

Jamaica

1. Introduction

1.1 - State Party

Jamaica

1.2 - Date of ratification/accession/acceptance of the Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage
14/06/1983

1.3 - Groups and institutions involved in the preparation of Section I of the Periodic Report

Governmental institutions responsible for cultural and natural heritage
National Commission for UNESCO
Focal points of other international Conventions/programmes
World Heritage site managers/coordinators
Local communities
Non-Governmental Organizations

2. Synergies with other Conventions

2.1. Multilateral Environmental Agreements

2.1.1 - According to the information available at the World Heritage Centre, in addition to the World Heritage Convention, your State is party to/not party to/in the process of adhering to the following agreements. Please check and amend as necessary.

		Not Party to	Party to	Adhesion in Progress
2.1.1.1	Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage		×	
2.1.1.2	Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)		×	
2.1.1.3	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species in Wild Flora and Fauna (CITES)		×	
2.1.1.4	Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS)	×		
2.1.1.5	Convention on Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar Convention)		×	
2.1.1.6	International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (ITPGRFA)		×	
2.1.1.7	International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC)		×	

2.1.2 - According to the information available at the World Heritage Centre, the following World Heritage property(ies) in your State Party is/are also designated (in whole or in part) as (a) Ramsar site(s) under the List of Wetlands of International Importance (The Ramsar List). Please check and amend as necessary.

According to information available, no property in your State Party is currently listed.

2.1.3 - Does your State Party intend to designate any World Heritage property(ies) (in whole or in part) for inclusion in the List of Wetlands of International Importance in the next three years?

No

2.1.4 - Please indicate which World Heritage property(ies) your State Party intends to designate (in whole or in part) for inclusion in the List of Wetlands of International Importance in the next three years.

No comment

2.1.5 - Please list any other relevant global or regional multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs) on natural heritage which have been joined by your State Party.

Convention for the Protection and Development of the Marine Environment of the Wider Caribbean Region (Cartagena Convention) (UNEP)-3) Land-based Sources of Marine Pollution Protocol, /

United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, /

2.2. UNESCO Culture Conventions

2.2.1 - The table below indicates which of the UNESCO cultural Conventions your State is party to, not party to or in the process of adhering to. Please check and amend as necessary.

		Not Party to	Party to	Adhesion in Progress
2.2.1.1	Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage		✗	
2.2.1.2	1954 Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict	✗		
2.2.1.3	Second Protocol to the 1954 Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict	✗		
2.2.1.4	1970 Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property	✗		
2.2.1.5	2001 Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage		✗	
2.2.1.6	2003 Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage		✗	
2.2.1.7	2005 Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions		✗	

2.2.2 - Please list any other relevant global or regional Conventions or agreements on cultural heritage to which your State Party is party to or in the process of adhering to.

Convention on Stolen or Illegally Exported Cultural Objects (1995); UNIDROIT /

2.2.3 - According to the information available at the World Heritage Centre the following World Heritage property(ies) located in your State Party have been included on the List of Cultural Property under Enhanced Protection under the Second Protocol to the 1954 Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict.

According to information available, no property in your State Party is currently listed.

2.2.4 - Does your State Party intend to request the granting of Enhanced Protection for any of its World Heritage properties under the Second Protocol to the 1954 Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict in the next three years?

No

2.2.5 - Please list any World Heritage properties for which your State Party intends to request the granting of Enhanced Protection.

There is no property at this time for Jamaica.

2.3. UNESCO Programmes

2.3.1 - The table below indicates which of the selected UNESCO programmes your State Party participates in. Please check and amend as necessary.

		No	Yes
2.3.1.1	Man and the Biosphere Programme		✗
2.3.1.2	UNESCO Global Geoparks	✗	

2.3.2 - According to the information available at the World Heritage Centre, the following World Heritage property(ies) in your State Party is/are also designated (in whole or in part) as (a) Biosphere Reserve(s) under the intergovernmental Man and the Biosphere Programme.

According to information available, no property in your State Party is currently listed.

2.3.3 - Does your State Party intend to nominate any of its World Heritage properties (in whole or in part) as (a) Biosphere Reserve(s) under the intergovernmental Man and the Biosphere Programme?

No

2.3.4 - Please indicate which World Heritage property(ies), (or part(s) thereof), your State Party intends to nominate as (a) Biosphere Reserve(s) under the intergovernmental Man and the Biosphere Programme:

None at this time /

2.3.5 - According to the information available at the World Heritage Centre, the following World Heritage property(ies) in your State Party are also designated (in whole or in part) as UNESCO Global Geopark(s)

According to information available, no property in your State Party is currently listed.

2.3.6 - Has your State Party applied for any of its World Heritage properties (or part(s) thereof) to be designated UNESCO Global Geopark(s)?

No

2.3.7 - Please indicate which World Heritage property(ies) (or part(s) thereof) is/are (a) UNESCO Global Geoparks applicant(s).

N/A /

2.4. Cooperation and synergies between the Conventions and programmes your State is party to/is associated with/intends to join

2.4.1 - Is there communication between the World Heritage Focal Point and the Focal Points of the Convention(s)/programme(s) listed below?

		Not Applicable	No	Yes
2.4.1.1	Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage			✗
2.4.1.2	Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)			✗
2.4.1.3	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species in Wild Flora and Fauna (CITES)			✗
2.4.1.4	Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS)	✗		
2.4.1.5	Convention on Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar Convention)			✗
2.4.1.6	International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (ITPGRFA)			✗
2.4.1.7	International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC)		✗	
2.4.1.8	1954 Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict	✗		
2.4.1.9	Second Protocol to the 1954 Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict	✗		
2.4.1.10	1970 Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property	✗		
2.4.1.11	2001 Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage			✗
2.4.1.12	2003 Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage			✗
2.4.1.13	2005 Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions			✗
2.4.1.14	Man and the Biosphere Programme			✗
2.4.1.15	Global Geoparks	✗		

2.4.2 - Please comment, if applicable, on the communication between the World Heritage Focal Point and the Focal Points of the other Convention(s)/programme(s):

Communication is facilitated by the Ministry responsible for Culture, where the World Heritage Focal Point resides. The Focal Points for the 2001, 2003, 2005 Conventions reside either in the Ministry or its agencies and there is collaboration around shared projects of culture and with sites that are covered by various culture conventions. Communication for CBD, ITPGRFA, CITES and Ramsar Convention occurs mostly within the agencies of culture.

2.4.3 - Are World Heritage Focal Points involved in the revision and implementation of national natural heritage strategies, policies and action plans, beyond specific issues related to World Heritage?

Yes

2.4.4 - Are World Heritage Focal Points involved in the revision and implementation of national cultural heritage strategies, policies and action plans, beyond specific issues related to World Heritage?

Yes

2.5. UNESCO Recommendations

2.5.1 - Is your State Party using the provisions of the 1972 Recommendation and the 2011 Recommendation to set policies or strategies for the protection of cultural and natural heritage?

		Yes	No
2.5.1.1	1972 Recommendation concerning the Protection, at the National level, of the Cultural and Natural Heritage		✗
2.5.1.2	2011 Recommendation on the Historic Urban Landscape		✗

2.5.2 - Please describe how effectively each of the Recommendations is used:

The 1972 Recommendation has not been particularly consulted, however, Jamaica has legislation and policies that focuses on protection of cultural and natural heritage, with increasing financial resources and actions towards sustainable development especially among non-culture entities. The 1972 Convention itself has been the focus of amendments to cultural legislation - Jamaica National Heritage Trust Act, revised policy documents and strategies that raise awareness among the general public.

3. Tentative List

3.1 - In the process of preparing your Tentative List, did you use any of the following tools to make a preliminary assessment of the potential Outstanding Universal Value?

ICOMOS thematic studies
Filling the gaps – an Action Plan for the future by ICOMOS
UNESCO's Global Strategy for a representative, balanced and credible World Heritage List

3.2 - Have you used the Upstream Process in the revision of your Tentative List?

Yes

If you selected 'Yes', please comment on which forms of upstream guidance you have used and on their effectiveness of this guidance.
 the Revision of the Tentative List for Jamaica has not begun in earnest. However we have received after application for Upstream support - Guidance on Developing and Revising World Heritage Tentative Lists

3.3 - Do you intend to use the Upstream Process during the next revision of your Tentative List?

Yes

3.4 - Do any of the sites registered on your Tentative List have the potential to generate dialogue and cooperation among States Parties and different communities?

Yes, among States Parties and communities

3.5 - Please name the site(s) considered to have this potential

The Sunken City of Port Royal - cooperation among other State Parties have already begun in developing Heritage Impact Assessment and possible research activities. The countries already providing support for Jamaica is Mexico, Canada, the Netherlands and Japan. Community engagement is already regular and consistent.

3.6 - Please rate the level of involvement of the following (if applicable) in the preparation of the Tentative List

National government institution(s)	Good
Regional/provincial/state government(s)	Not applicable
Local government(s)	Good
Other government departments	Good
UNESCO National Commission	Good
Local authorities within or adjacent to the property	Good
Local communities/residents	Good
Indigenous peoples	Good
Other specific groups (please specify below)	Good
Landowners	Good
Local industries/tourism and other stakeholders	Good
Non-Governmental Organization(s)	Good
Consultants/experts	Good
Site manager(s)/coordinator(s)	Good
If 'Other specific groups' applies, please specify	Traditional communities

3.7 - Has a gender balanced contribution and participation been considered and implemented in the process of preparing the Tentative List?Gender balance **has not been explicitly considered** or implemented in the process.**3.8 - Do any sites on your Tentative List already benefit from other international designations either under other UNESCO Conventions/Programmes or under the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands?**

Yes

If you selected 'Yes', please list the site(s), identify the other designation(s)/programme(s) from which it/they benefit(s), and state the additional benefits you expect to gain from inscription on the World Heritage List.

Sunken City of Port Royal - Ramsar site

3.9 - Please provide any additional comments, conclusions and/or recommendations related to the Tentative List (Questions 3.1 to 3.8)

Jamaica began addressing the revision of its Tentative List in 2012, but, the process stalled. However, after a UNESCO meeting hosted by the C2C Centre in Zacatecas in 2019 on the process, an upstream request was made regarding Tentative lists and information was provided by the World Heritage Center. The process has not been restarted since due to the pandemic. The intention is to advance on upgrading Jamaica's Tentative List in 2022.

4. Nominations**4.1 - Please rate the level of involvement of the following entities in the preparation of the most recent nomination dossiers**

National government institution(s)	Good
Regional/provincial/state government(s)	Not applicable
Local government(s)	Fair

Other government departments	Fair
UNESCO National Commission	Good
Local authorities within or adjacent to the property	Fair
Local communities/residents	Fair
Indigenous peoples	Not applicable
Other specific groups (please specify below)	Good
Landowners	Good
Local industries/tourist sector and commercial stakeholders	Good
Non-Governmental Organization(s)	Good
Consultants/experts	Good
Site manager(s)/coordinator(s)	Good
If 'Other specific groups' applies, please specify	traditional communities

4.2 - Has a gender balanced contribution and participation been considered and implemented in the preparation of the most recent nomination dossiers?

No

4.3 - Please rate the perceived benefits in your country of inscribing properties on the World Heritage List

Promoted environmental sustainability, valuing places which are essential for human well-being	High
Enhanced inclusive social development, with full inclusion and equity for all stakeholders	Some
Strengthened protection and conservation of heritage (legislative, regulatory, institutional and/or traditional)	Some
Enhanced conservation practices	High
Enhanced wider community appreciation and participation in heritage processes	Some
Improved presentation of sites	Some
Enhanced honour/prestige	High
Increased funding	Some
Additional tool for lobbying/political influence	High
Fostered peace and security, including promotion of partnerships and conservation	Some
Increased number of tourists and visitors	High
Promoted inclusive economic development, including decent income and employment for communities	High
Other(s)	Some
If 'Other' applies, please specify	

4.4 - Please rate the extent to which the inscription of properties on the World Heritage List will contribute to achieving the objectives of the 2015 World Heritage and Sustainable Development Policy and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

Protecting biological and cultural diversity and ecosystem services and benefits	High
Strengthening resilience to natural hazards and climate change	High
Contributing to inclusion and equity	High
Enhancing quality of life and well-being	Some
Respecting, protecting and promoting human rights	High
Respecting, consulting and involving indigenous peoples and local communities	High
Achieving gender equality	Limited
Ensuring growth, employment, income and livelihoods	High
Promoting economic investment and quality tourism	Some
Strengthening capacity-building, innovation and local entrepreneurship	High
Ensuring conflict prevention	Some

Protecting heritage during conflict	Not applicable
Promoting conflict resolution	Not applicable
Contributing to post-conflict recovery	Not applicable
Other(s)	Not applicable
If 'Other' applies, please specify	

4.5 - Please provide any additional comments and/or recommendations related to the nomination of properties (questions 4.1 to 4.4).

Jamaica submitted two sites resulting in two deferrals in 2009 and 2014, it speaks to the need to strengthen capacity in preparing nominations. There has been greater consideration of heritage values and resources by non-culture government entities, local government and developers. Gender equality is not a focus in preparing nominations, however, it has been a positive outcome in preparation of files for Jamaica.

5. General Policy Development

5.1. Principal pieces of national cultural and/or natural heritage legislation

5.1.1 - Principal pieces of national legislation for the protection, conservation and presentation of the State Party's cultural and/or natural heritage

Comment

Jamaica National Heritage Trust Act 1985 - cultural and natural heritage - national Institute of Jamaica 1978 - cultural and natural heritage - national National Library of Jamaica, 2010 - cultural heritage - national Natural Resources Conservation Authority Act 1991 and associated regulations - natural heritage - national Endangered Species (Protection, Conservation and Regulation of Trade) Act, (2000) - natural heritage - national Forest Act, 1996 - natural heritage - national Fisheries Act

5.2. Comment on principal pieces of legislation

5.2.1 - Please comment, especially if prefilled legislation is no longer in force

All the listed legislation are in force. Revision is underway for the Jamaica National Heritage Trust Act to incorporate considerations such as a clear definition of cultural property and illicit trafficking located both terrestrially and underwater. Also to include more effective provisions for the protection, promotion and conservation of heritage sites. The Forest Act and regulations are also being amended within an updated framework.

5.3. Other principal pieces of legislation

5.3.1 - If there are principal pieces of legislation for the protection, conservation and presentation of cultural and/or natural heritage not listed in the previous question, please add them here.

Fisheries Act, 2018 / natural / national /

Town and Country Act, 1958 (development orders) / cultural and natural / national /

5.4. Contribution of legislation and/or regulations at other levels to the identification, conservation and protection of the cultural and/or natural heritage

5.4.1 - Please describe briefly how legislation and/or regulations at other levels contribute to the identification, conservation and protection of the State Party's cultural and/or natural heritage.

Forest regulations - management of forest estates Master Plan for Sustainable Tourism Development - Growth through development of natural, cultural, historic and built heritage to include local communities

5.5. Adequacy of the legal framework for the identification of the State Party's cultural and/or natural heritage

5.5.1 - Is the legal framework (i.e. legislation and/or regulations) adequate for the identification of the State Party's cultural and/or natural heritage?

	Culture	Nature
There is no legal framework for the identification of cultural and/or natural heritage.		
The legal framework is inadequate for the identification of cultural and/or natural heritage.		
The legal framework is partially adequate for the identification of cultural and/or natural heritage.		
The legal framework is adequate for the identification of cultural and/or natural heritage.	✗	✗

5.6. Adequacy of the legal framework for the conservation and protection of the State Party's cultural and/or natural heritage

5.6.1 - Is the legal framework (i.e. legislation and/or regulations) adequate for the conservation and protection of the State Party's cultural and/or natural heritage?

	Culture	Nature
There is no legal framework for the conservation and protection of cultural and/or natural heritage.		
The legal framework is inadequate for the conservation and protection of cultural and/or natural heritage.		
The legal framework is partially adequate for the conservation and protection of cultural and/or natural heritage.	✗	✗

The legal framework is **adequate** for the conservation and protection of cultural and/or natural heritage.

5.7. Enforcement of the legal framework

5.7.1 - Can the legal framework (i.e. legislation and/or regulations) for the conservation and protection of the State Party's cultural and/or natural heritage be enforced?

		There is no legal framework.	There is no effective capacity/resources to enforce the legal framework.	Existing capacity/resources to enforce the legal framework could be strengthened.	Existing capacity/resources to enforce the legal framework are adequate.
5.7.1.1	Culture			×	
5.7.1.2	Nature			×	

5.8. Comments on the enforcement of the legal framework

5.8.1 - Please comment on particular problems of enforcement

JNHT Act does have provisions to enforce, however limited staff and budget to carry out monitoring or enforcement activity. Enforcement is carried out with the assistance of other agencies - the Jamaica Constabulary Force and the Jamaica Defence Force - Coast Guard, NEPA through their own enforcement officers. Local communities also provides support. Forestry Dept has capacity in terms of an Enforcement Branch. Both NEPA and Forestry do not have adequate human and financial resources.

5.9. Policies giving cultural and natural heritage a function in the life of communities

5.9.1 - How effectively do the State Party's policies give cultural and natural heritage a function in the life of communities?

	Culture	Nature
There are no specific policies to give heritage a function in the life of communities.		
There are no specific policies to give heritage a function in the life of communities but this is being achieved on an ad hoc basis.		
There are specific policies to give heritage a function in the life of communities but there are some deficiencies in their implementation.	×	×
There are specific policies to give heritage a function in the life of communities that are effectively implemented.		

5.10. Examples of specific policies giving heritage a function in the life of communities

5.10.1 - Please provide examples of specific policies that give heritage a function in the life of communities

Vision 2030 Jamaica: National Development Plan 2009-2030 National Cultural Policy of Jamaica: Towards Jamaica the Cultural Superstate 2003 and Draft National Policy on Culture and Creative Economy of Jamaica 2017-2027 Community Tourism Plan and Strategy 2015 Protected Areas System Master Plan 2013-2017 Forest Policy for Jamaica 2016 National Forest Management & Conservation Plan, 2016-2026 Master Plan for Sustainable Tourism Development 2002 National Craft Policy and Strategy of Jamaica 2017

5.11. Integration of the conservation and protection of cultural and natural heritage as a strategic element in national sustainable development policies and strategies

5.11.1 - How effectively does your State Party integrate the conservation and protection of cultural and natural heritage as a strategic element in national sustainable development policies and strategies?

Protecting biological and cultural diversity and providing ecosystem services and benefits.	High
Strengthening resilience to natural hazards and climate change.	High
Contributing to inclusion and equality.	High
Enhancing the quality of life and well-being.	High
Respecting, protecting and promoting human rights.	Some
Respecting, consulting and involving indigenous peoples and local communities.	Some
Achieving gender equality.	Limited
Ensuring growth, employment, income and livelihoods.	Some
Promoting economic investment and quality tourism.	Some
Strengthening capacity-building, innovation and local entrepreneurship.	Some
Ensuring conflict prevention.	High
Protecting heritage during conflict.	No integration
Promoting conflict resolution.	No integration
Contributing to post-conflict recovery.	No integration
Other (please specify).	Not applicable

5.12. UNESCO Recommendation on the Historic Urban Landscape (HUL), adopted in 2011

5.12.1 - In relation to the UNESCO Recommendation on the Historic Urban Landscape (HUL), adopted in 2011, please indicate which of the following steps your State Party has taken (you can check multiple boxes):

Formulate and adopt supporting public policies for the identification and protection of historic layering in urban environments

5.13. Integration of the conservation and protection of cultural and natural heritage into comprehensive/larger scale planning programmes

5.13.1 - How effectively does the State Party integrate the conservation and protection of cultural and natural heritage into comprehensive/larger scale planning programmes?

There are policies but there are some deficiencies in their implementation.

5.14. Use of policies and strategies agreed by the World Heritage Committee or the World Heritage General Assembly to set national policies or strategies for the protection of the cultural and natural heritage

5.14.1 - Is your State Party using policies and strategies agreed by the World Heritage Committee or the World Heritage General Assembly to set national policies or strategies for the protection of the cultural and natural heritage?

	UNESCO World Heritage Policy or Strategy	No	Yes
5.14.1.1	Policy Document on the Impacts of Climate Change on World Heritage Properties		✗
5.14.1.2	Strategy for Reducing Risks from Disasters at World Heritage Properties		✗
5.14.1.3	World Heritage Capacity Building Strategy	✗	
5.14.1.4	World Heritage Sustainable Development Policy	✗	

5.14.2 - Is the implementation of multilateral agreements, programmes and World Heritage policies and strategies coordinated and integrated into the development of national policies for the conservation, protection and presentation of cultural and natural heritage?

There is limited coordination and integration of the implementation of these multilateral agreements, Programmes and World Heritage policies and strategies into national policies.

5.15. Specific national policies developed using World Heritage policies and strategies

5.15.1 - Please give details of specific national policies developed using World Heritage policies and strategies

Draft National Policy on Culture and Creative Economy of Jamaica 2017-2027 incorporated impacts of climate change on heritage resources and disaster reduction.
Draft IGF Mining Policy Framework, 2017-2030 addresses the protection of indigenous rights and cultural heritage.

5.16. Comments on General Policy Development (Questions 5.1 to 5.15)

5.16.1 - Comments, conclusions and/or recommendations related to General Policy Development (Questions 5.1 to 5.15)

Several pieces of legislation, plans and policies are now being reviewed to include the Jamaica National Heritage Trust Act (1985) and Forest Act and regulations. Other plans and policies such as the National Culture Policy are still in draft stage or are being reviewed such as the Community Tourism Plan and Strategy, 2015. Currently the Ministry of Culture is leading the development of a Creative Economy Act.

6. Inventories/Lists/Registers of Cultural and Natural Heritage

6.1 - If the State Party has already established inventories/lists/registers of cultural and natural heritage, at which level(s) are they compiled, and what is their current status?

	Cultural heritage	Natural heritage
National/federal	Process completed or continuously updated	Process completed or continuously updated
Regional/provincial/state	Process completed or continuously updated	Process completed or continuously updated
Local	Process completed or continuously updated	Process completed or continuously updated
Other	Process completed or continuously updated	Process completed or continuously updated

6.2 - Are inventories/lists/registers adequate to capture the diversity of cultural and natural heritage of your State Party?

	Culture	Nature
No inventories/lists/registers of heritage have been established.		
Inventories/lists/registers are inadequate to capture the diversity of heritage.		
Inventories/lists/registers capture some of the diversity of heritage.		✗
Inventories/lists/registers capture the full diversity of heritage.	✗	

6.3 - Are inventories/lists/registers used to protect the identified cultural and natural heritage?

	Culture	Nature
No inventories/lists/registers of heritage have been established.		
Inventories/lists/registers are not actively used for the protection of heritage.		
Inventories/lists/registers are sometimes used for the protection of heritage.		
Inventories/lists/registers are frequently used for the protection of heritage.	×	×

6.4 - In addition to heritage practitioners and academic institutions, does the State Party involve communities and indigenous peoples in the identification of natural and cultural heritage for inclusion in inventories/lists/registers?

	Culture	Nature
The State Party does not involve communities and indigenous peoples in the identification of natural and/or cultural heritage for inclusion in their inventories/lists/registers.		
The State Party plans to involve communities and indigenous peoples in the identification sites of natural and/or cultural heritage for inclusion in their inventories/lists/registers in the future.		
The State Party sometimes involves communities and indigenous peoples in the identification sites of natural and/or cultural heritage for inclusion in their inventories/lists/registers.		×
The State Party regularly involves communities and indigenous peoples in the identification sites of natural and/or cultural heritage for inclusion in their inventories/lists/registers.	×	

6.5 - Are inventories/lists/registers used for the identification of sites for the Tentative List?

	Culture	Nature	Mixed
No inventories/lists/registers of heritage have been established.			
Inventories/lists/registers are not actively used for the identification of sites for inclusion on the Tentative List.			
Inventories/lists/registers are sometimes used for the identification of sites for inclusion on the Tentative List.			
Inventories/lists/registers are frequently used for the identification of sites for inclusion on the Tentative List.	×	×	×

6.6 - Comments, conclusions and/or recommendations related to inventories/lists/registers of cultural and natural heritage (questions 6.1 to 6.5)

Declaration of sites generally occurs within national authorities. However, there is an open policy for key stakeholders, communities and indigenous peoples to assist in identifying natural and cultural sites in the protected area system across the island. Both cultural and natural heritage have inventories based on legislation, which are gazetted. Some cases see sites identified by national authorities, however with management involvement by communities.

7. Status of Services for the Identification, Protection, Conservation and Presentation of Natural and Cultural Heritage

7.1 - How effectively do the principal agencies/institutions responsible for cultural and/or natural heritage cooperate in the identification, protection, conservation and presentation of this heritage?

There is **some cooperation** between the principal agencies/institutions for the identification, protection, conservation and presentation of cultural and/or natural heritage **but this could be improved**.

7.2 - How effectively do other government agencies (e.g. those responsible for tourism, defence, public works, fishery, etc.) cooperate in the identification, protection, conservation and presentation of cultural and/or natural heritage?

In general, **cooperation exists** between other government agencies and the principal agencies/institutions for the identification, protection, conservation and presentation of cultural and/or natural heritage **but there are still deficiencies**.

7.3 - How effectively do different levels of government cooperate in the identification, protection, conservation and presentation of cultural and/or natural heritage?

	Culture	Nature
There is no cooperation between different levels of government for the identification, protection, conservation and presentation of cultural and/or natural heritage.		
There is limited cooperation between different levels of government for the identification, protection, conservation and presentation of cultural and/or natural heritage.		
In general, cooperation exists between different levels of government for identification, protection, conservation and presentation of cultural and/or natural heritage but there are still deficiencies .	×	×
Different levels of government cooperate effectively for the identification, protection, conservation and presentation of cultural and/or natural heritage.		

7.4 - How effectively do different levels of government cooperate with all segments of civil society in the identification, conservation, protection and presentation of cultural and natural heritage?

	Culture	Nature
There is no cooperation between different levels of government and all segments of civil society in the identification, protection, conservation and presentation of cultural and/or natural heritage.		

There is limited cooperation between different levels of government and all segments of civil society in the identification, protection, conservation and presentation of cultural and/or natural heritage.		
There is some cooperation between different levels of government and all segments of civil society in the identification, protection, conservation and presentation of cultural and/or natural heritage but there are still deficiencies .	✕	✕
Different levels of government cooperate effectively with all segments of civil society, in the identification, protection, conservation and presentation of cultural and/or natural heritage.		

8. Financial Status and Human Resources

8.1 - Please assess the relative importance of the following sources of funding for the conservation and protection of cultural and natural heritage in your country.

National government funds	Major source of funding for running costs/maintenance
Other levels of government (provincial, state, local)	No funding/Not applicable
International assistance from the World Heritage Fund	Minor source of project funding
Funds from other international conventions/programmes	Major source of project funding
International multilateral funding (e.g. World Bank, IDB, European Union, etc.)	Major source of project funding
International bilateral funding (e.g. AFD, GIZ, DGCS, GEF, etc.)	Major source of project funding
Non-Governmental Organizations (international and/or national)	Major source of project funding
Private sector funds	Major source of project funding
Other	No funding/Not applicable
If 'Other' applies, please specify	

8.2 - Does the State Party have policies to allocate site revenues for the conservation and protection of cultural and natural heritage?

		No	Yes
8.2.1	Culture		✕
8.2.2	Nature		✕

8.3 - Do you consider that the current budget is sufficient to conserve, protect and present cultural and natural heritage effectively?

	Culture	Nature
The available budget is inadequate for basic conservation, protection and presentation and is a serious constraint on the capacity to conserve and protect cultural and natural heritage.		
The available budget is acceptable but could be further improved to fully meet the conservation, protection and presentation needs.	✕	✕
The available budget is adequate to meet the current conservation, protection and presentation needs.		

8.4 - Please indicate the percentage of total annual public expenditure that is spent on the identification, conservation, protection and presentation of cultural and natural heritage

	Category	percentage %
8.4.1	Cultural	0.23
8.4.2	Natural	0.17

8.5 - Please estimate the percentage of the total annual public expenditure (as stated in 8.4) that is spent on cultural and natural heritage at each governmental level

Percentage		Cultural	Natural
8.5.1	National/Federal	100 %	100 %
8.5.2	Regional/Provincial	0 %	0 %
8.5.3	Local	0 %	0 %
		Total 100 %	Total 100 %

8.6 - Are available human resources adequate to conserve, protect and present cultural and natural heritage effectively?

Human resources	Culture	Nature
Human resources are inadequate for conservation, protection and presentation needs of cultural and/or natural heritage.		

A range of human resources exist, to conserve, protect and present cultural and/or natural heritage, but these are below optimum .	✕	✕
Human resources are adequate to meet the current needs of cultural and/or natural heritage conservation, protection and presentation.		

8.7 - Comments, conclusions and/or recommendations related to financial and human resources (Questions 8.1 to 8.6)

Generally, the required funds needed to fulfill all requirements in relation to the management of cultural and natural heritage is inadequate, especially in the context of being a SIDS country. This means that to carry out necessary work, national entities are very dependent on grant and project funding. There is also a need for capacity building within the heritage sector as often due to the remuneration levels, persons leave and knowledge gaps takes a while to be filled.

9. Capacity Development

9.1 - Please prioritise the capacity building needs in the following fields identified in your country for the conservation, protection and presentation of cultural and natural heritage.

	Culture	Nature
National/federal	Medium priority	Medium priority
Statutory processes: Tentative Lists	High priority	High priority
Statutory processes: Nominations	Medium priority	High priority
Statutory processes: Reporting and monitoring	Low priority	Low priority
Statutory processes: International assistance	Low priority	Low priority
Conservation and management of heritage sites	No priority	No priority
Technical and scientific issues	Medium priority	Medium priority
Traditional conservation processes	Low priority	Low priority
Sustainable resource utilisation and management	High priority	High priority
Interpretation/communication of World Heritage properties	Medium priority	High priority
Risk preparedness and disaster risk management	High priority	High priority
Impact assessment tools (environmental, heritage and social)	High priority	High priority
Sustainable tourism use and management	High priority	High priority
Management effectiveness assessment	Medium priority	Medium priority
Management approaches and methodologies (including HUL)	High priority	High priority
Awareness raising and outreach	Medium priority	Medium priority
Governance: legislative, institutional and financial frameworks and mechanisms	Medium priority	Medium priority
Sustainable development	High priority	High priority
Protection and integration of biological and cultural diversity in management systems	Low priority	Low priority
Strengthening resilience to natural hazards and climate change: adaptation and mitigation	High priority	High priority
Adoption of rights-based approaches to heritage management	Medium priority	Medium priority
Development of inclusive, equitable and effective management systems: enhancing quality of life and well-being through heritage	Medium priority	Medium priority
Inclusive social development in World Heritage management systems	No priority	No priority
Gender balance in management systems	No priority	No priority
Inclusive economic development in World Heritage management systems	Medium priority	High priority
World Heritage as an enabler and a driver of peace and security	Low priority	Low priority

9.2 - Please rate the priority for training target audiences for each of the specific topics/themes/capacity building needs identified below for conservation, protection and presentation of cultural and natural heritage.

	Administrators and government bodies at all levels	Communities, indigenous peoples, landowners, local businesses, other social groups etc.	Universities, NGOs etc.	Heritage practitioners
Implementation of the <i>Convention</i>	Medium priority	Medium priority	Low priority	Low priority
Statutory processes: Tentative Lists process	Medium priority	High priority	Medium priority	Low priority
Statutory processes: Nomination process	High priority	Medium priority	Medium priority	Low priority
Statutory processes: Reporting and monitoring process	High priority	High priority	High priority	Medium priority

Statutory processes: International assistance, etc.	High priority	High priority	High priority	High priority
Conservation and management of heritage sites	High priority	Low priority	Low priority	Low priority
Technical and Scientific issues	High priority	High priority	Low priority	Medium priority
Traditional conservation processes	High priority	No priority	Medium priority	No priority
Sustainable resource utilisation and management	Medium priority	High priority	Medium priority	Medium priority
Interpretation/communication of World Heritage properties	High priority	Low priority	Medium priority	Low priority
Risk preparedness and disaster risk management	High priority	High priority	High priority	High priority
Impact assessment tools (environmental, heritage and social)	High priority	High priority	High priority	High priority
Sustainable tourism use and management	High priority	Medium priority	No priority	High priority
Management effectiveness assessment	Low priority	Medium priority	Low priority	Low priority
Management approaches and methodologies (including HUL)	High priority	High priority	High priority	High priority
Awareness raising and outreach	High priority	Medium priority	Low priority	Medium priority
Governance: legislative, institutional and financial frameworks and mechanisms	Medium priority	High priority	Medium priority	Low priority
Sustainable development	High priority	High priority	High priority	Medium priority
Building environmental and social resilience	High priority	High priority	High priority	High priority
Integration of eco-social diversity in management systems	High priority	High priority	High priority	High priority
Adoption of rights-based approaches to heritage management	Low priority	Low priority	Low priority	Low priority
Development of inclusive, equitable and effective management systems	Medium priority	Low priority	Low priority	Low priority
Adaptation to and mitigation of climate change	High priority	Low priority	Low priority	High priority

9.3 - Please indicate how the State Party is using the World Heritage Capacity Building Strategy (2011).

		No	Yes
9.3.1	The State Party is using the Capacity Building Strategy for the implementation of capacity building at the national level.	✗	
9.3.2	The State Party is using the Capacity Building Strategy for the implementation of capacity building at the regional/sub-regional level.		✗
9.3.3	The State Party is using the Capacity Building Strategy to identify capacity building priorities.	✗	
9.3.4	The State Party is using the Capacity Building Strategy by fundraising to support capacity building programmes.	✗	
9.3.5	The State Party is using the Capacity Building Strategy by raising awareness about the need to conserve and manage cultural and natural heritage.		✗

9.4 - Does the State Party have a national training/educational strategy to strengthen capacity development in the field of heritage conservation, protection, presentation and management?

There is **no national strategy** for capacity development in the field of heritage conservation, protection, presentation and management but this is **being done on an ad hoc basis.**

9.5 - Comments: Please provide any additional comments, conclusions and/or recommendations related to Capacity Development (Questions 9.1 to 9.4).

A national capacity building strategy has not been developed for Jamaica. There has been engagement in the process regionally with action plans etc. An understanding on the needs within the sector exists, with a recognition that national authorities in non-culture fields lack understand the scope of the needs associated with the management of heritage properties. This makes obtaining required support sometimes challenging, especially in the face of budget constraints within a developing economy

10. Policy and Resourcing of World Heritage Properties

10.1 - If there are principal pieces of legislation specific to the protection, conservation, presentation and management of World Heritage not listed in 5.1 (which focuses on policy general to all heritage), please list them here.

Endangered Species (Protection, Conservation And Regulation Of Trade) Act, and Regulations / 2000 / nature / national /

10.2 - Please describe briefly how legislation and/or regulations at other levels contribute to the identification, conservation and protection of the State's Party cultural and natural heritage. Please provide web links for the legislation listed above.

Endangered Species (Protection, Conservation And Regulation Of Trade) Act, and Regulations regulates endangered species of wild fauna and flora in Jamaica - <https://moj.gov.jm/laws/endangered-species-protection-etc-act>

10.3 - Are the services provided by agencies/institutions adequate for the protection, conservation, presentation and management of World Heritage properties in your country?

There is **some capacity** to protect, conserve, present and manage World Heritage properties but **significant deficiencies** remain.

10.4 - How does the State Party encourage and support World Heritage properties to manage and develop visitation/tourism sustainably?

By providing financial resources and incentives for sustainable tourism related activities

By developing policies and/or requiring sustainable tourism strategies to be developed

By providing capacity building for site managers

By facilitating network cooperation and stakeholder engagement through the development of governance structures or other mechanisms for cooperation

10.5 - Please indicate here any additional information or clarify how the State Party supports sustainable tourism planning and management at a property level.

The Tourism Product Development Company (TPDCo), an agency of the Ministry of Tourism facilitates the diversification, development & enhancement of Jamaica's tourism product, including heritage assets, establishing a unit aimed at sustainable management of same. Reference to the WHS, a symbiotic relationship between the site and tourism stakeholders exists, ensuring development of physical & social plans, programmes & training courses for tourism stakeholders maintains the integrity of the WHS

10.6 - Does the State Party require the use of impact assessments for programmes (e.g. strategic environmental assessments) or development projects (e.g. environmental impact assessments, heritage impact assessments) that may have an impact on the World Heritage property, its buffer zone and the wider setting?

There is a **regulatory framework** that requires the use of impact assessments for programmes or development projects which is implemented **but it needs improvement**.

10.7 - Please list the different assessment methods used. Please provide weblinks to the guidance for the assessment methods.

Archeological Impact Assessment - JNHT - <https://www.nepa.gov.jm/sites/default/files/2021-01/aia.pdf> Environmental Impact Assessment - NEPA - <https://www.nepa.gov.jm/sites/default/files/2019-12/EIA-Guidelines-and-Public-presentation-2007.pdf> Guidelines for Obtaining Approval to restore and Develop Historic sites and Districts - JNHT - http://www.jnht.com/guidelines_restore_sites.php Quality Assurance Assessment - TPDCo - <https://www.tpdco.org> COVID-19 compliance document - TPDCo - <https://www.tpdco.org>

10.8 - Does the State Party have a national capacity building strategy for World Heritage conservation, protection, presentation and management?

There is **no national capacity building strategy** in relation to World Heritage conservation, protection, presentation and management **but capacity building is being done on an ad hoc basis**

10.9 - Does the State Party have the institutional capacity to conduct research specifically for World Heritage issues?

There is **capacity** at the institutional level to conduct research specifically for World Heritage issues **but it could be improved**.

10.10 - Has the State Party helped to establish national, public and private foundations or associations for raising funds and receiving donations for the protection of World Heritage?

No

10.11 - Please add any additional comments, conclusions and/or recommendations related to World Heritage policies and resources

While Jamaica has human and resources capacity across the institutions with responsibility for regulating heritage, there is still a need for increased capacity among national authorities in relation to World Heritage policies and resources. This will lead to improved use and awareness among non-culture MDAs. Jamaica has Funds associated with heritage, but not specifically only for WH, they are the Culture, Health, Arts, Sports and Education (CHASE) Fund and the Tourism Enhancement Fund (TEF).

11. International Cooperation

11.1 - Has the State Party promoted international cooperation and the establishment of cooperation mechanisms for heritage since the last Periodic Report? If so, please indicate the type of cooperation that best describes your activities.

Participation in other UN programmes, including sustainable development programmes and human rights and gender equality programmes

Bilateral and multilateral agreements

Sharing expertise to promote equitable participation in heritage mechanisms for communities

Financial support

Sharing expertise for capacity building

Hosting and/or attending international training courses/seminars

11.2 - Do you have World Heritage properties that have been twinned with others at a national or international level?

No

11.3 - Please add any additional comments, conclusions and/or recommendations related to International Cooperation (Questions 11.1 to 11.2). If you have twinned World Heritage properties, please list them along with their twins.

Jamaica has been a part of international engagements in relation to heritage. Twinning of the WH property has been proposed with the most recent being with uKhahlamba-Drakensberg National Park with its similar mixed inscription to Jamaica's Blue and John Crow Mountains. Jamaica has also engaged in several cultural agreements and in particular related to reparations, have hosted and participated in various symposia with Kenya, South Africa and Namibia.

12. Education, Information and Awareness Building

12.1 - Does the State Party have a strategy to raise awareness among communities and different stakeholders about conservation, protection and presentation of World Heritage?

There **are** strategies to raise awareness about the conservation, protection and presentation of World Heritage **but there are some deficiencies in its implementation.**

12.2 - Please rate the level of general awareness of the following groups about World Heritage in your country

Communities living in/around heritage sites	Fair
Indigenous peoples	Fair
Youth	Fair
General public	Poor
Decision makers and public officials	Fair
Private sector	Poor
Tourism industry	Fair
Other specific groups	None
If you selected 'Other specific groups', please describe	

12.3 - Does the State Party have heritage education programmes for children and/or youth, that contribute to improving understanding of heritage, promoting diversity and fostering intercultural dialogue?

There **are** heritage education programmes to improve understanding of cultural and natural heritage, promote diversity, and foster intercultural dialogue **but there are deficiencies in implementation.**

12.4 - Please rate the level of frequency of the following activities to improve understanding of cultural and natural heritage, promote diversity and foster intercultural dialogue among children and/or youth

Teacher training courses on the use of the World Heritage in Young Hands Kit	None
Courses/activities for students within school programmes	Medium
Youth forums	Low
Skills-training courses for students	Not applicable
Organized school visits to World Heritage properties/cultural and natural sites	High
Activities linked to heritage within the framework of UNESCO Clubs/Associations	Medium
Other	None
If you selected 'Other', please specify	

12.5 - Does the State Party participate in UNESCO's World Heritage in Young Hands programme?

The State Party **does not participate** in UNESCO's World Heritage in Young Hands programme **but intends to do so.**

12.6 - Please add any additional comments, description of best practices in World Heritage Education, conclusions and/or recommendations related to education, information and awareness building (Questions 12.3 to 12.5)

Engagement of cultural & natural heritage is encouraged by the Ministry of Education, was an activity that most schools would do pre-pandemic in Jamaica. Presentations are done by national entities & visits to heritage sites including recreational area of the BJCM - Holywell. World Heritage Day activities engaged mainly since 2015, usually by building awareness of the general public through print, digital media & presentations at educational institutions. Also did training of educators - 2 & 3

13. Conclusions and Recommended Actions

13.1. State Party's implementation of the World Heritage Convention

Synergies with other relevant Conventions, Recommendations and Programmes
<ul style="list-style-type: none">The State Party is not using the provisions of the 1972 Recommendation concerning the Protection, at the National level, of the Cultural and Natural HeritageThe State Party is not using the provisions of the 2011 Recommendation on the Historic Urban Landscape

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is limited coordination or integration of the implementation of multilateral agreements, programmes and World Heritage policies and strategies 		
Identification of heritage		
National inventories		
Tentative List		
Effectiveness of legal framework		
Function of cultural and natural heritage in the life of the community		
Contribution of heritage to sustainable development policies		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is no integration of the conservation and protection of cultural and natural heritage as a strategic element in national sustainable development policies and strategies in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Achieving gender equality There is limited integration of the conservation and protection of cultural and natural heritage as a strategic element in national sustainable development policies and strategies in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Respecting, protecting and promoting human rights Respecting, consulting and involving indigenous peoples and local communities Ensuring growth, employment, income and livelihoods Promoting economic investment and quality tourism Strengthening capacity-building, innovation and local entrepreneurship 		
Larger-scale planning		
Status of services for protection, conservation and presentation		
Financial status		
Human resources		
Capacity development		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The State Party is not using the Capacity Building Strategy for the implementation of capacity building at the national level The State Party is using the Capacity Building Strategy for the implementation of capacity building at the regional/sub-regional level The State Party is not using the Capacity Building Strategy to identify capacity building priorities The State Party is not using the Capacity Building Strategy by fundraising to support capacity building programmes The State Party is using the Capacity Building Strategy by raising awareness about the need to conserve and manage cultural and natural heritage 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is no national strategy for capacity development in the field of heritage conservation, protection, presentation and management but this is being done on an ad hoc basis 		
Policy and resourcing of World Heritage properties		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is no national capacity building strategy in relation to World Heritage conservation, protection, presentation and management but capacity building is being done on an ad hoc basis 		
Research on World Heritage properties		
International cooperation		
Forms of international cooperation and cooperation mechanisms for heritage promoted by the State Party since the last Periodic Report:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participation in other UN programmes, including sustainable development programmes and human rights and gender equality programmes Bilateral and multilateral agreements Sharing expertise to promote equitable participation in heritage mechanisms for communities Financial support Sharing expertise for capacity building Hosting and/or attending international training courses/seminars 		
Education, information and awareness building		

13.2. Actions for the implementation of the World Heritage Convention (identified from table 13.1).

13.2.1 - Please select the top issues (up to ten)

2.5	UNESCO Recommendations	
2.5.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The State Party is not using the provisions of the 1972 Recommendation concerning the Protection, at the National level, of the Cultural and Natural Heritage The State Party is not using the provisions of the 2011 Recommendation on the Historic Urban Landscape 	✕

5.14	Use of policies and strategies agreed by the World Heritage Committee or the World Heritage General Assembly to set national policies or strategies for the protection of the cultural and natural heritage					
5.14.2	There is limited coordination or integration of the implementation of multilateral agreements, programmes and World Heritage policies and strategies					
9	Capacity Development					
9.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The State Party is not using the Capacity Building Strategy for the implementation of capacity building at the national level The State Party is using the Capacity Building Strategy for the implementation of capacity building at the regional/sub-regional level The State Party is not using the Capacity Building Strategy to identify capacity building priorities The State Party is not using the Capacity Building Strategy by fundraising to support capacity building programmes The State Party is using the Capacity Building Strategy by raising awareness about the need to conserve and manage cultural and natural heritage 					
9.4	There is no national strategy for capacity development in the field of heritage conservation, protection, presentation and management but this is being done on an ad hoc basis					
10	Policy and Resourcing of World Heritage Properties					
10.8	There is no national capacity building strategy in relation to World Heritage conservation, protection, presentation and management but capacity building is being done on an ad hoc basis					
11	International Cooperation					
11.1	Forms of international cooperation and cooperation mechanisms for heritage promoted by the State Party since the last Periodic Report: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participation in other UN programmes, including sustainable development programmes and human rights and gender equality programmes Bilateral and multilateral agreements Sharing expertise to promote equitable participation in heritage mechanisms for communities Financial support Sharing expertise for capacity building Hosting and/or attending international training courses/seminars 					
Please select 0 more issues.						
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Please save this question to reflect changes						

13.3. Priority Actions Assessment

13.3.1 - Please indicate priority actions to address items rated as poor

2.5	UNESCO Recommendations					
		Action	Short description	Authority(ies) responsible	Timeframe	May this action require International Assistance from the World Heritage Fund?
2.5.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The State Party is not using the provisions of the 1972 Recommendation concerning the Protection, at the National level, of the Cultural and Natural Heritage The State Party is not using the provisions of the 2011 Recommendation on the Historic Urban Landscape 	Capacity building exercise to increase understanding/awareness of the use of 1972 and 2011 Recommendations. This is particularly important in relation to the HUL as this is not being used among national bodies.	This exercise would address the recommendations and how they are already being engaged and areas for improvement among national bodies, civil society, local/traditional groups and academia. In the case of the 2011 HUL, how it can be used effectively	Ministry of Culture, Gender, Entertainment and Sport	Within the financial year of 2022-2023	Support needed would be more to facilitate the training which could be done virtually
5.14	Use of policies and strategies agreed by the World Heritage Committee or the World Heritage General Assembly to set national policies or strategies for the protection of the cultural and natural heritage					
5.14.2	There is limited coordination or integration of the implementation of multilateral agreements, programmes and World Heritage policies and	The National Culture Policy, Forestry Policy of Jamaica and the Community Tourism Plan and Strategy documents are still being drafted therefore revisions with greater integration of these agreements and policies are still possible.	Through ongoing consultations in the policy development, opportunities for the participation of WH Focal Point and culture MDAs will enable greater integration of culture Conventions, programmes and policies	Ministry of Culture, Gender, Entertainment and Sport, Jamaica National Heritage Trust Forestry Department	2022-2024	None may be required

	strategies					
9	Capacity Development					
9.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The State Party is not using the Capacity Building Strategy for the implementation of capacity building at the national level The State Party is using the Capacity Building Strategy for the implementation of capacity building at the regional/sub-regional level The State Party is not using the Capacity Building Strategy to identify capacity building priorities The State Party is not using the Capacity Building Strategy by fundraising to support capacity building programmes The State Party is using the Capacity Building Strategy by raising awareness about the need to conserve and manage cultural and natural heritage 	Development of a capacity building strategy for Jamaica especially in nomination preparation and sustainable development, with also a focus on integration into the Draft National Culture Policy document	Development of a strategy document with the involvement of national authorities for cultural and natural heritage.	Ministry of Culture, Gender, Entertainment and Sport, Jamaica National Heritage Trust	2023-24	Assistance in providing guidance on the strategy form ICOMOS and IUCN would be beneficial
9.4	There is no national strategy for capacity development in the field of heritage conservation, protection, presentation and management but this is being done on an ad hoc basis	Development of a capacity building strategy for Jamaica especially in nomination preparation and sustainable development, with also a focus on integration into the Draft National Culture Policy document	Development of a strategy document with the involvement of national authorities for cultural and natural heritage.	Ministry of Culture, Gender, Entertainment and Sport, Jamaica National Heritage Trust, National Environment and Planning Agency and Forestry Department	2023-2024	Assistance in providing guidance on the strategy form ICOMOS and IUCN would be beneficial
10	Policy and Resourcing of World Heritage Properties					
10.8	There is no national capacity building strategy in relation to World Heritage conservation, protection, presentation and management but capacity building is being done on an ad hoc basis	Development of a capacity building strategy for Jamaica especially in nomination preparation and sustainable development, with also a focus on integration into the Draft National Culture Policy document	Development of a strategy document with the involvement of national authorities for cultural and natural heritage.	Ministry of Culture, Gender, Entertainment and Sport, Jamaica National Heritage Trust, National Environment and Planning Agency and Forestry Department	2022-2024	Assistance in providing guidance on the strategy form ICOMOS and IUCN would be beneficial
11	International Cooperation					
11.1	Forms of international cooperation and cooperation mechanisms for heritage promoted by the State Party since the last Periodic Report: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participation in other UN programmes, including sustainable development programmes and human rights and 	Continue to facilitate international cooperation regarding the World Heritage Convention, with special focus on preservation in the fields of illicit trafficking of cultural property and disaster risk reduction	Jamaica has sought to participate in mechanisms and will continue. We are aiming to ratify Conventions on illicit trafficking of cultural property and increase participation in cultural heritage international fora relating to climate change impacts	Ministry of Culture, Gender, Entertainment and Sport	2022-2023	Continued support of the Secretariat

	gender equality programmes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bilateral and multilateral agreements • Sharing expertise to promote equitable participation in heritage mechanisms for communities • Financial support • Sharing expertise for capacity building • Hosting and/or attending international training courses/seminars 					
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Please indicate priority actions to address items rated as poor completed

13.4. Additional actions for the implementation of the World Heritage Convention

13.4.1 - Please indicate any additional actions for the implementation of the *World Heritage Convention*

Building awareness of the Convention among the general public is a major action that is needed in Jamaica. While through government, actions are carried out, usually around World Heritage Day, greater activity is needed to raise the visibility of the Convention on the island. An integration into the school system, at the secondary and tertiary level and building capacity among heritage professionals on the use of the World Heritage in Young Hands programme would be beneficial.

14. Good Practice in the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention

14.1 - Example of good practice in World Heritage protection, identification, conservation or management at the State Party level.

An example of good practice in world heritage is in the management of the Blue and John Crow Mountains WHS. The site's manager is the NGO - Jamaica Conservation and Development Trust (JCDDT). However, as the site is governed by three main pieces of legislation which protects the property and its buffer zone, a Comanagement agreement was signed in 2014 with three national entities under which the laws fall. They include the Forestry Department, governed by the Forestry Act (1996) responsible for all the island's forest reserves, the National Environment and Planning Agency (NEPA), governed by the Natural Resources Conservation Authority Act (1991). NEPA has delegated management authority of the BJCM National Park and WHS to the JCDDT. The Jamaica National Heritage Trust (JNHT) is governed by the JNHT Act (1985) and protects all tangible cultural heritage resources within the property. This collaborative approach to management has seen the entities with the site managers JCDDT, being core members of the Co-Management Committee. Other key members include the Maroon communities, the Ministry responsible for Culture and the Divisions of the Institute of Jamaica. The Committee meets consistently every quarter and share and collaborate on the issues associated with the site. Management discussions follow the current management plan and addresses conservation, enforcement, governance and monitoring activities across all entities. There is also an Advisory Committee, which incorporates all the Comanagement members and wider stakeholders associated with tourism, local businesses, NGOs, national authorities for water and works and other local authorities. A specific Committee is also in place for Maroon communities and core national authorities to ensure support and collaboration across all levels. The collaborative approach to management has been extremely effective, showing significant results among all entities and allowing for preservation of the site's attributes.

14.2 - Define which topics are covered by this example of good practice at the State Party level.

Synergies
State of Conservation
Management
Governance

15. Assessment of the Periodic Reporting Exercise

15.1. Primary institution responsible for communicating with UNESCO on the World Heritage Convention

15.1.1 - Which primary institution is responsible for communicating with UNESCO with regards to the World Heritage Convention?

Ministry of Culture, Gender, Entertainment and Sport

15.2. Relevance and Objectives of Periodic Reporting

15.2.1 - Relevance and Objectives of Periodic Reporting

State Party	Fair
Site Managers	Fair
UNESCO World Heritage Centre	Fair
Advisory Bodies	Fair

15.3. The four Objectives of Periodic Reporting

15.3.1 - How well does the current questionnaire address each of the four Objectives of Periodic Reporting?

	Objective	Not at all	Partially	Adequately
15.3.1.1	Provide an assessment of the implementation of the <i>World Heritage Convention</i> by the State Party			✗
15.3.1.2	Provide an assessment as to whether the values of World Heritage properties are being maintained over time			✗
15.3.1.3	Provide updated information about World Heritage properties to record the changing circumstances and state of conservation of the property			✗
15.3.1.4	Provide a mechanism for regional cooperation and exchange of information and experiences between States Parties about the implementation of the <i>World Heritage Convention</i> , and World Heritage conservation			✗

15.4. Please provide suggestions for improvement of the Periodic Reporting Exercise

15.4.1 -

Carrying out the exercise during a pandemic is challenging due to the inability of meeting face to face. However, generally the questionnaire has enabled capturing of information that speaks to how Jamaica is implementing the World Heritage Convention.

15.5. Use of Data

15.5.1 - How does your State Party plan to use the data?

Revision of priorities/strategies/policies for the protection, management and conservation of heritage
Awareness raising
Reporting for other conventions/conservation mechanisms
Improve the States Party implementation on the Convention

15.6. Timing and resources

15.6.1 - Were your national authorities given adequate time (i.e. roughly ten months) to gather necessary information and to fill in the questionnaire during this cycle of Periodic Reporting?

No

15.6.2 - Please estimate the time (working hours) and the number of people involved in completing Section I of the questionnaire.

	Time & people	Number of hours worked	Number of people involved
15.6.2.1	Gathering data	88	6
15.6.2.2	Consulting stakeholders	117	3
15.6.2.3	Filling in the questionnaire	352	6

15.6.3 - Has a gender balanced contribution and participation been considered and implemented in the filling out of this questionnaire?

Gender balance has **not been explicitly considered** or implemented in the process.

15.6.4 - Did your national authorities mobilise any additional resources to carry out this cycle of Periodic Reporting?

	Additional resources	No	Yes
15.6.4.1	Human resources	✗	
15.6.4.2	Financial resources for organizing consultation meetings/training	✗	

15.6.5 - Please provide details on any additional resources mobilised.

No additional human or financial resources were provided for the filling in of the questionnaire. National authorities responsible for cultural and natural heritage were asked to name specific individuals to address the exercise. However, much of the engagement took place in mid-late December, 2021 and all of January 2022, with virtual meetings and phone calls.

15.7. Format and Content of the Periodic Reporting Questionnaire

15.7.1 - How accessible was the information required to complete the Periodic Report?

Most of the required information was accessible

15.7.2 - Was the questionnaire easy to use and clear to understand?

Using the questionnaire	fair
Understanding the questions	fair

15.7.3 - Please provide suggestions for improvement

Generally it was adequate to capture necessary information, although more space could be provided to allow for the opportunity to give more fulsome explanations. The guidance tool was beneficial as it provided an opportunity to gain clarity on specific questions.

15.8. Training and guidance

15.8.1 - Please rate the level of support received in terms of training and guidance from the following entities for the completion of the Periodic Reporting questionnaire

World Heritage Centre	Fair
UNESCO (other sectors)	Fair
UNESCO National Commission	Fair
ICOMOS International	None
IUCN International	None
ICCROM International/regional	None
ICOMOS national/regional	None
IUCN national/regional	None
Category 2 Centres	None
Other	None
If 'Other' applies, please specify	

15.8.2 - Were the online training resources provided by the World Heritage Centre regarding Periodic Reporting adequate for your national authorities to complete the online questionnaire?

Yes

15.8.3 - Please provide further comments on the online training resources

The animations on filling in the the questionnaire were used especially to present the concept to stakeholders in an introductory session for the Exercise among stakeholders.

15.9. Comments

15.9.1 - Comments, conclusions and/or recommendations related to the Assessment of the Periodic Reporting Exercise

This exercise enabled an even better understanding of the value of World Heritage among all partners not just those related to culture and heritage. It was an opportunity to evaluate Jamaica's implementation of the Convention and how we seek to effectively implement it in the future in collaboration with the other culture Conventions already ratified.

15.9.2 - Thank you for having filled in all the questions.