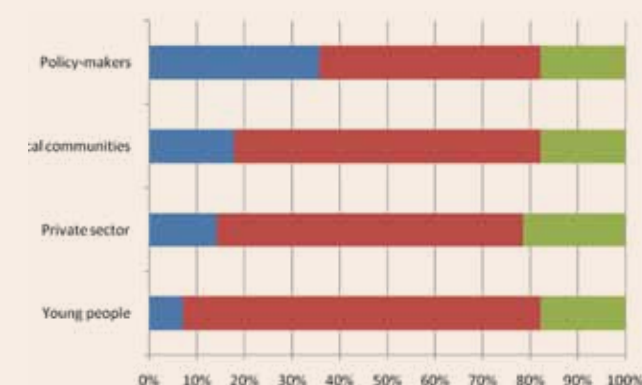


- It is also necessary to train journalists to properly disseminate news on cultural and natural heritage, especially key aspects of heritage conservation and management that generate economic, social and human development.



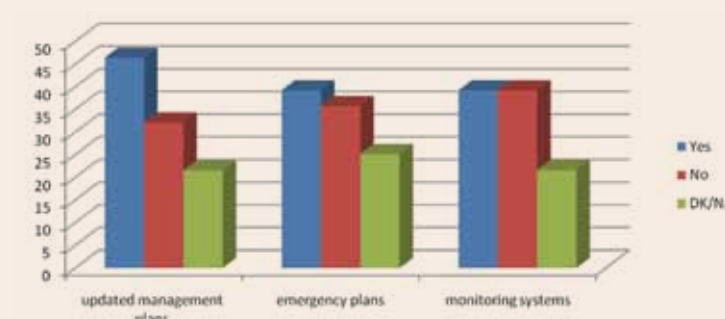
San Pedro de La Roca Castle, Santiago de Cuba © UNESCO/V. Marín

- States should promote heritage-related, public awareness strategies, making special emphasis on policy makers, local communities, the private sector, and youth.



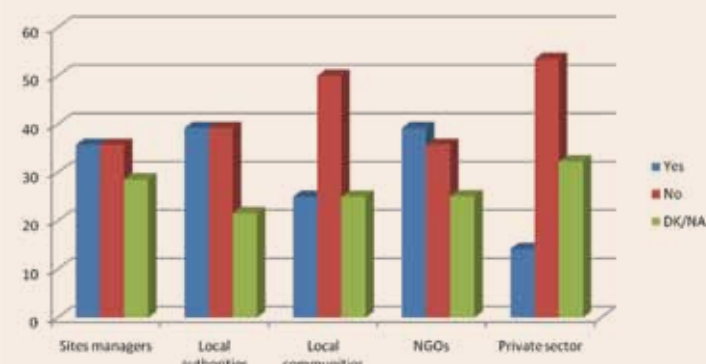
The section on the state of conservation of World Heritage in the Caribbean included questions on site management plans and monitoring systems, the involvement of various actors in monitoring and preserving site heritage values, the relationship with the tourist industry, and the implementation of World Heritage Committee recommendations, among other issues. The results were:

- Site management plans should be updated more regularly. It is therefore necessary to count on trained personnel, sufficient economic resources, and the participation of the local population.



- Monitoring programmes are as important as management plans, because they make it possible to check the validity of the values and criteria by which sites have been included on the Tentative and World Heritage Lists, and their buffer zones.
- Every monitoring programme must have its own indicators. For implementation purposes, they must involve members of a committee consisting of site

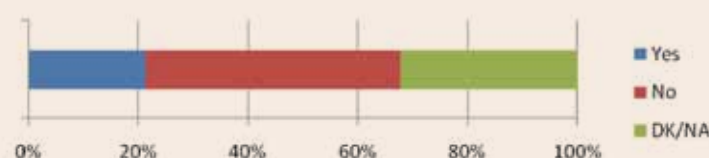
managers, local authorities and communities, as well as related NGOs and foundations.



- The cultural sector and the tourist industry should work together in protecting and managing heritage sites, and thus contribute to improve visitor experiences and reinvest the revenues generated by them.

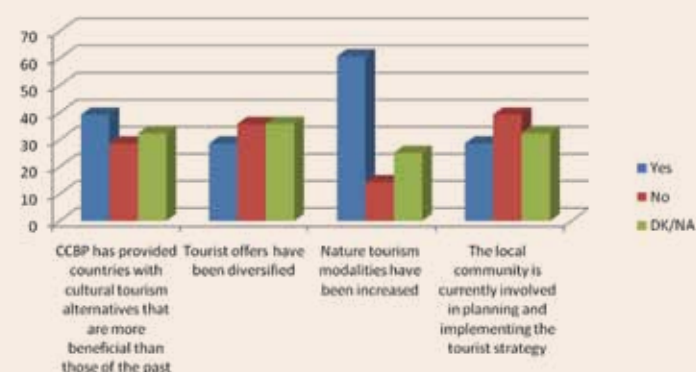


- In 2007, the World Heritage Committee added to its strategic objectives a fifth 'C', Communities, stressing the important role of local communities in the preservation of World Heritage. It is essential to take this aspect into account in the Caribbean, a sub region with little participation of local people in the process of identification, conservation, protection and management of heritage sites.

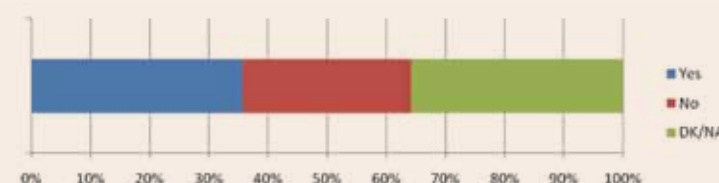


CCBP has increased participation by local and indigenous communities in the processes to update the Tentative List and prepare nominations

- The development of tourist programmes planned and implemented in accordance with the needs of the local population, seeking to foster economic and social development and diversify tourist offers, is paramount to an area that has mainly promoted the sun and sand modality.

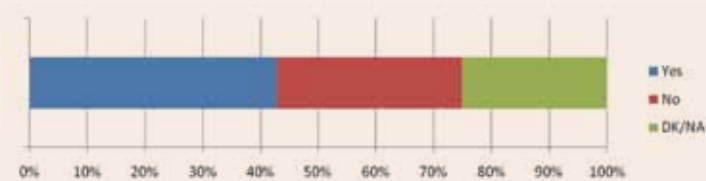


- Nature tourism has been growing in the Caribbean lately, and cultural tourism can certainly become a great attraction for visitors. It is necessary to implement policies and strategies that promote responsible tourism and low impacts on heritage sites.
- It is fundamental to reinvest the economic benefits generated on site management, update management plans, conduct studies over visitor carrying capacity in heritage areas, and take into account the values of the intangible heritage present on the sites.

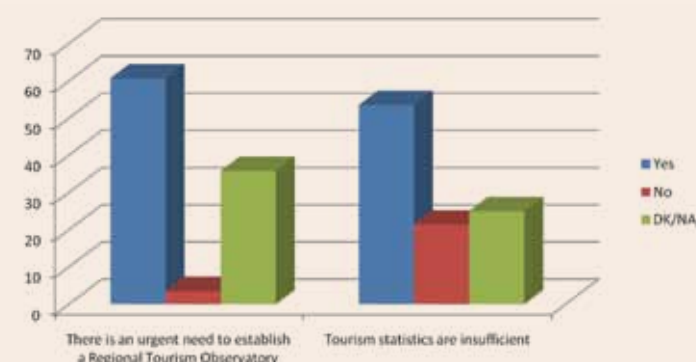


CCBP has raised awareness so that the economic benefits generated by tourist modalities at heritage sites can be partially re-invested on their conservation and management

- There is also a need to encourage the establishment of cultural routes linking significant heritage sites in Caribbean States, develop multinational World Heritage projects, and continue implementing national serial nomination initiatives. Experts find that tourism statistics are insufficient and favour the idea of a Regional Tourism Observatory.



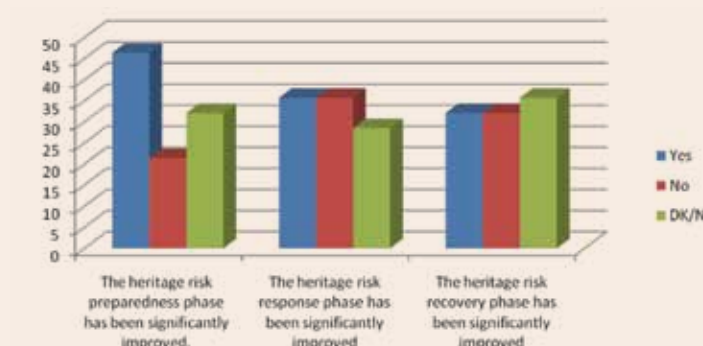
CCBP has led to the establishment of cultural routes in Caribbean States



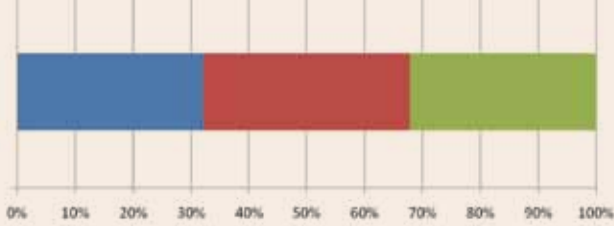
St. Martin ©UNESCO/V. Martin, 2014

- While CCBP has encouraged networking among professionals involved in actions education and information dissemination on natural risks and disasters, there is a need to intensify training on risk prevention and forge an effective partnership between the entities and actors one way or another concerned over this area.

- States have improved risk preparedness, but much remains to be done in advanced, comprehensive planning of response and recovery phases, as they should be viewed as part of the same systemic development process that enhances resilience. In its design and implementation, it is essential for site managers, residents and users to be included and involved in the development of emergency response plans and measures.

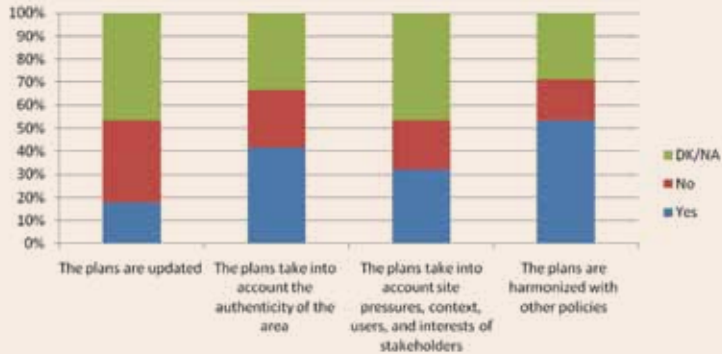


- The Caribbean has pioneered the efforts on the management of cultural landscapes in the region, issuing the first two declarations that recognize the importance of plantation systems, as they represent the complexities of Caribbean heritage and its many places of memory. Despite the wealth of cultural landscapes in the Caribbean and their inscription on some tentative lists, their identification, protection, conservation and promotion are not enough.

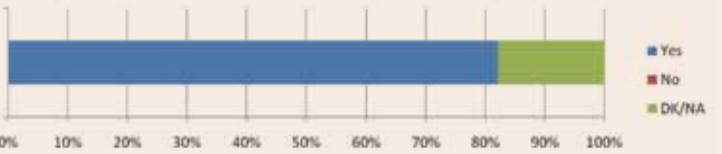


CCBP has improved the state of conservation of cultural landscapes

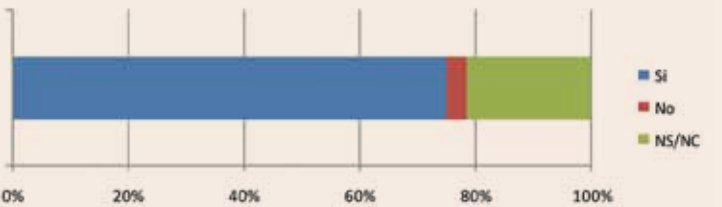
- Some of these site management plans have not been updated and have failed to take into account the needs of local residents or potential visitors. These rural areas continue to suffer from population migration to urban areas. The fact that they cover vast territories calls for comprehensive management plans, tailored to local needs and designed to promote development on the basis of their own resources.



- Heritage protection laws should include specifications on cultural landscapes, strengthen collaboration, and encourage transnational nominations related to heritage and the Slave Route.

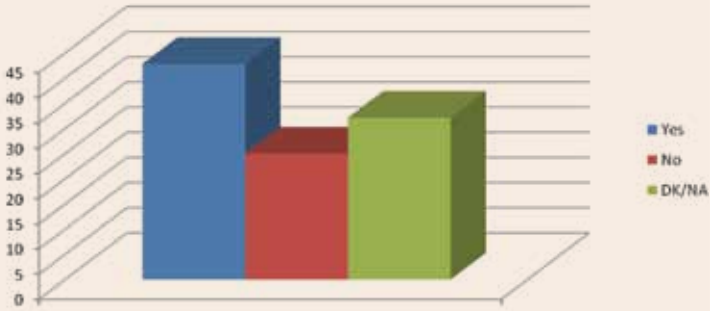


There is a need to strengthen collaboration and prepare transnational nominations related to heritage and the Slave Route Project

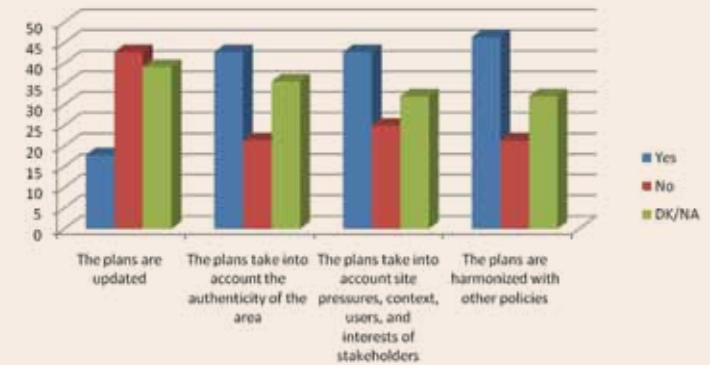


Heritage protection laws should incorporate cultural landscape specifications

- The state of conservation of historic centres has greatly improved thanks to a comprehensive vision, despite insufficiencies in their management plans. The socio-cultural value of several historic centres inscribed on the World Heritage List has helped to raise awareness about the necessity to avoid aggressive urban development projects, take into account the needs of their residents, and properly manage visitors.

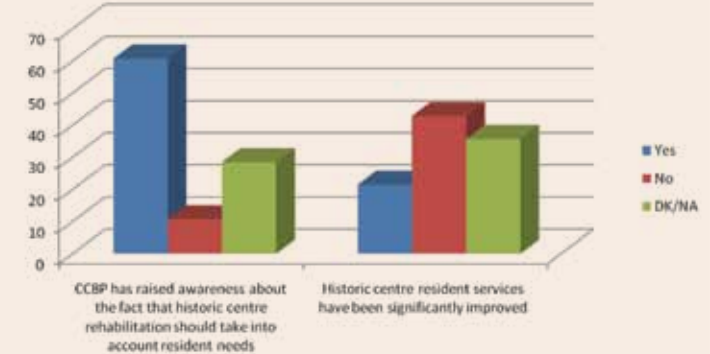


CCBP has helped improve the state of conservation of historic centres



Historic centres management plans

- Historic centres are complex, changing, fragile spaces where there coexist strong physical and social degradation and high identity-related, symbolic values present in their intangible and built heritage. There is a need to pay closer attention to the actual needs of their residents (housing, transportation, services, etc.).

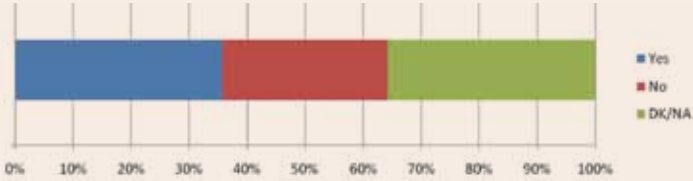


- They are also ideal places for the development of cultural industries (specialized tourism), creative economies, knowledge management, and development

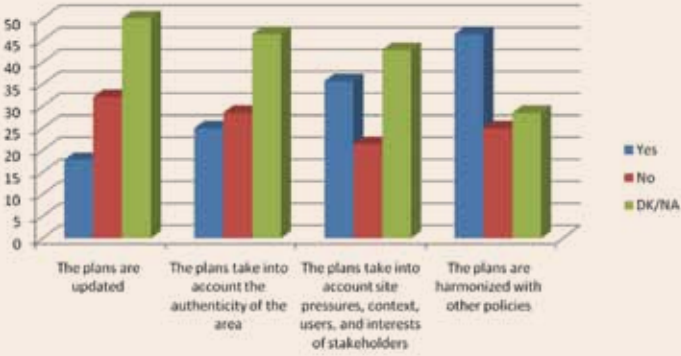


of computer and telecommunication technologies. Tradition and modernity converge in a creative economic dynamics that reinforces a sense of identity.

- Awareness is gradually being raised about the need to conserve natural heritage at the same level as cultural heritage. The state of conservation of natural sites has improved, but there is still a need to design their management plans in a more comprehensive manner and make further emphasis on the authenticity of their management areas.



CCBP has managed to raise awareness about the need for conservation of natural heritage at the same level as cultural heritage



Natural heritage management plans

- Natural heritage sites take into account the needs of their residents, but they have not yet improved their infrastructure for visitors. The managers of these sites should further take into account their carrying capacity and avoid excessive development of a type of tourism that is now on the rise. They should also review the actions that are being implemented at some natural properties under the name of adventure tourism.

Results of the evaluation on the quality of CCBP activities and materials

A total of 30 experts completed the questionnaire on the quality and relevance of the actions implemented under CCBP, including training courses and workshops, modules, and the website.

Concerning the **training workshops**, they have been given good ratings, especially in terms of organization, objectives, contents, trainers and speakers. The logistics and relevance to the work of experts are also highly rated and, to a lesser extent, the methodology applied and the materials delivered. The duration of the workshops is one of the issues given the lowest scores, because they are considered too short.

The two courses delivered at universities (the University of the Netherlands Antilles (UNA) and the University of the West Indies (UWI) were highly valued, especially the one organized at UNA on World Heritage in the Caribbean.

There is a need to strengthen CCBP presence in universities and define a specific methodology for courses/workshops. The fact that they have been organized in an irregular manner, depending on the availability of funds, has generated weaknesses.

For the coming years, it will be imperative to develop and consolidate courses/workshops under different modalities (combination of modules to be covered and duration-hours), applying a specific methodology based on theoretical explanations and analysis of case studies, delivering topical and supplementary materials, and establishing a working group of experts identified based in the region and elsewhere.

Moreover, on-line courses and e-learning tools can be developed to reach more people who may be interested in acquiring and deepening knowledge on the protection, preservation and management of cultural and natural heritage, including specific agendas, evaluation tests and attendance certificates issued by the organizing institution and recognized by UNESCO.

Concerning the **training modules**, the experts considered that they are relevant to the work of professionals and provide conceptual clarity; however, the contents, the support used for presentations, and the degree of practical applicability should be improved.

These training actions should provide further details on the implementation of the 1972 Convention and its Operational Guidelines. It is necessary to continue publishing new

modules that address issues of interest to professionals and researchers in the Caribbean. Out of the three topics proposed in the questionnaire, due to their relevance to Caribbean heritage and the lack of a specific training guide, the one related to industrial heritage was given the highest scores, followed by terrestrial and underwater archaeology, and vernacular architecture. Many Caribbean cultural landscapes are associated with the production of sugar, coffee and cocoa, and so far only Cuba has worked steadily and deeply in the identification, protection, conservation and management of these sites.

Other contents suggested by experts for new modules and for the expansion of those already in use include developing management plans, indicators and heritage conservation techniques, identifying good and bad practices in heritage restoration, and addressing heritage economics, value-based management, historical memory, and influence of the natural heritage on cultural constructions.

In short, there is an urgent need to expand and update module contents, present more case studies of the sub-region, and improve the support used for presentation.

CCBP has a dedicated **website** on the Portal of Culture for Latin America and the Caribbean of UNESCO (www.unesco.lacult.org) and on the Organization's World Heritage Centre (whc.unesco.org).

Seventy per cent of respondents have visited the website at some point. The experts of Cuba and Jamaica admitted they have not. In the case of Cuba, Internet access is limited. Out of those who have visited the site at least once, 61% recognize that they have never downloaded any module and only half of them actually found what they were looking for. Over 61% believe that the website should be improved.

A recommendation was made to simplify access to the website and its structure, and add specialized documentation and resources, as well as brief reports on the workshops held. There is a need to promote its dissemination using all available Internet platforms and media.

Moreover, the website should become a reference point for the network of CCBP experts and professionals, not only as a source of resources and information but also a source of contact among them. The transformation of the website into a forum to exchange experiences and clarify doubts would require the appointment of a person/group/institution in charge of updating, streamlining and coordinating it on a permanent basis.



Conclusions and recommendations

The Second Periodic Report identified the following training-related needs:

- intensify site management training;
- establish a working group made up of international and national experts and representatives of advisory bodies to gather together all training strategies;
- develop educational tools and activities, including courses, in all the languages spoken in Latin America and the Caribbean to formulate effective cooperation strategies jointly with educators, teachers, professors, and specialists in the design of educational instruments in terms of World Heritage, and ask the World Heritage Centre to coordinate this initiative with ICCROM/LATAM;
- have the knowledge and results of the Caribbean Training Strategy disseminated in the rest of the region and have e-learning tools designed to meet the needs of other sub-regions;
- seek greater commitment to the training of trainers in order to develop further knowledge in the implementation of the Operational Guidelines of the Convention; and
- develop training modules to help prepare reports on the state of conservation for the World Heritage Committee and implement participatory projects to renew the Tentative Lists in each country and sub-region.

Conclusions and recommendations resulting from this Evaluation

Concerning the implementation of the World Heritage Convention, the evaluation shows a number of clearly positive developments in the past ten years. For instance, many states have developed specific heritage laws and policies, and policymakers are becoming increasingly aware of heritage contribution to economic and social development as well as on the need to protect and manage natural heritage at the same level as cultural heritage. States have also improved risk preparedness, and networking among professionals involved in action, education and information dissemination on natural risks and disasters that affect heritage has been strengthened. The state of conservation of historic centres and natural heritage sites has considerably improved, and some governments have already heritage-earmarked budgetary allocations.

The evaluation also shows a number of issues of concern. Concerning community participation, the evaluation reveals that there is little and/or no participation of local communities in the processes of identification, conservation, monitoring and management of heritage sites. Their needs are hardly taken into account in management plans and, moreover, the economic benefits generated by heritage properties and sites are not always reinvested in their conservation and management, an action that would help to create jobs and improve their infrastructure and services for locals and visitors.

An important issue for the region is climate change. Its effects are seriously affecting the integrity of many natural and cultural sites, particularly in small island states where

much of the built heritage has a vernacular character and where building materials are not resilient. The situation may even worsen since risk prevention and response are not yet satisfactory. The Caribbean heritage is threatened not only by natural factors but also, very often, by human actions such as the negative impacts of land speculation and site overexploitation for tourism or industry.

Weaknesses persist in inventorying and registering heritage, especially at the local level, as well as on reviewing and updating management plans and tentative lists, or in developing appropriate services and infrastructure for visitors. Despite their importance for the Caribbean, the identification, protection, conservation and promotion of cultural landscapes has not deserved sufficient attention yet. Another weakness is that States Parties, other than the Dominican Republic in 2008, have not seized the assistance opportunities provided by the World Heritage Fund for training purposes.

Following the above, and in view of the preparation of a new Caribbean Action Plan, the results of the evaluation suggest a number of recommendations:

- Review and update heritage policies and legislation, and intensify coordination between different levels of government whose laws and actions might interfere with heritage protection, conservation and management.
- Be better aware of the use that can be made of the World Heritage Fund and identify NGOs and private initiatives interested in working in this sector to develop conservation and restoration projects. This recommendation is also mentioned in the conclusions of the Second Periodic Report on the State of World Heritage in Latin America and the Caribbean.
- Intensify the participation of local authorities and communities in the processes of identification, conservation, monitoring and management of heritage sites.
- Continue training the staff working in this sector, which should be further increased and maintained in the long term.
- Develop specific research programmes and/or projects for the benefit of World Heritage properties, reaching agreements with universities and research institutes/centres, both national and international, as suggested in the Second Periodic Report.
- Design and implement heritage-related educational programmes in schools.
- Raise further awareness among all actors involved in heritage conservation, protection, management and promotion.
- Train broadcasters to properly disseminate news on cultural and natural heritage.
- Establish a bank of methodologies for inventorying, a recommendation that is also contained in the Second Periodic Report.
- Develop tourist programmes planned and implemented in accordance with the needs of the local population to promote economic and social development and responsible, diversified, low-impact tourist offers at heritage sites.

- Encourage the establishment of cultural routes linking significant heritage sites in Caribbean States and develop multinational projects and national serial nomination initiatives, as proposed in the Second Periodic Report.
- Set up a Regional Tourism Observatory.
- Continue providing risk prevention training, establish an effective partnership between institutions and actors related to this field, and involve site managers and residents in developing emergency response plans and measures.
- Incorporate specifications on cultural landscapes into heritage protection laws. The Second Periodic Report also contains this recommendation, covering industrial and modern heritage as well.

In view of the preparation of new Capacity Building Programme, the results of the evaluation on the current CCBP show that thanks to this programme a total of 250 professionals of the Caribbean have benefited from it, and that site managers and heritage experts have increased their capacities and knowledge on nomination methodologies, tentative lists, heritage categories, and relationships between culture and nature, and heritage and development, among other issues.

The programme has also helped to establish a comprehensive and advanced approach to Caribbean heritage, striving to link cultural and natural resources, biological and cultural diversity, tangible and intangible expressions, and the relationship between heritage and sustainable development.

The six training modules have been published in three languages and are available on the Internet (www.unesco.lacult.org) to facilitate the work of site managers and professors. The contents of CCBP modules are encompassing and clear, and reflect the breadth of facets of Caribbean heritage, its threats and urgent conservation and protection needs.

The usefulness and validity of CCBP has been demonstrated by its experimental adaptation to MERCOSUR member countries. Texts like the Dominica Document, the Declarations of Castries, Santiago de Cuba and Willemstad, and other papers prepared by different expert meetings and CCBP courses, have made it possible to develop a Caribbean doctrine that guides CCBP future development and should be disseminated at the national and international levels.

Notwithstanding the above, the evaluation also shows a number of challenges faced by the Programme. A main issue is that the programme has not been implemented in a systematic manner, and its continuity has not been planned. This may also be due to the fact that funding sources have been insufficient and unstable. Financial limitations may also be the reason that the Programme and its activities have not been evaluated on a permanent basis for progressive improvement. Also, a stable CCBP network managed by UNESCO has not been established and there is no network in place to work with universities. Moreover,

the sustainability of the capacities acquired through the programme is limited due to the fast rotation pace of site managers and officials in many countries.

Resulting from the above, the evaluation gives insight in a number of issues to be considered when preparing a new capacity-building programme:

- Training should be intensified, as also indicated in the Second Periodic Report. When doing so, the CCBP should be seen as a tool that contributes to overall Caribbean social and economic development. In this sense, it is necessary to strengthen the relation between experts and universities, governmental institutions, private entities, foundations, NGOs, UNESCO category 2 centres, and the advisory bodies of the Convention (ICOMOS, ICCROM and IUCN).
- In particular, the role of universities in the programme needs to be strengthened. The Programme should benefit from a well-defined pedagogical methodology for the university courses and training workshops, while the organization of different types of courses should be foreseen, both in terms of duration as on the topics to be covered. On-line training and e-learning tools need to be developed within this training methodology, as is also recommended in the Second Periodic Report, and the support used for the presentation of modules needs to be improved.
- The existing modules need to be updated to cover more case studies and new modules should be prepared to cover topics of interest to the Caribbean, including industrial heritage, vernacular architecture, terrestrial and underwater archaeology, inventorying methodologies and the preparation of management plans. The external consultant also proposed the following topics: conservation economics, education and interpretation, legislation and community participation.
- All information should be available in a more user-friendly website that offers more specialized resources and serves as clearing house for the programme's network.
- Funding sources needs to be secured to allow the implementation of the programme.

Additional recommendations by the external consultant

To the abovementioned recommendations, the external consultant added the following:

- To implement and improve CCBP under the leadership of the UNESCO Regional Office for Culture in Havana, in coordination with UNESCO Kingston and with the support of the Organization's World Heritage Centre.
- Establish, at the UNESCO Regional Office for Culture in Havana (with the participation of UNESCO Kingston), an academic committee composed of renowned professors of the sub-region to approve proposed courses and workshops to be organized under CCBP and, at the same time, monitor the quality of these activities.



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- Manage funds through UNESCO, international cooperation agencies, governments, banks, the tourist industry and other funding sources to ensure the continuity of the Programme at least until 2020, defining its annual activities as accurately as possible.
- States Parties should also take advantage of the assistance of the World Heritage Fund for training purposes to organize CCBP courses and workshops in their territories.
- Explore potential support from large industries and the powerful tourist industry in the Caribbean.
- Close relations with the World Monuments Fund.
- Continue exploring the potential for CCBP implementation in other regions or countries of Latin America with a view to establishing partnerships.

- Further urge Caribbean territories subordinated to European countries like UK, the Netherlands and France, as well as those associated with the U.S., to join CCBP.
- Establish a CCBP communication network managed by the UNESCO Regional Office for Culture in Havana.
- The courses do not have to be international or pan-Caribbean. Each country can organize them for national staff to lower costs.
- Develop and deliver an official attendance certificate of UNESCO to course and workshop participants.
- All these recommendations will be taken into account for the preparation of the Caribbean Action Plan and its training programme (CCBP), as follow-up to the results of the Second Periodic Report on the State of World Heritage in Latin America and the Caribbean.

Other areas to be taken into account cuenta

UNESCO's Programme and Budget for the upcoming four years (37C/5) considers the identification, protection, follow-up and sustainable management of the tangible heritage through, inter alia, the effective implementation of the World Heritage Convention, as one of the results to be achieved. The 37 C/5 also refer to the need to promote joint actions between Biosphere Reserves and World Heritage Sites, and create synergies with other conventions and programmes of UNESCO to enhance truly sustainable development, applying a more holistic approach that emphasizes the importance of cultural diversity.

The training activities to be developed under a future CCBP should also take into account the following international priorities relevant to the Caribbean:

- The next ten years have been proclaimed by the General Assembly the United Nations Decade for People of African Descent (2013-2022). The International Scientific Committee of the UNESCO Project "The Slave Route: Strength, Freedom, Heritage" confirmed the need to make progress over these years in preserving the heritage that has emerged from this history, including sites and places of memory, and to strengthen comprehensive site management, site vulnerability mitigation, and risk coping strategies in the area.
- The General Assembly of the United Nations declared 2014 the International Year of Small Island Developing States (A/RES/67/206). It reaffirmed its commitment to take urgent, concrete measures to address the vulnerability of Small Island Developing States through the on-going implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States and the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States. It also highlighted the urgent need for concerted action to devise new solutions to the serious difficulties faced by Small Island Developing States to help them maintain the momentum seen in the implementation of the Barbados Programme of Action and the Mauritius Strategy, and achieve sustainable development (A/C.2/68/L.41).
- On 11 November 2013, on the occasion of the meeting between the Director-General of UNESCO and the Secretary-General of the Caribbean Community (CARICOM), the Memorandum of Understanding, which complements the agreement signed in 1980 and replaces the one signed by the two entities in May 2003, was signed. The Memorandum strengthens cooperation in various fields of UNESCO, including biosphere reserves and World Heritage sites, which will benefit, inter alia, from increased heritage education and strengthened cultural policies, as well as from the cooperation of CARICOM with the plan of action on the decade for people of African descent (2013-2022).
- The General Assembly of the United Nations, after two resolutions adopted in 2010 and 2011, adopted by consensus a third resolution relative to culture and development on 12 December 2013. The new resolution represents an essential step in the development agenda, as it explicitly recognizes the direct links between culture and the economic, social and environmental pillars of sustainable development, and its contribution to peace and security. The General Assembly urged UNESCO to continue to support Member States in building capacities through the exchange of information and good practices, research, data collection, appropriate use of evaluation indicators, as well as the effective implementation of international conventions in the field of culture.

CCBP's contribution to the implementation of UNESCO's Programme and of the above-mentioned actions will be subject to the availability of funds. [C&D](#)

PHILIPSBURG DECLARATION AND ACTION PLAN

Recalling the spirit and the objectives of the 1972 World Heritage Convention;

Recalling the recommendations and decisions made at subsequent World Heritage Committee Session and regional meetings undertaken through the Global Strategy the related activities developed in the Caribbean;

Considering the commitment of an increasing amount of regional Governments to prepare and nominate sites with outstanding cultural and natural heritage values for inscription on the World Heritage List;

Considering 2014 is the International Year of Small Island Developing States (SIDS), International Decade of People of African Descent (2015 – 2024), 10th Anniversary of the Declaration of Castries, 20th Anniversary of the Barbados Programme of Action (BPOA) and the 9th Anniversary of the Mauritius Strategy in strengthening communication and cooperation among SIDS;

Considering the results of the Caribbean training courses in the preparation of nomination dossiers Kingston (June 2012), Antigua and Barbuda (March 2013);

Recognizing that the Caribbean now has an increased cadre of trained professionals in Cultural and Natural Heritage;

Celebrating that The Commonwealth of The Bahamas has submitted instrument of ratification documents to the World Heritage Centre in February 2014;

Expressing appreciation to the Government of Sint Maarten for financing and hosting the May 2014 UNESCO Meeting on Capacity Building on Heritage Conservation in the Caribbean SIDS, and encouraging other Caribbean Governments to do the same;

Recognizing that Overseas Territories have a special position;

We, the representatives of Anguilla, Antigua & Barbuda, Belize, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Curacao, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Grenada, Jamaica, Saint Kitts & Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent & The Grenadines, Sint Maarten, Suriname, The Bahamas and Trinidad and Tobago:

Encourage the UNESCO World Heritage Centre and the Field Offices in the Caribbean:

- To continue to support Caribbean SIDS Capacity Development Initiatives;
- To support future Caribbean Capacity Building Programmes (CCBP) on World Heritage;
- To keep systematic follow-up communications with/ from the participants to ensure that the necessary steps are being taken to advance the various nomination dossiers.

Encourage States Parties:

- To engage tertiary level institutions in capacity building initiatives for Caribbean (World) Heritage;
- To set deadlines to have Tentative List submissions completed in time for next scheduled meeting to be

hosted by St. Vincent and the Grenadines in 2015;

- To include Ministers or Permanent Secretaries at next meeting scheduled for 2015;
- To endeavor to establish a National World Heritage Committee by January 2015;
- To encourage SIDS Overseas Territories to liaise / negotiate with the mother countries for more flexible and expeditious arrangements for nominations / submissions;
- To adopt programmes to recognize World Heritage Day (April 18th) and the International Decade for the People of African Descent (2015 – 2024);
- To adopt an integrative process, along the lines of the Barbados (Historic Bridgetown and its Garrison) model;
- To commit financial, technical and human resources towards advancing the nomination process;
- To select participants, who are directly involved in the preparation of the actual dossier for the St. Vincent and Grenadines meeting in 2015;
- To sensitize CARICOM, OECS and other Regional Organizations of the outcomes and actions of the Caribbean Capacity Building Programme (CCBP);
- **Stimulate:**
 - Antigua and Barbuda to advance the nomination of Antigua Naval Dockyard by January 2015,
 - Suriname to advance the nomination of Jodensavanne and Cassipora Cemetery by January 2015,
 - Guyana to explore hosting a public awareness workshop in May 2015.

Encourage Participants:

- To identify whatever technical assistance / expertise is needed to advance the preparation of the nomination dossiers for submission to the World Heritage Centre;
- To bring to the proposed July 2015 meeting all work accomplished in their dossiers;
- To present these outcomes/declarations to their respective Secretaries-Generals of the National Commissions, particularly those with seats on the Executive Board (Belize, Dominican Republic, St. Kitts and Nevis and Trinidad and Tobago);
- To keep the lines of communication between and among themselves and with UNESCO Field Offices and the World Heritage Centre open so as to build a sub-regional network of experts;
- To continue to discuss, explore and advance possible serial, transnational and/or trans-boundary nominations between and among State Parties.

Approved at Philipsburg, Sint Maarten by the representatives of all State Parties and Associated States on the 13th day of May in the year Two Thousand and Fourteen.

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