



United Nations
Educational, Scientific and
Cultural Organization



Intangible
Cultural
Heritage

International Assistance

ICH-04-Report – Form

INTERNATIONAL ASSISTANCE FROM THE INTANGIBLE CULTURAL HERITAGE FUND

FINAL NARRATIVE REPORT

Beneficiary State Party: ZAMBIA

Project title:	Inventoring of the music and dance of the Lozi and Nkoya people of Kaoma District
Time frame:	Starting date: 12/08/2016 Completion date: 30/06/2017
Budget:	<p style="text-align: right;">Total: US\$24,928.30</p> <p><i>Including:</i></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Intangible Cultural Heritage Fund: US\$24,928.30</p> <p style="text-align: right;">State Party contributions: US\$546.16</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Other contributions: US\$</p>
Implementing agency:	Zambia National Commission for UNESCO
Implementing partners:	Department of Arts and Culture
Contact person:	<p>Title (Ms/Mr, etc.): Ms</p> <p>Family name: Mubisi</p> <p>Given name: Nambula</p> <p>Institution/position: Department of Arts and culture</p> <p>Address: P.O. Box 910063, Mongu</p> <p>Telephone number: +260 965 759829</p> <p>E-mail address: jmubisi@gmail.com</p>

Background and rationale

Provide a brief description of the situation existing at the time of the request and the need that the assistance aimed to address. For safeguarding of a particular element, provide a description of the element, its viability and why safeguarding measures were required. For preparation of inventories, strengthening of capacities, awareness-raising, visibility or other safeguarding not focussed on a particular element, identify gaps that were to be addressed. For emergency assistance requests, describe the nature and severity of the emergency at the time of the request.

Not fewer than 750 or more than 1000 words

At the time the request was made, not many ICH activities, especially community based inventories, were carried out in Zambia. Zambia is a big country with 10 provinces and it's unfortunate that very few provinces have had any ICH activity carried out. Western province, which has 16 districts, was among the many that had had no ICH activity until this project was approved. This entailed that the communities in the whole of western province were not aware of the 2003 convention.

Given this background ICH elements were increasingly threatened by modern technology which was virtually replacing some elements of the Lozi and Nkoya music and dance. It was appalling to find some communities in the remotest parts of the district playing recorded music on their radios during traditional initiation ceremonies instead of them singing and playing traditional instruments. The other threat that was noticed in the targeted communities was the diminishing number of players and makers of traditional instruments such as drums, thumb piano and xylophones. Because of this, communities saw the need to have their traditional music and dance inventoried as a way of safeguarding it. Arising from this need, the community together with the Department of Arts and Culture came up with the project to inventory the Lozi and Nkoya music and dance.

The project aimed at training custodians and practitioners among the Lozi and Nkoya people in Kaoma District on the 2003 convention for the safeguarding of intangible cultural heritage who in turn would help to raise awareness of the convention in the communities. In order to achieve this, the chiefs were involved so that they have full understanding of the whole project and give consent for it to be carried out in their chiefdoms. This was necessary as it entailed implementing the project within the tenets of the 2003 Convention on ICH which seeks full community involvement and respect to cultural customs, traditions and norms.

During the training workshop, the community members together with some stakeholders were oriented on the 2003 convention, obligations of states parties and communities, its domains and threats and features of ICH in danger of disappearing. The workshop also involved them in a practical exercise on community based inventory. A Kang'ombyo (thumb piano) player was brought to the workshop venue and participants were divided into two groups and each participant had a role to play during the interview. One group did the playing of the piano while the other group did the making of the thumb piano. This gave the participants a practical experience on inventorying an ICH element.

The project was also important because it brought the two tribes together, the Lozi and the Nkoya who had an opportunity to discuss and share ideas on their respective ICH elements. They also had similar safeguarding measures and so the project was a unifying factor.

The communities in Kaoma District are now well informed about the 2003 convention. It is the only district of the 16 Districts in Western Province that has benefited from UNESCO's ICH assistance. The assistance was timely and it is envisaged that more requests aimed at safeguarding ICH among communities can be formulated and submitted for funding by UNESCO for the cause.

The identification and inventorying of Intangible Cultural Heritage for the Lozi and Nkoya of Kaoma as stipulated in articles 11 and 12 of the 2003 ICH Convention will therefore assist in the sustenance of the ICH practice, its transmission and safe-guarding the same from

dilution or complete loss.

Once the communities have access to these inventories they will be encouraged to be more creative and appreciate the practices and expressions of their ICH.

This project stands as the first of its kind in the province and it is hoped that more of such projects will be implemented in the remaining 15 districts.

Objectives and results attained

Overall, to what extent did the project attain its objectives? Describe the main results attained, focussing in particular on the perspective of the direct beneficiaries and communities. For each expected result identified in the request, explain whether it was fully or partially attained. Also describe any unexpected results, direct or indirect, whether positive or negative.

Not fewer than 100 or more than 500 words

1. Identified and selected 6 custodians and 9 practitioners in performing arts heritage among the Lozi and Nkoya ethnic groups.

1.1. Results attained: 6 custodians and 9 practitioners in performing arts heritage among the Lozi and the Nkoya ethnic groups were identified.

2. Trained cultural staff, stakeholders and Nkoya and Lozi custodians and practitioners on the implementation of the 2003 convention and how to undertake community based inventorying.

2.1. Results attained: Cultural staff, stakeholders and Lozi and Nkoya custodians and practitioners trained on the implementation of the 2003 convention and how to undertake community based inventorying.

3. Undertook community based inventory of the music and dance of the Lozi and Nkoya ethnic groups in Kaoma District.

3.1. Results attained: 6 songs and 5 dances of the Lozi and Nkoya ethnic groups in Kaoma District inventoried.

4. Sensitized/ raised awareness of the 2003 Convention for the Safeguarding of Intangible Cultural Heritage in the rural district of Kaoma.

4.1. Results attained: Communities in the rural district of Kaoma sensitized on the 2003 convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage.

5. Held an exhibition for the Lozi and Nkoya music.

5.1. Results attained: The Lozi and Nkoya music and dance was exhibited.

Description of project implementation

Provide a description of the activities undertaken and the outputs they generated (e.g. trainings, consultation process, technical assistance, awareness raising, publications, toolkits, etc.) Also describe any problems encountered in project delivery and corrective actions taken. Describe the role of the implementing agency and implementing partners in carrying out activities and generating outputs.

Not fewer than 1000 or more than 1500 words

The implementation process was carried out as it was stipulated in the request for assistance paper section 15.

1.1. The first activity was the awareness raising which was carried out soon after the approval of the project but before the release of the funds. The activity was done from 14th to 15th September 2016 in all the three chiefdoms except in Chief Kahare's palace. This was due to the demise of the chief in June 2016. However, the team still went ahead and had a meeting with the Indunas. Both the chiefs pledged their support to the project and

expressed gratitude for choosing their areas to be part of the project.

Output: The traditional leadership in the communities was aware of the project and its intention which they fully welcomed.

1.2. The first activity in the project paper was the preparatory meeting which was held from 14th to 15th October 2016. The meeting was chaired by the ICH National Expert Mr. Munukayumbwa Munyima who was flanked by the Chief Programs Officer, Dr. Charles Ndakala and the Senior Programs Officer, Ms. Hilda Sinywibulula from ZNC-UNESCO. After this, the required equipment was then purchased in preparation for the remaining activities.

Output: The whole project was planned for with input from stakeholders

1.3. Identification of custodians and practitioners was yet another successful activity that was undertaken from 19th to 20th October, 2016. The Provincial Cultural Officer, the Provincial Chiefs and Traditional Affairs Officer, the Conservation Officer and the District Cultural Officer for Nkeyema travelled to Kaoma for this exercise. They had audience with Senior Chief Amukena and Chief Mutondo respectively and their respective indunas at their Kutas. However, this was not the case at Chief Kahare's Palace because the chief's demise there and there was a dispute in the succession process. The District Cultural Officer in charge of this area was tasked to identify community members from this chiefdom.

Output: Names for identified custodians and practitioners were given by the traditional leadership.

1.4. The training workshop took place from 24th to 28th April 2017 at Ishambingo Lodge in Kaoma District. The Deputy Permanent Secretary for Western Province officially opened the event. In attendance also were the Director from the Ministry of Tourism and Arts and the Chief Cultural Officer from the Ministry Headquarters in Lusaka. Among the participants were fifteen community members, three District Cultural Officers, National Heritage and Conservation Officer, National Agriculture and Information Officer and an Accountant from the Provincial Administration. The total number of participants was 23.

Output: Some communities in Kaoma District of Western Zambia are now aware of the 2003 Convention for the safe guarding of intangible cultural heritage, its benefits and the importance of communities in safe guarding ICH in their respective communities.³ cultural staff,⁶ stakeholders and 2 Nkoya and Lozi 2 custodians and 9 practitioners were trained on the implementation of the 2003 convention.

1.5. The inventorying exercise ran from 29th April to 2nd May 2017. As it was planned in the preparatory meeting, the trained participants were divided into two groups, one (group 1) doing the Inventory for the Lozi music and dance and the other (group 2) doing the inventory for the Nkoya music and dance. At the time of the inventorying exercise the Chief in Kahare chiefdom had not yet been installed and the case was still in the courts of law. Therefore the team decided to leave this chiefdom out so that they did not get entangled in their wrangles. However three community members were part of the training and joined their colleagues from other chiefdoms during the inventorying exercise. Group 1 worked in the communities in Senior Chief Amukena's chiefdom while group 2 worked in Chief Mutondo's communities. Group 1 was led by the National ICH Expert Mr. Munyima while group 2 was led by the senior Programs Officer from Zam-Com UNESCO, Ms. Sinywibulula. The groups would go their separate ways in the morning and reconvene in the evenings to discuss their findings and share experiences of the day in the field. These discussions helped both groups to prepare for the following day.

Output: 6 songs and 5 dances of the Lozi and Nkoya ethnic groups in Kaoma District were inventoried.

1.6. The data analysis and preparation of inventories activity was done in Mongu from 8th to 19th May 2017 at the National Heritage and Conservation offices. This was

done by the Provincial Cultural Officer, two District Cultural Officers, the National Heritage and Conservation Officer and the NAIS cameraman. This team analyzed the data, prepared the inventories and selected pictures which were published and designed the brochure that was published for the exhibition, 40 pictures were printed and 400 brochures were published.

Output: The data collected during the inventorying activity was analyzed and the brochures were published.

1.7. The exhibition was held from 1st to 3rd June 2017 at Nano Farm which is in the central town in Kaoma. The District commissioner for Kaoma District was the guest of honour at the official opening which took place on 2nd June 2017. All Heads of Government and NGOs from the district together with the indunas from both chiefdoms and all cultural groups that were involved in the inventory exercise were invited. Brochures and pictures of the inventoried elements and the tangible elements were displayed. In the exhibition room the videos for the performances that were inventoried were also showing on the television. Since NAIS was part of the team, their AV vehicle was used to advertise the exhibition through public address system by going round Kaoma town a day before the event. The exhibition was well attended and successful. In the evening, videos shows were shown in the communities where the inventorying was done. The community members were very excited to see themselves sing and dance and those who did not participate were happy to see people they know on the big screen. The NAIS AV van, which is also an outside broadcasting vehicle, was used for the video shows.

Output: The people in Kaoma District were made aware of the Lozi and Nkoya music and dance through the audio/visual exhibition. 80 pictures and 400 brochures were published.

1.8. The provincial ICH team headed by Provincial Cultural Officer compiled the final report and sent it to the Zambia National Commission for UNESCO on 20th June 2017 for onward submission to UNESCO in France.

Output: The project report was written and submitted.

3. Problems and corrective actions taken

3.1. Firstly, five months (November to March) of the implementation period was lost because we had to wait for rainy season due to the fact that community members were busy working on their farms which is their livelihood. Additionally, the roads to most communities are impassable during the rainy season so it could have been hard to reach the people. We wrote to UNESCO to request for extension of the contract but there was no response. As a result, the team members worked under a lot of pressure in trying to meet the deadline. Nonetheless the team set itself deadlines and managed to do the activities within the remaining three months (April to June).

3.2. Setting dates for the activities was a challenge as it was not easy for our stakeholders to be free from their core duties at the same time. This meant postponing the activities to later dates so as to bring everyone on board.

3.3. Failure to involve an international expert in the community based inventory exercise was yet another challenge. This was because both the Malawian and Zimbabwean experts were committed at the time they should have been involved here and would only have been available after June. This would have been possible if the request for extension was approved, therefore in the absence of this we decided to go ahead with the activity under the supervision of the National Expert Mr. Munyima and Ms. Hilda Sinywibullula from Zam-com.

3.4. Failure to carry out the activities in Chief Kahare's chiefdom because of the succession wrangles that were and are still going on there. The whole chiefdom has been divided into two supporting the two competing contenders. It was not possible to simply

work with the communities in such a case, hence the decision to just work in the other two. However three community members from this chiefdom were involved in the activities.

4. Role of implementation agency and partners

The implementing agency played a supervisory role as they ensured that they transferred the funds from their account to Western Province account as soon as they received it from France. The agency also attended the key activities giving technical advice where it was needed and closely monitored through phone and email for those that they were not able to attend.

As for implementing partners, we replaced the Provincial Chiefs and Traditional Affairs Officer who was busy with other assignments with the cameraman from NAIS. The cameraman facilitated during the training workshop on the use of technical equipment. He was also in charge of all the recordings, both visual and audio during the community based inventory and also took charge in downloading and editing.

Community involvement

Provide a description of the mechanisms used for fully involving the community(ies) concerned. Describe not only the participation of the communities as beneficiaries of financial support, but also their active participation in the planning and implementation of all activities.

Not fewer than 300 or more than 500 words

The implementers of the project ensured that the communities were involved from the time the project was conceived until it came to a close. To start with, the communities where the project was implemented were consulted before the proposal was written. Custodians and practitioners were shown the project title and its objectives and asked if it could be executed in their areas and to this, they all consented. With their input, the project was then written and submitted.

After it was approved, the communities again were informed and awareness raising activities were commenced even before the project was funded. This was done to ensure that the communities were well informed about the 2003 convention for the safeguarding of the intangible cultural heritage and the activities that are supposed to be undertaken to meet the states parties requirements.

The project was supposed to have been implemented in three different chiefdoms found in Kaoma District but it was only executed in 2 districts. Chief Kahare's chiefdom could not be covered due to the succession wrangles that were going on..

After the project was funded, the communities were part of the implementation process. The first activity was the identification of the custodians and practitioners. In identifying these, the project implementers went to the three respective kutas (the administration office of the palace, everyone who seeks to see the chief has to first pass through the kuta). From each Kuta, 2 Indunas (elders) were identified as custodians and then with the help of the kutas 3 practitioners were identified from each chiefdom. These were then orientated on the 2003 convention on the safe guarding of the intangible heritage and trained on how to carry out a community based inventory. The project implementers tried to be all inclusive in terms of gender and age. therefore there were as many women participants as men. Youths were also considered in the project.

The community members showed a lot of enthusiasm in the whole project and fully participated in all the activities.

Sustainability and exit/transition strategy

Describe how the benefits of the project will continue after the project has been completed. Where appropriate, describe the steps undertaken to ensure the following:

- Sustainability of activities, outputs and results, including with reference to how capacity has been built under the project. Also describe any planned follow-up measures to ensure sustainability.
- Additional funding secured as a result of this project, if any. Indicate by whom, how much and for what purpose the contributions are granted.
- Describe how the ownership (of activities, outputs, results) by stakeholders and the community(ies) in particular has been promoted.
- Describe, if relevant, how tools, processes, outputs, etc. have been adopted, adapted, replicated and/or extended for future use (e.g. in other regions, communities, elements, or fields of intangible cultural heritage.).

Not fewer than 100 or more than 500 words

1. Formation of ICH committees

After the training workshop, the working groups, that is , group 1 and group 2 were tasked to form ICH committees in their respective areas. Each group chose a group leader who would be the committee chairperson. The role of these committees was to identify elements that were threatened within their communities and come up with safeguarding measures. This would promote ICH activities in their communities and also help in updating the inventories.. These activities would be closely monitored by the District Cultural Officers who are on the ground.

2. Visit communities once a quarter to monitor progress

The Provincial Cultural Officer and National Heritage and Conservation Officer will be visiting these communities quarterly to monitor the ICH activities being implemented by the committees and the District Cultural Officers.

3. Annual Cultural Festive

An annual Cultural festival will be held every year where various cultural groups will be brought together to showcase their ICH activities through music and dance. This will ensure sustainability of the ICH activities in the communities.

After the community based inventory activity, the Nkoya group expressed concern on the diminishing numbers of royal drum players in their community. They said they wanted to start training sessions to the youth especially as a way of safeguarding the element. This was an indication that the training workshop had an impact on the communities. In addition, the District Commissioners for Kaoma and Kalabo expressed gratitude to the Provincial Cultural Officer for implementing such a project in Kaoma Dsitric and pledged their full support for any ICH activities that would be taking place in their districts. The District Commissioner for Kalabo requested that a similar project be replicated in her district and this was taken note of. This was an indication that the project bore fruit in the communities.

Lessons learnt

Describe what are the key lessons learnt regarding the following:

- Attainment of expected results
- Ownership of key stakeholders and community involvement
- Delivery of project outputs
- Project management and implementation
- Sustainability of the project after the financial assistance

Not fewer than 300 or more than 750 words

Attainment of expected results

The project had a number of objectives to meet. Firstly, the project aimed at identifying custodians and practitioners and this was successfully achieved through collaboration with the royal establishments. The second objective was to train some stakeholders, custodians, practitioners and District Cultural officers and just as it was planned, a training workshop was organized and undertaken. After the training workshop, community based inventory for the music and dance of Lozi and Nkoya people of Kaoma was successfully done.

Ownership of key stakeholders and community involvement

The project was premised on collaboration and coordination among all participants. It entailed that every participant was required to play a part in the successful implementation of the project. As such, stakeholders including community members were all actively involved in the organization and coordination of project events.

Delivery of project outputs

The delivery of project outputs was excellent. The stakeholders and community members were eagerly involved in the training session and showed extra acumen and desire in understanding and acquiring the knowledge. When it came to inventorying process, the stakeholders together with the community members blended very well in organizing and documenting/recording the proceedings of project activities. A number of publications were produced. They included brochures, photos and videos. The communities involved were excited to see and watch themselves or people they know in the publications and videos.

Project management and implementation

The project management and implementation was coordinated by the ICH National expert (Mr. Munukayumbwa Munyima) who collaborated with the Senior Programmes Officer (Ms. Hilda Sinywibulula) from Zambia National Commission for UNESCO (ZNC-UNESCO). The two officers worked hand in hand with the Provincial Cultural officer who in turn was responsible to organize provincial stakeholders and district cultural officers, royal establishments, custodians and practitioners to ensure that the ground preparations were adequate. The project implementation phase was accordingly overseen by the ICH national expert. However, he was assisted by Ms. Sinywibulula and the Provincial Cultural officer. Basically, all the stakeholders and participants were actively involved in the gist of project deliverables to ensure its success.

Sustainability of the project after the financial assistance

The sustainability of the project is dependent on a number of things which include among others the formation of ICH committees in communities where the project was carried out. The objective of the committees was to safeguard ICH elements which the communities felt that they were under threat. The same committees would be working with the technical team and district cultural officers under the supervision of the provincial cultural officer.

The provincial cultural office put in place a once in a quarter monitoring mechanism to check on progress of the ICH Committees.

Further, the provincial cultural office has come up with an Annual Cultural Festival where various cultural groups will be brought together to showcase their ICH activities through music and dance. This will ensure sustainability of the ICH activities in the communities. In addition, the provincial cultural office is looking into how the project could be extended to other districts in the Province owing to the interest the Kaoma project generated among other communities who would also want to safeguard their ICH elements under threat.

Annexes

List the annexes and documentation included in the report:

- publications, evaluation reports and other outputs, when applicable
- progress reports prepared during the contract period
- list of major equipment provided under the project and status after termination of contract period
- other (please specify)

1. 11 inventory forms

2. Narrative report

3. Financial report

4 memory sticks

5 brochures

5 photos

6. mid-term report

Name and signature of the person having completed the report

Name: Judith Nambula Mubisi

Title: Provincial Cultural Officer - Western Province

Date: 19th June, 2017.

Signature: 