Report on the implementation of the Convention and on the status of elements inscribed on the Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity

Additional guidance for completing Form ICH-10

General considerations

* + - 1. Based upon the experience of States Parties submitting periodic reports during the 2010 to 2016 cycles, the Secretariat has drawn up and updated this document offering some additional guidance that States might find useful in preparing their reports for future cycles. It reflects the various and most frequent challenges encountered by submitting States in their periodic reports. This document should be considered as a complementary tool to the basic instructions for completing ICH-10 form available at: <https://ich.unesco.org/en/forms>.
			2. States Parties are reminded of the importance of submitting their report making use of the latest version of the ICH-10 form, available at: <https://ich.unesco.org/en/forms>. States are requested not to alter the form or delete the specific instructions for each section, as readers will benefit from seeing the specific questions posed. They are also invited not to submit additional annexes (audio-visual materials, photos etc.) that cannot be transmitted to the Committee.
			3. States are also reminded of the importance of submitting an electronic copy of their report in .doc or .rtf format. This will facilitate the Secretariat’s treatment of the report.

Style and language

* + - 1. States Parties should bear in mind that the periodic reporting cycle not only provides them with a valuable opportunity to assess their own progress in implementing the Convention, but can also serve as a useful tool for the Committee to identify priority areas for international cooperation, in particular where capacities can be strengthened, and to monitor the status of elements inscribed on the Representative List.
			2. Reports can also serve as reference texts for other States Parties and assist them in identifying lessons learned and good practices. In order to serve the above purposes, however, the reports need to be drafted with care, well-organized and accessible to a wide audience with varied experiences.
			3. Reporting States are also encouraged to use commonly agreed terminology (e.g. that used in the Convention text, the Operational Directives and other official UNESCO sources) in order to avoid ambiguities. It is advisable to avoid using the term ‘authenticity’ and/or ‘unique’ in view of their special meaning under the 1972 World Heritage Convention and their incompatibility with the spirit of the 2003 Convention. States Parties are also invited to employ the official names for geographical features and places, as well as for inscribed elements.
			4. Reporting States are further reminded of the guidelines for the treatment of correspondence from the public or other concerned parties with regard to periodic reports, as annexed to [Decision 10.COM 15.b](https://ich.unesco.org/en/decisions/10.COM/15.B). They are consequently advised to avoid in their periodic reports any language inconsistent with the UN Charter or which may not be in conformity with the spirit of the 2003 Convention and invited to meticulously pursue this principle in their future work ([Decision 9.COM 5.a](https://ich.unesco.org/en/decisions/9.COM/5.A)).

Content and organization

* + - 1. In their reports, States should avoid limiting themselves to information mainly or exclusively related to inscribed elements, therefore giving the impression to readers that the scope of safeguarding activities in those countries is exclusively restricted to them. On the contrary, it is important that reporting States describe in the first part of the report (Part B) the appropriate legal, technical, administrative and financial measures undertaken by them to implement the Convention at the national level, and focus on specific inscribed elements only in the second part of the report (one or more Parts C). There may be certain information within the reports on individual elements that bears mention in the general report (Part B), but whenever possible repetition should be avoided. Information on specific elements can be briefly mentioned in Part B and the reader referred to the relevant Part C for the details.
			2. Poor organization of the information submitted in the reports can make it difficult to identify and extract the key points. It is extremely important that the information given is placed in the correct section of the form, especially within Part B. Moreover, repetition of the same information set in different sections is to be avoided.
			3. As a general rule, it is helpful for reporting States to follow closely the structure of the form and to employ the form’s own sub-headings in their response. States Parties are also encouraged to respect the word limits set out in the form and to avoid providing too much detail (e.g. details of numerous research studies, examples of publications, names of bearers of an element etc.). Providing too much information can make the report difficult to read and can detract from its ultimate impact. This will help the Committee and other States Parties to identify the main approaches taken, trends and the impact of these which will serve as a useful guide to them in their national and international actions. On the other hand, States Parties are also encouraged not to make general statements without providing any details and/or explanations necessary to support them, especially in sections B.3 and B.4.
			4. Since the purpose of the periodic reports is not only to report on the measures taken but also to help the Committee and other States Parties to identify good practices (and/or approaches that may create difficulties), it is very important that reporting States include in their reports the actual results achieved as a consequence of the measures undertaken and their impacts, both negative and positive.
			5. In filling out ICH-10 form, reporting States are invited to give more emphasis to the diversity of gender roles and responsibilities within intangible cultural heritage expressions, to any specific measures adopted to safeguard these and their impact.
			6. Reporting States are also encouraged to take into account the roles played by non-governmental organizations and civil society in safeguarding intangible cultural heritage and to engage in multi-stakeholder consultations in the preparation of their reports. They are also asked to include in the appropriate sections of their reports information and data provided by relevant non-governmental organizations.
			7. Finally, reporting States are invited to note any challenges and difficulties they face in implementing the Convention, the responses they have found for these and their effectiveness. Not only can this represent a useful monitoring tool for their own future reports, but also act as guidance for other States Parties facing similar difficulties when searching for possible solutions.

Part A: Cover sheet

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| A. | Cover Sheet |
| A.2. | Date of deposit of the instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accessionThis information is [available online](http://portal.unesco.org/la/convention.asp?KO=17116&language=E&order=alpha). |

* + - 1. In this section States Parties are requested to include the date of receipt at UNESCO and not the date of the action within the State Party. This information can be found at the website of the Office of International Standards and Legal Affairs at: <http://portal.unesco.org/la/convention.asp?KO=17116&language=E&order=alpha>.

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| A.3. | Elements inscribed on the Urgent Safeguarding List, if anyPlease list all the elements from your country inscribed on the Urgent Safeguarding List, together with the year of inscription; for multinational elements, please indicate the other States concerned. |
| A.4. | Elements inscribed on the Representative List, if anyPlease list all the elements from your country inscribed on the Representative List, together with the year of inscription; for multinational elements, please indicate the other States concerned. |

* + - 1. In sections A.3 and A.4 States Parties should verify the correct year of inscription of their elements on the List. In the case of elements originally proclaimed as Masterpieces of the Oral and Intangible Heritage of Humanity that were subsequently incorporated in the Representative List, the year should be shown as 2008. States Parties should use the official name of the element as inscribed on the List; if a multinational element is listed, the name(s) of the other States concerned should also be provided. This information is available on the website of the Convention at: <https://ich.unesco.org/en/lists/>.

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| A.5. | Programmes, projects or activities selected as best reflecting the principles and objectives of the Convention, if anyPlease list all the programmes, projects or activities from your country selected by the Committee on the Register of Good Safeguarding Practices, together with the year of selection; for multinational programmes, please indicate the other States concerned. |

* + - 1. In section A.5 only those programmes, projects or activities that have already been included in the Register of Good Safeguarding Practices by the Intergovernmental Committee for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage should be listed. This information is also available on the website of the Convention at: <https://ich.unesco.org/en/lists/>.

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| A.6. | Executive summary of the reportPlease provide an executive summary of the report that will allow general readers to understand the overall status of measures taken at the national level to implement the Convention. Between 400 and 600 words |

* + - 1. Section A.6 should provide a synthetic but succinct overview of the report, particularly as concerns general safeguarding measures (section B) and should not be based solely or primarily on activities related to inscribed elements. It should not introduce information not addressed in sections B and C of the report itself. Moreover, it should summarize the situation currently pertaining rather than contain a historical exposition. States Parties are encouraged to follow the order of the sections in the report when preparing the executive summary. For federal States, although there may well be differences between each administrative region, it would be helpful to provide a synthetic list of all measures and activities in this section rather than separate treatment of each region.

Part B: Measures taken to implement the Convention at the national level

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| B.1. | Institutional capacities for safeguarding intangible cultural heritageReport on the measures to strengthen institutional capacities for safeguarding intangible cultural heritage, as described in Article 13 of the Convention and paragraph 154 of the Operational Directives. |
| B.1a | Competent bodies for safeguarding intangible cultural heritageEach State shall ‘designate or establish one or more competent bodies for the safeguarding of the intangible cultural heritage present in its territory’ (Article 13). Please identify such a body or bodies and provide complete contact information.Not to exceed 250 words |

* + - 1. Section B.1 is aimed at introducing the institutional framework and not the actual measures or activities undertaken by the competent bodies (beyond setting out briefly their scope of responsibility) and any more detailed information on their activities should be placed in sections B.2, B.3 and B.4, as appropriate. Section B.1a should provide a brief introduction to the institutional context in which safeguarding takes place (i.e. the body or bodies with overall responsibility for safeguarding and any specialist agencies and/or regional agencies involved). Here, mention should also be made of any consultative body or coordination mechanism created to facilitate the participation of communities, groups and, where applicable, individuals. States Parties are encouraged to ensure that the competent bodies are placed in the correct sub-section of B.1 (a, b or c) and that their activities are fully reflected in the following sections of B. Equally, relevant bodies mentioned later in sections B.2, B.3 and B.4 should also be included in section B.1 in the appropriate places. In cases where customary institutions exist (e.g. traditional village councils, tribal chiefs, etc.), this should also be mentioned and their role explained. States Parties are invited to provide basic contact information (address, telephone and fax numbers, and electronic address) of all institutions mentioned in these sections.

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| B.1b | Institutions for training in intangible cultural heritage managementIdentify any such institutions created, fostered or strengthened by the State and provide complete contact information.Not to exceed 250 words |

* + - 1. States Parties are requested to identify in section B.1b institutions in charge of intangible cultural heritage management (such as universities and organizations) that offer degrees in or training about the practical aspects of safeguarding intangible cultural heritage and briefly describe the kind of training they provide. For such training bodies, it would be helpful also to provide the name of a person in charge. If institutions are not directly involved in training in intangible heritage, they should be placed in B.1a and, if they conduct documentation, also in B.1c.

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| B.1c | Documentation institutions for intangible cultural heritageIdentify any such institutions established by the State and provide complete contact information; describe any measures taken by the State to facilitate access to them.Not to exceed 250 words |

* + - 1. In section B.1c. States Parties are reminded to address the measures taken to permit public access to the information kept in any documentation institutions set up by the State, mentioning in particular specific measures taken to ensure that communities, groups and individuals have access to documentation about their own intangible cultural heritage.

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| B.2. | InventoriesPlease report on the inventory or inventories of the intangible cultural heritage present in your State’s territory, as referred to in Articles 11 and 12 of the Convention and paragraph 153 of the Operational Directives. You may include information on:1. the name of each inventory and the entity responsible for it;
2. the ordering principles used for structuring your inventory(ies). For example: according to communities/groups of tradition bearers; domains of intangible cultural heritage; territorial principles (national, regional, local), etc.;
3. the criteria used for inclusion of intangible cultural heritage elements in your inventory(ies);
4. whether your inventory(ies) take(s) into account the viability of intangible cultural heritage (for example, intangible cultural heritage threatened by disappearance, in need of urgent safeguarding, etc.);
5. the format/approach of your inventory(ies);
6. the method and frequency for updating inventory(ies);
7. the ways in which communities are involved in identifying and defining intangible cultural heritage to be included in the inventory(ies), and in their preparation and updating;
8. the participation of relevant non-governmental organizations in identifying and defining intangible cultural heritage.

Between 500 and 1000 words |

* + - 1. States Parties are invited in section B.2 to provide all relevant information about inventories and to indicate the stage of their process of inventory making (setting up regulatory and/or institutional arrangements, definition of a classification system, on-going and planned inventories with time-line, process of involvement of practitioners and non-governmental organizations, etc.). The Convention does not provide any definition of inventory so as to allow each State Party to conduct inventories in the manner most suited to its own situation. In cases where there are a variety of terms used (‘Inventory’, ‘Register’ and ‘List’), States Parties are encouraged to explain the differences between these, if any.
			2. Since this section of the form is often very detailed, States Parties are encouraged to set out the information in a clear manner that can be easily understood by the reader. In order to do this, it is strongly advised that each of the sub-headings is addressed in turn. Information should be provided under the correct heading; for example, a description of the inventory’s format should not be given under the heading for the ordering principles (b) or the ordering principles under heading (c).
			3. States Parties are requested to provide information about the guiding principles underlying the inventories; the involvement of concerned practitioners, communities, and non-governmental organizations; the informed consent of the practitioners; and the respect of customary practices governing access to elements of intangible cultural heritage. Other aspects of the internal process of inventorying that may be described are the development of a classification system for inventories; the scope of the inventory (by domain(s), territorial unit(s), the intangible cultural heritage of a social group, etc.); the criteria used to include elements in an inventory, particularly their living character and their current social and cultural functions for communities, groups and individuals; consideration of the viability of elements; and finally the measures in place for regularly updating inventories.
			4. A clear distinction should be drawn between inventorying and other documentation activities, the latter being dealt with in section B.3. In addition, reporting States are encouraged to make clear how many inventories there are, the name of each one and which bodies are responsible for them.
			5. The emphasis in this section is on the process rather than the ‘product’ and, so, it is as important to know how viability is taken into account as the fact that it is. In cases where international assistance from the Intangible Cultural Heritage Fund has been granted for inventorying intangible cultural heritage, States Parties are reminded to take note of this in section B.2.

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| B.3. | Other safeguarding measuresDescribe other safeguarding measures, including those referred to in Article 13 of the Convention and paragraph 153 of the Operational Directives, aimed at:1. promoting the function of intangible cultural heritage in society and integrating its safeguarding into planning programmes;
2. fostering scientific, technical and artistic studies with a view to effective safeguarding;
3. facilitating, to the extent possible, access to information relating to intangible cultural heritage while respecting customary practices governing access to specific aspects of it.

Between 500 and 2000 words |

* + - 1. In Section B.3 (heading a), it is useful if States Parties provide specific information on how cultural and other policies are being or have been revised to integrate safeguarding into planning programmes and development plans at all levels, if and how this has strengthened the role of intangible cultural heritage as a driver and guarantee of sustainable development. Other relevant information in this section includes the content of legislative or regulatory measures pertaining to the safeguarding of intangible cultural heritage. A link to an online text of such laws or regulations should be provided where possible.
			2. To this end, reporting States are encouraged to outline any such policies and their main impacts, both positive and negative. Aspects to take account include: the importance of intangible cultural heritage as a strategic resource to enable sustainable development in cultural and other areas of policy. It might be useful to include in this section any relevant information about the implementation of Chapter VI of the Operational Directives on safeguarding intangible cultural heritage and sustainable development at the national level.
			3. States are also encouraged toprovide specific examples of independent safeguarding studies, details of institutions and people who have conducted the studies, the way in which the concerned community and/or bearers of the tradition have been involved, how the study is made accessible to researchers, the general public, and the concerned community or individuals and what actions have been taken to respect practices governing access to specific aspects of intangible cultural heritage. States Parties are encouraged to provide information about the availability of institutional financial support for independent studies. Information on customary rules/practices affecting research activities and how they are addressed, e.g. by ethical codes, can also be mentioned in section B.3.
			4. In heading (c) of this section, the emphasis is somewhat different than in Section B.1c, which refers specifically to documentation institutions such as archives, libraries and museums. The emphasis here should be on access by the general public to information on intangible cultural heritage from the communities, groups and individuals who are the bearers of these traditions, outside of the context of documentation institutions. States are encouraged to list any legal, technical or administrative measures taken to facilitate such access and to ensure that the consent of the concerned communities and tradition-bearers is gained and respected. It is particularly important to mention measures allowing communities and individuals to restrict access by outsiders to aspects of their intangible cultural heritage if they so wish. The issue of ensuring access for remote communities should also be addressed.
			5. States Parties are strongly encouraged to avoid providing information in section B.3 that is relevant to section B.4 and vice versa and to follow with care the guidelines given here and at the top of each section in order to avoid this difficulty. For example, information that relates to university research in intangible cultural heritage belongs in section B.3, while university-level teaching and training activities belongs in section B.4.
			6. Moreover, States Parties should endeavour to arrange the information provided here according to the specific measure or activity and not according to the institution or body involved since many intangible heritage related institutions and organizations fulfil a variety of different roles.

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| B.4. | Measures to ensure recognition of, respect for and enhancement of intangible cultural heritageDescribe measures to ensure greater recognition of, respect for and enhancement of intangible cultural heritage, in particular those referred to in Article 14 of the Convention and paragraph 155 of the Operational Directives:1. educational, awareness-raising and information programmes aimed at the general public, in particular, at young people (you may for example specify whether intangible cultural heritage is integrated, and how, in school curricula);
2. educational and training programmes within the communities and groups concerned;
3. capacity-building activities for the safeguarding of the intangible cultural heritage;
4. non-formal means of transmitting knowledge (you may address, for example, how non-formal ways of transmission are perceived and recognized by the general public and at national level);
5. education for the protection of natural spaces and places of memory whose existence is necessary for expressing the intangible cultural heritage.

Between 500 and 1000 words |

* + - 1. In section B.4, States Parties are encouraged to provide relevant information about their programmes and activities to promote awareness of and respect for intangible heritage in general, about the persons and/or institutions delivering such programmes or activities, and about the publics concerned. States Parties with one or more elements inscribed on the Representative List might also summarize within this section the various types of measures taken to ensure recognition of, respect for and enhancement of the inscribed elements (educational programmes, awareness-raising and information programmes, target audiences, type of media, etc.). Festivals commonly fulfil a promotional role and so generally belong in section B.4.
			2. In this section, States Parties are encouraged to cover the relevant measures and activities undertaken and the outcomes achieved, giving *one or two* illustrative examples for each; it is not necessary here to list every example. In the case of educational programmes, information should be given on their content and methodology, who the recipients are (age, etc.) and who provides them (schools, NGOs or other) as well as any research undertaken to identify best practices. Specific examples of how intangible cultural heritage is incorporated into classroom teaching would be interesting as would the role of bearers. It would also be important to differentiate the different forms and levels of education (e.g. formal from non-formal, school and university level, training by the community from training within the community etc.).
			3. When reporting (in sub-sections a and b) on formal and non-formal education, and related experiences in terms of transmission of intangible cultural heritage, states are encouraged to mention any challenges, lessons learned and how the measures taken can be improved. Reporting States could also mention any specific social groups (youth, women, minorities, disabled persons etc.) targeted, the respective roles of the different actors and ways in which educational and transmission programmes contribute to sustainable development by transmitting values and life skills.
			4. A synthetic list of capacity-building activities, with the type of activities and the publics concerned could also be included (tradition-bearers, non-governmental organizations, local authorities, etc.) in section B.4 (at sub-section c). States are encouraged to give due consideration to how non-formal means of transmission are perceived and recognized within the communities and at the national level. States might wish, for example, to provide details regarding how formal schooling is affecting the perception of non-formal transmission, or if elders are losing their traditional role at a time of modernization and/or urbanization, or how migration may weaken the process of non-formal transmission. It is also important to note any concrete results from measures taken for capacity-building in communities.
			5. It is particularly important within this section (at sub-section e) to discussphysical spacesbecause much intangible cultural heritage is closely related to the physical environment that needs to be preserved so that it may remain viable. This environment can be a natural space or a cultural landscape, for example in the case of elements linked to agricultural rituals. To be maintained, performing arts too may require physical spaces, such as a village square or a traditional theatre. In addition, the tangible elements essential for the enactment and practice of an element themselves may be dependent on a particular environment or raw material whose continued viability may be under threat. Furthermore, the memory and identity of social groups is often attached to particular sites that may be endangered. States Parties are requested to list in this section any educational programme or awareness-raising activity aimed at fostering the protection of the physical spaces within which intangible cultural heritage is expressed.

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| B.5. | Bilateral, sub-regional, regional and international cooperationReport on measures taken at the bilateral, sub-regional, regional and international levels for the implementation of the Convention, including measures of international cooperation such as the exchange of information and experience, and other joint initiatives, as referred to in Article 19 of the Convention and paragraph 156 of the Operational Directives. You may, for example, consider the following issues:1. sharing documentation concerning an element of intangible cultural heritage present on the territory of another State Party (paragraph 87 of the Operational Directives);
2. participating in activities pertaining to regional cooperation including for example those of Category II centres for intangible cultural heritage that are or will be established under the auspices of UNESCO (paragraph 88 of the Operational Directives);
3. development of networks of communities, experts, centres of expertise and research institutes at sub-regional and regional levels to develop joint and interdisciplinary approaches concerning the elements of intangible cultural heritage they have in common as well as (paragraph 86 of the Operational Directives).

Not to exceed 1000 words |

* + - 1. In section B.5, States Parties are urged to consider where intangible heritage related activities have been undertaken on sub-regional, regional and international levels, including participation in or organizing workshops and seminars, joint research projects, multinational nominations or through networks of experts, NGOs, bearers etc. In some cases, relevant information is provided in section C of the form that could usefully be mentioned in section B.5 as well.
			2. In this section, States are encouraged to include information on any programmes, projects and activities considered to best reflect the principles and objectives of the Convention, in particular any related to research, documentation, and dissemination of good practices and models for international cooperation.
			3. States Parties, especially those with federal systems, should note that this section relates only to international cooperation. Any cooperation between regions on the national level, such as national seminars or workshops, belongs elsewhere (in sections B.3 and B.4, depending on the activity involved).

Part C: Status of elements inscribed on the Representative List

* + - 1. In the case of elements that were previously proclaimed as Masterpieces before incorporation into the Representative List in 2008, States Parties are encouraged to mention this as a starting point.

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| C.1. | Social and cultural functionsExplain the social and cultural functions and meanings of the element today, within and for its community, the characteristics of the bearers and practitioners, and any specific roles or categories of persons with special responsibilities towards the element, among others. Attention should be given to any relevant changes related to inscription criterion R.1 (‘the element constitutes intangible cultural heritage as defined in Article 2 of the Convention’).Between 150 and 250 words |

* + - 1. States Parties are invited in section C.1 to provide sufficient information about the element so that readers unfamiliar with it can appreciate its character. This should be brief and outline the main characteristics, activities, techniques involved as well as any associated tangible element etc. A lengthy presentation of the historical evolution of the element is not relevant, however, since the main purpose of this section is to explain the social and cultural importance of the element, which can include the characteristics of the bearers and practitioners (gender, age), any specific roles they play and any categories of persons with special responsibilities towards the element. Furthermore, the question of gender roles with regard to the practice, performance or enactment of the element would merit mention here.

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| C.2. | Assessment of its viability and current risksDescribe the current level of viability of the element, particularly the frequency and extent of its practice, the strength of traditional modes of transmission, the demographics of practitioners and audiences and its sustainability. Please also identify and describe the threats, if any, to the element’s continued transmission and enactment and describe the severity and immediacy of such threats.Between 150 and 250 words |

* + - 1. States Parties are requested to pay particular attention in section C.2 to the transmission of the element. In this section, describe the risks bearing upon this transmission, particularly if it is essentially non-formal, and how it might be weakened by changes in lifestyle and relations between generations, the development of formal education, urbanization and emigration, etc. States may also consider challenges facing the recruitment of new practitioners, for example by assessing the personal, social and economic appeal that the practice still holds for young people. The continuing strength of traditional modes of transmission is an important question and should be described here.
			2. States are also invited to address here the viability of the tangible aspects of intangible heritage where relevant. Besides the continuing existence of places and spaces necessary for these expressions to remain viable, other important aspects are the transmission of skills and know-how relating to the instruments, costumes, masks, tools, equipment, etc. necessary for the performance of rituals and festive events, oral expressions, performing arts, and those associated with traditional craftsmanship and knowledge.
			3. Another aspect that States are invited to consider consists in the potential threats that increased public and media attention might pose for the element. If relevant, States may provide some details of these threats. However, specific details of measures taken to respond to these threats should be dealt with below in section C.4, although their rationale may be provided here. This section is also the place where the question of how elements have evolved to respond to new conditions and the positive and negative aspects of such evolution.

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| C.3. | Contribution to the goals of the ListDescribe how the inscription of the element has contributed to ensuring visibility of the intangible cultural heritage and raising awareness at the local, national and international levels of its importance. Explain how its inscription has contributed to promoting respect for cultural diversity and human creativity, and mutual respect among communities, groups and individuals.Between 150 and 250 words |

* + - 1. In section C.3 States are invited to describe, for example, how the perception of an ancestral practice and its practitioners has become more positive in the wider community and at the national level, or to explain how the inscription of the element on the Representative List and the safeguarding measures adopted have contributed to a growing interest and respect for a minority culture in particular and other minority or traditional cultures in the country and/or at the regional level. For example, inscription may have encouraged the local community to take safeguarding actions or other communities to better recognize the value of their intangible cultural heritage. In addition, it is important to consider how inscription of the element on the Representative List may have promoted respect for cultural diversity and human creativity.

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| C.4. | Efforts to promote or reinforce the elementDescribe the measures that have been implemented to promote and reinforce the element, particularly detailing any measures that might have been necessary as a consequence of its inscription.Between 150 and 250 words |

* + - 1. States Parties are encouraged to include in section C.4 a description of the measures taken to ensure the continued viability of the element and to protect or maintain the tangible aspects associated with it. It is useful also to include information, where available, on the impacts of safeguarding measures on the element and/or its community(ies) and any good practices or challenges identified. Also to be described here is how the concerned authorities and the tradition-bearers are dealing with increased public and media attention as a consequence of the inscription.
			2. An important issue to address in this section relates to the type of physical space(s) the element requires for its performance and actions to maintain it. Related information concerns how the continued availability of the natural materials used in making associated tangible elements can be ensured. States Parties are reminded that some of the information provided here (e.g. on research studies, documentation, promotional activities etc.) can also be relevant to sections B.3 and B.4 as examples of safeguarding activities in general. If there is an action plan for safeguarding in place, some details could be provided here.

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| C.5. | Community participationDescribe the participation of communities, groups and individuals in safeguarding the element and their commitment to its further safeguarding.Between 150 and 250 words |

* + - 1. It is particularly important with regard to inscribed elements that States Parties clearly demonstrate the direct involvement of communities, groups and individuals in safeguarding the element, providing concrete examples as far as possible. Moreover, it is not only their participation in past and current activities that should be mentioned, but also their commitment to further safeguarding, which may be demonstrated for instance by the establishment of an association, management committee or similar body.
			2. Although community initiatives in relation to transmission are extremely important, the information provided here should also address all aspects of safeguarding (research, documentation, inventorying, promotional activities, education and training etc.). Where a community-based organization or similar body is mentioned in this section, details should also be included in section C.6. In this section, States Parties are also encouraged to address the issue of gender roles within the community with regard to the safeguarding of the element.

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| C.6. | Institutional context*Report on the institutional context for the element inscribed on the Representative List, including:*1. the competent body(ies) involved in its management and/or safeguarding;
2. the organization(s) of the community or group concerned with the element and its safeguarding.

Not to exceed 150 words |

* + - 1. In section C.6 States Partiesare requested to ensure that all relevant institutions listed here include their contact details (address, telephone and fax numbers, and mail address). The role that these institutions play in safeguarding or managing the element should be briefly described here.
			2. This section is aimed at showing the institutional framework within which activities described take place and, as such, is not the proper place to describe such activities. These should be placed in section C.4 above. States Parties are requested to provide information about the legal status of any organization, and its membership (number, gender, and age of members). Although it is useful to provide a contact person for organizations listed, it is not generally helpful to provide a list of names of individual practitioners. Any community associations and similar organizations that have been mentioned in sections C.4 and C.5 should be fully listed here.

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| C.7. | Participation of communities in preparing this reportDescribe the measures taken to ensure the widest possible participation of the communities, groups and, where applicable, individuals concerned during the process of preparation of this report for each concerned element.Between 150 and 250 words |

* + - 1. In completing section C.7, States Parties are encouraged to demonstrate that the participation of communities in preparing the report(s) on element(s) was active and wide-ranging, providing concrete examples of this where possible. If, for example, this involved a process of consultation, please describe who was consulted, by whom, how often and how this was followed up.