



Cultural Heritage Agency
Ministry of Education, Culture and Science

Paramaribo inner-city conservation and development

Report on the explorative workshop, 18-21 March 2024



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Colophon

Title	Paramaribo Inner-city Conservation and Development
Sub-title	Report on the Explorative Workshop, 18-21 March 2024
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Paramaribo's inner-city was inscribed on UNESCO's List of World Heritage for its Outstanding Universal Value in 2002. The city is an exceptional example of the gradual fusion of European architecture and construction techniques with indigenous South American materials and crafts to create a new architectural idiom. It is a unique example of the contact between the European culture of the Netherlands and the indigenous cultures and environment of South America in the years of intensive colonization of this region in the 16th and 17th centuries.

Notwithstanding its World Heritage status, current developments tend to affect the city's authenticity and integrity in a negative way. To overcome these negative impacts and to provide the inner-city with a vital future perspective, Suriname requested a loan from the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB). The loan was granted and its implementation put in the hands of the Paramaribo Urban Rehabilitation Program (PURP). The aim thus is to re-create a vital inner-city. A vital inner-city is understood as one where people live, work and pass leisure time. It is a place where culture is part of daily life and where education is embraced.

In order to define the capacities needed to revitalize Paramaribo's World Heritage Site (PWHS), PURP commissioned the execution of the 'explorative workshop on conservation and development of Paramaribo's inner-city'. The workshop was executed by the Cultural Heritage Agency of the Netherlands (RCE, Ministry of Education, Culture and Science) in collabora-

tion with the Institute for Housing and Urban Development Studies (IHS, Erasmus University of Rotterdam) and Stadsherstel Amsterdam. The outcomes of this workshop are described in this report.

The workshop was executed in three phases. The first phase consisted of an introductory meeting which was held online on 29 February 2024. The second phase of the workshop consisted of a two-day seminar conducted 18 and 19 March 2024 onsite in Paramaribo. The third phase consisted of a concluding workshop conducted 20 March 2024. Finally, the conclusions of the workshop were shared and discussed with the Inter-American Development Bank on 21 March 2024.

The participants of the workshop consisted of representatives of the main stakeholder groups in the city of Paramaribo. They were divided in a core group (containing the representatives of stakeholders with an executive role in the city) and a support group (containing representatives of interest groups). The full list of participants to the workshop is attached as annex 1 to this report.

The workshop was facilitated by the executive parties. RCE was represented by Jean-Paul Corten. IHS was represented by Carley Pennink and Nicholas Clarke. Stadsherstel Amsterdam was represented by Paul Morel. The facilitators defined the programme in collaboration with PURP, they guided the working groups and helped drafting the conclusions. The biographies of the facilitators is attached in annex 2.



As mentioned in the introduction to this report, the 'explorative workshop on conservation and development of Paramaribo's inner-city' was conducted in three phases: an introduction, a seminar and a concluding workshop. The programme of the full workshop is attached to this report as annex 3.

Phase 1

Phase 1 consisted of an introductory webinar that was held on 29 February. The objective of this webinar was in the first place for the participants and facilitators to get acquainted with each other. Next it was meant to gain an understanding of World Heritage principles and on how to identify the attributes belonging to PWHS's Outstanding Universal Value. Besides it was meant to discuss the topical issues at stake. It was conducted with the participation of the core group members. The introductory webinar was preceded by an online inquiry to the core group members.

The webinar was opened by Mr. Clifton Braam (vice-director of the Directorate for Culture) and all attending participants briefly introduced themselves. Jean-Paul Corten (RCE) explained the programme of the explorative workshop. The four experts introduced themselves and the subject they were to cover during the workshop: Nicholas Clarke (IHS) on OUV and attributes, Carley Pennink (IHS) on public interest and planning, Paul Morel (Stadsherstel) on private interest and investment opportunities, and Jean-Paul Corten (RCE) on civil interest and housing opportunities. During the last part of the webinar Nicholas Clarke presented a lecture on World Heritage principles. The presentation is attached to this report as annex 4.

Phase 2

The second phase of the programme consisted of a two-day onsite seminar in Paramaribo and was conducted on 18 and 19 March at the Buitensociëteit Het Park. The seminar was attended by the core group and the support group. The objective of the seminar was to define the challenges that the PWHS faces on the four topics: attributes, planning, investments and residential use. The outcomes were to be used as a base for phase 3.

The first day the PWHS was investigated using four topics. The day started with an ice-breaker and an introduction to the seminar. After that the participants were divided into four groups. In the morning, each group

took part in field work to investigate the site, with its topic in mind. In the afternoon each group elaborated its findings on maps.

A lunch-programme was provided by means of two lectures, one on the World Heritage system by Nicholas Clarke (IHS) and one on Integrated Conservation by Jean-Paul Corten (RCE). The presentations are attached to this report as annex 5 and annex 6.

During the second day, each group proceeded to analyse the subject of its investigation and defining the challenges faced. These findings were presented and discussed during the afternoon.

The second day also included a lunch-programme of two lectures, one on Strategic Planning by Carley Pennink (IHS) and one on Private Initiatives in Inner-City Renewal by Paul Morel (Stadsherstel). The presentations are attached to this report as annex 7 and annex 8.

The findings of the seminar are presented in chapter 3 of this report.

Phase 3

The third phase of the programme consisted of a concluding workshop. It was conducted on 20 March with the participation of the core group members. The objective of this workshop was to define the capacity building required to revitalize PWHS.

During the morning programme the core members of the four groups refined the challenges as presented the day before and defined the persons and parties responsible for each of the identified challenges.

During the afternoon programme the core group members presented their findings and conclusions were drawn on the capacity requirements.

The outcomes of the concluding workshop are presented in chapter 4 of this report.

Epilogue

On 21 March PURP, accompanied by the four experts, debriefed the IDB at the PURP office in Paramaribo. The workshop was evaluated and the findings and outcomes were presented and discussed. The conclusions are incorporated in this report.



AFDELING SOCIALE BIJSTAND
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MAATSCHAPPELIJKE ZORG
RESSORTERENDE ONDER HET
MINISTERIE VAN SOCIALE ZAKEN
& VOLKSHUISVESTING



During the seminar as conducted on 18 and 19 March the challenges faced by PWHS were analyzed by four working groups. Each group elaborated on one of the topics earlier defined. Group 1 focused on the subject of the workshop, being the historic features of PWHS. How to define these features and what development opportunities do they offer? The other groups each focused on one of the interest groups that depend on PWHS. Group 2 explored the position of the public sector and its planning ability. Group 3 looked into the private sector and its opportunities for investments in PWHS. Group 4 focused on the civil society and the opportunities for housing in PWHS.

Group 1. OUV, its attributes and other heritage values



Group 1 during field work



Group 1 presenting their findings

Group 1 was tasked to explore the Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) of the Historic Inner City of Paramaribo. The Historic Inner City of Paramaribo was inscribed on the World Heritage List in 2002 under criteria (ii) and (iv).

A Retrospective Statements of Outstanding Universal Value (RSOUV) was adopted for the Historic Inner City of Paramaribo in 2014. This outlines the reasons for which the inner city was included on the World Heritage Lists and forms the baseline for the management aims for the PWHS.

The group analysed the RSOUV to identify the tangible and intangible attributes that contribute to the OUV of the PWHS. The method applied was to first undertake an on-site excursion and then complete a desktop analysis of the RSOUV.

Fieldwork, morning 18 March

The group undertook a visit to a portion of the PWHS with a clear instruction, to note:

- What are the qualities of the buildings of the PWHS
- What are the qualities of the public spaces of the PWHS
- What are the elements that detract from the PWHS

The fieldwork excursion took a route along the Grote Combe Road, including discussions on the Palm Garden, to the newly reconstruction Assembly Building. The open area behind the Ministry of finance building was discussed in detail. It subsequently followed the Mr. J. C. de Miranda Street to the Waterside (Waterkant), and subsequently followed the Waterside to the Independence Square, returning to Het Park via the Kleine Combe Road and the Waka Passi to the east of the Palm Garden.

The discussions during the morning attempted to unpack unity of the architecture of the PWHS, its architectural technologies and its aesthetic qualities, highlight the challenges to improving the quality of the public space, including the issue of parking, and aimed to trigger the memories and associations of the participants of the inner city.

A notable topic of discussion was the RSOUV's description of the PWHS as a 'exceptional example of the gradual fusion of European architecture and construction techniques with indigenous South American materials and crafts to create a new architectural idiom' and how this related to contemporary Surinamese society. It became clear that contemporary Surinamese society neither associates the historic inner city as its own heritage, nor is the PWHS valued highly as part of its identity. The city centre is not visited frequently by inhabitants unless they have cause to be there for work or annual festivals.

Afternoon of 18 March

The analysis during the afternoon focussed on unpacking the RSOUV to identify key attributes of the OUV. The observations made during the morning were key to be able to undertake the analysis.

Attributes are the elements of a heritage place that convey its values and makes them understandable. In the case of a World Heritage property, the value that is 'of importance for present and future generations of all humanity' is its OUV. The RSOUV provides an entry into the identification of the attributes of the RSOUV.

A textual analysis of the RSOUV was undertaken in group-work format following the method outlined in the 2023 UNESCO, ICCROM, ICOMOS and IUCN *Enhancing Our Heritage Toolkit 2.0*. The official Dutch translation was used (Available at <https://whc.unesco.org/en/list/940/>).

The identified attributes were subsequently categorised according to the framework provided by the so-called Fukuoka Outcomes, which in its Annex C presents a framework for the 'Attributes of Urban Heritage Identity'. The framework also served as a check-list to ensure that the ranges of scale of possible attributes were all addressed.

The group also explored ways in which to affect change. The Dannemiller-Gleicher formula for change provided the framework for the discussions:

$$C = D \times V \times F > R$$

where C = Change; D = Dissatisfaction with how things are now; V = Vision of what is possible; F = First concrete steps that can be taken and R = Resistance. This shows that real change is only possible when the combination of dissatisfaction, vision and possible action exceeds the resistance against change. It also shows that without a shared vision, first steps, such as individual interventions, is unlikely to lead to real long-term change.

Morning of 19 March

The group prepared the presentation for the afternoon.

Afternoon of 19 March

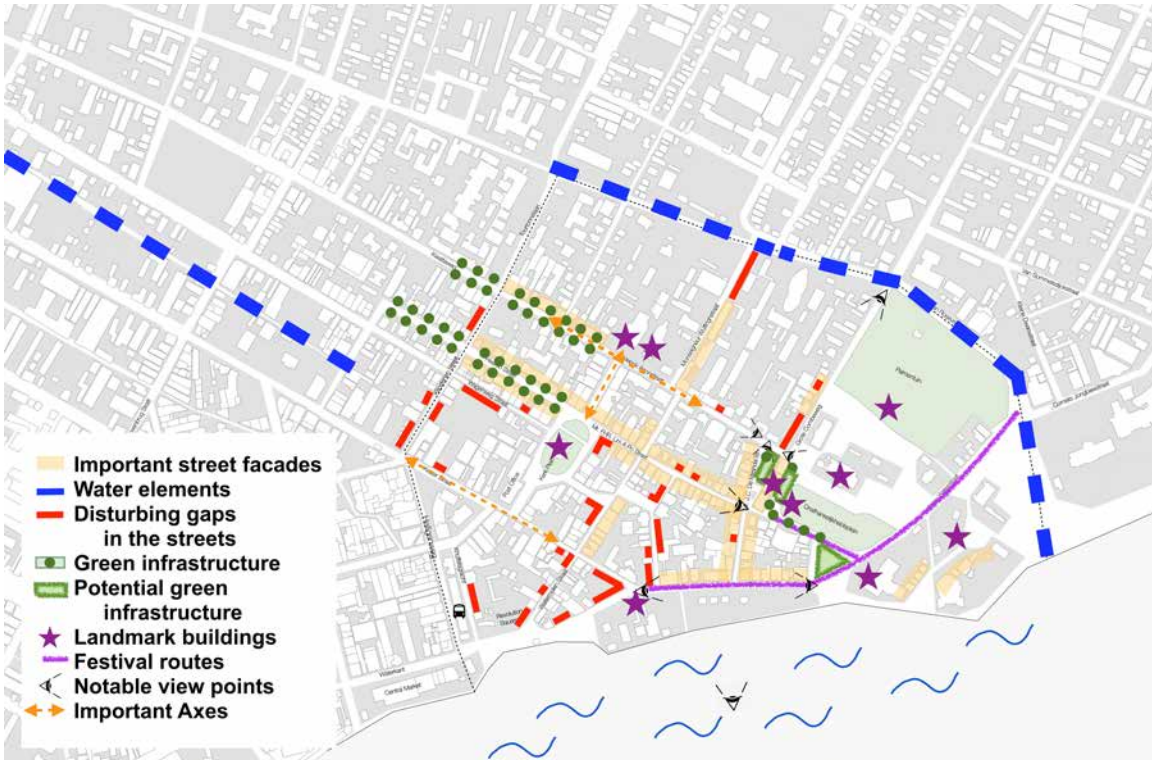
At the outset of the presentation, it was recalled that the PWHS has the same level of international significance as the Great Wall of China and the Pyramids of Gizeh!

But that this is not always appreciated as such by the people of Surinam.

The outcomes present a first overview of the attributes of the PWHS.

Table 1. A preliminary overview of the attributes of the PWHS

Dutch		English	
Maatschappij	Multiculturele samenleving	Society	Multi-cultural society
Stedenbouw	Stad/ binnenstad Hoofdstaten/raster patroon/ open ruimten Eenvoudige symmetrische bouwstijl Architectonisch ensemble Architectuur en bouwtechnologie en stedenbouw Relatie tussen openbaar ruimte en gebouwde omgeving Rooilijnen (bouwen tot aan)	Urban elements	City/ inner city Main streets/grid pattern/ open spaces Simple symmetrical architectural style Architectural ensemble Architecture and building technology and urban planning Relationship between public space and built environment Build-to lines (building up to)
Monumenten/ Gebouwen	Fort Zeelandia Presidentieel paleis Torengedouw/ Financiën Hervormde Kerk Kathedraal Houten gebouwen	Monuments/ Buildings	Fort Zeelandia Presidential Palace Tower building/ Finance Reformed Church Cathedral Wooden buildings
Groen infrastructuur	Onafhankelijkheidsplein Stedelijk groen Palmentuin Brede beboomde straten Waterkant	Green infrastructure	Independence Square Urban greenery Palm garden Wide tree-lined streets Waterfront
'Blauw' infrastructuur	Surinamerivier Sommelsdijcksekreek Viottekreek	'Blue' infrastructure	Suriname River Sommelsdijckse Creek Viotte Creek



Preliminary map of the attribute of the PWHS (N. Clarke)

Key issues identified were:

- Disruptions of the continuous street façade by empty plots, which reduce the legibility of the city centre,
- The problem of cars and parking,
- A lack of quality design and maintenance of public spaces,
- Poor building maintenance.

The city centre does however still host many important festivals. The spaces in which these festivals take place are of high national significance. Likewise, some places are important to the everyday lives of people, including the Waterside and the parking lot at Daily Kitchen Aka Vieze Patat on the Waterside Street – a first point of call for many people who live in the suburbs when they come to the inner city. Waka Pasi is a place that people know and (would) like to use.

All of the above resulted in a rough first mapping of the attributes and the disturbing elements of the PWHS.

General conclusions and recommendations

1. Most people in Suriname have a low level of attachment to the PWHS. They may not see the inner city as 'their' heritage. This disengagement is further strengthened by the wording of the RSOUV which

seems to disassociate the history of the PWHS inner city from many of the communities of immigrant origin.

The people of Suriname need to be reintroduced to the inner city and its role in their heritage explored and presented.

2. The process of mapping of the attributes is an essential baseline for the conservation and development of the PWHS. Without knowing *What* is important (attributes) and *Why* they are important (OUV and other values) we cannot define *How* to manage the city or decide how to intervene in it. **A further thorough analysis of the attributes of the OUV and other heritage values needs to be undertaken to be able to define the criteria for intervention.**
3. Only once the *What* and *Why* are defined can a vision for the city be developed. **A Vision that is shared amongst all stakeholders is urgently needed.**
4. Much more research and documentation are required to highlight the uniqueness of the architectural technologies of the PHWS as 'the gradual fusion of European architecture and construction techniques with indigenous South American materials and crafts'. This is a key concern of the RSOUV, but what this means in practice needs to be further explored

and documented - also in relation to new buildings to be built in the PWHS.

5. To maintaining the OUV of the PWHS training is required in:
 - a. Heritage Impact Assessment, for project proposals,
 - b. Heritage management, for coordination and vision,
 - c. Restoration, skills and materials,
 - d. Building Maintenance.
6. On-street parking and the creation of parking lots on empty plots has a high negative impact on the PWHS's OUV. This is an issue that needs to be urgently addressed.
7. The empty plots in the inner city have a high negative impact on its coherency. Avoiding further demolitions or loss of buildings should be a main concern. The current empty plots should be filled in with buildings that are built up to the build-to line. Further research and discussions are required to define the aesthetics, materials and technologies used for such infill buildings.
8. The inner-city needs positive change. Open space may hold one key. Festivals already bring people to the inner city and this association should be strengthened. The public urban space should be upgraded, and events arranged to bring people back to the city (think of the open space behind the Ministry of Finances where for instance a weekly evening market could be held).

Even small gestures, such as improved green maintenance, are valuable.

$$C = D \times V \times F > R$$

The people of Surinam need to want the inner city to change for the better (D). For that, a vision, based on a thorough understanding of its OUV and other heritage value is needed (V). But this is not enough: evidence of change through first steps (F) is required to overcome resistance (R).

Group 2. Public sector

The objectives for the 'planning' group were to reflect critically on current approaches to planning of the world heritage site, the strengths and weaknesses of these approaches, and possible opportunities for ways forward, as well as the risks the public sector might face in implementation of opportunities. Of importance was that the group analysed issues with the public interest in mind.

Field trip, morning 18 March

The group spent the morning of 18 March in the field, with the objectives to observe and gather practical information on the effects of planning.

Process: each participant in the group was asked to take a particular perspective, so in other words, when observing issues in the World Heritage site, to look at these with a theme in mind. After discussions with the participants before leaving, the themes chosen were:

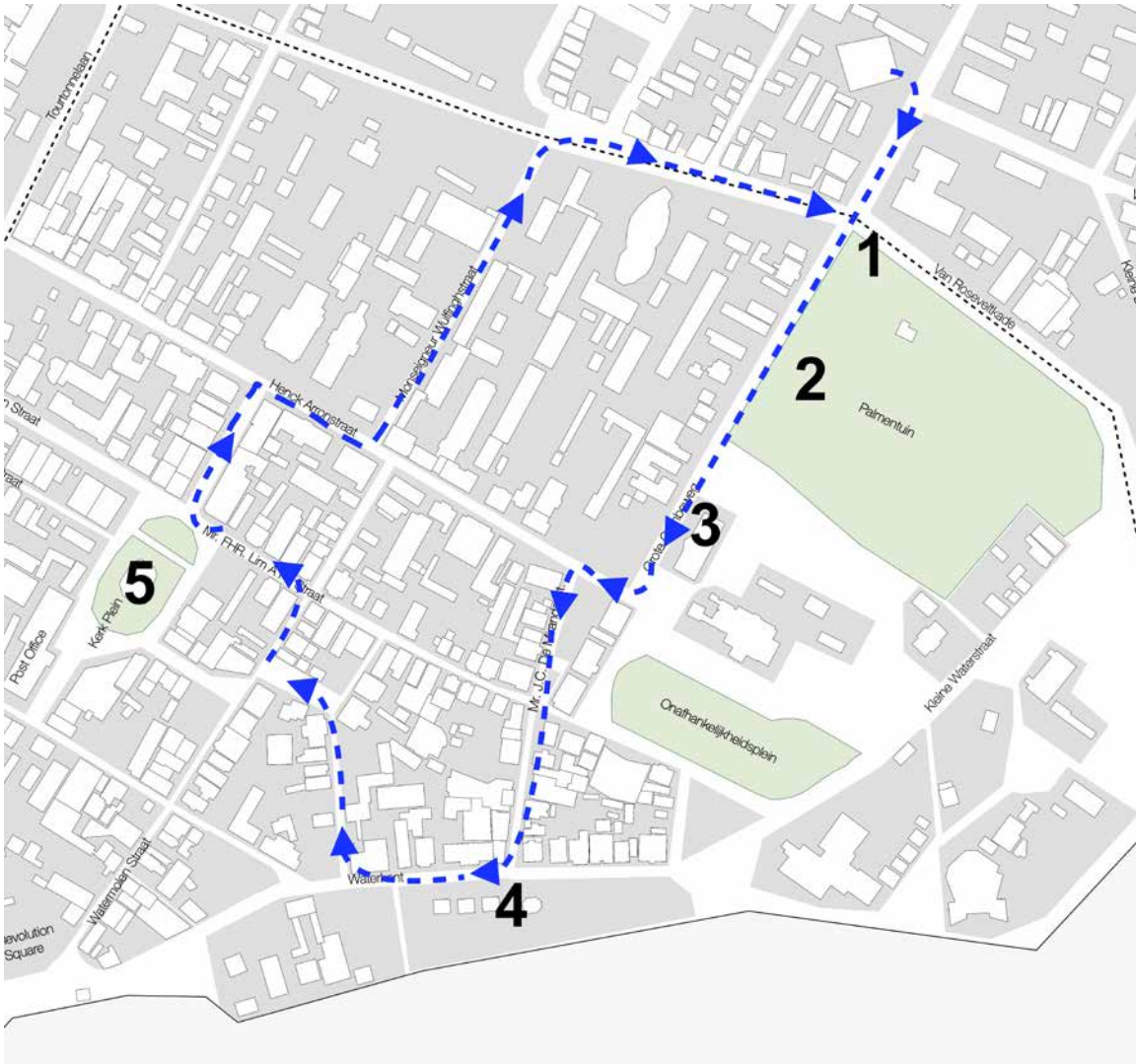
- economic activities
- safety
- liveability of the city
- infrastructure, open space and greenery (also including issues of environment)
- stakeholder perspectives and their behaviour in the city
- archaeology

Participants were asked to observe, take notes, and take pictures. They were also asked to consider the following two questions, following the thinking that it made sense to make notes of both strengths and weaknesses in the areas visited.

1. Where do you see planning succeeding (achieving a positive result)? How is it succeeding? And why?
2. Where do you see planning failing or achieving a negative result? What kind of failure/negative result? Why is it failing, what do you think should be happening?

The group chose to explore the following areas of the site:

1. Wakapasi
2. Palmentuin
3. Grote Combeweg
4. Waterkant
5. Kerkplein



Area investigated by Group 2 (N. Clarke)

The route taken was as provided above:
The group stopped in the shade after walking through each area, to discuss and conclude. Please note that the yellow circles and the yellow lines are indications for archaeological finds.

Afternoon of 18 March

The group worked on analysing the information collected, categorizing and organizing the information into strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and risks. See picture of the work below.

Morning of 19 March

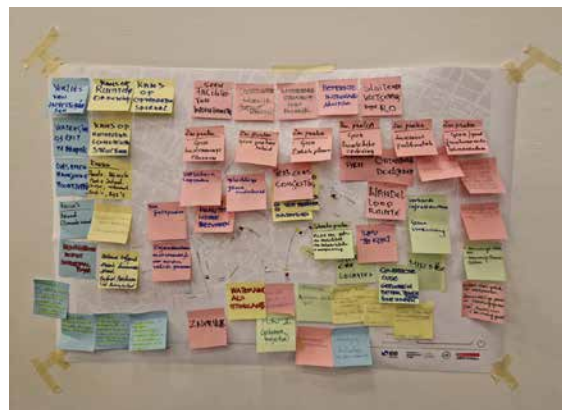
The group prepared the presentation for the afternoon.

Afternoon of 19 March

The results of the analysis as presented by the group were as follows:

Strengths

1. The site has strategic locations that are prime for rehabilitation/ renovation/ development. These areas have a strong value.
2. There is some stability in socio-economic development. There are some ongoing economic activities that add diversity and liveliness of the site.
3. The streets are paved and 'accessible' (please also refer to weaknesses).



SWOT-analysis by Group2

4. There are some green spaces in the area, though few, and there are spaces that can be used for more green spaces. The Palm Garden is underused but a key asset.
5. Government buildings are being renovated and are incorporating mixed use; this will increase the liveliness of the area.
6. Old construction techniques used in historic buildings are more resistant to extreme weather, whereas the building techniques used in more recent construction are less able to resist high winds. The resilience of the older buildings is greater,



Former premises of the Ministry of Justice

7. Some archaeological finds are visible (water wells). This is positive as these are somehow endangered in ongoing projects.
8. Activities of PURP II: the projects are ongoing and it is clear that there is some development in the area.

Weaknesses

1. The site is empty during the weekend and in the evenings, except for the areas with restaurants.
2. PURP I/II plans unknown: though there is investment in the area, the activities of the programme are virtually unknown to a wider group of stakeholders and also for the people/ citizens of Suriname. Information is not being communicated as well as it could be to external stakeholders, (and government partners)
3. Lack of tourist information: linked to the point above, that information on key tourist destinations is not being provided. This is a missed opportunity.
4. Areas with unclear target groups: the functions of some of the areas scanned seem to be unclear, and who the programme is trying to target or attract.
5. Lack of shade and green maintenance: many of the areas that could attract people (i.e. Wakapasi) are not maintained and provide no shading for gatherings or walking or strolling. The green spaces, though available, are unkempt and unattractive (i.e., Palmentuin).
6. Infrastructure not adapted to disabled people: the roads and pavements are inaccessible to the disabled but also to the elderly. Walking is difficult for all pedestrians and, in some cases, dangerous.
7. Sewage and water management on the site is inadequate.
8. Traffic is a serious issue: There is congestion during the day, drivers park anywhere they choose to, making it difficult to walk. Drivers are often dangerous for pedestrians. There has been no parking policy implemented in the area (pedestrianization, strategic location of parking, paid parking etc.)
9. Poor quality (new) buildings vs older buildings: many of the newer buildings are aesthetically of poor quality and the quality of the construction is suboptimal.
10. Invisible Archaeology: though some locations with archaeological findings are visible most are or unknown and are in danger due to ground disturbing activities. The process of protecting these findings, when discovered is not clear and / or is ignored.
11. Limited integrated approach / coordination in decision-making: the issues on the site are complex and interrelated, and decision-making to deal with these

issues is not coordinated between different institutions. The approach taken to resolve issues is not integrated.

Opportunities

1. Cultural Heritage: overall, the cultural heritage in the area has a great value of which to be proud.
2. The strategic investment of the programme could result in (is?) turning a vicious cycle into a virtual cycle of development.
3. Palmentuin/ Waka Pasi / Fort Zeelandia / Waterkant / Kerkplein: the strategic locations mentioned above (under strengths) can also be seen as opportunities. Developing these in a strategic manner would provide a leverage for development elsewhere on the site.
4. Tourism: The current existence of tourist activities in the area can be seen as an opportunity. Maximizing the potential of these activities/locations, with a combination of economic and social activities, recreation & sports would provide opportunities for attracting people to the area and strengthening liveliness and usability of the area.
5. Kerkplein: in particular, this area has a particular allure. It clearly, currently, and potentially, could be seen as an area of rest and relaxation, with green areas.
6. Archaeology on display: the archaeology on the site adds to the value of the site, including, in the form of underwater Cultural Heritage and historical wells water management.
7. Cluster of government offices provide potential for more efficient service delivery: In some areas, government buildings are clustered close together. This is an opportunity, as it allows for more efficiency and accessibility for the end user. In addition, the intention is to bring in mixed-use into the area, encouraging more activity on the street after hours. This trend is an opportunity as well.

Threats

1. Chance of loss of investments: there is some pressure to achieve a certain level of development on the site; this to allow for continuous development after the PURP program has finished. The threat exists, should development be too piecemeal, that the benefit of these investments is lost.
2. Continuation of the uncoordinated approach: the uncoordinated approach to development and to decision making is currently a weakness but will also act as a threat in the longer term.
3. Climate change: It is clear that the external changes to the climate are having an influence on the site and are difficult to control.
4. Should housing be built in the area, bringing in

people to reside in the site will add to the liveliness of the area at different times of the day. The danger exists, however, that with gentrification, housing is only affordable for the higher income section of the population.

5. Destruction of archaeology: archaeology on the site is an asset. Behavior related to the treatment of this archaeology is a threat, should nothing happen.

Principles we would like to see in the planning process.

When planning for the site, the group concluded that planning should adhere to certain principles. The following are the principles that were chosen to guide the process.

1. Accessible to all Surinamese (the site): the World Heritage site should be accessible and planned for all Surinamese.
2. Smart, feasible, implementable (also that it is implemented) (priorities set, links to budgets, responsible person designated). Goals for the site and objectives should be smart and feasible to implement. In addition, activities should be spelled out with clear designation of roles, responsibilities and budgets. Choices should be made, and priorities set so that actions are implementable (and are implemented). Activities should be integrated and decisions coordinated. Focus on key projects to show action on the ground.
3. Citizen participation as central: Participation is a fundamental part of planning and should be planned to be as functional as possible. This includes designing participation at appropriate moments of the process of planning and in the appropriate form.
4. Broader support for the management plan (within government and outside): reference above was made to lack of information and communication. In particular, the PURP, management plan is virtually unknown amongst government partners and externally. The program would benefit from a wider knowledge of and support of the management plan.
5. Rule of law and flexibility within a certain framework: Though legal underpinning is essential; the planning process should allow for certain amount of flexibility and autonomy of decision making within a certain framework. When planning strategically and in a dynamic situation, it is necessary for some flexibility in dealing with issues.

Group 3. Private sector

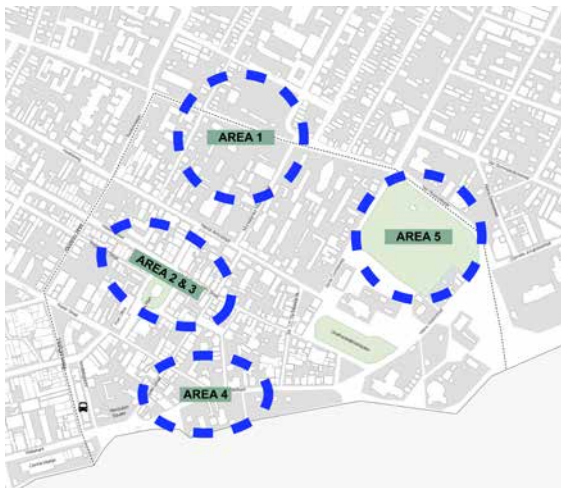
The 'private sector' group explored the options to attract private capital into PWSH. Therefore the group set out for an investigation in the field on Monday morning. The findings were analysed and discussed that afternoon. The next day the group elaborated on their findings and presented these in the afternoon to the full group.

Memories

'Thinking about the sixties I remember very well the inner city of Paramaribo as vibrant, because lots of families were living there. Wandering through, for instance, the Watermolenstraat, you could eat in at least two restaurants, have a drink in a few bars, searching for books or a newspaper in two bookshops. There was even a good hotel (Lashley), a pharmacy and some shops. And also in the beginning of the Keizersstraat till Kerkplein families were living, your shoes could be repaired, there was a bike repair (Reyke) and some other smaller shops. You could play basketball and tennis in de Gravenstraat before the Ministry of Foreign Affairs settled there. So vibrant! It's hard to believe now, but I studied in de Palmentuin! It was a quiet place and safe! It is still my city and I like to see it revitalize'. (Interviewing an citizen, currently living outside the center).

Vibrancy and private capital. Our assignment

How do we manage to get back the here above described vibrant atmosphere, or at least, something of it? Keeping in mind this question and the assignment to attract private capital, we walked in two groups, each 6 persons, through the center of Paramaribo. Upfront 5 locations to be looked closer at were identified:



Areas investigated by Group 3 (N. Clarke)

Key with the map

1. Mgr. Wulfingstraat against the Sommeldijkse Creek
2. Kerkplein
3. Oude- en Grote Hofstraat
4. Triangle Keizerstraat – Watermolenstraat - Waterkant
5. Palmentuin

Experience in the field

So far we did not discuss the main question, how to tackle private investors, probably because until then most of the participants in the seminar hadn't any idea. The item seems to be too substantial and too diverse. So many issues about revitalizing the city come up when thinking about and walking through it. The intense traffic, cars on the trottoirs, empty parkings, vacant plots, buildings in very bad conditions, some beautiful buildings, hovels, unfinished buildings, offices, noise and (of course) heat. It's too much. Just thinking about improvements is already complicated let alone how to get it financed. Some of the participants in the seminar might not be really involved in the citycenter (and far from their bed..). Is there in daily life no focus on this part of Paramaribo, as, likewise, investors avoid it as well? The last ones purchased plots and buildings from private owners and transformed them into offices and parking's. Never in housing. The explosive growth of traffic was inevitable. But it is not true that entrepreneurs don't want to invest, on the contrary, they do, despite the economic malaise, on the outskirts of the city. Investors see the inner city as a uncontrollable jumble. To change that mindset is the assignment to this group 'Private Initiatives'.

No need, no time to get desperate. Get to work!

Returning from the excursion, having felt the extent of the problems and the assignment, we needed to bring back the subject to the right proportions and scale in which it can be elaborated and handled. And in which the perspective of attracting private initiative and capital is clear by every step set.

The importance of and need for housing, shops, green, efficiently organised parking, cycle paths, public transport, trees, citizen participation and a reliable government etc. etc. belonged to the subject of discussion in every group. We will not repeat that here but rather focus on the main target. However some aspects of all those subjects will, when necessary, sometimes be considered.



Workshop in progress

Area's

Location 2 and 3 were directly connected to one area. The qualities (potential green, potential traffic calm) are obvious and two plots; one adjacent to the tax department building and one where the Java building once stood are both very suitable for building apartment blocks with (work)shops and smaller offices on the ground floor. At the Wulfingstraat, (location 1), the almost always empty parking, and opposite the grass field are ideally suited for two apartment blocks, also with smaller business units on the ground floor. Outstanding living conditions, considering living downtown. And location 5, Palmentuin, is very close. Without a city park no housing! Location 4, around Watermolenstraat, currently a very cluttered spot in this part of town. But with opportunities for a variety of buildings with a diverse use, inclusive housing.

Paving the path for investors. From location to a defined plan area.

To make the inner city and the redevelopment of it accessible for investors the path should be paved for them. For each plan area must be described precisely;

- A. The building (responsibility building developer):
Functions – shops/business ground-floor, on the stories housing. Permitted height, width, depth, height per story. Relation surface inner outer space (terrace). Type of apartments, parking ratio (number of cars per apartment, near/in/under the building or on a parking lot nearby. Typology of the façade and roof of the building, materials to be used. Adaptive, symbiotic (or not) to the other buildings in the plan area.
- B. Public space around the building (responsibility government):
Description of the public space and its potential qualities. Green, parking, trottoir, traffic-calmed/through-traffic, street furniture, pavement, trees. Connections electricity (amount of power), water, sewerage. And the part of the costs of it for the account of the developer.

- C. Now the developer can calculate building costs and revenues (either selling or renting out), and ergo the residual yield for purchasing the ground and facilities. Duties and responsibilities of the developer and the government will be utterly clear in this way. The additional consequence is that there is some pressure upon the government on performing the work.

Stamp plans within a Vision Vital Inner City will encourage the redevelopment

Description of these stamp destination plans to be made by a commission in which take place ; architects, urbanists, socio/anthropologist, lawyer, expert on land exploitation and finance. And of course a representative of the department of OW (Public Works) and Culture. These stamp plans have to fit in a broader 'Vision Vital Inner City' (Visie Vitale Binnenstad). This broader vision has to be developed and written down by the same commission, but for this assignment extended with an expert on parking, an expert on public transport and an ecologist. Input from abroad, by the assistance of an architect and urbanist from elsewhere is desirable. Also international exchange of knowledge must be possible. Excursions to (for instance) Amsterdam or Utrecht, for the current problems in Paramaribo are quite similar to the postwar period in the Netherlands. This Vision Vital Inner City must be adopted by the government. This is essential!

The stamp plans should not wait for approval of the general Vision by the government. The work on the stamp plans and the general Vision should be done simultaneously, so policy is developed while practising! And there can be started immediately.

Implementing the law for the constructing and management of apartments.

For the revival of the inner city bigger interventions, than building or restoring house by house, are necessary. More mass is needed and this cannot be done without the Law on Apartment Right. The government and the assembly should take this law as soon as possible into treatment and pass it. This needs no further explanation in this brief report, everybody in and beyond the seminar agrees on that. Also in the government and the assembly is a majority for the law. Maybe PURP, together with the underdirector Culture can emphasize the necessity and put some pressure upon the progress of the treatment and the passing of the law.

First steps first. Attract private investments in 7 steps and make it a success

The successful development of a plan area can start the flywheel for the recovery of greater parts of the inner city. What to do? When the here above described commissions are elaborating the stamp destination plans and the Vision Vital Inner City (**step 1**) owners of potential building plots and developers have to be approached and invited (**step 2**), preferably in the City Lab to take notice of the plans (**step 3**). Then the owners can start thinking about selling their plot for a higher goal (**step 4**), from that moment they and the developers are included in the process of revitalizing their(!) city (**step 5**). The first plan area to be developed should be very appealing (**step 6**), as a start for a general recovery of the inner city (**step 7**). A successful first development can start the flywheel for next steps and for elaborating new area plans. Which project plan should be the first was discussed at length in the group. We agreed that the development should have great impact on the public space as well as on the growth of housing. So the plan Kerkplein – Grote en Oude Hofstraat (location 2 and 3) was selected number one followed by the plan area Mgr. Wulfingstraat (location 1) which has great opportunities for living, but is less visible than the former one. Hence the triangle Keizerstraat – Watermolenstraat – Waterkant will be the third. A plan with great opportunities, but in consequence complicated. Before starting this one it will be very useful to already have gone through the complete curriculum in the first project plans. Of course this is not meant to be a strict sequence, it's merely a direction of thinking.

The Palmentuin is not a plan in that way, it's more a reorganization. The maintenance, management and programming should be brought together under one umbrella; the ministry of Public Works for management and maintenance and the cabinet of the president for programming, cooperating in good consultation. In the integration of Wakapasi and the Palmentuin is still work to do, this is covered by PURP placemaking strategy. Again; **without city park no housing!**

Visibility, communication and mutual confidence

PURP is performing carefully and does not communicate exuberantly about achievements and plans which is understandable, but also a bit dangerous. There are banners at the buildings in restoration and some advertisement in newspapers, but many citizens don't seem to be aware of what's going on (with all that money..) and who are working on it. Distrust is easily born and it takes time to change it into confidence. This is a serious risk, and even more important, the private sector gets not included

in the process and will as a result not easily anticipate on investing in the inner city. Also the lack of participation by the citizens, discussed in the other groups, is worrying. But here we focus on the private sector, that is extremely eager on 'following the money'. Cooperation between the private sector and the government can only be built on confidence. We all know this is a weak point in Suriname, but nevertheless this collaboration is necessary and can only be reached by transparency. So it's strongly advised to move the PURP office to the centre of the inner city, to a place where meetings and an exhibition of the plans are possible. And where the employees can be seen and met. A place, where children can make a painting of the city they like to live in. This touches the idea of a City-lab. Most necessary.

Finally

This map shows the PURP projects, already 14, but still little in relation to the inner city as a whole and too little to make it coherent and vital. If it stops here, the decline of the recently restored buildings can happen again, due to ongoing disintegration, lack of maintenance, lack of income and awareness. This is a big risk, but it makes the choice to go on easy. Simply, because there is no other choice. And for these greater interventions private investors are crucial and should be encouraged by the government and PURP to focus on investing in the inner city. Being more visible is necessary for that. Also for already existing initiatives like MONAC. On the map the initiatives of Stadsherstel Suriname and Elisabeth Samson Foundation are also shown. Small in the context of a coherent city, but important as anchor, belonging to the DNA of Suriname and crucial links in the chain between new buildings. Make also these kind of private initiatives part of the process.



Initiatives undertaken by PURP

Group 4. Civil society

The objective of group 4 was to define the residential potential of Paramaribo. For this reason the group set out for an investigation of potential locations in the field on Monday morning. In the afternoon the findings were elaborated on a map and further identified. The next day the investigation was analysed. Conditions for residential use as well as consequences of residential use were explored. Tuesday afternoon the outcomes were presented and discussed with the full group.

Investigation area

The area investigated by group 4 exceeded the limits of PWHS. Since, as argued earlier in this report, the aim of revitalizing PWHS requires to look for development potentials beyond its boundaries.



Workshop in progress



Potential location for housing development at the Herenstraat

General conclusion

General conclusion of group 4 is that residential use of Paramaribo's inner city can be supportive in revitalizing the PWHS. The residential potentials of Paramaribo's inner city are currently underutilized and can be further enhanced.

Target groups

Paramaribo's historic core does not accommodate the needs of (young) families with children, who prefer dwellings with outer spaces. Main target groups as possible future residents of PWHS are (working) students, young urban-professionals and older, settled people. Students find work and entertainment in the inner-city and relatively easy transportation to their studies. Young urban-professionals find all services and entrainment they desire in the inner-city. Elderly find services and recreation facilities in the inner-city.

Locations

Although many empty spots and idle structures in Paramaribo's inner-city can potentially be turned into residential use, most favourable are the larger spots and structures, where new developments on a larger scale can be implemented. These locations are marked on map 1. Once new residential use has been implemented on these locations, individual locations are expected to follow.

Favourable conditions

Paramaribo's inner city offers many attractive features for extending its residential use. Amongst these are the abundance of public services and retail facilities (except supermarkets), upscale services for health and wellbeing, a broad variety of entrainment and leisure activities, plenty of elementary, secondary and (some) tertiary education, a huge diversity of religious facilities, appealing recreational zones and parks, topical cultural and political manifestations and last but not least a most attractive world heritage site.

Weaknesses

Meanwhile group 4 also identified a number of weaknesses, obstructing further residential use. Amongst these are the lack of safely, unkept public space, missing trees and greenery, an abundance of cars and lack of parking space. Besides supermarkets and cafés are missing in the inner-city. On the legal side an act on joint-property-ownership would be needed to provide opportunities for the construction of apartment blocks.

Public space

Paramaribo has splendid spatial qualities (acknowledged by its world heritage listing), which are in the city's layout, urban fabric, public squares and parks

(Independence Square, Church Square, Palm Garden, Waterfront) and vistas. They provide an important asset for residential use. Meanwhile its maintenance is in dire state. Improvements are required on sidewalks, pedestrianization, traffic circulation, parking, lighting, trees and greenery.

Recreation and tourism

Paramaribo's attractiveness for recreation and tourism is provided by its spatial qualities as stated just before. But besides this is supported by the different centers of entertainment, several big hotels and casinos. At this stage of the city's development tourism and residents are complementary. Growth of inner-city population will attract more tourists in the urban core and will provide the conditions for expansion of small scale hotel facilities. Inversely more tourists will make living in Paramaribo's inner city more attractive. Refurbishment and pedestrianization of Church Square may be helpful in improving the city's attractiveness for residents and tourists.

Public and private investments

To deploy Paramaribo's residential potential, public, private and civic action is required.

1. Public bodies are expected to create favourable conditions for the influx of residents.
2. Private parties are expected to invest in residential developments.
3. Civilians are expected to become aware of the inner-city's qualities for living.

Ad 1. Therefore the workshop has identified the need for capacity building for the public (as well as private and civic) sector. This point is further elaborated in the next chapter.

Ad 2. Therefore there is a need for low-interest loans.

Ad 3. Therefore the people should get involved in the city's development. This might be provided by a City-lab (run by an independent NGO).

Key to map 5. Potential locations for large scale residential development in Paramaribo's inner-city.

- Potential location for dwellings for middle income-groups
- Potential location for dwellings for higher income-groups



Potential locations for large scale residential development (P. Dikland)



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3 Outcomes of the concluding workshop

The third phase of the programme consisted of a concluding workshop. It was conducted on Wednesday 20 March by the core group. Aim of this workshop was to define the needs in capacity building. Therefore the core members of the 4 groups first identified the main challenges in the revitalization of PWHS, based on the outcomes of phase 2 of the programme as presented the day before. Besides each group identified the parties and persons involved. In the afternoon the 4 groups presented their findings and jointly defined the capacities needed for revitalizing PWHS.

Three dimensions

The workshop concluded that the capacities needed to revitalize PWHS are to be divided in three dimensions. The first dimension is about cognitive knowledge, to be acquired by education and study. The second dimension is about practical skills, to be acquired by training and practice. The third dimension is about strategic experience, to be acquired by means of peer exchange and twinning.

The workshop concluded that the issue in Suriname is not so much about a lack of cognitive knowledge. The institutes and persons involved in urban development and heritage conservation are well educated. Besides most of the institutes and persons involved are relatively well equipped with practical skills. The workshop concluded that most profitable would be to improve the capacity of the involved persons and institutes by enhancing their strategic experience. This could be achieved by means of exchange with experts around the world, dealing with comparable challenges.

1. Cognitive knowledge

Although -as stated- cognitive knowledge is not the main concern, some specific fields were identified where additional cognitive knowledge would be helpful.

Being, in:

- economic theories, financial methods and real estate development
- strategic planning
- institution building
- urban heritage management

2. Practical skills

As stated, Suriname is relatively well equipped with practical skills. Be it that training on specific areas is required, such as

- restoration skills. Teach the teacher (being the construction site's supervisor)
- building maintenance skills
- attribute identification
- heritage impact assessment
- (urban) heritage management

3. Strategic experience

Most profitable would be to enhance the strategic experience of the institutes and persons involved on the following themes

- heritage management
- public private partnership
- financing
- real estate development and land development
- infill design in sensitive historic areas
- public transport

Digicel



DSB

DB
Digicel

PARK

Concluding this report the expert team wants to make the following recommendations to the Paramaribo Urban Rehabilitation Program (PURP), being the one that commissioned the workshop.

1. Identify the persons fit for acquiring further **cognitive knowledge** in the fields mentioned in chapter three.

Besides identify the educational institutes that offer the required knowledge.

IHS has educational programmes to offer in strategic planning, institution building and urban heritage management. On request IHS is willing to further advice on educational programmes.

2. Identify the persons fit for acquiring further **practical skills** in the fields mentioned in chapter three. Besides identify the institutes that offer the required training, linking cognitive knowledge to practical skills.

The identification of attributes of OUV is foundational to any World Heritage management system and to impact assessment. IHS (Nicholas Clarke) can assist as advisor in a process to inventory the attributes. This can take the form of either a once-off training exercise or a combined training and mentorship programme.

ICOMOS offers training in Heritage Impact Assessment and (urban) heritage management. The ICOMOS Advisory and Monitoring Unit (Secretariat in Paris) can be approached for further advice on possible training. ICOMOS also offers training in World Heritage site management and management planning.

There may be possibilities for funding from the UNESCO International Assistance programme. IHS (Nicholas Clarke) can provide direct information on procedures and requirements.

3. Identify the persons fit for exchange in **strategic experience** in the fields mentioned in chapter three. Besides identify the countries and institutes that are open for such exchange.

RCE and Stadsherstel are willing to look for possible internships or visits to the Netherlands in the field of heritage management, public private partnership, financing and real estate development. Also the municipality of Amsterdam will be happy to contribute to this.

4. Install a **City-lab Paramaribo**.

The City-lab Paramaribo can play a useful role in

achieving the revitalization of PWHS, as was defined to be the ultimate aim of this workshop.

Members of the commission, as described under 'Group 3. Private Initiative' should be connected to this City-lab.

It can explore and test the many issues concerning PWHS's revitalization like the valuation of historic attributes, public policies, private initiatives or civic involvement. It can present the PWHS's OUV and explore its relevance to Surinamese society today. A City-lab can also focus on practical matters like traffic circulation, pedestrianization, allocation of parking lots or city greening.

The City-lab is a place where the explored issues can be debated with the general public and can therewith play a role in urban decision making, defining stamp plans, governance and stakeholder participation.

At the same time the City-lab could play a role in informing the general public and in raising awareness on Paramaribo's PWHS and other cultural features.

The good work done by PURP deserves more attention of the citizens of Paramaribo. Moving their office to the inner-city and open her doors will contribute to appreciation of their efforts by the public and the private sector. Perhaps this can happen in collaboration with the City-lab.

Developers and investors can be welcomed in the City-lab and informed about the possibilities for investments in the inner city of Paramaribo as part of paving the way for investments to the city-centre.

When located in the city-centre the City-lab can help in placemaking and attracting the badly needed activity in PWHS.

Although capacity building would not be the main aim of the City-lab, some of the required capacities could be built at the City-lab. A Heritage Impact Assessment Training for example could be conducted at the City-lab. The same goes for other trainings and workshops. Besides the different persons and institutes involved in capacity building could use the City-lab for connecting the city and to apply the newly acquired knowledge, skills and experience.



Annex 1. Participants to the workshop

No.	Core group	Attendees
1	Ministry of Education, Science and Culture (Deputy PS of Culture)	Deputy Permanent Secretary of Culture, Mr. Clifton Braam
2	Surinamese Built Heritage Foundation (SGES)	Mr. Stephen Fokké, Director Ms. Jennifer Scheuerman
3	Ministry of Finance and Planning	Confirmed for 19 March 2024, Ms. Xaviera Wirabangsa, Policy Officer
4	Ministry of Public Works: Construction and Urban Development Works & Building Committee	Ms. Ellen Dahan, Technical Officer Planning and Preparation, Dept. of Utility construction
5	Ministry of Public Works: Directorate of Civil Technical Works	Mr. Brian Blinker, PS of Traffic and Mobility
6	Ministry of Public Works: Directorate of Public Greenery and Waste Management	Mr. R. Kasantirto Ms. V. Kallio
7	District Commissioner Paramaribo North-East	Mr. R. Bholá, District Commissioner
8	Suriname National Committee for UNESCO (NUCS)	Ms. V. Narain, Secretary General NUCS
9	Inter-American Development Bank (IDB)	Confirmed for IDB session 21 March 2024, Ms. Tatiana Kopelman, IDB Teamleader for PURP Raijant Gangadin, Operations Analyst
10	Ministry of Education, Science and Culture: Directorate of Culture, Monuments Commission	Ms. Mandela Jap-A-Joe, Chair
11	PIU PURP	Whole team (9)

No.	Support group	Attendees
1	Ministry of Education, Science and Culture: Directorate of Culture, Archaeological Department	Ms. Irene Meulenberg, archaeologist
2	Ministry of Transport, Communication and Tourism – PS of Tourism	Ms. Sieske Rama Ms. D. Khedoe
3	NIMOS	Ms. Geniva Becker
4	Ministry of Justice and Police	Ms. Germaine Menes
5	Cabinet of the President	Mr. Troon S. Mr. Mankoe V.
6	The National Assembly	Representative(s)
7	Waterfront Management Board (Beheersraad Waterkant)	See Ms. Sieske Rama (TCT)
8	Stg. Stadsherstel Suriname	Mr. A. Choenni – Stadsherstel Amsterdam Mr. K. Woei-A-Tsoi – Stadsherstel Suriname
9	Korps Politie Suriname: Traffic Dept.	Mr. Andrew Hargain
10	Korps Brandweer Suriname	Mr. Kromokarijo van afdeling Preventie
11	Stg. United Tourguides Suriname	Mr. Errol Gezius Mr. Orlando van der Kooye
12	Vereniging van Aannemers Suriname	Ms. Chantyn Raghoebarsing: CMNV Mr. Marino Popken: Bouwbedrijf Dundas
15	Unie van Architecten	Ms. Philip Dikland (KDV Architects).
16	Private sector stakeholder	Mr. Ed Hogenboom, MONAC Mr. Oliver Smith, Rotary Paramaribo De Waag Mr. Hans Lim A Po

Annex 2. Facilitators of the workshop

drs. Jean-Paul Corten obtained his degree in history at Utrecht University and later studied planning. He started his career as a researcher in the history of technology at Eindhoven University of Technology. Currently he is employed as senior policy officer on Integrated Conservation at the Cultural Heritage Agency of the Netherlands (Ministry of Education, Culture and Science). Besides he is affiliated with the Institute for Housing and Urban Development Studies, Erasmus University of Rotterdam. He is involved in many urban regeneration projects abroad.

Dr. ir. Nicholas J. Clarke is an architect and director of Heritage Futures, a built heritage consultancy based in The Netherlands. He obtained his professional degree from the University of Pretoria (South Africa), continued his studies at Cambridge University (United Kingdom) and defended his doctoral dissertation at the Delft University of Technology (The Netherlands). He has taught at the University of Pretoria and the Delft University of Technology and produced award-winning publications on architectural heritage and conservation focusing on shared heritage, resilience and sustainable development. His architectural practice includes restoration, reuse, impact assessment with a focus on the interface of heritage and sustainable development. Nicholas is active in ICOMOS World Heritage processes, with a focus on monitoring of state of conservation, impact assessment and urban management processes and plans. He has since 2013 undertaken numerous missions on behalf of ICOMOS to multiple cultural World Heritage properties located on various continents.

Paul Morel, after graduating high school in Breda (south of the Netherlands) moved to Amsterdam to study sociology at the University of Amsterdam (bachelor degree). His interest in urban planning, housing and monumental buildings came up when in the 70's he got involved in a movement to save historical buildings in Amsterdam. Until then there were trends in the '50 and '60 for urban planners and the city of Amsterdam (and a lot of other towns in the Netherlands) to demolish

historical buildings for new development and traffic infrastructure.

He started studying building techniques at the Hoger Technisch Instituut (HTI) and became engineer (bachelor degree). In 1992 he started working at the re-use and restoration of industrial- en religious monuments in the *Amsterdams Monumenten Fonds NV* (AMF), a limited liability company equal to Stadsherstel Amsterdam. In 1999 Stadsherstel Amsterdam merged with the AMF. Since then he became a project manager and is until now involved in managing various bigger projects in and around Amsterdam. On behalf of Stadsherstel Amsterdam, he is also engaged in the foundation of Stadsherstel Suriname NV and Stadsherstel (Hifadhi) Zanzibar as an advisor and collaborates intensively with both organisations. He is also an active member of the board of the Open-air Museum Fort Nieuw Amsterdam in Commewijne, Suriname, where his knowledge and skills are very useful.

Dr. Carley Pennink is an expert in governance, strategic planning and public-private partnerships at the Institute for Housing and Urban Development Studies (IHS). She is also an experienced capacity building and institutional development expert. Dr. Pennink worked as an architect and planner for the first ten years of her career and carried out projects in the field of urban planning, cultural heritage/adaptive reuse and social housing for government and private clients. She joined IHS in 1994. From 2008 to 2020, she was part of the IHS management team and head of International Projects. At IHS she has used her practical experience in planning in her work as a trainer and consultant in Africa, Asia, Central and Eastern Europe and Latin America. She has led teams working on city-wide development strategies, policy making and planning processes that integrate multi-stakeholder, participatory and consultative approaches. She has trained Surinamese urban professionals working on gender-inclusive strategic planning in Suriname. She, with a team at IHS, wrote the City Development Strategies 2.0 toolkit, funded by Cities Alliance. She worked for 2 years as a senior planning and capacity building expert on an integrated and participatory (spatial) planning process in Myanmar and in recent years provided support to the UNHABITAT SDG Cities Program in designing a strategic development process.

Annex 3. Programme of the workshop

PHASE 1. Introduction

Objective: Introduction to the seminar.

Participants: Core group

Output: The Core group has an understanding of World Heritage principles and how to identify the attributes belonging to PWHS's OUV. The Core group will be requested to conduct preparatory work for the seminar per group.

Thursday 29 February

Time: 12h00-14h00 Suriname time (16h00-18h00 CET)

Mode: online

1.	Opening	Directorate Culture	
2.	Introduction to the programme	RCE	
3.	WH system	WH Expert	
4.	Potentials	RCE	
5.	Planning	IHS	
6.	Private sector	StadsHerstel	
7.	Finalization	PURP	

PHASE 2. SEMINAR

Objective: defining the opportunities and threats in PWHS concerning

1. Heritage values
2. Public planning
3. Private initiatives
4. Residential potentials

Participants: Core Group and Support Group

Output: overview of opportunities and threats

Part I: INVENTORY

Monday 18 March

Morning programme 08:30-12:00

1.	Welcome	Directorate Culture	D. Culture
2.	Introduction to the seminar	RCE	Jean-Paul Corten
3.	Ice-breaker	RCE	Jean-Paul Corten
4.	Field work		
	1. OUV and attributes	WH Expert	Nicholas Clarke
	2. Public planning	IHS	Carley Pennink
	3. Private initiatives	StadsHerstel	Paul Morel
	4. Civil residency	RCE	Jean-Paul Corten

Lunch 12:00-13:00

5.	Lecture on WH system	WH Expert	Nicholas Clarke
6.	Lecture on Integrated Conservation	RCE	Jean-Paul Corten

Afternoon programme 13:00-16:00

7.	Processing of fieldwork per group		
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DEEL II: ANALYSIS

Tuesday 19 March			
Morning programme 08:30-12:00			
1.	Analysis of the fieldwork per group		
Lunch 12:00-13:00			
2.	Lecture on Strategic Planning	IHS	Carley Pennink
3.	Lecture on Inner-City revitalization	Stadsherstel	Paul Morel

DEEL III: PRESENTATION

Tuesday 19 March			
Afternoon programme 13:00-16:00			
4.	Prepare presentation per group		
5.	Presentation per group		
	1. OUV and attributes		
	2. Public Planning		
	3. Private initiatives		
	4. Civil residency		
6.	Closing words	Directorate Culture	

PHASE 3. CONCLUSION

Objective: defining the needs in knowledge and skills

Participants: Core group

Output: preferred programme for support and training

Wednesday 20 March			
Morning 08:30-12:00			
0.	Introduction	WH Expert	Nicholas Clarke
1.	Refining the conclusions of the seminar	Per subgroup	
2.	What are the challenges	Per subgroup	
3.	Who is involved	Per subgroup	
4.	Combine what and who	Per subgroup	
Lunch 12:00-13:00			
Afternoon programme 13:00-16:00			
5.	Which capacity is required	Plenary	Per group
6.	How to acquire the required capacity	Plenary	Jean-Paul Corten
7.	Conclusion	RCE	Jean-Paul Corten

EPILOGUE. BRIEFING WITH IDB

Objective: briefing IDB about proceedings of the project and the way forward

Participants: IDB, PURP and Dutch parties

Output: determining of IDB's involvement in the preferred programme for support and training

Thursday 21 March			
Morning 08:30-12:00			
1.	Briefing on the proceedings		
2.	Briefing on the outcomes		
3.	Field visit		
4.	Determine IDB's involvement		
Lunch 12:00-13:00			



The explorative workshop on the conservation and development of Paramaribo's inner-city was conducted in March 2024. It defined the capacities needed to revitalize Paramaribo's World Heritage Site as listed in 2002. It distinguished between cognitive knowledge, practical skills and strategic exchange. The required capacities can be activated by means of the loan from the Inter-American Development Bank as granted to Suriname.

The workshop was commissioned by the Paramaribo Urban Rehabilitation Program. The workshop was executed by the Cultural Heritage Agency of the Netherlands (Ministry of Education, Culture and Science) in collaboration with the Institute for Housing and Urban Development Studies (Erasmus University of Rotterdam) and Stadsherstel Amsterdam.