Report by a Non-Governmental Organization Accredited to Act in an Advisory Capacity to the Committee on its Contribution to the Implementation of the Convention

Deadline 15 January 2015

for examination in 2015

*File may be downloaded at:*

*http://www.unesco.org/culture/ich/en/forms*

*Please provide only the information requested below. Annexes or other additional materials cannot be accepted.*

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| 1. **Identification of the organization**
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| **A.1. Name of the organization submitting this report** |
| A.1.a. *Provide the full official name of the organization in its original language, as it appears on the official documents.* |
| FARO. Vlaams steunpunt voor cultureel erfgoed vzw |
| A.1.b. *Name of the organization in English and/or French.* |
| FARO. Flemish interface for cultural heritage (not-for-profit organization)FARO. Interface flamande pour le patrimoine culturel, asbl. |
| A.1.c. *Accreditation number of the organization (as indicated on all previous correspondence: NGO-90XXX)* |
| NGO-90053  |
| **A.2. Address of the organization** |
| *Provide the complete postal address of the organization, as well as additional contact information such as its telephone, e-mail address, website, etc. This should be the postal address where the organization carries out its business, regardless of where it may be legally domiciled. In case of internationally active organizations, please provide the address of the headquarters.* |
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| Organization: | FARO |
| Address: | Priemstraat 51 BE 1000 Brussels Belgium |
| Telephone number: | 0032-2-2131060 |
| E-mail address: | info@faronet.be (or info@faro.be)  |
| Website: | www.faronet.be  |
| Other relevant information: |   |

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| **A.3. Contact person for correspondence** |
| *Provide the complete name, address and other contact information of the person responsible for correspondence concerning this report.* |
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| Title (Ms/Mr, etc.): | Mr.  |
| Family name: | Jacobs |
| Given name: | Marc |
| Institution/position: | director |
| Address: | FARO, Priemstraat 51 BE 1000 Brussels, Belgium |
| Telephone number: | 0032-2-2131060 |
| E-mail address: | marc.jacobs@faronet.be |
| Other relevant information: |   |

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| **B. Contribution of the organization to the implementation of the Convention at the national level (Chapter III of the Convention)**[[1]](#footnote-1) |
| *Distinguish completed activities and ongoing activities. If you have not contributed, so indicate. Also describe any obstacles or difficulties that your organization may have encountered in such participation.* |
| **B.1.** *Describe your organization’s participation in State efforts to develop and implement measures to strengthen institutional capacities for safeguarding ICH (Article 13 and OD 154), e.g. in the drafting of ICH related policies or legislation, in the establishment of national ICH committees or in other government-led processes.**Not to exceed 250 words* |
|  The Cultural Heritage Decree (2008, updated 2012) of the Flemish Community explicitly gives the task to FARO as a Flemish Interface for Cultural Heritage to inspire, propose, develop and support measures, networks and programs for museums, archives, libraries, centres of expertise, volunteer organizations, and so on. FARO also gives advice about safeguarding policy and practice for governments and policy makers on the local, regional, provincial and Flemish level. FARO has sensitized with publications, lectures, conferences and workshops about the paradigm of safeguarding ICH and lobbied for the ratification and implementation of the 2003 convention and the operational directives. For the involvement of FARO, see also the periodic report on http://www.unesco.org/culture/ich/doc/download.php?versionID=26289. Members of FARO (Rob Belemans, Marc Jacobs, Katrijn D’hamers, …) have served and are serving in the advisory organs on ICH in Flanders and in the Flemish ICH committee since 2003. FARO, in collaboration with the Agency for Arts and Heritage, launched the information meeting about the operational directives (2008) and the Flemish inventory on 13/2/2009. Listen to the podcasts on http://www.faronet.be/blogs/faro/presentaties-informatiedag-reglement-immaterieel-cultureel-erfgoed. The Flemish Minister for culture decided to publish the official strategic plan to implement the 2003 convention in Flanders first in the journal of FARO: Joke Schauvliege, Een beleid voor immaterieel cultureel erfgoed in Vlaanderen – Visienota Vlaams minister van Cultuur, faro, 3(2010)4, p. 4-29 and http://www.faronet.be/files/bijlagen/e-documenten/2010\_4\_visienota.pdf. On the Belgian level, FARO participates in the “intra-Belgium” meetings on safeguarding ICH (policies) every four months between representatives of the Flemish Community, the French speaking Community and the German speaking community.  |
| **B.2.** *Describe your organization’s cooperation with competent governmental bodies for the safeguarding of the intangible cultural heritage (Article 13), including existing institutions for training and documentation of intangible cultural heritage (OD 154).**Not to exceed 250 words* |
| FARO collaborates with the competent bodies of the Flemish Government (both the Agency Arts and Heritage (www.kunstenenerfgoed.be), but also with Internationaal Vlaanderen, and the diplomats in Paris (both the Belgian ambassador as the Flemish and Walloon representatives). A member of FARO is systematically invited to be part of the Belgian delegation in the official organs of the 2003 UNESCO Convention. FARO also communicates with the competent departments of the French and German Communities. FARO participates in regular meetings (every four months) with the civil servants and all competent government agencies in Belgium. For the context, see http://www.kunstenenerfgoed.be/sites/default/files/uploads/Fol%20ICE%20LR.pdf and https://s3.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com/icewebsite/art-beleidvloverheid.pdf. FARO acts as an interface for discussing and developing policies for safeguarding intangible cultural heritage and the integration in other policy fields on the municipal, regional and provincial levels. It is our mission to be the interface between all the actors in the cultural heritage field (see also www.immaterieelerfgoed.be).The director of FARO is member of the (national) Flemish UNESCO Commission from 2006 to 2016.(see http://www.unesco.be/vuc)The FARO library and documentation centre systematically collects information, literature and reports about the 2003 UNESCO Convention and about safeguarding intangible cultural heritage practices. We have the most complete collection in Flanders and share this with other institutions, both governmental and non-governmental, not only via a reading room but also via an interlibrary loan system.(see http://www.faronet.be/bibliotheek/zoeken) FARO collaborates with and supports the UNESCO Chair on Critical Heritage Studies and the Safeguarding Intangible Cultural Heritage, at the Vrije Universiteit Brussel (www.vub.ac.be) established in 2014. |
| **B.3.** *Describe your organization’s involvement in or contribution to the drafting of the State’s Periodic Report (OD 152).**Not to exceed 250 words* |
| FARO provided information for the Periodic Report, both about its own activities and collective activities (like the ice-breaker series of workshops and conferences). A FARO member (M. Jacobs) collaborated with the Flemish civil servants to gather, structure and process information and give feedback on the different versions of the periodic report. FARO took part in the evaluation meetings of the advisory commision, that provided input for the report. FARO participated as interface ngo in the coordination meetings of the civil servants of the Dutch, French and German speeking communities who were responsible for the report. After getting feedback of the secretariat in Paris in June 2013, a FARO member (M. Jacobs) worked together with Flemish civil servants in the summer of 2013 to restructure the whole Belgian file and to answer a series of questions, and help meet the deadline. |
| **B.4** *Describe your organization’s participation in the preparation of nominations to the Urgent Safeguarding List or Representative List, requests for International Assistance or proposals of Best Safeguarding Practices.**Not to exceed 250 words* |
| FARO was actively involved in all nomination files for the Representative List and the proposals for article 18 (Safeguarding Practices) of the Flemish community. FARO is mentioned in every Belgian nomination file as a significant partner (with exception of the purely Walloon cases of the Marches entre Sambre et Meuse and the Carnaval in Binche). See the cases for Belgium in http://www.unesco.org/culture/ich/en/lists. We also wrote letters of support for every file in which Flemish stakeholders were involved. FARO tries to participate and give feedback in all phases, when requested, from the phase of first plans, dreams and aspirations to the follow up and feedback after inscription. Courses are organized about filling in the forms. In the last weeks before the files are submitted, FARO gives detailled feedback about details in the nomination files. In the weeks before the meeting of the Intergovernmental Committee where the file will be discussed, FARO participates in meetings about the local and national press strategy. Important is also the follow up after the inscription on the UNESCO lists. Case-studies are made about inscribed items. FARO is also available for evaluations and follow-up meetings. Important lesson : NGO's can play an important role in the years (and decades) after inscription, for evaluation, follow up and updating plans. This part of the operational directives and the reflexive follow-up of the safeguarding process after inscription should be developed further. |
| **B.5.** *Describe your organization’s participation in the identification, definition (Article 11.b) and inventorying of ICH (Article 12, OD 80 and OD 153). Explain in particular how your organization cooperates with communities, groups and, where relevant, individuals.**Not to exceed 250 words* |
|  FARO published a series of articles about the importance, challenges and problems with article 11b and 12, and inventorying in relation to safeguarding. See e.g. JACOBS (M.), Geflankeerde middelen. Inventarissen maken van immaterieel cultureel erfgoed, waarborgen en de UNESCO-conventie van 2003, in: faro. Tijdschrift over cultureel erfgoed, 4 (2011) 1, pp. 55-70 http://www.faronet.be/files/bijlagen/e-artikels/2011\_1\_inventarissen.pdf . On the one hand, emphasis was placed on the fact that making inventories is not the goal, but a means, a safeguarding method. Not just using the old folklore inventories and atlases, but starting with a new system in the 21st century was crucial. On the other hand, inspired by lessons of the Brazilian scholar Maria Cecilia Londres Fonseca, making inventories and keeping them up to date are important to identify contact or key persons, brokers and local leaders. This was part of the lessons learned for NGO's: cultural brokerage as critical success factor. Communities, groups, individuals, organisations in Flanders can and do contact FARO (and other centres of expertise) to obtain information, coaching and feedback. FARO cultivates the roles of heritage brokers, mediators and intermediaries. We support and collaborate with the accredited NGO’s (like tapis plein) in Flanders, that are now organized and work together to develop www.immaterieelerfgoed.be. This kind of « inventory », but with the focus on exchange of information, empowerment and safeguarding plans, offers special possibilities. FARO also keeps the database behind www.erfgoedkaart.be up to date.  |
| **B.6.** *Describe your organization’s participation in other safeguarding measures, including those referred to in Article 13 and OD 153, aimed at:*1. *promoting the function of intangible cultural heritage in society;*
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.*

*Explain in particular how your organization cooperates with communities, groups and, where relevant, individuals when participating in such measures.**Not to exceed 250 words* |
| FARO uses several media, like the www.faronet.be website or www.immaterieel erfgoed.be, the faro journal and other publications to share information and stimulate reflection. FARO co-financed and distributed the kit on safeguarding intangible heritage developed by UNESCO and translated it into Dutch in collaboration between FARO and UNESCO Platform Vlaanderen. See http://www.unesco-vlaanderen.be/2012/12/6/infokit-immaterieel-cultureel-erfgoed FARO participated and participates in establishing and realizing the UNESCO Chair on Critical Heritage Studies and the Safeguarding Intangible Cultural Heritage, at the Vrije Universiteit Brussel (www.vub.ac.be) established in 2014. Two academic courses about the new UNESCO paradigm have been introduced since 2012 at the VUB, one on the Bachelor and one on the Master level, in collaboration with FARO. One member of FARO wrote and defended a Ph.D. on the topic : BELEMANS (R.), Van (Limburgse) dialecten naar Europees erkende streektaal en/of immaterieel cultureel erfgoed? De invloed van nationale taalpolitiek en van internationaal erfgoedbeleid op de perceptie van en op de overheidszorg voor endogene taalvariatie in Vlaanderen, Leuven, Katholieke Universiteit Leuven, 2009. By supporting and co-financing www.immaterieelerfgoed.be site, we facilitate access to information and methods (together with other partners). In the previous decade, FARO participated in or organised hundreds of meetings with institutions, groups, communities and individuals to explain the 2003 convention and to discuss about it.  |
| **B.7.** *Describe your organization’s involvement in measures to ensure greater recognition of, respect for and enhancement of intangible cultural heritage, in particular those referred to in Article 14 and ODs 105 to 109 and OD 155:*1. *educational, awareness-raising and information programmes aimed at the general public, in particular at young people;*
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;*
5. *education for the protection of natural spaces and places of memory whose existence is necessary for expressing the intangible cultural heritage.*

*Explain in particular, how your organization cooperates with communities, groups and where relevant, individuals when participating in such measures.**Not to exceed 250 words* |
| FARO is active in facilitating and promoting all these measures. The distribution, for free, of 3000 copies of the Dutch version of the information kit was one of the major investments. FARO co-organized and financially sponsored the ICE-breaker workshops series and many lectures, courses and workshops. See the year reports on http://www.faronet.be/faro/over-faro/beleidsdocumenten-faro. Every year FARO organizes the Cultural Heritage Day in Flanders, on the second Sunday after Easter, which reaches on average 250.000 persons. Safeguarding intangible heritage is one of the central points of attention: see www.erfgoeddag.be See also the central instrument developed with other Flemish partners: www.immaterieelerfgoed.be.We worked together with Documentary Arts in Dallas and many partners in Flanders for the travelling exhibition: Schatten van/in mensen (July 18 – August 31, 2010, Openluchtmuseum, Bokrijk, Belgium; July 19, 2010: International Colloquium: Visibility, Awareness, Dialogue. Leren van elders: de VSA ; September 11 – October 24, 2010, Stedelijk Museum, Aalst, Belgium ; November 4 – 23, 2010, Treasury of St. Peter’s, Leuven, Belgium ; November 27 – December 12, 2010, Stadshallen (Garemijnzaal), Bruges, Belgium; December, 2010, Dendermonde, Belgium ; January – March, 2011, Boudewijn Building, Brussels, Belgium Schatten van/in mensen). This was continued in 2013-2014 in an intensive project with many other partners, including accredited NGO's like www.tapisplein.be, www.bokrijk.be, www.firmament.be, etc.. This culminated in 2014 in publications and a conference : http://www.immaterieelerfgoed.be/Detail/hoe/310. As far as places of memory are concerned, FARO worked with the Last Post Association and In Flanders’ Fields at Ypres about the daily Last Post ceremony as a form of ICH. |
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| **C. Bilateral, sub-regional, regional and international cooperation** |
| *Report on activities carried out by your organization at the bilateral, sub-regional, regional or international levels for the implementation of the Convention, including initiatives such as the exchange of information and experience, and other joint initiatives, as referred to in Article 19 and OD 156. You may, for example, consider the following issues:*1. *sharing information and documentation concerning shared ICH (OD 87);*
2. *participating in regional cooperation activities including for example those of category 2 centres for intangible cultural heritage established under the auspices of UNESCO (OD 88);*
3. *developing networks of NGOs, communities, experts, centres of expertise and research institutes at sub-regional and regional levels to develop joint and interdisciplinary approaches concerning shared ICH (OD 86).*

*Not to exceed 250 words* |
| FARO has actively contributed to or co-organized a whole series of conferences and projects on safeguarding intangible cultural heritage in and outside Europe. FARO has participated in several international meetings with institutions like the Maison des Cultures du monde in Paris/Vitré, Meertens Instituut (Amsterdam), SIEF, VIE-Nederlands Centrum voor Volkscultuur en Immaterieel Erfgoed. FARO participated in several meetings of the ICHNGO-forum (Kenya, Bali). FARO has organized several meetings to try and put the establishment of a category 2 centre in Europe on the agenda. FARO as, as its name suggests, pleaded at many occasions to combine the 2003 UNESCO Convention and the Framework Convention of the Council of Europe on the Value of Cultural Heritage for Society (Faro, 2005). See for instance JACOBS (M.), Van resultaten naar resultanten. Hefbomen, ontwikkelingen en erfgoedbeleid in Vlaanderen (2000-2020), in: faro. Vlaams tijdschrift over cultureel erfgoed, 4, nr. 3, 2011, pp. 92-102. The director of FARO is a member of the (national) Flemish UNESCO Commission from 2006 to 2016.(see http://www.unesco.be/vuc). He has discussed the implementation of the 2003 Convention with colleagues in other national UNESCO Commissions. FARO participated in meetings with NGO's and other organizations in Japan, China, Vietnam, Zimbabwe, Marocco, Switzerland and many other countries. See for instance JACOBS (M.), Bào vḝ: sàn vǎn hóa in Vietnam. Immaterieel-erfgoedbeleid, het Vietnamees etnologiemuseum en het loslaten van en terugkijken op de ‘subsidie-economie’, in: faro. Tijdschrift over cultureel erfgoed 2 (2009) 2, pp. 42-55.  |
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| **D. Participation in the work of the Intergovernmental Committee for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage** |
| **D.1** *Has your organization participated in the Committee meetings or those of the General Assembly? If yes, please indicate which meetings you attended and describe the nature of your contribution to the Committee’s work.**Not to exceed 250 words* |
| Yes, almost every meeting. Marc Jacobs (director of FARO) actively participated as an expert in the Belgian delegation in meetings of the General Assembly (1GA, 1EXT GA, 2GA, 3GA and 5GA) and in the sessions of the Intergovernmental Committee (1COM, 1EXT COM, 2 COM, 2 EXT COM, 3EXT COM, 3 COM, 4EXT COM, 7COM, 8COM and 9COM). Next to all these meetings where a FARO member was part of the national Belgian delegation actively participating in the activities, (a(nother) FARO (member) was present as an observer in 3.COM; 3.GA; 5.COM; 6.COM; 4.GA; 7.COM\_WG; 7.COM; 8.COM; 5.GA. A FARO member also participated in many of the expert meetings preparing the Committee meetings. |
| **D.2** *Has your organization served as a member of the Consultative Body or Evaluation Body (OD 26), or was it appointed in 2009 or 2010 to evaluate a nomination to the Urgent Safeguarding List or a request for International Assistance? If yes, please indicate the period.**Not to exceed 100 words* |
|  No, because FARO unfortunately was not yet invited as an accredited NGO to do so.  |
| **D.3** *In what way(s) has your organization provided advisory services to the Committee (OD 96) or in what way(s) do you foresee that it might provide such services in the future?**Not to exceed 500 words* |
| 1) An Expert working in FARO had the chance to provide advisory services by being invited to be part of the Belgian Delegation in the Intergovernmental Committee and General Assembly. It is very important that State Members take both the letter and the spirit of article 6.7 of the 2003 Convention (more) serious. The persons who are qualified in the various fields of the (safeguarding of) ICH do usually not work as a professional diplomat but more likely in the accredited NGO’s and other institutions specialized in safeguarding. The State Members could mobilize the potential, experience and expertise from the NGO’s in their jurisdiction. This would also legitimize and valorise the resources, time and energy invested by NGO’s to observe, witness or study the meetings of the Organs of the 2003 Convention and to monitor the consistency and fairness of the decisions and plans.2) In the Operational Directives 2014, § 96, d) a very important function is described: “examining the effects of safeguarding plans for elements inscribed on the List of Intangible Cultural Heritage in Need of Urgent Safeguarding”. This had not yet been activated but it is unavoidable and necessary. This could even be expanded to examining the effects of the safeguarding measures (R3) for items inscribed on the representative list (article 16) or the article 18 programmes, projects and activities. But in particular for article 17 this is important. It is a missing part in the operational directives. “Urgent” is not “Eternal” or “For ever” safeguarding, so now a procedure has to be developed to evaluate, give feedback, reinforce efforts or to remove the item from the list (article 17). In particular if resources are invested this evaluation is crucial. Here competent NGO’s can provide excellent services.3) When an interlocking set of codes of ethics will be developed, it will be important to have Ethic Commissions or Networks. Here the NGO’s can play an important role. 4) The meetings of the ICHNGO forum at the occasion of the sessions of the Intergovernmental Committee or General Assembly can be cultivated further. Via information and computer technology, alternative forms of interaction with NGO's not present might be possible. 5) The purpose and the criteria of article 18 can be reconsidered. In that process, NGOs can play a role in selecting, testing, monitoring, and providing feedback in order to identify and share interesting safeguarding practices and to translate them to other settings and contexts. 6) The notions or functions of brokerage and mediation deserve to be used in the operational directives. Inspiration can also be found in other fields like health care or development aid or cultural brokerage. The experience and flexibility in NGO’s should be valorized. 7) It would be interesting to connect NGO’s in different electoral groups in order to strengthen the global collaboration and dialogue. Social media or dedicated electronic platforms (see the example in www.immaterieelerfgoed.be) can be used as a bridge with communities, groups and individuals interested in safeguarding ICH. |
| **E. Capacities of your organization for evaluation of nominations, proposals and requests (as described in OD 27 and OD 96):** |
| **E.1.** *Nominations, proposals and requests are available for evaluation only in English or French. Do members of your organization or your staff demonstrate a very good command of English or French? If yes, please indicate which language(s) and the number of those members or staff.**Not to exceed 250 words* |
| Yes, English and French. There are on average twenty cultural heritage workers employed by FARO. In 2014, sixteen colleagues hold a Master and seven a Ph. D. They are all fluent in English and French. Most of them read, understand and speak at least one or two other languages. Two of the FARO experts (Marc Jacobs and Robert Belemans) have published about the concept of appropriate vocabulary in the UNESCO paradigm of safeguarding intangible cultural heritage, about translations and about the explicit and implicit criteria in nominations, proposals and requests and other UNESCO instruments. See JACOBS (M.), Bruegel and Burke were here! Examining the criteria implicit in the UNESCO paradigm of safeguarding ICH: the first decade, in: International Journal of Intangible Heritage, 9, 2014, pp. 99-118. At least 3 of the staff members have sufficient knowledge of the 2003 UNESCO safeguarding paradigm and the relevant texts (Convention, Operational Directives, Transversal Issues, etc.) and sensitive issues and precedents, to be able to evaluate nomination files and to produce consistent reports and assessments. |
| **E.2.** *Does your organization have experience in working across several ICH domains? Please describe your experiences.**Not to exceed 250 words* |
| FARO has "worked in and across several" (programmes, projects and safeguarding activities of ICH belonging to one or more) domains and above all with actors that try to safeguard intangible heritage. In Flanders, together with tapis plein (and www.immaterieelerfgoed.be), as an interface for cultural heritage, we explicitly try to bring the actors involved in safeguarding intangible cultural heritage together and to exchange information. In our international contacts we opt for interdisciplinary and transdisciplinary working methods and practices.We wish to emphasize to "working across" could be more sharply formulated as "safeguarding" and that it would be wise to stay close to Operational Directive $ 91 (a), because it contains an interesting and rich description that could serve as a stronger criterium in the accreditation process: "91 a have PROVEN COMPETENCE, EXPERTISE and EXPERIENCE IN SAFEGUARDING (as defined in Article 2.3 of the Convention) intangible cultural heritage belonging, inter alia, to one or more specific, domains." See JACOBS (M.), De geest van de UNESCO-conventie van 2003: het geheim ontsluierd. Over consensus, participatie en omgaan met intangible cultural heritage, in: faro. Tijdschrift over cultureel erfgoed, 3 (2010) 4, pp. 30-35.- JACOBS (M.), De operationele richtlijnen van 2010 voor een UNESCO-conventie uit 2003. De (stilaan opgespannen) spanningsboog van een decennium, in: faro. Tijdschrift over cultureel erfgoed 3 (2010) 4, pp. 36-47.- www.immaterieelerfgoed.be  |
| **E.3.** *Describe the experience of your organization in evaluating and analysing documents such as proposals or applications.**Not to exceed 250 words* |
| FARO provides training and organizes courses for writing, evaluating and analysing such documents and to cultivate prior and informed consent. Both in Flanders, in the Netherlands and on a European level, several members of FARO have been member of evaluation committees for cultural heritage projects. The Belgian delegation in the Intergovernmental Committee mobilizes an expert from FARO to analyse and comment the documents before and during the Committee Meetings.  |
| **E.4.** *Does your organization have experience in drafting synthetic texts in English or French? Please describe your experience and indicate in which language(s) and the number of those members or staff.**Not to exceed 250 words* |
| Yes. We have drafted and published synthetic texts in English and French, but also in many other languages. At the moment, we have at least 10 members with experience in drafting synthetic texts in English or French. At least three of the members have up to date knowledge of the 2003 UNESCO Convention paradigm. Several members of FARO publish regularly in scholarly journals and are invited to produce policy documents. Reflexivity and the notion of "translation" (in the translation sociology meaning of the word) are crucial here.See for instance JACOBS (M.), La sauvegarde du PCI en Flandre: un changement de paradigme, in: Culture et recherche, 127, 2012, pp. 52 - 53,  |
| **E.5.** *Does your organization have experience in working at the international level or the capacity to extrapolate from local experience to apply it within an international context? Please describe such experience.**Not to exceed 250 words* |
| FARO (M. Jacobs, R. Belemans, K. D’hamers) participated -as tutor or coach- in a whole series of conferences, workshops, training sessions and summer schools. See www.faronet.be. Via the academic networks (and the UNESCO chair at the VUB) we have developed several instruments and toolkits. Together with tapis plein and other organisations we have collaborated in experimenting with the Living Human Treasures program and are now trying to find alternatives (http://www.livinghumantreasures.be/?page\_id=98). FARO has actively participated in developing the files for the register of article 18.We can also for instance refer to the presentations and coaching during workshops in Harare in 2012 and 2014 within the framework of the capacity building program of UNESCO. See http://www.unesco.org/new/fileadmin/MULTIMEDIA/HQ/AFR/images/UNESCO\_Harare\_Cluster\_Office\_\_Apr-Dec\_2012\_\_Newsletter\_03.pdf, http://portal.unesco.org/en/ev.php-URL\_ID=49182&URL\_DO=DO\_TOPIC&URL\_SECTION=201.html, http://www.unesco-vlaanderen.be/media/75865/unescoinfo92.pdf See also the extrapolation of a “local level experience” to a global context, in:- Marc Jacobs, Jorijn Neyrinck and Albert van der Zeijden, UNESCO, Brokers and Critical Success (F)Actors in Safeguarding Intangible Cultural Heritage, in: Volkskunde. Tijdschrift over de cultuur van het dagelijks leven 115 (2014) nr. 3, pp. 249-256.- Marc Jacobs, Cultural Brokerage, Addressing Boundaries and the New Paradigm of Safeguarding Intangible Cultural Heritage. Folklore Studies, Transdisciplinary Perspectives and UNESCO, in: Volkskunde. Tijdschrift over de cultuur van het dagelijks leven 115 (2014) nr. 3, p. 265-291- Marc Jacobs, Development Brokerage, Anthropology and Public Action. Local Empowerment, International Cooperation and Aid: Safeguarding of Intangible Cultural Heritage, Volkskunde. Tijdschrift over de cultuur van het dagelijks leven, 115 (2014) nr. 3. pp. 299-318.- And other contributions in that special issue |
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| **F. Cooperation with UNESCO** |
| *Report on activities carried out by your organization in cooperation with UNESCO (both direct cooperation with UNESCO as well as activities carried out under the auspices of UNESCO or for which you have received the authorization to use the emblem of UNESCO/of the 2003 Convention, or financial support, such as e.g. funding from the Participation Program).**Not to exceed 250 words* |
| Inter alia:- "Recognizing Our Cultural Heritage: An American and Flemish Dialogue" Exhibition (7-26 April 2010) in the Salle des pas perdus (Fontenoy) at UNESCO Headquarters in Paris, FARO in collaboration with Documentary Arts and the Section of Intangible Cultural Heritage of UNESCO : http://docarts.com/recognizing\_our\_cultural\_heritage.html - publication (co-financing, editing, printing, distributing) of the UNESCO kit on intangible cultural heritage in Dutch: See all the Dutch versions (hyperlinks) in http://www.unesco.org/culture/ich/en/kit - Collaboration of FARO in the capacity building program of UNESCO, with support of the UNESCO/Flanders Trust Funds.: “‘Strengthening national capacities for implementing the Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage in four selected countries in Africa”(2011-2012), i.e. Botswana, Malawi, Zambia and Zimbabwe, and “Strengthening sub-regional cooperation and national capacities in seven Southern African countries for implementing the 2003 Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage”.(2014-2015): Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Namibia Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe.- Marc Jacobs/FARO is member of the global network of facilitators for the 2003 convention: http://www.unesco.org/culture/ich/index.php?lg=en&pg=00397. FARO also worked on developing training material.- ICH-brokers, facilitators, mediators & intermediaries. Critical success(f)actors for the safeguarding of Intangible Cultural Heritage, Brussels, 6/11/2013, Tenth anniversary 2003 Convention, co-organized with many partners, see http://www.unesco.org/culture/ich/index.php?lg=en&pg=00482&activityID=00204 and http://www.unesco.org/culture/ich/doc/celebration\_doc/00082.pdf See the publication of M. Jacobs, J. Neyrinck & A. Van der Zeijden (ed.), Brokers, Facilitators and Mediation. Critical Success (F)Actors for the Safeguarding of Intangible Cultural Heritage, in Volkskunde, 115, 2014, nr. 3, pp. 249-432. - UNESCO chair on critical heritage studies and the safeguarding of intangible cultural heritage (VUB) |
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| **G. Signature** |
| *The report must include the name and signature of the person empowered to sign it on behalf of the organization.* |
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| --- | --- |
| Name: | Marc Jacobs |
| Title: | director |
| Date: | 14/01/2015 |
| Signature: |  signature added |

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1. . In case your organization operates in several States, please clearly indicate which State or States are concerned by your answers when filling in parts B, C and E. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)