



United Nations  
Educational, Scientific and  
Cultural Organization



Intangible  
Cultural  
Heritage

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## Progress Report

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<b>Project Title</b>	Strengthening the capacities of Suriname and Dutch Caribbean islands to implement the Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage
<b>Target Country</b>	Suriname and the Dutch Caribbean islands of Aruba, Bonaire, Curaçao, Saba, Sint Eustatius and Sint Maarten
<b>UNESCO Budget code</b>	199GLO4000.10
<b>Funding source</b>	Intangible Cultural Heritage Fund (earmarked contribution from the Kingdom of the Netherlands)
<b>Total Budget approved</b>	US\$418,542.00 (including 10% of programme support costs)
<b>Reporting Period</b>	November 2014 – October 2015
<b>Executing Agency</b>	UNESCO
<b>Implementing partners</b>	National focal institutions for intangible cultural heritage in the respective territories and the Netherlands National Commission for UNESCO
<b>Project starting date</b>	May 2014
<b>Project completion date</b>	July 2016
<b>Responsible Sector</b>	Culture
<b>Name of Persons completing Report</b>	Andrea Richards, Project Coordinator, UNESCO Kingston Cluster Office for the Caribbean Rita Mae Hyde, Assistant Programme Specialist, Intangible Cultural Heritage Section

## 1. SUMMARY AND BACKGROUND

Through an earmarked contribution of the Kingdom of the Netherlands to the Intangible Cultural Heritage Fund, a two-year project was developed to build national capacities in Aruba, Bonaire, Curaçao, Saba, St. Eustatius, St. Maarten and Suriname, to ensure the effective implementation of the 2003 Convention and the safeguarding of the intangible cultural heritage (ICH) in these territories.

In accordance with **Decision 9.COM 7**, an additional amount was allocated to reinforce the capacity-building aims of the project through the development of new activities which would further strengthen the implementation of the Convention in these territories. In order to integrate these new activities, the existing project was extended by three months, now terminating in July 2016, which would allow for the timely implementation of all activities, as well as the closure of the project and subsequent final reporting.

The project was developed in keeping with the Convention's global capacity-building programme, while factoring the specific cultural context of each territory. It was also developed in line with the needs and issues identified during the 2013 meeting on ICH in Aruba, involving Aruba, Bonaire, Curaçao, Saba, St Eustatius and St Maarten, and which brought to the fore the need to strengthen the capacities on each island to document and safeguard its ICH, undertake national consultations to involve all stakeholders, particularly the youth, and to build awareness regarding the Convention. A primary objective was identifying the means for cooperation with partners throughout the Dutch Caribbean, the Caribbean sub-region and the Netherlands.

*Activities to date have included:*

1. National consultations for Bonaire, Curaçao, Saba, Sint Eustatius, Sint Maarten and Suriname;
2. Two joint island training on the implementation of the 2003 Convention at the national level (IMP) and community-based inventorying (INV) of ICH;
3. Field inventory exercises in Bonaire, Curaçao, Saba, Sint Eustatius and Sint Maarten;
4. National training on the implementation of the Convention in Suriname;
5. Field inventory exercise for Aruba (to follow);

*In keeping with the additional allocation received, new activities were developed to reinforce existing project activities. These include:*

6. National workshop on community-based inventorying of ICH and a possible field inventory exercise for Suriname;
7. Joint workshop on Safeguarding ICH and developing applicable initiatives and strategies for the Dutch Caribbean islands.

## II. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION FOR THE PERIOD UNDER REVIEW

### ***Activities undertaken***

The period under review focussed on the successful implementation of four activity types: (1) *National consultations*: Bonaire, Saba, St Eustatius and Suriname, (2) *Workshop on Community-based inventorying of ICH*: Joint Dutch Caribbean islands; (3) *Workshop on the Implementation of the 2003 Convention at the National Level*: Suriname and; (4) *INV Field exercises*: Bonaire, Curaçao, Saba, Sint Maarten, and Sint Eustatius.

Curaçao is presently working on concluding its field exercise and Aruba will soon start its exercise. Discussions also commenced with Suriname regarding the date for the next national training on inventory, as well as with all island territories regarding the safeguarding training to be undertaken in 2016.

*1. National consultations: Bonaire, Saba, St Eustatius (BES islands, January 2015) and Suriname (July 2015)*

The consultations in the BES islands proved to be a starting point for the further development of the institutional framework and policy development for ICH, and also resulting in an increased awareness of the 2003 Convention and its capacity-building programme. Approximately 70 persons participated in the BES islands, representing ICH practitioners, community groups, NGOs and governmental organisations. There were slightly more women than men at all consultations in the BES islands, however the youth demographic was under-represented (only two of the seventy persons in total were under the age of 25). Notwithstanding, several organizations actively involved in youth work were represented. Minority communities were also slightly under-represented (although invited).

As indicated, the consultations were the starting point for the implementation of the Convention, and so it proved too early in the implementation process to clearly identify the roles of the various stakeholders. This is partly due to the specific circumstances of the special municipalities. As administrative entities within the Kingdom, the islands fall under the responsibility of the Netherlands National Commission for UNESCO and each island was to have (local) Government appointed UNESCO Focal Point. Parallel to this process of appointment, the capacity building project, and in particular, the organization of the consultations, would contribute to the formation of a structure for the implementation of the Convention consisting of the ICH Committees. These Committees are comprised of about four or five people and are in most cases officially recognized by the local government. These committees are critical to the continuity and the sustainability of the project. All participants of the training in St. Maarten and Curaçao are part of the ICH Committees and were instrumental in the organization of these national consultations.

Overall, the consultations resulted in new connections and enhanced coordination and cohesion. Coming together and speaking about ICH was a new experience for most of the participants, which they regarded as very positive. Participants also requested a follow-up to the national consultations. The ICH Committees on the BES islands were therefore required to organize follow up meetings in which the role of the relevant stakeholders in the implementation of the Convention would be discussed.

All three consultations were opened by key government officials: Commissioner for Culture, Mr Carlyle Tearr (St Eustatius), Governor Johnathan Johnson (Saba), and Commissioner for Culture, Ms Jona Chirino-Felida (Bonaire). The Programme Specialist for Culture at the UNESCO Kingston Cluster Office for the Caribbean was also present for all three consultations.

*In Suriname*, and as part of the training activity on the implementation of the 2003 Convention, a one-day consultation was organized with stakeholders to discuss the ICH of Suriname and its contribution to sustainable development, among other topics. The consultation (and training workshop) was held at the Residence Inn, Paramaribo. During the national consultation, participants were invited to discuss and share thoughts on what could be identified as the ICH of Suriname, who had responsibility for what, benefits of ratifying the Convention, as well as how ICH could contribute to sustainable development in Suriname. There were approximately 20 participants representing NGOs involved in the documentation and safeguarding of ICH, as well as Government entities involved in the development of policy. Representatives were also present

from some of the major cultural and ethnic groups (Javanese, Hindustani, Afro-Surinamese, Amerindian and Maroon) in the country. The consultation was led by Mr Johan Roozer, Policy Advisor in the Directorate of Culture and Ms Anuradha Kamtasing, Secretary-General of the National Commission for UNESCO, and was opened and attended by the Director of Culture, Mr Stanley Sidoel and the Permanent Delegate of Suriname to UNESCO, Mr Roy Smits. Approximately 23 persons participated in the national consultation.

## 2. *Joint Training on Community-based Inventorying of ICH (Curaçao, 22-28 February 2015)*

This activity was coordinated with the support of the Curaçao National Commission for UNESCO and other national authorities such as the National Archaeological Anthropological Memory Museum (NAAMM). Approximately 24 participants from all 6 Dutch islands participated, representing Government ministries and agencies, NGOs, community representatives and cultural experts and practitioners. Participants benefited from theoretical training in inventorying ICH, and also from field trips which provided practical experiences in interviewing ICH practitioners (Kachu, Tambu and traditional Curaçao lifestyle). This activity would provide participants with the necessary skills and techniques to undertake field inventorying exercises in their respective territories, as well as the principles to be considered for the effective safeguarding of elements and the involvement of local communities in the ICH inventorying process. Training was delivered by three UNESCO trained facilitators, and covered the necessity and importance of community-based inventorying and ethical considerations among other important topics.

## 3. *Workshop on the Implementation of the 2003 Convention at the National Level (Suriname, 27 – 31 July 2015)*

As previously indicated, as part of this training, a one day consultation was organized with stakeholders to discuss the ICH of Suriname and its contribution to sustainable development, among other topics. There were approximately 20 participants representing NGOs involved in the documentation and safeguarding of ICH, as well as Government entities involved in the development of policy. Representatives were present from some of the major cultural and ethnic groups (Javanese, Hindustani, Afro Surinamese, Amerindian and Maroon) in the country. Training was delivered by two UNESCO trained facilitators, and covered key concepts and mechanisms of the Convention, tailored to the specific needs of Suriname.

A field activity was undertaken to the *Saya Budaya* (Javanese Cultural Centre), in order to expose participants to Javanese *pasar malam* (grand market), organized in connection with the commemoration of 125 years of Javanese immigration to Suriname. At this activity, participants were able to observe various ICH elements of the Surinamese Javanese community (dancing, storytelling), and numerous school children were also in attendance. In a post activity interview session, it was revealed that one of the story tellers had recently been sent to Indonesia (sponsored by the Indonesian Embassy in Suriname) to receive training in the *wayang* (ancient shadow puppet theatre), as Suriname currently has only one practitioner who is in his seventies. The occasion of the field excursion to *Saya Budaya* also resulted in an observance on the use of the *pinti* drum by a *Juka* maroon representative and the *awasa* dance for purity done by Maroon women. Night-time activities focused on observing the *jaran kepang*, a traditional Javanese dance performed by a group of horsemen who are possessed by the spirit of the horse during the ritual.

#### *4. Field Exercises in Community-based inventorying (Dutch Caribbean islands)*

Field exercises were organized based on the joint island training on inventory in Curaçao, and the two Caribbean trainers were also available to provide support and guidance as needed. Field exercises were foreseen to be 5 days in duration; however, some islands undertook their activity on weekends and over a longer period due to the limited availability of human resources.

##### *Aruba*

Following information received that the NGO (*Fundacion Herencia Cultural Immaterial*) with responsibility for implementing the Convention, had ceased to exist, resulting in Aruba being the only island that has not yet commenced its field exercise. Discussions are presently ongoing with the National Commission to work with a youth performing arts group for training and inventorying of a practice.

##### *Bonaire*

This activity took place in May and June 2015 with a total of 22 participants (14 female and 8 male). The exercise was organised by the Bonairean UNESCO group in collaboration with the NGO *Fundashon Historiko Kultural di Boneiru* (FuHiKuBO). Additional expertise was delivered by Mr Boi Antoin (member of the Bonairean UNESCO group and ICH Committee and had attended previous workshops on IMP and CBI), an expert on the documentation of Bonaire's oral history, and Rose Mary Allen, an anthropologist from Curaçao.

The field exercise consisted of two parts, focused on updating all the participants regarding activities that had taken place since the national consultation (January 2015) and the inventory training in Curaçao (February 2015), and the background and purpose for the field exercise. It also provided the opportunity to gather input from a larger group of stakeholders about ICH elements that would be suitable to focus on in the field exercise. The second part of the field exercise consisted of the actual training in community-based inventorying. Through this combination of methodology and practical experience, the participants were first trained by interviewing each other. After a detailed evaluation of the material, the participants were able to put their new skills into practice through the interviewing of ICH practitioners. The results were presented in a thirty minute film at the final meeting of the field exercise, to which the participants of the information meeting were invited as well.

##### *Curaçao*

At the time of this report, Curaçao is currently completing its field exercise with the selected elements of *Kachu and Playing the Benta*.

##### *Saba*

The field exercise in Saba started with a meeting to inform all practitioners that attended the consultation in January about the inventory training in Curaçao, and the organisation of the field exercise. Additionally, participants identified different forms of ICH to focus on in the field exercise, among which the Maypole dance, the preparation of traditional dishes within families and ICH related to agriculture and the production of food were highlighted. In the end, the Maypole dance was considered to be the most suitable since it is well known and has not been documented so far and had few practitioners remaining.

Participants (7 female and 3 male) were trained to complete the UNESCO sample framework, and a short documentary was produced about the Maypole dance that focussed on the inventorying process. Practitioners were also trained in the various methodologies from the inventory workshop and in the use of the audio-visual equipment.

### *Sint Eustatius*

The ICH Committee decided to focus its field exercise on Sint Eustatius string band music due to its important role in social life and the urgency to safeguard the related knowledge and skills as practitioners were getting older. Community members involved were identified applying the theoretical knowledge concerning community engagement, involving active practitioners, formerly active senior practitioners and people who identify with band music but aren't active practitioners. The key persons from within the string band music community were personally approached by the ICH Committee to ask for their willingness to participate and their consent to be interviewed and provide information about Statian string band music, which was received with enthusiasm.

Before the interviews commenced, the existing sources of information about string band music were identified at the various levels. It was revealed that existing documentation about Statia string band music was limited, which confirmed the need for the interviews. There was great effort to involve youth in the field exercise, with two participants coming from the Simon Doncker Club, the youth organization of the museum. The involvement of this youth organization also provided a basis for future involvement in the inventorying of ICH. To involve more youth outside the cultural field, the ICH Committee organized a specific activity for youth focused on the transfer of knowledge and skills related to playing string band music and the manufacturing of the instruments. The footage of the field exercise will be used to produce a documentary on the *Killi Killi* band music to further raise awareness.

### *Sint Maarten*

Sint Maarten focussed its field exercise on their national dance, the *Ponum* dance which dates to the 19<sup>th</sup> century. This element was chosen because only a few practitioners and or performers are directly involved in the enactment or practice of the element. There were also recognizable threats to its continued enactment and transmission, hence its safeguarding was considered extremely important. From this field exercise, Sint Maarten has also decided to pursue a nomination of this element to the Urgent Safeguarding List.

Two training sessions were held with youth from various youth organizations and discussions were held on the purpose of the inventorying exercise. A total of 17 youth (8 male and 9 female) were trained in the inventorying activity, and worked along with the ICH Committee and 9 practitioners.

### ***Outputs/deliverables generated***

Capacity-building activities to date have continued to build a solid framework for dialogue between participants and countries. Participants taking part in the training workshops are representatives from NGOs involved in the documentation, promotion and safeguarding of ICH, as well as those responsible for policy development and implementation. In some cases, it was not possible to have a youth representative, and so those who work with youth on ICH related activities participated as youth representatives.

National consultations (Bonaire, Saba and Sint Eustatius) provided a broader platform for outreach, which in some cases resulted in fruitful dialogue and generated interest in the project. This was continued in the meetings held in each country prior to starting the field exercises. In countries such as Bonaire, Curaçao and Sint Maarten, this outreach has continued, separate from established project activities. Outputs according to the project document are grouped as follows:

1. *Process of identifying ICH started:*

This process is ongoing, however there are presently no official inventories in the 6 islands or Suriname.

Starting from national consultations, most islands have commenced the process of identifying their ICH and creating preliminary lists where possible. This activity continued to the recent field exercises, where discussions were again held about ICH, in preparation for a decision regarding the element to focus on for the purpose of inventorying.

Bonaire, for example, while deciding which element (s) to document, decided to also undertake an inventory of what existed on the various ICH elements in its own archives.

Aruba commenced the compilation of a list, however this process has been interrupted at the present moment.

Countries such as Curaçao and St Maarten had completed preliminary lists from their national consultations and are now undertaking a process of refining said list through ongoing consultations with community groups and organizations.

The Dutch Centre for Intangible Heritage (VIE) has indicated that it will also meet with each island regarding its ICH List (national inventory) for further incorporation into the Kingdom inventory, and so the mechanisms for this incorporation are to be discussed with each island, factoring the unique context that exists for each island.

Suriname has not yet ratified the 2003 Convention, and no formal identification of an ICH inventory has commenced, however work continues with some ICH elements through the work of the Department of Cultural Studies (Directorate of Culture). The importance of identifying this ICH was highlighted and recognized at the recent training on the implementation of the Convention at the national level.

To date Capacity-building activities have continued to provide guidance on actively involving local communities in a more meaningful way, and it is expected that this will continue to promote the central role of communities concerning the identification and safeguarding of their ICH.

2. *Local entities strengthening their capacities to effectively safeguard ICH present on each island:*

This process is ongoing. From the national consultations and the joint trainings, participants were provided with information and guidelines to determine what would be required on the part of each territory to safeguard its ICH. The field exercise in particular has resulted in more persons being trained on the requirements for the implementation of the Convention, specifically in inventorying their ICH and its importance for safeguarding. In the case of Sint Maarten, a training programme has been started which targets the youth and communities and has already started to document other elements outside of that selected for the field exercise.

The various capacity-building activities to date have resulted somewhat in each country undertaking a retrospective analysis of the adequacy of their policies and institutional framework for the safeguarding of their ICH. The ongoing implementation of the project in particular has highlighted areas where countries have specific challenges. ICH Committees (or UNESCO Group in the case of Bonaire) have been established and functioning in all islands, however most islands continue to have challenges of varying degrees often related to allocated or available resources.

In Suriname, various community groups and the Department of Cultural Studies (responsibility for ICH) were represented at the first national workshop, which resulted in greater awareness regarding the aims and objectives of the 2003 Convention, and provided information on the mechanisms for safeguarding ICH. It was recognized that although some activities were taking place at the national level to document ICH, it was not with the expressed objective to safeguard what was in need of safeguarding. It is however important to note that work is being undertaken to build awareness of the importance of the intangible cultural heritage of Suriname.

3. *Tailored safeguarding measures identified, as well as a strategy – including financial planning - to allow the long term implementation of a safeguarding policy:*

During the inventory training and the various field exercises, participants from each island were made more aware of safeguarding measures that would need to be implemented, through the inventorying process. Participants were also provided with information through case studies at the various training workshops that resulted in lengthy discussions and new ideas. As beneficiary countries become more aware of the benefits and importance of safeguarding, it is expected that the appropriate financial planning will follow. As expressed by participants, there is insufficient funding for the implementation of the Convention in the various territories.

It is expected that the upcoming capacity-building activity on Safeguarding will assist beneficiary countries to develop practical safeguarding measures (particularly those not requiring significant funding) and a long term strategy.

Suriname, although yet to ratify the Convention, has been undertaking various initiatives to bring greater awareness to its ICH, these activities however are not part of a long term policy or strategy to safeguard ICH.

4. *Cooperation to implement the Convention in the Kingdom of the Netherlands has been strengthened*

There continues to be improved cooperation between islands through a sharing of technical experiences and know-how and also in the challenges facing each island, and some islands have offered policy and documentation support to others. Encouraging greater cooperation was a major recommendation from the joint inventory training where participants developed 'The Willemstad Declaration of Intent,' a sub-regional strategy for the improved implementation of the Convention between islands, through the coordination of an inter-island mechanism for cooperation. The declaration lays the foundation to examine the commonalities and differences with respect to inventorying, creation of educational materials, teaching methods, and safeguarding strategies. It was determined that this was a critical component for building the safeguarding capacities of the islands.

5. *Synergies have been found among the islands and the Netherlands in Europe to allow a more efficient and sustainable safeguarding of the intangible heritage present in the Kingdom.*

This area is still in progress, however, the important steps taken in the development of a sub-regional strategy for the implementation of the Convention demonstrates the increased level of awareness regarding the Convention and the need for synergies to be developed between all islands and partners.

Although representatives from the VIE and the Netherlands National Commission were at both joint training, there continues to be challenges regarding the relationships that need to be forged, particularly as it relates to support for the implementation (in the case of Bonaire, Saba and St Eustatius) of the Convention and how the creation of national inventories will be addressed within the framework of a Kingdom-wide inventory. This was also a highlight of communication sent by participants to the Dutch Minister of Education, Culture and Science regarding proposals for the implementation of the Convention in the Dutch islands.

From the two joint training, participants discussed similarities with ICH, ways of possibly supporting their respective safeguarding efforts, as well as the possibility to undertake joint nominations in this regard. There still remain, however, matters to be clarified regarding national inventories and the submission of nominations, which could be addressed through a meeting of all related parties in the Netherlands and the islands.

6. *A basis has been set to strengthen regional Caribbean cooperation in the field of safeguarding intangible cultural heritage, and in identifying cultural resources that contribute to the region's sustainable development.*

The various capacity-building training resulted in the increased knowledge of participants on the Convention's basic concepts and mechanisms and a continuance in the sharing of experiences regarding the implementation of the Convention and its customization. Discussions have continued on shared ICH, how joint nominations could be pursued, and examples of safeguarding practices from other Caribbean countries that could be adapted. Participants were very interested to hear of case studies and examples from the region while examining similarities and differences and what could be adapted for their specific context. Curaçao, for example, will organize a Caribbean-wide regional activity for *Tambu* practitioners, which will also include a component on safeguarding of this element. Since many ICH of the Caribbean sub-region is derived from a shared heritage, there exists many opportunities for cooperation.

### **III. PROGRESS TOWARDS RESULTS**

Although facing some challenges, the project is making good progress towards the attainment of expected results. Countries are better informed about the Convention, and are now more capable of adapting it to their own national contexts. There is also greater awareness regarding the importance of inventorying ICH and in involving as many persons as possible from the communities, particularly youth. The process has therefore commenced for the strengthening of national capacities in all countries. However, ensuring a strengthened institutional framework remains a challenge for the majority of countries, as well as the availability of resources, particularly human resources.

The successful achievement of project results is dependent on the continued strengthening of the various institutional frameworks in place. Some islands have culture departments that have begun to incorporate various policies related to safeguarding heritage in general and have been participating in project activities to date. Other islands are presently at the level of an ICH Committee, and it is planned under this project to continue working closely with these committees and their national authorities in order to ensure that a more permanent system and supporting framework is in place. It is however a challenge when these Committees are sometimes unable to commit to the requirements for the implementation of the project due to their own professional commitments in areas not related to ICH.



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### Summary Table

<p><b>Overall goal of the project:</b> National capacities of Suriname and Dutch Caribbean islands strengthened for the effective safeguarding of intangible cultural heritage</p>	<p><b>Overall assessment:</b> The national capacities of the Dutch Islands and Suriname continue to be strengthened through a greater awareness of the 2003 Convention and the requirements for its successful implementation and the safeguarding of ICH.</p>			
Expected Results	Performance Indicators (PI) and associated Target (T)/baselines (b)		Achievement(s)	Outputs/deliverables contributing to expected results
	Programmed	Attained		
<p><b>Title of Expected Result N° 1</b> States ratify the Convention and integrate its principles into cultural and other policies and</p>	<p><b>PI:</b> Number of countries benefitting from assistance for</p>	<p>yes</p>	<p>Curaçao is presently making progress towards the co-ratification of the Convention with the Netherlands, joining St Maarten and Aruba which have already done so. Suriname is presently taking steps towards ratification. Activities to</p>	<p><b>Output/deliverable 1:</b> Training and/or tailored capacity-building services on ratification delivered to beneficiary countries (notably officials from culture and other ministries, experts in legal affairs and other stakeholders)</p>

legislation, applying a gender-responsive approach	<p>ratification <b>T/b:</b> <b>3 countries/0</b> at least one country and three territories/municipalities</p>		<p>date in the Dutch islands and Suriname have assisted participants, particularly those representing institutions involved in the development and implementation of policies, in achieving a better understanding regarding the integration of the principles of the Convention in policies and legislation related to culture.</p> <p><u>In total 6 territories/municipalities benefited from this.</u></p>
	<p><b>PI:</b> Number of persons (from ministries, institutes, NGOs, universities, ICH committees) trained on ratification and basics of policy requirements <b>T/b:</b> at least 20 persons trained</p>	yes	<p>45 (56% female)</p>

	overall, 40% women			
<p><b>Title of Expected Result N° 2</b></p> <p>Beneficiary countries/territories establish the institutional infrastructure required for the effective safeguarding of intangible cultural heritage</p>	<p><b>PI:</b></p> <p>Number of countries/territories with adequate institutional infrastructure (dedicated departments, committees, strategies or action plans, etc.)</p> <p><b>T/b:</b></p> <p>at least one country and four territories/municipalities</p>	<p>(yes) partial attainment and in progress</p>	<p>6 territories/municipalities have reported dedicated ICH Committees; however, the permanence of two of these is to be followed up on. Suriname has not established such a committee as yet, having only recently benefited from relevant training. 3 countries have reported the integration of ICH related programmes by their relevant Culture Departments. While all countries are aware of the institutional infrastructure required, for some it remains a challenge for this to be established.</p>	<p><b>Output/deliverable 2:</b></p> <p>Advisory support provided to put in place adequate institutional infrastructure (e.g. dedicated departments, committees, strategies or action plans, etc.) tailored to specific needs of safeguarding and applying a gender-responsive approach</p>
<p><b>Title of Expected Result N° 3</b></p> <p>Beneficiary countries/territories</p>	<p><b>PI:</b></p> <p>Number of cultural officers,</p>	<p>Yes/partial attainment</p>	<p>Through national consultations in six territories, approximately 139 persons representing government entities, civil society, and individual practitioners have benefited from</p>	<p><b>Output/deliverable 3.1:</b></p> <p>Training delivered on theoretical and practical aspects of community-based inventoring, applying a gender-responsive approach</p>

<p>utilize the strengthened institutional and human resources, both female and male, from government, civil society and communities, for the effective safeguarding of intangible cultural heritage</p>	<p>community representatives and NGO members trained</p> <p><b>T/b:</b></p> <p>at least 15 from each country /territory/municipality</p>		<p>increased awareness of the Convention and the identification and safeguarding of ICH. Through capacity-building activities on Community-based inventorying (INV) of ICH, training was provided to 74 persons in five territories.</p>	
	<p><b>PI:</b></p> <p>Percentage of UNESCO-trained female actors who contribute to national decision-making processes</p> <p><b>T/b:</b></p> <p>at least 20% of persons trained</p>		<p>10 female participants to date representing 22%</p>	<p><b>Output/deliverable 3.2:</b></p> <p>Training delivered on community-led safeguarding in line with the principles of the 2003 Convention</p>



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#### IV. SUSTAINABILITY

As the project has progressed beyond its first year, it has become evident that the sustainability of the project in some countries will be impacted by the limited resources (human and financial) and the lack of a suitable and sustainable institutional framework. This is particularly the case in the islands of Aruba, Bonaire, Saba and St Eustatius. Suriname has not yet ratified the Convention (currently undergoing its internal procedures to do so), however there exists a framework through the Department of Cultural Studies to ensure the sustainability of the project. This was further highlighted by the participants at the national training which resulted in the document 'Considerations for the Implementation of the 2003 Convention in Suriname,' which was submitted to the Ministry responsible for the eventual implementation of the Convention.

All territories have discussed the requirements at the national level, which have been communicated by the participants to the relevant Island (local) governments (Bonaire, Saba and St Eustatius) and Ministries (the Netherlands, Curacao, Aruba, St Maarten and Suriname).

Specific country monitoring has been implemented which considers the unique circumstances of each island, and to individually discuss with each island the challenges being encountered and practical solutions discussed to ascertain what will work at the national level for each territory. These discussions were undertaken with participants from the recent training who comprise the various ICH Committees in each country. There are however challenges in following up with Saba and St Eustatius (due to limited responses), and Aruba continues to have institutional challenges.

There are however positive outcomes coming from the recent field exercises, which will impact the sustainability of the project greatly. In St Eustatius for example, although the institutional framework is limited, in the recent field exercise, youth were interested in the idea of inventorying their heritage. This is promising for the country, but with the absence of the framework to support this, challenges will seem insurmountable. At the February 2015 joint training on Community-based inventorying, participants from the various islands drafted two proposals related to the Implementation of the 2003 Convention in the sub-region. The first was the sub-regional strategy or 'Willemstad Declaration of Intent' which is dependent on the second document 'Proposals for Consideration by the Dutch Minister for Education, Science and Culture for the Implementation of the 2003 Convention in the Dutch Caribbean.' These documents, along with the 'Considerations for the Implementation of the 2003 Convention in Suriname,' signal the intent and seriousness of these countries in ensuring the sustainability of the project and the improved implementation of the Convention in these territories.

## V. WORKPLAN

The work plan below represents project activities from November 2015 to the closure of the project in July 2016. The project is presently on track with all previously forecasted activities taking place as planned or only slightly delayed.

Activity	Nov'15	Dec'15	Jan'16	Feb'16	Mar'16	Apr'16	May'16	Jun'16	Jul'16
Field Exercise: Curacao									
Field Exercise: Aruba									
CBI Training (Suriname)									
Joint SAFE Training									
Field Exercise: (Suriname)									
Final reporting and closure of Project									

## VI. VISIBILITY

Information sharing has been a key feature for the visibility of this project. All countries are encouraged to organize media sessions, and all activities have been featured prominently in the print media, as well as the websites of the UNESCO Kingston Office, the Intangible Cultural Heritage Section and the websites of the various National Commissions.

Prior to the commencement of the training on Community-based inventorying (INV), the workshop was covered extensively in the Curaçao print media (see Annex 2). A 30-40 minute radio interview was also done by the Curaçao National Commission, Project Coordinator and one trainer, which largely focused on the challenges of safeguarding intangible heritage in the global economy, and identity in light of national discussions taking place on each island in response to an increase in migrant communities and the inclusion of 'their' heritage under 'the national heritage' of that country.

In all media related activities (particularly the print media) for the project, the donor has been mentioned specifically as being the source of funding for the project. The Dutch Institute for Popular Culture, the donor's focal point for ICH Convention in the Netherlands also participated in the first and second joint island training.

## VII. CHALLENGES, LESSONS LEARNT AND MODIFICATIONS TO THE PROJECT THAT NEED THE DONOR'S ATTENTION (AND APPROVAL)

The project continues to be implemented in some territories without significant challenges, however the overarching challenge remains the lack of institutional framework and human and financial resources to support the capacity-building objectives of the project. So while it is evident that persons are benefitting from capacity-building activities, very often the framework does not support the objectives for the implementation of the Convention at the national level.

In *Aruba* for example, the NGO that had responsibility for assuring many of the requirements for the implementation of the Convention, has ceased to operate and has returned their functions to the Government. In order to ensure that the field exercise is completed, attempts are now being made to work with the National Commission and a suitable youth or performing arts group. This is still a challenge as the National Commission does not have sufficient capacities at the current moment.

In the *BES islands*, ICH Committees have been appointed (in the case of Bonaire, a government decree establishing a UNESCO Working Group), however these Committees are facing the challenge where their members are wearing 'multiple hats' and with the already limited resources, the issue becomes more compounded. Within the Island Government in the BES islands, there exists a Commissioner for Culture, however resources remain limited, particularly as it has been highlighted that there is insufficient budget for the implementation of ICH related activities.

For the successful implementation of the Convention in these territories, the institutional, human and financial needs must be addressed in order to sustain the capacity-building objectives of the project for the 2003 Convention.

The project continues to search for practical solutions to monitor and solve issues as they present themselves, and to utilize the sub-regional camaraderie that has been enhanced as a result of the project. The islands continue to wait for a response regarding their 'Proposals for the Implementation of the 2003 Convention' submitted to the Dutch Minister of Education, Culture and Science 4 June 2015, as well as clarification from the VIE regarding how island inventories will be addressed, in addition to nominations.

No modifications are foreseen, however much depends on the response received by the islands regarding their proposals and how the existing frameworks will be adjusted.

In the case of Suriname, the project awaits a decision on the date for the training activity on community-based inventorying.

## VIII. ANNEXES

### Annex 1: Photos



Figure 1: Group photograph, inventory workshop, Curaçao



Figure 2: Documenting a *benta* musician as part of training activities, inventory workshop, Curaçao



**Figure 3:** *Kachu* (cow horn) players demonstrating how horn is used for a variety of social events and settings, inventory workshop



**Figure 4:** Participants learning to play Tamabu drums from a young practitioner (Museo di Tamabu Shon Cola, inventory workshop)



**Figure 5:** Member of Simon Doncker Youth Club interviewing a string band practitioner as part of the inventory field exercise in St Eustatius



**Figure 6:** Participants utilising various documenting skills in interviewing practitioners, inventory workshop



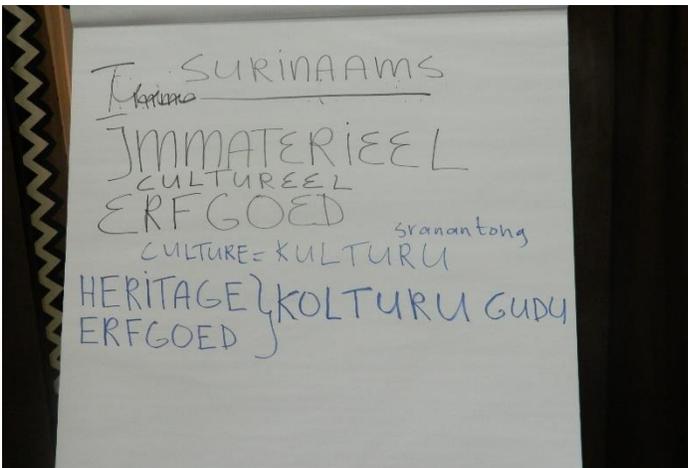
**Figure 7:** Participants interviewing practitioners, inventory workshop



**Figure 8:** Traditional Tambu practitioner demonstrating 'drumming for rain' (*Museo di Tamabu Shon Cola*)



**Figure 9:** Workshop on the Implementation of the 2003 Convention (Suriname, July 2015)



**Figure 10:** Participants translate ICH into their languages, implementation workshop, Suriname



**Figure 11:** Workshop on the Implementation of the 2003 Convention, Suriname



**Figure 12:** Participants learning the awasa dance of purity done by female Maroons, Suriname

Annex 2: Media articles

**CURAÇAO**



AMIGOE

## Training in inventarisatie levend cultureel erfgoed

**WILLEMSTAD** — In aanwezigheid van gouverneur Lucille George-Wout werd gisteren de training 'Inventarisatie voor behoud van het levend cultureel erfgoed' gestart die verzorgd wordt door Unesco, de cultuur- en onderwijssectie van de Verenigde Naties.

Het is de tweede training in dit kader die door experts verzorgd wordt voor vertegenwoordigers vanuit de overheid en niet-gouvernementele-organisaties (ngo's) van Curaçao, Aruba, Bonaire, Saba, St. Eustatius en St. Maarten en gericht is op de inventarisatie van het cultureel erfgoed. De eerste training vond plaats in september vorig jaar en was op St. Maarten. Deze trainingen vloeien voort uit het convenant dat destijds is gesloten voor behoud van het levende culturele erfgoed. Het voornaamste doel is om te werken aan een model dat aangeeft hoe het erfgoed geïnventariseerd dient te worden. De focus ligt op de deelname van mensen uit de samenle-



Photo: Ken Wong

ving in de identificering en definiëring van het erfgoed, het verzamelen van data, organisaties en beleid. Het is de basis voor een veldexpeditie van vijf dagen op elk van de zes eilanden. Deze training wordt georganiseerd door het Unesco Kingston Cluster Office voor het Caribisch gebied en de Nationale Commissie van Unesco op Curaçao, in samenwerking met alle betrokken partners.

Ze maken deel uit van het project dat gericht is op het bundelen van de krachten om zo het levend cultureel erfgoed te behouden en versterken op de Caribische eilanden van het Koninkrijk



en in Suriname. Dit project wordt gefinancierd door de regering in Nederland, die het geld beschikbaar heeft

gesteld via het World Heritage Centre van Unesco en wordt de komende twee jaar uitgevoerd.

ngen'

**CURAÇAO**

AMIGOE

## Unesco-programma voor voormalige Antillen Leren behouden wat cultureel verbonden is

**WILLEMSTAD** — Zo'n 32 mensen afkomstig van eilanden van de voormalige Nederlandse Antillen hebben deze week meegedraaid in een speciaal programma van Unesco. Het gaat erom informatie en kennis uit te wisselen met betrekking tot het behouden van cultureel erfgoed. Het programma valt onder de doelstellingen van Unesco en wordt uitgevoerd door de Nationale Unesco Commissie Curaçao (NUC). Eerder werd een soortgelijk programma op Aruba gedraaid.

De delegatie die deze week op Curaçao vertoeft, is samengesteld uit mensen die de eilanden van de voormalige Antillen vertegenwoordigen. Het is de bedoeling om samen een leerprogramma te draaien waarbij het inventariseren van erfgoed, zoals dat wordt gezien door de gemeenschap zelf, centraal staat. Een en ander in het kader van het beschermen van het cultureel erfgoed op alle zes de eilanden van de voormalige Antillen. Een cultureel erfgoed dat ondanks de gescheiden staatkundige structuur nog altijd onlosmakelijk met elkaar verbonden is. Leren van elkaar, informatie uitwisselen en ontdekken hoe er vanuit de gemeenschap zelf gekeken wordt naar wat nou eigenlijk de moeite van het behouden waard is. Niet alleen gebaseerd op de geschiedkundige waarde van de dingen, maar ook de emotioneel culturele waarde ervan leren wegen en er vooral naar luisteren. De delegatie heeft inmiddels verschillende trainingen en workshops achter de rug. Het belang van een inventarisatie van wat cultureel erfgoed is, kwam daarin uit-

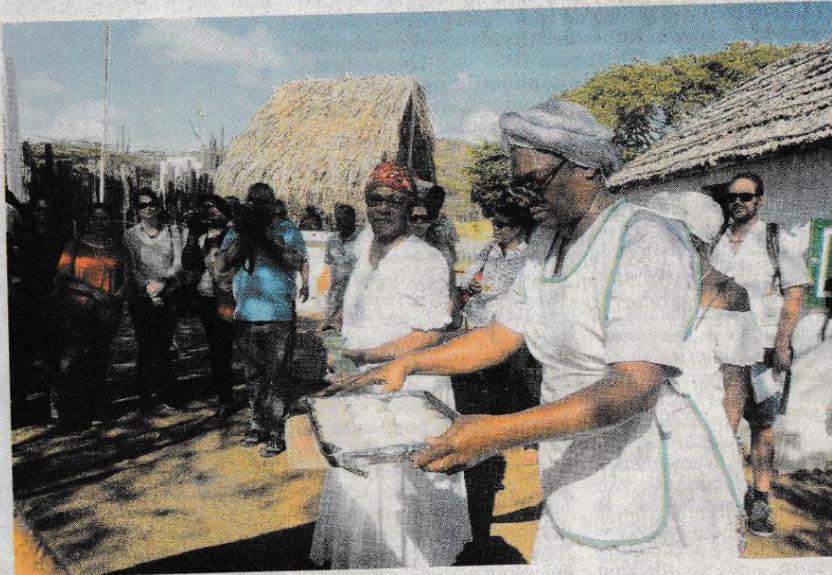
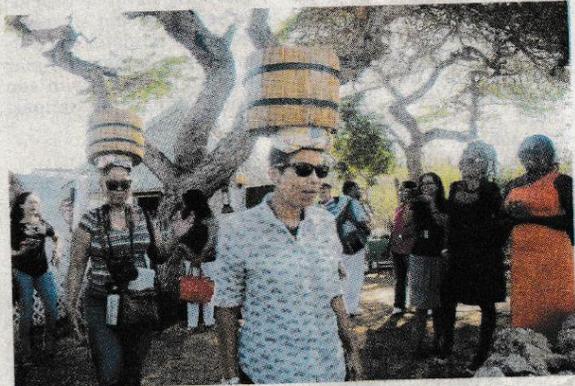


Foto: Ken Wong

*De delegatie trok onder meer naar het Tula Museum en naar Kas di Pal'i Maishi.*

eerst moet er ook gekeken worden naar hoe je identificeert wat behouden zou moeten blijven. Insteek en cruciale factor daarbij is wat mensen er in hun land zelf van vinden. Vervolgens kamen technieken aan bod. Hoe doe je dat? Hoe stel je vast wat cultureel erfgoed is en hoe leg je het vast? Ervaringen vanuit de regio werden met elkaar gedeeld. Ook werden er raamwerken geformuleerd waarbinnen zo'n inventarisatie zou kunnen plaatsvinden. Een belangrijke plaats was ingeruimd voor interviewtechnieken waarbij de inventarisatie gebeurd aan de hand van wat mensen weten of nog weten. Een fieldtrip mocht uiteraard in een dergelijk trainingsprogramma niet ontbreken. De delegatie trok naar het Tula Museum en naar het Kas di Pal'i Maishi. Ook het museum van Tamabu Shon Cola stond op het programma. Experts uit



Djaluna 23 Febrüari 2015

extra

11

...Minister Irene Dick: Mester kuida Papiamentu...

# SI NO ALIMENTA HERENSIA KULTURAL E TA BAI PERDI

WILLEMSTAD.- Minister Irene Dick enkargá ku Enseñansa i Kultura a habri e reunion di Unesco ku a trata herensia kultural intangibel djadumingu mainta. Na e okashon aki e minister a mustra e importansia pa alimentá herensia kultural sino e ta bai pèrdi. Meskos ta konta pa nos idioma Papiamentu. Si no kuid'é e por bai pèrdi.

Ta trata e proyekto fortifikando e kapasidatnan di Aruba, Boneiru, Kòrsou, Saba, Statia, St. Maarten i Sürnam den implementashon di e kombenio pa salbuardiá a herensia kultural intangibel (Intangible Cultural Heritage/ICH).

Esaki lo mester fasilitá un implementashon eksitoso di e kombenio di 2003 di Unesco pa salbuardiá herensia kultural i spesifikamente e strategia mundial.

Minister Dick a kontu ku na 2011 a tuma lugá un enkuentro na Kòrsou i esun na Aruba den 2013 tabata organisá pa Unesco Havana i Ulanda. E proyekto a kuminsá na mei 2014 ku un kontribushon finansiero di



gruponan i komunitatnan respondiendó na nan ambiente, interakshon ku naturalesa i nan historia. E herensia kultural di un grupo ta duna e otro grupo un sentido di identidat i kontinuidat, komo tal ta promové respèt pa e diversidat kultural i kreatividat humano.

Mas aleu minister

komunitat komo tal. Si no aliment'é e ta bai pèrdi pa semper.

Na opinion di e minister di kultura i enseñansa, mester definí, identifiká, rekonosé, dokumentá i kuida nos herensia kultural intangibel.

Dia 21 di febrüari Kòrsou tambe a selebrá dia internashonal di idioma



## Five day intangible cultural heritage field inventory exercise targeting young people underway

- 22 Jul 2015
- Published in [Soualiga News Today](#)
- font size
- [Print](#)
- [Email](#)



Minister Hon. Claret Connor (4th from left) along with several young people and the organizers of the event. (Photo contributed)

GREAT BAY - From July 20 – 24, 2015, the Sint Maarten National Commission for UNESCO is organizing a five (5) day intangible cultural heritage (ICH) field inventory exercise targeting young people from various youth organizations in the community.

Minister Claret Connor, who delivered the welcome remarks on Monday, July 20<sup>th</sup> thanked the young people for participating in this important and valuable initiative, and for assisting the Sint Maarten National Commission for UNESCO with this project which will assist with preserving and passing on this knowledge about St. Martin's culture heritage. He asked them to treasure this opportunity and experience, and he looks forward to reviewing some of the recordings and documentation from this week.

One or more participants from the Youth Parliament, National Institute of Arts, Funtopia, The SXM Young Ambassadors, Voice of Our Children, Voice of the Youth and Teen Times are participating in the workshop.

<http://www.soualiganewsday.com/local/soualiga-news-today/item/4338-five-day-intangible-...> 9/9/2015

Five day intangible cultural heritage field inventory exercise targeting young people unde... Page 2 of 2

During the five days of training, they are learning a number of skills that will enable them to assist with the inventorying and recording our intangible cultural heritage.

The lead facilitator for the training is Ms. Clara Reyes, co-director of the National Institute of the Arts (NIA), while other facilitators for the workshops include Ms. Daphne Thomas of the Culture Department, Mr. Alston Lourens of the Ministry of Education, Culture, Youth and Sports, Mr. Rodney Richardson and members of the Department of Communication (DCOMM) and Ms. Marcellia Henry, Secretary General of UNESCO, St. Maarten.

The sessions over the 5 days will focus on developing the young people's knowledge and understanding of Cultural Heritage: Intangible Cultural Heritage (ICH) & Tangible Cultural Heritage, the importance of identifying, safeguarding and inventorying St. Martin's Cultural Heritage.

The youth participants will also obtain practical training in the usage of audio and video recording and photography. They will learn interviewing skills and techniques and will discuss attitudes, ethics and responsibilities when inventorying and ICH element in a community.

The final aspect of the training consists of preparations for inventorying / gathering information about the ICH Element the 'Ponum Dance'. In which students will get the opportunity to go on an excursion to interview and video record different persons (dancers, drummers, senior citizens), who still practice, preserve and have knowledge of this national dance. Afterwards, the editing of the recorded work will follow.

The Sint Maarten National Commission for UNESCO would like to thank the Netherlands' Ministry of Education, Culture and Science, who via the UNESCO, Paris is financing this project to Strengthen the capacities of Aruba, Bonaire, Curacao, St. Eustatius, St. Maarten, Saba, and Suriname to jointly implement the 2003 Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage. Other persons whom the National Commission would also like to thank include the UNESCO Kingston Cluster Office, particularly Ms. Andrea Richards for coordinating this project, and Mr. Nigel Encalda, UNESCO Paris Head Quarters, particularly the Intangible Cultural Heritage Division, and the local ICH Organizing Committee members, Marcellia Henry, Secretary General-UNESCO, St. Maarten stated.

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