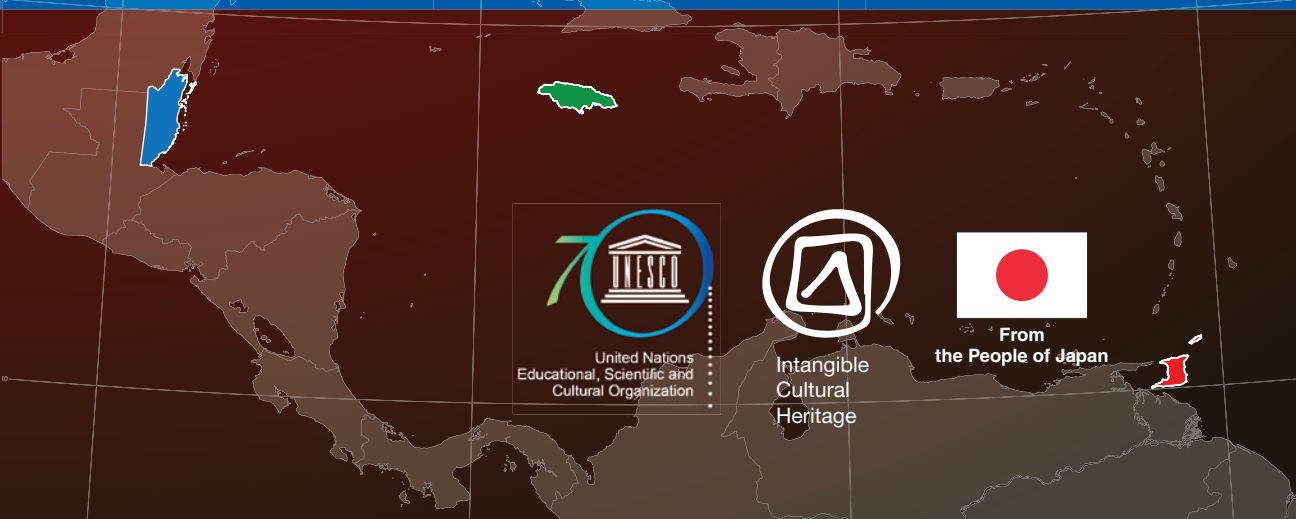




# SAFEGUARDING THE LIVING HERITAGE OF Belize, Jamaica and Trinidad & Tobago



From  
the People of Japan

United Nations  
Educational, Scientific and  
Cultural Organization

Intangible  
Cultural  
Heritage



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**Cover photos:**

Ox'lajun Ba'aktun and Yurumein (*Belize*)

Carnival (*Trinidad & Tobago*)

Pitchy Patchy character (Jonkanoo), Maroon music and dancing (*Jamaica*)



**Katherine Grigsby**  
*Director and Representative*

## REMARKS BY THE DIRECTOR AND REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNESCO KINGSTON CLUSTER OFFICE FOR THE CARIBBEAN

The intangible heritage of the Caribbean is multi-cultural and multi-faceted, representing diverse peoples and cultures that make the region a veritable ‘melting pot’ of distinctive experiences. Even while mass tourism has been a mainstay of these economies for decades, the undeniable force of culture and heritage as development tools is present in all countries of the region. The extent to which the viability of culture and heritage is untapped varies in each country. The common thread is the realization that safeguarding heritage - be it tangible or intangible - is critical to the sustainable development of these nations, and in many respects, the many manifestations of heritage are a central support to tourism industries.

The Caribbean’s cultural diversity is the envy of global competitors, evidenced by the striking elements inscribed on UNESCO’s Representative List of Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity. Among the celebrated assets are the Maroon Heritage of Moore Town (Jamaica), Language, Dance and Music of the Garifuna (Belize, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua), Gwoka: music, song, dance and cultural practices representative of Guadeloupien identity (Guadeloupe), and La Tumba Francesca (Cuba).

These inscriptions are a reminder that safeguarding our intangible heritage goes well beyond documenting and transmission of knowledge. Increasingly, there is an urgent need to position these elements as viable economic resources and hence the role of culture in sustainable development continues to be acknowledged and encouraged by the United Nations General Assembly through its various resolutions. This is expounded by The 2013 Ministerial declaration of the Economic and Social Council, which states that ‘culture is an essential component of sustainable development; represents a source of identity, innovation and creativity for the individual and community...’<sup>1</sup>

At the regional level, in January 2014 the Community of Latin America and Caribbean States (CELAC) leveraged culture through its Havana Declaration and its Special Declaration on culture as a promoter of human development, recognizing the importance of culture to the national development planning process. Undoubtedly, the stage has been set for Caribbean nations to enhance their resilience and the sustainability of their economies through culture and heritage.

‘Safeguarding the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Belize, Jamaica and Trinidad & Tobago’ is therefore a timely initiative in support of the work started in many countries. Through the support of the Japanese Funds-in-Trust to UNESCO, this important project was implemented by the UNESCO Kingston Cluster Office for the Caribbean, with the support of the Intangible Cultural Heritage Section at UNESCO Headquarters, and partners in the three territories. Through a needs assessment and a series of workshops in-keeping with the global capacity-building strategy for the 2003 Convention, training was provided on implementing the Convention at the national level and in community-based inventorying of intangible heritage, culminating in a pilot inventory exercise in each country. From these workshops, participating countries have obtained a better understanding of the requirements for implementing the Convention and safeguarding their living heritage. There is greater awareness in each society, as well as increased capacity to document intangible heritage, while considering the requirements for sustainably managing this heritage in the face of globalization and increased threats from tourism.

The UNESCO Cluster Office for the Caribbean remains committed in its resolve to assisting Caribbean states identify the various avenues for using culture as a tool for development, particularly in this Post 2015 Development Agenda.

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<sup>1</sup> 2013 Ministerial Declaration of the Economic and Social Council <http://undocs.org/E/HLS/2013/1>





*H.E. Mr. Masanori Nakano*

## **Remarks by H.E Mr. Masanori Nakano, Ambassador of Japan to Jamaica, Belize and the Bahamas on the Contribution of the Government of Japan to the UNESCO/Japanese Funds-in-Trust Project for Safeguarding the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Belize, Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago**

I am very honoured to make a remark on behalf of the Government of Japan on the occasion of the UNESCO/Japanese Funds-in-Trust sub-regional Project for Safeguarding the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Belize, Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago, and highlighting the achievements and benefits.

Japan has a long history of appreciating traditional techniques and skills of cultural practices, including Japanese food, performing arts, festivals, techniques of handicrafts, folksongs and many more forms of intangible cultural heritage. Such cultural traditions are deeply embedded in the minds of the Japanese people, even today, and the same as many other different cultures. Since intangible cultural heritage cannot be recovered once it has been lost, we have an important responsibility to protect them by handing traditions onto many generations to come.

Japan joined UNESCO in 1951, and since then the Government of Japan has made its own efforts to protect its cultural and natural heritage in partnership with UNESCO. Even before that, in 1950, Japan established our own domestic Act titled 'Cultural Assets Preservation Act' which includes the protection of intangible cultural assets. It was with this spirit that the Japanese Government played a leading role towards the formulation and adoption of the 2003 Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage. In 1993, the Government of Japan in partnership with UNESCO created the 'Japanese Funds-in-Trust for the Preservation and Promotion of Intangible Cultural Heritage.' By 2013, under this scheme, Japan contributed 15.67 million US Dollars and the Funds-in-Trust has supported over 100 projects worldwide, including ones in the Caribbean area such as Belize, Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago.

This Project started in June 2012, and in December, one of the workshops was held in Kingston in collaboration with the African Caribbean Institute of Jamaica and UNESCO. The workshop was to provide participants with expertise in the preservation of the intangible culture in cooperation with officials of relevant governmental institutions, non-profit organization and local communities under the Convention.

UNESCO protects World Cultural and Natural Heritage in a broader scheme and just this year (2015), the Blue and John Crow Mountains were inscribed on the World Heritage List at the 39th Session of the World Heritage Committee in Bonn, Germany as the first world heritage site in Jamaica. I take this opportunity to congratulate the people and government of Jamaica on this bright news.

During the recent visit of H.E. Mr. Shinzo Abe, Prime Minister of Japan, to Jamaica, the Prime Ministers of Japan and Jamaica welcomed the inscription of the Blue and John Crow Mountains along with Sites of Japan's Meiji Industrial Revolution: Iron and Steel, Shipbuilding and Coal Mining inscriptions on the World Heritage List at the same time this year. The two Prime Ministers also re-affirmed the importance of cultural cooperation during the signing of Exchange of Notes concerning the Project for the Improvement of the Exhibition and Audiovisual Equipment of the Institute of Jamaica. The project is designed to assist Jamaica to preserve its culture and this shows our enthusiasm for contributing to the protection of World Cultural and Natural Heritage at the national and international level.

The UNESCO/Japanese Fund-in-Trust Project will come to a close in December 2015, and as such, I hope that the rich and unique cultural traditions of Belize, Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago will be preserved so that future generations can continue to enjoy them while keeping their identity and self-respect.

In closing, I would like to express my sincere appreciation to UNESCO staff as well as officials of the partner Government agencies and individuals of participating organizations for envisioning, planning, and executing this Project for the best benefit of the target countries and their people.



## **THE 2003 CONVENTION FOR SAFEGUARDING THE INTANGIBLE CULTURAL HERITAGE & ITS GLOBAL CAPACITY-BUILDING STRATEGY<sup>1</sup>**

The Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage was adopted at the 32<sup>nd</sup> session of the General Conference of UNESCO in 2003. The adoption of this Convention became a significant marker in the evolution of international policies for promoting cultural diversity. To date, the Convention has been ratified by over 160 Member States.

To address the challenges posed by the implementation of the Convention at the national level, and also to address the significant interest garnered by the Convention, the Secretariat of the Convention in 2009 initiated a global capacity-building strategy to support countries in developing their national policies and human and institutional resources for safeguarding intangible cultural heritage. This was done largely through creating and enabling environments favourable to the sustainable safeguarding of intangible cultural heritage and in promoting broad public knowledge and support for the Convention's concepts and objectives. It featured a long-term and multi-faceted approach that addresses: the revision of policies and legislation, the redesign of institutional infrastructures, the development of inventory methods and systems, the full involvement of diverse stakeholders, and the technical skills required to safeguard intangible cultural heritage. These needs and priorities were identified through preliminary consultations between UNESCO and national counterparts. This resulted in UNESCO focusing its activities on three axes:

1. Developing capacity-building content and materials (thematic areas include: ratification, implementing the Convention at the national level, community-based inventorying, and, elaborating nominations to the Lists of the Convention);
2. Establishing and maintaining a network of expert facilitators, and;
3. Delivering training and capacity-building services to beneficiary countries and stakeholder groups.

Following the 2013 evaluation of the impact and effectiveness of the 2003 Convention, the Secretariat has increased its efforts to strengthen support provided to countries in developing policies and legislation for intangible cultural heritage, established a follow-up and evaluation mechanism for capacity-building activities in order to gather data about their effectiveness, and is constantly adapting the content and format of the Convention's capacity-building programme in order to respond to the major implementation challenges at the national level.

As well as directed technical and advisory support provided by the Intangible Cultural

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<sup>1</sup> Report by the Secretariat on its Activities (2013), at the Intergovernmental Committee for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage (8th Session, December 2013).

Heritage Section at UNESCO HQ and the UNESCO Kingston Office, the Caribbean sub-region currently benefits from two multi-country projects developed under the Global capacity-building programme: the UNESCO/Japanese-Funds-in-Trust project ‘Safeguarding the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Belize, Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago through strengthening its capacities for the implementation of the 2003 Convention’, and ‘Strengthening the Capacities of Suriname and Dutch Caribbean islands to implement the Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage.’

## BACKGROUND TO THE PROJECT

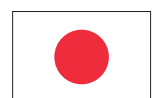
The project ‘Safeguarding the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Belize, Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago’ was developed by the Intangible Cultural Heritage Section of UNESCO HQ with the support of the UNESCO Kingston Cluster Office for the Caribbean, responsible for the implementation of the project. The project was supported through the Japanese Funds-in-Trust and was implemented from June 2012 to December 2015.

Following a needs assessment, the project was developed with the aim of assisting Belize, Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago to safeguard their intangible cultural heritage through the effective implementation of the Convention for the Safeguarding of the ICH. It focussed on building a critical level of experience and knowledge, both in governmental institutions and in civil society, so that the beneficiary countries would be better equipped with an appropriate sustainable framework for safeguarding intangible heritage and implementing the Convention on a long term basis.

The project was implemented through an integrated strategy, which included a series of well-prepared workshops and activities, tailored to respond to the identified needs of each country, through covering the core concepts of the Convention and providing beneficiary countries with a thorough understanding of their obligations at the national level, and substantial knowledge on the mechanisms for international cooperation established by the Convention. Based on the initial needs assessment, themes covered included reviewing draft and existing policies (Belize and Jamaica), and implementation of the Convention at the national level. Each country benefitted from a national consultation with diverse stakeholders in the field of documenting and safeguarding ICH, training on community-based inventorying, and the development of a field inventory pilot project (Belize – cultural celebrations, Jamaica – craft, Trinidad & Tobago – Sopaee Mai Devotion and the Feast of La Divina Pastura. A final project review and evaluation meeting brought together each participating country, facilitators, the donor and the UNESCO Kingston office, where the next steps were elaborated by each individual country.



Intangible  
Cultural  
Heritage



From  
the People of Japan

# Belize

## Background to the project

Belize ratified the 2003 UNESCO Convention for the Safeguarding of Intangible Cultural Heritage in 2007. Subsequently, the representatives from the UNESCO Kingston Office met with Belizean government and culture officials regarding a Japanese funded initiative to implement the Convention in Belize as well as in Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago. Since that time, Belize has been fully onboard with the initiative.

## Project Activities

- Initial informational workshop regarding the 2003 Convention organized and conducted in November 2012, followed in July and August 2013 by a series of countrywide workshops (6) designed







Ox'lajun Ba'aktun Thanksgiving celebration

to inform and educate cultural workers and activists about the terms and opportunities for cultural safeguarding through the implementation of the Convention. Participants represented over 48 cultural organizations;

- In October 2013, the workshop on community-based inventorying (CBI) was organized, with approximately 29 participants from cultural organizations and communities across the country who received training on documenting the various intangible cultural heritage (ICH) forms. At the workshop's conclusion, participants drafted the *Banquitas Action Plan for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage in Belize*;



Yurumein: re-enactment of the coming of the Garifuna to Belize



- Participants discussed cultural elements in urgent need of safeguarding and decided to conduct a pilot inventory of cultural celebrations including associated rituals (7 cultural celebrations documented) between November 2013 and April 2014;



*Christmas Bram celebration*

- At the end of the CBI workshop, a planning committee was formed which comprised of 16 workshop participants. The Institute for Social and Cultural Research (ISCR) as project implementer, served as Secretariat.

## **Achievements & Benefits**

- **Greater awareness of the aims of the 2003 Convention** as well as **important relationships built with the local communities.** **Public Awareness events** organized to raise awareness about the ICH inventorying pilot project. Members of the ICH working body and the Secretariat made several appearances on national and local media stations with the aim of increasing the awareness of other community groups;

- **7 Cultural Celebrations Inventoried:** Los Finados, Yurumein, Las Posadas, Ox'lajun Ba'aktun Ceremony, Christmas Bram, Carnaval and La Semana Santa in 13 communities across Belize which were representative of the major ethnic groups in the country;
- **Cultural Celebrations Exhibit** first launched in February 2014. The exhibit will be transported to communities throughout the country with a **Cultural Celebrations Poster Brochure** to accompany the exhibit;
- **Belize Cultural Celebrations Calendar** will be designed as a poster which can easily be displayed in schools, homes and other venues;
- **Creation of an ICH Resource Network:** the project served as a platform for cross-cultural exchange among members of the ICH Working Body, and the communities inventoried and enhanced the cultural knowledge of members. An ICH resource network has now been created to serve as contact persons for educational events, media appearance and liaison personnel who are equipped with

*Carnaval cultural celebration in Belize*







*Semana Santa commemorating the death & resurrection of Jesus Christ*

knowledge about the various cultural forms inventoried;

- **Regional and local Conference**

**participation:** ISCR personnel participated in the Museums Association of the Caribbean Conference, and presented on “Safeguarding Belize’s Intangible Cultural Heritage.” In 2013, another ICH-related paper about the cultural celebration, “*Grand Ball in Dangriga*” was published in the symposium proceedings of the Belize Archaeology and Anthropology Symposium (BAAS). At BAAS 2014, ISCR staff presented on the inventoring exercise, discussing the major challenges identified for the transmission of the inventoried cultural celebrations as well as best safeguarding practices;

- Review of the draft 2014 National Cultural Policy ‘OUR Cultures, OUR Values, OUR Identity, OUR prosperity,’ by an international culture expert.



*Preparation of Corn Tamales*



# Jamaica

## Background to the Project

Having become a signatory to the 2003 Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage in 2010, Jamaica received technical assistance to further develop its capacity to identify, inventory, archive and document its Intangible Cultural Heritage (ICH) elements. This complemented a long established body of work produced by agencies such as the African Caribbean Institute of Jamaica/Jamaica Memory Bank (ACIJ/JMB), a division of the Institute of Jamaica (IOJ), which has been conducting field work, research and documentation of folk traditions and religions, oral testimonies, and interacting with traditional groups and communities since its inception in 1972, and which built on work begun as far back as the 1960s. The ACIJ/JMB had also conducted extensive field research and documentation as part of the Action Plan associated





with the 2003 declaration of the **Musical Heritage of the Moore Town Maroons** as a Masterpiece of the Oral and Intangible Heritage of Humanity (now inscribed on the Representative List since 2008).

### Project Activities

Through this capacity building initiative, a number of activities were undertaken:

- Two national consultation workshops on strengthening capacities for implementing the 2003 Convention (December 2012 and September 2013);
- One post workshop meeting on creating local/ community inventories of ICH elements;
- A pilot activity, which comprised two field exercises in documentation and inventory making post workshop field events to document a specific ICH element (craft) and prepare the relevant inventory of this element.



Pitch Patchy character in Jonkanoo



Documenting a traditional craft maker in Glengoffe, (St Catherine) making the jippi jappa hat





Participants at the National consultation

**Participants in the initiative were a mix of Government of Jamaica agencies as well as representatives of traditional and ethnic groups, including:**

Maroon communities of: Moore Town, Accompong, Charles Town and Scott's Hall

Representative of the Revival Community in Jamaica

The Rastafari Indigenous Village and the Rastafari Millennium Council

The Indian Council of Jamaica

Representatives of the craft community

The Jamaica Archives and Records Department and the National Library of Jamaica

The Institute of Jamaica (The ACIJ/JMB, National Museums Jamaica and the Natural History Museum of Jamaica)

The University of the West Indies (Mona)

The Edna Manley College of the Visual and Performing Arts





*Blowing the Abeng*

### **Achievements & Benefits**

- The workshops re-enforced the need to safeguard and facilitate transmission of cultural knowledge among the traditional knowledge holders and practitioners who were in attendance. There have been meetings in the Maroon and Rastafarian communities across the island where issues relating to safeguarding and the need to document their own traditions have been discussed and actioned;



*Revival gathering in  
Watt Town, Jamaica*



- Participants recognized the importance of continuing efforts to protect and preserve ICH and expressed a commitment to playing a role in the process, formulating and adopting the **Kingston Action Plan for ICH of Jamaica**;
- Establishment of a communication and collaboration network comprising ICH stakeholder communities by way of joining a communication network suggested by the ACIJ/JMB to facilitate the process of documenting and inventorying ICH elements. This network has since its inception in December 2012, had 2 meetings and will continue to meet;
- Establishment of a Google Group to ensure that stakeholders have a channel of regular communication outside of scheduled meetings;
- A dedicated webpage on ACIJ/JMB's website with information on matters related to ICH has been established, which can be viewed at [www.acij-ioj.org.jm](http://www.acij-ioj.org.jm);





- On a national level, the Ministry of Youth and Culture launched an initiative geared toward safeguarding the ICH of the island in October 2014. This initiative encourages Jamaicans to document the oral testimonies and cultural traditions found in their communities using their cell phones, I-Pads, cameras and camcorders. Individuals are then invited to submit such documentation to the ACIJ/JMB for inclusion in the national database on ICH. The Ministry of Youth & Culture also provided funding in the amount of **JA\$1m** for this initiative;
- The ACIJ/JMB produced a series of 500 sets of posters on Jamaica's ICH, which were distributed island wide to schools and public libraries, and served to generate greater awareness of ICH and the need to safeguard elements. A set of posters were presented to the Japanese Ambassador to UNESCO during the 9th Intergovernmental Committee Meeting in Paris in December 2014;
- A major exhibition on elements of ICH was curated by the ACIJ/JMB and launched by the Hon. Lisa Hanna, Minister of Youth and Culture at the Division. The exhibition ran from February to November 2015.

*Drummers leading the Hosay procession in the East Indian community in celebration of the Caribbean manifestation of the Shia Muslim remembrance of Muharram*



# Trinidad & Tobago

## Background to the Project

The Government of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago (GORTT) understands the importance of safeguarding the Intangible Cultural Heritage (ICH) of our country, and in July 2010, the Convention for the Safeguarding of Intangible Heritage was ratified as proof of our nation's commitment to ensuring that our rich and diverse living heritage is passed on from generation to generation. Two years after ratifying the Convention, the Division of Culture at the Ministry of the Arts and Multiculturalism (now the Ministry of Community Development, Culture and the Arts), began the documentation process through the launch of the **We're Trinbagonian Campaign** in June 2012,



with the aim to generate conscious recognition of our identity as a people, on the practices, activities and spaces that define **Trinbagonian** civilization.

In launching the National Inventories Project (**We're Trinbagonian Campaign**), a public call was made for submissions for both the 2003 Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage, and the 1972 Convention on the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage. At the end of the public call a total of **869** submissions were counted: (1) World Cultural and Natural Heritage – 382, and (2) ICH – 487. These submissions were reviewed by a panel of local experts and the outcome of this process was our first **National Inventories of World Cultural and Natural Heritage and Intangible Cultural Heritage elements.**

### Project Activities

- In June 2013, the **UNESCO Kingston Office and the National Commission for UNESCO, in collaboration with the Culture Division (Research Unit)**, held the first Community Based Inventorying (CBI) Workshop on



*Documenting the Soparee Mai Devotions and the Feast of La Divina Pastora.*



*Deer character which accompanies traditional Indian Mas Band*



*Carnival in Trinidad and Tobago*





Community-based inventorying workshop

the Implementation of the 2003 Convention, which brought together government officials, NGOs and cultural practitioners. The workshop provided footing for the continued building of local cultural databases, as well as an understanding of the impact such documentation can have on our nation. All participants were provided at the end of the workshop with a **Draft Action Plan for the further development of Trinidad & Tobago's National Inventory**, and encouraged to further provide additional submissions of elements to the National List using the web link ([www.culture.gov.tt/rememberwheninstitute](http://www.culture.gov.tt/rememberwheninstitute));

- Field excursions were also undertaken, and additionally, discussions about the establishment and proposed role of the **Remember When Institute** were held and its importance to the continuance of the documenting for posterity the ICH of Trinidad and Tobago;
- **Pilot Field Inventory Exercise** - following the CBI Workshop, a pilot inventorying project in the *Siparia* community was conducted from November 2013 to May 2014 to document the **Soparee Mai Devotions and the Feast of La Divina Pastora**. The devotions center on the statue of the patron saint of *Siparia*, referred to by Catholics as La Divina Pastora (the Divine Shepherdess) and *Sopari Mai* (Mother of *Siparia*) by Hindus. Every year, hundreds of pilgrims journey from all over Trinidad and Tobago to *Siparia* to worship at the feet of the statue;



- **Multimedia Skills Training within the Community of Siparia -**

the community indicated that a training workshop on the use of multimedia equipment and interview techniques was required so that they would be equipped and empowered to document their ICH. Funds were provided for the equipment for this training through the **UNESCO/Japanese Funds-in-Trust (JFIT) Project and the Ministry of the Arts and Multiculturalism** (now the Ministry of Community Development, Culture and the Arts).

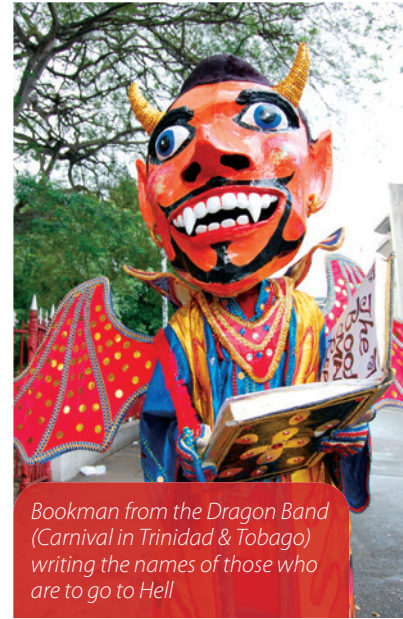
- In total, twenty-three (23) members of the *Siparia* community attended the training and recorded various elements surrounding the devotions. The community was able to record the *Sopari Mai* and the *La Divina Pastora Devotions* in its entirety in April and May 2014. This was historical, as this was the first time that the devotions were documented by community members and not outside videographers.

### **Achievements & Benefits**

Due to the combined efforts of the people of *Siparia*, the La Davina Pastora R.C. Church, the Ministry of Arts and Multiculturalism (now the Ministry of Community Development, Culture and the Arts), the National Commission for UNESCO, the Japanese Funds- in- Trust



*Training on documenting ICH in the Siparia community*



*Bookman from the Dragon Band (Carnival in Trinidad & Tobago) writing the names of those who are to go to Hell*



*Documenting the Soparee Mai Devotions and the Feast of La Divina Pastora.*





*Parang folk music which originates from Trinidad & Tobago*

and the UNESCO Kingston office, the following are notable achievements:

- **First ICH element documented by community members** in Trinidad & Tobago;
- Ground work laid for future ICH inventorying to take place throughout the country;
- **Framework established** for the process and network of individuals who will inform all future ICH documentation;
- **For the Siparia community:** their special cultural element, the statue of La Divina and the ICH elements which revolve around her are now properly documented and the cultural heritage protection dialogue enhanced amongst the community; documentary completed on element;
- Interest developed to document other local elements and an increased interest in the cultural tapestry of the entire country.

*Techniques of coopering being demonstrated*





# LIST OF PARTNERS INVOLVED IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROJECT

## BELIZE

Ministry of Tourism and Culture  
National Institute of Culture and History (NICH) through its Institute for Social and Cultural Research (ISCR, and Focal Institution)  
Belize National Commission for UNESCO  
Communities of Hopkins, Caledonia, Punta Gorda, Yo Creek, Chan Chen, Belize City, Libertad, Patchakan, San Jose Nuevo Palmar, Benque Viejo del Carmen, Dangriga, Gales Point Manatee, Maya Center  
Yucaten Roots Belizean Shoots  
Belize Association for the Development of the Arts  
Juliane Murray  
Yo Creek Women's Group  
Banqitas House of Culture  
Ugundani Dance Group  
Belize School of Music  
National Kriol Council  
Cultural Regional Institute of Belize  
Numada Resource Center  
Benque House of Culture  
Outa Griga Dang Productions  
Maya Center Maya Museum  
Ox'lajun Ba'aktun Dancers  
National Heritage Library

## JAMAICA

Ministry of Youth and Culture  
Jamaica National Commission for UNESCO  
African Caribbean Institute of Jamaica/Jamaica Memory Bank (Focal Point)  
University of the West Indies (Mona Campus), Department of History and Archaeology  
Edna Manley College for the Visual and Performing Arts  
Jamaica Archives and Records  
National Library of Jamaica  
Museums of History and Ethnography  
Natural History Museum of Jamaica  
Charles Town Maroon Council, Moore Town Maroon Council, Accompong Maroon Council  
Scott's Hall Maroon Council  
Rastafari Indigenous Village and the Rastafari Millennium Council  
Revivalist community  
The National Council for Indian Culture in Jamaica  
Craft communities in Glengoffe, St Catherine and Kingston

## TRINIDAD & TOBAGO

Ministry of Arts and Multiculturalism (now Ministry of Community Development, Culture and the Arts), Culture Division (Focal Institution)  
Trinidad & Tobago National Commission for UNESCO  
Citizens for Conservation Trinidad and Tobago  
University of the West Indies (St Augustine Campus), Faculty of Humanities and Education  
National Museum and Art Gallery of Trinidad and Tobago  
National Youth Council of Trinidad and Tobago  
Division of Community Development and Culture at the Tobago House of Assembly  
Ministry of Tourism  
Community of Siparia  
Siparia Roman Catholic Church, Mrs Theresa Noel, Father Martin Sirju  
The Embassy of Japan in Trinidad and Tobago  
National Parang Association and the Trinidad & Tobago Youth Parang Association  
National Council for Indian Culture  
National Ramleela Council  
National Trust of Trinidad and Tobago  
Santa Rosa First People Community  
Ministry of National Diversity and Social Integration (now Ministry of Community Development, Culture and the Arts)  
Mr. Joseph Valley, Mrs. Odeka Oneil Seaton, Mr. Avery Seaton  
Spiritual Baptist Faith Incorporated  
Mr. Lennox Alleyne, Mr. Anthony Cummings  
National Archives of Trinidad and Tobago  
National Library and Information System Authority (NALIS)  
The Remember When Institute of Trinidad & Tobago



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