

# Progress Report

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<b>Project Title</b>	Strengthening capacities of Portuguese-speaking countries in Africa for implementing the Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage
<b>Target Country</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Angola</li><li>• Cabo Verde</li><li>• Guinea Bissau</li><li>• Mozambique</li><li>• Sao Tome and Principe</li></ul>
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<b>Reporting Period</b>	November 2014 – November 2015
<b>Executing Agency</b>	UNESCO
<b>Implementing partners</b>	<p>The Angolan National Institute for Cultural Heritage, Insituto Nacional do Patrimonio Cultural (INPC)</p> <p>The Cabo Verdean Institute for Cultural Heritage, Instituto do Patrimônio Cultural (IPC)</p> <p>The Guinea-Bissau General Directorate for Culture (Direcção Geral de Cultura) under the Secretariat for Youth, Culture and Sports</p> <p>The Mozambican Institute for Socio-Cultural Research, Arquivo do Patrimônio Cultural (ARPAC)</p> <p>The Santomean General Directorate for Culture (Direcção Geral de Cultura STP)</p>
<b>Project starting date</b>	August 2011
<b>Project completion date</b>	March 2016
<b>Responsible Sector</b>	UNESCO Culture Sector, Section of Intangible Cultural Heritage
<b>Person completing Report</b>	<p>Ms Jana Weydt Assistant Project Officer, Section of Intangible Cultural Heritage</p> <p>Mr Júlio Sa Rego Assistant Project Officer, Section of Intangible Cultural Heritage</p>

## I. SUMMARY AND BACKGROUND

The project aims to lay a solid foundation to assist Portuguese speaking countries in Africa (Angola, Mozambique, Sao Tome and Principe, Cabo Verde and Guinea Bissau), in short PALOP, to strengthen their capacities for safeguarding the intangible cultural heritage (ICH) in line with the spirit of the 2003 Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage. It has been designed in the framework of UNESCO's global capacity-building strategy, established in 2009 by the UNESCO Secretariat to assist Member States in mastering the concepts, measures and mechanisms proposed by the 2003 Convention.<sup>1</sup> The global strategy entails a long-term and multi-faceted approach, aiming to equip States Parties with the capacities to safeguard the intangible cultural heritage present on their territories. It considers institutional and professional environments, and the availability of expertise and the national capacity to set up or revise legislative and policy frameworks, draw up inventories and carry out other safeguarding measures placing communities, groups and individual tradition bearers in the driving seat of safeguarding efforts. A set of training materials has been developed, and over 80 experts trained to form a worldwide network of facilitators to deliver workshops and provide advisory services.

Assisting PALOP countries in implementing the 2003 Convention is particularly important as they are facing difficulties in fully participating in intergovernmental cooperation in the UN context due to language barriers. Indeed, current quota show that one third of the nine Sub-Saharan African countries (47) that have not yet ratified the Convention are Portuguese speaking countries (Angola, Cabo Verde, Guinea Bissau). Moreover, brief assessments affirm a lack of institutional and human resources for safeguarding intangible cultural heritage effectively in most of these countries. In view of the truly rich and widely recognized intangible cultural heritage however, the UNESCO project at hand aims to remediate this imbalance. It offers activities tailored to each State in Portuguese language promoting intra-regional and South-South cooperation and helping fasten the ties to the international community and cooperation mechanisms. Furthermore, particular attention is paid to creating a regional mechanism of cooperation amongst these Portuguese speaking countries in Africa, attributing a leading role to the Mozambican ARPAC while running an exchange programme of professionals. Accordingly, the UNESCO training material is adjusted to the needs of each workshop and made available in Portuguese version.

The main results expected of the project are (i) a sustainable institutional mechanism for safeguarding intangible cultural heritage established at national level with progress in establishing adequate policy and legal frameworks; (ii) at least one additional ratification of the 2003 Convention, (iii) community-based inventory methodology and mechanism tailored to the needs of at least three of five Lusophone countries in Africa, (iv) capacities increased for the target countries to benefit from international assistance through the Intangible Cultural Heritage Fund and for inscribing elements of intangible cultural heritage on the Convention's Lists, and (v) a PALOP cooperation mechanism established for capacity building and the effective implementation of the 2003 Convention.

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<sup>1</sup> UNESCO's mandate to strengthen national capacities for safeguarding ICH is further formulated in one of the expected results of the **Main Line of Action 2 of the Major Programme IV (Culture) of the 38 C/5 Supporting and promoting the diversity of cultural expressions, the safeguarding of the intangible cultural heritage, and the development of cultural and creative industries**: (6) National capacities strengthened and utilized to safeguard the intangible cultural heritage, including indigenous and endangered languages, through the effective implementation of the 2003 Convention.

The project is financed by the generous voluntary contribution from Norway to the Intangible Cultural Heritage Fund under the 2003 Convention. It is implemented by the Intangible Cultural Heritage Section of UNESCO, in cooperation with the National Commissions and ministries responsible for culture of the beneficiary countries as well as the UNESCO Field Offices in Harare, Maputo, Yaoundé, Luanda, Dakar and before the UNESCO field reform also Windhoek and Libreville.

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

This report covers the period from November 2014 to November 2015. It builds upon findings mentioned in the previous report avoiding repeating information. Indeed, the project took up considerable speed in this reporting period organizing no less than seven country-level activities (preparatory and liaison missions and workshops), to all five PALOP countries. It gained in complexity when extending activities to Cabo Verde and Guinea Bissau upon successful re-launching of activities in Angola and Sao Tome and Principe. The project effectively mobilized the network of regional facilitators by involving experts from the Mozambican Institute for Socio-Cultural Research (ARPAC) as facilitators in national workshops in other PALOP countries and through pursuing an exchange programme of workshop participants across the region. This dynamic owes much to the growing interest and responsiveness and feeling of ownership in the target countries, and exceeds the projected expectations. Finally, the Portuguese version of the UNESCO training materials for capacity building was further updated and the revision of the Convention's *Operational Directives* (2014 edition) translated into Portuguese.

With regard to the ratification of the three non-members of the Convention, the missions in June and July 2015 to Cabo Verde, Guinea Bissau and Angola, conducted by the Brazilian senior expert-facilitator, were a great opportunity to assist the authorities in unblocking the temporarily stagnating situation. Reportedly, the process was hampered due to internal coordination problems. Yet, the authorities of all three countries have expressed their commitment to follow up on the process and mobilize efforts to bring the process to conclusion.

The activities are outlined below by country, in alphabetical order.

### **Angola:**

Following Angola's confirmation in January 2015 to participate in the project, UNESCO sent a mission from 22 to 24 July to update the 2011 assessment, and launch preparations for the workshop series responding to local conditions. It included meetings with the Minister of Culture, technicians from the Angolan National Institute for Cultural Heritage (INPC), journalists and stakeholders, as well as a visit to a potential community for the pilot inventory exercise. The findings confirm the weak institutional framework, which has been observed in 2011. INPC's department in charge of ICH is poorly staffed with only two technicians hardly familiar with inventory or safeguarding methods. The infrastructural weaknesses such as internet connection problems and no running water further convey the challenges Angola faces in regards to adopting heritage safeguarding policies, and explain why ICH safeguarding has yet been practically inexistent.

Meetings with the technicians allowed to clarify basic contexts of the Convention and of ICH safeguarding, and to ultimately develop a workshop programme in alignment with the Global capacity programme. This introduction to basic concepts of the Convention also served to present a data collection model developed for Mozambique, which may serve for future national ICH inventories. A press conference helped to disseminate the purpose and objectives of the 2003 Convention ICH safeguarding and to prepare the public for the implementation of the capacity building project until March 2016.

The workshop on the implementation of the Convention just concluded as the report at hand is written; results should therefore be presented in the next report.

The mission further seized the opportunity to follow up on the ratification process, which had remained incomplete since the Angolan Parliament approved the ratification of the 2003 Convention in 2011 (see previous project progress report). Indeed, the ratification instrument, signed by the President in 2012, has never been submitted to UNESCO. The suspension may be owing to a lack of coordination among the different sectors within the Government. However, the Minister of Culture intends to follow the process closely until completion.

### **Cabo Verde**

From 5 to 9 June 2015 UNESCO organized preparatory mission to Cabo Verde with the aim to assess the country's conditions for the safeguarding of intangible cultural heritage, sensitize about the 2003 Convention, and check on the status of the ratification. Ultimately, the mission served to assist in preparing the implementation of the capacity building programme.

The mission soon confirmed the elaborate technical and institutional quality of the national heritage institute (IPC). Since February 2015 the IPC incorporates a dedicated department for intangible cultural heritage with well experienced technicians who possess a high level of expertise. Their work is guided by a national manual for ICH inventory making, and the national heritage List is protected by a respective legal framework. The national inventory strategy foresees to update the inventory, by including the elements present within the World Heritage property of *Cidade Velha* and those pertaining to the *festas de Sao Joao*, and enriching those pertaining to the *Morna* already included in the national heritage list with the view to propose this element for inscription on the Representative List. These assets of Cabo Verde's technical and institutional advantages should, in the framework of this PALOP project, also contribute to strengthening the PALOP network for ICH safeguarding. In particular neighbouring Guinea Bissau may benefit from a Cabo Verdean technical assistance in the future.

Having recalled these strengths, Cabo Verdean technicians however requested the project's technical assistance in adopting adequate methods of community-based inventorying and organizing a respective data base. These two matters were deemed particularly pertinent in view of a number of solicitations the PCI had received from communities and municipalities who wish to include elements in the national list. These points were pushed upfront the agenda of the planned workshop, together with mid-term planning for the preparation of candidatures for UNESCO listing, and the consolidation of the national safeguarding policy. The mission visited three potential pilot communities in Cidade Velha, Santo Domingo and Santa Catarina where the consultant witnessed the Tabanca Festival involving many young people and of great significance for the Cape Verdean identity. The stakeholders meeting gathered 21 participants and confirmed the reported great interest in inscribing their elements in the national list.

Moreover, the ratification processes in Cabo Verde required some follow-up. The signed instrument has never been formally submitted to UNESCO, reportedly due to a lack of internal coordination. The Director of Culture and the representative of the National Commission confirmed their commitment to follow-up within the limits of their authority to bring the process to conclusion.

In accordance with the plan developed during the preparatory mission, the workshop on the Implementation of the Convention took place from 27 to 30 July 2015. It gathered a total of 34 participants including a majority of women (19). Several governmental institutions were present including from the Ministry of environment and health as well as a number of researchers, 3 community members and one NGO. In the spirit of the professional exchange programme the PALOP-project further invited representatives from Angola and Guinea Bissau to participate in

the workshop, which was facilitated by facilitator-expert from Brazil and Mozambique. The course developed smoothly thanks also to a very good logistical organisation. Group discussions were lively and helped to consolidate knowledge about the Convention and related concepts in particular in regards to international cooperation mechanisms and procedures for listing. Whereas transversal aspects of ICH in relation to health and tourism were touched, the central point of interest remained community based inventory, and related concepts of safeguarding and methods to ensure communities' involvement. Ultimately, national policy will need a revision to define procedures for the recognition of ICH elements on national level, and to allocate means for safeguarding measures.

The Workshop on the development of a community-based inventory was organized from 23 September to 3 October 2015 in three communities *Salineira*, *Calabaceira* and *Cidade Velha*. It directly contributed to the national ICH inventory plan mentioned above by consolidating methods and planning future inventory activities, which will replicate community-based inventories in other regions of the country. The workshop counted 34 participants in a well balanced composition including 17 community members, 11 technicians from the ICH department and from the tangible heritage of Cidade Velha, 3 representatives from an NGO and associations. Once more the representatives from Angola and Guinea Bissau were invited. Over half of the participants were women (18:16). No less than 12 people aged younger than 25 from all three communities were also involved. Their contribution went beyond the collection of data as they assisted in computer matters, bridged the linguistic gap by translating from and to Creole, and finally by embracing activities involving new technologies. Besides the photographic documentation, they produced a short participative video "Nus Tradison" (9 minutes) with the help of the Brazilian facilitator depicting the intangible cultural heritage identified in the three pilot communities of *Salineira*, *Calabaceira* and *Cidade Velha*.



Still from the short movie "Nus Tradison" (9 minutes) produced during the Inventory workshop in Cabo Verde by the group of young participants.

The workshop identified 31 elements and developed a first batch of files to be further refined during the following months of field work. The final workshop is scheduled for January 2016.

### ***Guinea Bissau***

The conditions encountered in **Guinea Bissau** from 11 to 13 June 2015 stand in strong contrast to those in Cabo Verde as human and financial resources are scarce at the General Directorate for Culture within the Secretariat for Youth, Culture and Sports. Indeed, in a context where the Government struggles with basic needs in public health, education and food security it is difficult to anchor cultural aspects in the development agenda. However, fully aware of their rich intangible cultural heritage, the interest in using the 2003 Convention as a means for sustainable development is strong both on behalf of the authorities and of the stakeholders. Accordingly, the authorities showed their eagerness to follow-up on the ratification process and bring it to

conclusion. The over 75 stakeholders confirmed their hopes and expectations towards their ICH's quality as a tool to improve the people's living conditions. The Director of Culture ceased the opportunity to submit a wish list for consideration by UNESCO figuring items to improve the working conditions: library equipment, archive for artists' works, material allowing the Directorate to control artists' rights, cameras, screens/ TV, computers and printers. As a matter of fact, the list conveys the scarcity of resources and the difficulties the institutions faces in its daily operations.



Wish list submitted by the Director of Culture on 12 June 2015, figuring material and technical equipment to improve the working conditions.

To allow the relatively inexperienced staff at the Directorate for Culture to further study the field of the 2003 Convention, the mission left a comprehensive stock of material with the Directorate.

The mission report highlights the rich cultural heritage diversity and sophisticated artistic quality of the performances, and names a number of potential candidates including the traditional instrument *Korá*, for which Mali is currently preparing a file, the musical style *Tebanka* and the intricate instrument *Tambor de Tina*. He strongly recommends that UNESCO encourages the State to seek international cooperation for assistance in its safeguarding endeavours.

The meeting with the technicians developed a follow-up action plan including the following points: (1) the legal officers of the secretariat for Youth, Culture and Sport will accompany the Ministry of External Affairs in its efforts to submit the ratification instrument within three months; (2) creation of an internal ICH-group, which meets on a weekly or bi-weekly basis to study the documents related to the 2003 Convention, starting with a session on international assistance mechanisms; (3) intensify contact with other Portuguese speaking countries to strengthen capacities; (4) pursue further sensitization activities using the PowerPoint presentation.

**Mozambique:**

The final evaluation workshop in Manica and Maputo (27 to 31 October 2014), and in particular the strategic meeting on 1 November 2014 marked a decisive point in the project. Indeed, the decision that ARPAC spearheads the regional project component and granted the availability of its staff to facilitate workshops in other PALOP countries bestowed all following activities with an important regional character. This component fosters the feeling of ownership which is crucial to the efficiency and sustainability of the activities. ARPAC's contribution has been invaluable as a hub for PALOP's ICH safeguarding to strengthen the regional network and exchange in a sustainable way (see further information below in chapter on regional components).

However, the implementation of ARPAC's internal action plan to create a national Commission for ICH safeguarding within the existent Commission for heritage, and to finalize the illustrated inventory report lags far behind schedule. Initial delays owed to political and personnel changes within the Ministry and ARPAC's Directorate have dragged the process. Yet, the intentions also to use the manual on national level for promotional and educational purposes remain unchanged

and have been programmed for 2016. Once this progresses, the Section for Intangible Cultural Heritage may translate the manual as a good example for other inventory projects in the world.

### ***Sao Tome and Principe:***

Political changes after the General Elections in November 2014 delayed the activities, which were initially planned to launch in 2014. Once the new project focal point confirmed and the new Director-General of Culture was nominated, the UNESCO in cooperation with the national Directorate for Culture organized the training on theoretical and practical aspects of community-based inventorying in Sao Tome and Principe from 30 March to 10 April 2015. Forty community representatives, cultural officers and researchers as well as a representative from Cabo Verde participated in the training. The group included 11 women and six young people aged below 25 years. For the first time a Mozambican professional co-facilitated the workshop. The Community of *Boa Morte* hosted the hands-on inventorying exercise which identified over 20 elements reflecting the cultural wealth and diversity. A TV campaign announced the workshop in the country, and the event was also covered by other national and social media. Such sensitization should accompany the following weeks of fieldwork to spread the notion of ICH as a tool for sustainable development.

A challenge lay in the question of financial compensation of the participants' time and efforts. Although it is not foreseen in UNESCO regulations, this aspect creates tension and needs to be considered in the planning of future activities. Also the National Commission for ICH safeguarding had expressed the wish for financial compensation. Their two-year workplan includes the inventorying of Boa Morte's ICH and the preparation of two elements, the *Auto Floripes*, the *Txiloli* and the *Congo Dance* for inscription in UNESCO's Representative and Urgent Safeguarding Lists.

The final workshop will take stock of the results at the end of November 2015.

### **Regional components:**

#### **Facilitator**

The team around the Brazilian expert-facilitator has progressively grown: three out of five identified candidates, trained professionals from ARPAC (one woman, two men), have facilitated one or several of the workshops in Angola, Cabo Verde and Sao Tomé and Principe. This team now forms the nucleus of the regional network of facilitators, which will be further expanded to other PALOP countries until the end of the project. Their contribution has been an invaluable asset for the workshops, and their sharing of experience has been greatly appreciated by the participants. Moreover, the team proudly noted that their capacity reached out beyond the project's scope when one of ARPAC's expert-facilitators has been invited to the UNESCO workshop on policy advice in Africa in September 2015 in Algeria. This growing pool of PALOP facilitators represents one of the main achievements of the project with a notable long-term effect.

ARPAC further succeeded in creating an email forum through which the staff from all provinces and UNESCO communicate and share information regarding ICH safeguarding. In a next step such platform should be created for the professionals from the whole PALOP-region to exchange experience. Moreover, the research institute plans to host the regional workshop towards the end of the project to unite trained key players from each participating country and further strengthen their links.

## **Project coordination**

In the period from May to November 2015, project coordination was assured by a replacement during the maternity leave of the associate project officer. The project implementation rate reached a peak of 63% which once more underscores the importance of this position for the success of the project. This progress was achieved despite personnel challenges encountered in the Field Offices of Dakar and Yaoundé due to extended sick leave (Dakar) and departure of the Culture Officer (Yaoundé).

## **Update of the Portuguese training material**

The update and translation of the Portuguese material is an ongoing process as also the English reference material is being constantly revised and enriched. Already in the last reporting period, both the material for the workshops on the implementation of the Convention and on community-based inventory have been adapted to the new unit system. Meanwhile, the English versions have been updated with changes that now also need to be reflected in the Portuguese version. Moreover, shortly, a new unit on nominations (NOM) will be ready for translation into Portuguese to be used at the regional workshop dedicated to this topic. Finally, the project also covers updates of the Basic Texts (2014 edition) as to provide the trainees with adequate reference material. Thus far the Section for Intangible Cultural Heritage has worked with the Brasilia Office.

Until the end of the project the existent Portuguese material should be up to date and include the new material on nominations (NOM). This expected result is not included in the expected results' log frame, which has been developed in strict alignment with the global capacity building strategy.

## **III. PROGRESS TOWARDS RESULTS**

Referring to the five main expected results listed in the introductory chapter of this report, "Summary and Background", the achievements are considerable. Starting with the last expected result of the list relating to the regional component, the first fact to be highlighted is the project's successful expansion to Cabo Verde and even to Guinea Bissau where international cooperation is often impeded by political instability. The regional network of professionals has been successfully mobilized thanks to the involvement of PALOP facilitators and the activation of the regional exchange programme. This dynamic should be further promoted throughout the project to involve facilitators also from PALOP countries other than Mozambique and to extend the life cycle of the network to a time beyond the closure of the project.

Regarding the other expected results, after completion of the training series in Mozambique in 2014, the implementation of the country-based workshops advanced swiftly in all three countries Cabo Verde, Sao Tome and Principe and Angola, according to the planning and despite numerous challenges owing to weak institutional structures or political and personnel changes. Project implementation gave opportunity to check on the institutional structures for ICH safeguarding, as well as existent policies and legal frameworks in each country and to propose possible measures for improvement. Whereas Cabo Verde possesses a strong institutional and legal framework for the safeguarding of ICH, Angola and Sao Tome and Principe evidence much weaker dispositions. All countries benefited from training in the implementation of the convention with particular attention paid to mechanisms of international cooperation and listing. The fact that all PALOP countries except for Angola participate in the 10<sup>th</sup> session of the 2003 Convention in Namibia this year offers sufficient evidence of the fresh impetus of the project. Both Cabo Verde and Sao Tome and Principe have incorporated the methods of community-based inventory making in their daily work. Finally, in this reporting period the situation of the ratification processes could be examined in the three countries, non-members to the Convention. It is

expected that at least Angola and Cabo Verde will duly submit their ratification instruments to UNESCO by the end of the project in 2016; this would exceed the targeted performance indicator projecting only one additional ratification.

The summary table below reflects the project data indicated in the project monitoring system of UNESCO called SISTER and gives an indication on the project's targets reached or exceeded.

<p><b>Overall goal of the project:</b> National capacity for the safeguarding of intangible cultural heritage strengthened in Portuguese speaking African countries</p>	<p><b>Overall assessment:</b> At the closure of the evaluation workshop the Mozambican leg will be completed, about one third of the project has been implemented. With the recruitment of an international project coordinator, the operational conditions have been improved; a cooperative dynamic with the beneficiary countries (Angola, Mozambique and Sao Tomé and Príncipe thus far) has been established and an international facilitator has been contracted. This promises a smooth and efficient project implementation in Angola and Sao Tomé and Príncipe and on regional level in the coming months.</p>			
<p><b>Expected Results</b></p>	<p><b>Performance indicators (PI) and associated Target (T)/ baseline (b)</b></p>		<p><b>Achievements</b></p>	<p><b>Outputs/ deliverables contributing to expected results</b></p>
	<p><b>Programmed</b></p>	<p><b>Attained</b></p>		
<p>Expected Result N°1 Additional PALOP States <u>ratify</u> the Convention <u>and</u> integrate its principles into cultural and other <u>policies and legislation</u></p>	<p>PI 1: Number of countries having ratified the Convention Target 1: 1 additional ratification (Angola) Baseline 1: 2 of 5 have ratified: Mozambique and Sao Tome and Principe</p>	<p>ongoing</p>	<p>Angola: Ratification letter signed in 2012, in process Cabo Verde: ratification letter signed in August 2015, in process Guinea-Bissau: intention to proceed with ratification</p>	<p>Output/deliverable N°1.1 UNESCO missions in June and July 2015 provided assistance to Angola, Cabo Verde, Guinea-Bissau</p>
	<p>PI 2: Number of countries having integrated intangible cultural heritage into their cultural and other policies Target 2: 2 countries have adopted policy/ legislation documents integrating safeguarding of ICH Baseline 2: 0</p>	<p>ongoing</p>	<p>Mozambique: workshop recommendations on safeguarding policy and legal framework on national level for submission to the Minister is in preparation Cabo Verde plans to establish procedures for national inventorying; legal framework for ICH protection exists STP: action plan for national ICH commission</p>	<p>Output/deliverable N°1.2 Tailored country-based capacity-building services <u>on the implementation</u> of the Convention delivered to Mozambique, Sao Tome and Principe and Cabo Verde with advice provided for policy revision</p>
<p>Expected Result N°2 Beneficiary PALOP countries</p>	<p>PI 1: Number of countries with</p>	<p>Target achieved: 2 Sao Tome and</p>	<p><b>Mozambique</b> maintains intention to incorporate an ICH safeguarding committee in the</p>	<p>Output/deliverable N°2.1 Reminders about implementation of</p>

<p>establish the <u>institutional infrastructure</u> required for the effective safeguarding of intangible cultural heritage (dedicated departments, <u>committees</u>, strategies or action plans, etc.)</p>	<p>enhanced institutional infrastructure with new or adapted dedicated departments, committees, strategies or action plans, etc. Target 1: 2 (MOZ+STP) Baseline 1: 0</p>	<p>Principe: National ICH safeguarding committee created <b>Cabo Verde</b> created dedicated department within the Institute for Cultural Heritage IPC in 2015 (independent from the UNESCO project)</p>	<p>existent National Cultural Heritage Committee</p>	<p>action plan Expert's states functional mechanism for ICH safeguarding in Cabo Verde (Department at IPC)</p>
	<p>PI 2: Percentage of women's representation in national ICH Committees Target 2: 40% Baseline 2: 0</p>	<p>ongoing: Sao Tome and Principe: 1 woman out of 5 members (20%) Cabo Verde: to be completed</p>	<p>Mozambique: The draft list to be proposed to the Minister of Culture included 1 female and 6 male committee members</p>	<p>Output/deliverable N°2.2 The workshop series in Mozambique initiated the creation of the dedicated ICH national committee Initial orientations in Guinea Bissau delivered during the liaison mission</p>
<p>Expected Result N°3 Beneficiary countries utilize the strengthened institutional and human resources, both female and male, from government, civil society and communities, for the effective safeguarding of intangible cultural heritage</p>	<p>PI 1: Number of cultural officers, and decision makers trained Target 1: 36 people trained (12 in each of the three beneficiary countries Mozambique, Sao Tome and Principe, Angola) Baseline 1: 0</p>	<p>Target exceeded: STP: 24 Mozambique: 48 (and about 80 community members in the inventory exercise) Angola: 18 Cabo Verde: 34</p>	<p>MOZ: Sequence of workshops completed. Three facilitators identified for other workshops STP: workshops completed. Cabo Verde: 2/3 workshops</p>	<p>Output/deliverable N° 3 Capacity building programme fully delivered in Mozambique and Sao Tomé and Principe. Angola initiated, Cabo Verde completed two of three workshops. Plans underway for the organisation of an all PALOP workshop on the preparation of nomination files (20 participants)</p>
	<p>PI 2: Number of community-led safeguarding initiatives in line with the principles of the 2003 Convention Target 2: At least one per beneficiary country (3) Baseline 1: 0</p>	<p>1 Mozambique (in planning)</p>	<p>The community of Chindhambudzi is planning a number of safeguarding activities (organization of/ participation in festivals to promote their ICH, awareness raising in schools and youth programmes)</p>	<p>Realization of ICH inventory workshop and field work exercise in Mozambique, Sao Tome and Principe, Cabo Verde Production of illustrative report in Mozambique to be updated and reproduced for promotional and sensitizing purposes</p>
<p>Expected Result N°4</p>	<p>PI 1:</p>	<p>Target exceeded::</p>	<p>The inventory exercise in all</p>	<p>Output/deliverable N° 4.1</p>

Beneficiary countries establish or revise a framework and methodology for inventorying intangible cultural heritage with the participation of communities, groups and relevant NGOs	Number of beneficiary countries with inventorying frameworks and methodologies established or revised Target 1: 2 (MOZ+STP) Baseline 1: 0	3: Mozambique, Sao Tome and Príncipe and Cabo Verde	three countries implied updating existent inventory methods or introducing new ones in cooperation with communities and NGOs during project activities.	Project's country-based capacity building activities in three countries delivered leading to a community-based approach for ICH safeguarding
	PI 2: Number of national ICH inventories in PALOP Target 2: 3 Baseline 2: 0	Target reached: 3 Mozambique, Sao Tomé and Principe and Cabo Verde	The three countries had ICH inventories before, which have been developed without a community-based approach	Output/deliverable N° 4.2 Training delivered in three countries on theoretical and practical aspects of community-based inventorying, applying a gender-responsive approach
Expected Result N°5 States participate actively in the Convention's mechanisms for international cooperation, including International Assistance from the Intangible Cultural Heritage Fund when relevant	PI 1: Number of beneficiary countries having delegates or experts participating in the governing and advisory bodies Target 1: 2 (MOZ+STP) Baseline 1: 0	Target exceeded: 4: Cabo Verde, Guinea Bissau, Mozambique and Sao Tome and Principe participate in the 10 <sup>th</sup> session of the Committee of the Convention for the Safeguarding of Intangible Cultural Heritage, in Namibia 1 Mozambican expert facilitator participated in the experts workshop on supporting policy development in the field of Intangible Cultural Heritage in Africa (Alger, 26.9.-3.10.2015)	Through the exchange programme of this project each PALOP country has sent delegates to another PALOP training workshop in the framework of this project's exchange programme to strengthen the regional network; moreover, South-South cooperation is being fostered through the Brazilian facilitator	Output/deliverable N°5.1 Expansion of the project to Cabo Verde and Guinea Bissau, and the implementation of project activities in all 5 PALOP countries allowed identifying actors and sensitize the States about the importance to attend this governing meeting
	PI 2: Number of beneficiary countries preparing requests for International Assistance, nominations to one of the Lists or proposals of Best Safeguarding Practices	Target exceeded: 3 Mozambique is preparing 2 new nominations (in addition to the two elements already included, i.e. Chopi Timbila, Gule	In particular the workshops in Cabo Verde and Sao Tomé and Principe dealt with the question of requesting international assistance	Output/deliverable N°5.2 The national capacity building workshops cover training on preparing requests for International Assistance or nominations to the Lists; however these components should be intensified during the

	Target 2: 2 Baseline 2: 0	Wamkulu); Cabo Verde and Sao Tomé are also preparing their first nominations		regional training workshop
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#### **IV. SUSTAINABILITY**

As an underlying principle of the project it is expected that, as national capacities are enhanced through the project, the 2003 Convention will be implemented with increased efficiency. However, sustainability remains a challenge in view of yet weak capacities and institutional frameworks in the countries.

The project answers to this challenge on several levels. At the national level, the project encourages what is also required in the Convention, i.e. setting up institutional mechanisms to ensure the effective safeguarding of ICH, considering risks and weaknesses in the existent structures in each country, and in cooperation with the concerned entities. This also lays a basis for future policy revisions and nation-wide promotion of the Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage. Moreover, the inventory exercise (completed in Mozambique and Sao Tomé and Príncipe and under way in Cabo Verde and planned in Angola), fosters a bottom-up dynamic to develop and adjust national policy. In order to anchor the content equally among the different actors UNESCO and the partner institutions pay particular attention to the choice of workshop participants and to the identification of the potential PALOP facilitators, while taking into account gender equity and the presence of youth and a balance between participants from institutions, and the civil society/NGOs. The promotion of interregional cooperation, through the PALOP facilitators and the exchange programme, also contributes to strengthening the network. The regional workshop at the end of the project should further strengthen this network and bolster a long-term effect of the trainings. The facilitators encouraged the development of an action plan at the end of each workshop with recommendations for the technical follow-up. Such document gives important orientations in particular in the weaker institutional structures, e.g. it remained a reference for ARPAC's action planning despite the delays and political changes at the beginning of the year. In the same logic, the project envisions to provide the authorities of each participating country with brief orientations for the continuation of the work when closing the project. These may concern recurrent questions about managerial aspects regarding the actual usage, update and storage of the collected inventory data, but may also refer to the usefulness of creating a national ICH safeguarding commission drawing on the potentials of the communities and the NGOs/associations close to the subject of ICH.

Replication of the project contents, and continuous repetition and update of the trainings in the future will be a necessary means to support the capacity building process in the long run and to respond to the high frequency of changes in staff and Directors within the national institutions.

#### **V. WORKPLAN**

For the remaining five months until March 2016, the project foresees the implementation of five workshops including the final regional workshop for the network of experts-facilitators. Whereas Cabo Verde and Angola have confirmed the dates, and ARPAC has accepted to host the regional workshop, the unsteady political situation in Guinea Bissau yet puts the realization of the activity at stake. In parallel, the project allows providing the partner countries with advisory services for policy and legal development also outside the workshops through e-mail and other informal communication. Moreover, a considerable amount of translation and editing efforts are needed to update the training material. Finally, a promotional publication will be produced to highlight the project achievements, share best practices and lessons learnt and ultimately further enhance the visibility of Norwegian's generous financial support.

MONTH & COUNTRY - ACTIVITY	2015		2016		
	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR
Angola	IMP			INV/ Final	
Cabo Verde			Final		
Guine-Bissau				IMP/INV	
Mozambique					Regional workshop
Sao Tomé e Príncipe	Final				
Promotional publication on the project		outline of publication (text and images)	identification of editors and translators	finalization text and images / design	print
Update material		IMP update version 1.1	translation & 3 new units IMP	share translations and updates online Chindhambudzi manual	use NOM at regional workshop
External evaluation					external evaluation
Reporting					Final report and closure of project

INV = training on community-based inventory

IMP = training on the implementation of the 2003 Convention at national level

## VI. VISIBILITY

In 2015, the project enjoys particular visibility thanks to the major side event at the 10<sup>th</sup> session of the Intergovernmental Committee for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage in Windhoek, Namibia (30 November to 4 December 2015). Ceasing the opportunity that an African country hosts the Committee, the project was chosen to showcase the global capacity building programme in the PALOP region together with two other examples from sub-Saharan Africa. In 10 minutes the film illustrates the project with images from Mozambique and Cabo Verde (see preliminary version at: [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bsc7IBD\\_JWU&feature=youtu.be](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bsc7IBD_JWU&feature=youtu.be)).



Stills from the preliminary version of the video on the PALOP project produced for the side event of the 10<sup>th</sup> session of the Committee of the 2003 Convention

The movie is accompanied by an exhibition throughout the duration of the event. A festive opening event with a Namibian star show master and other celebrities will inaugurate the installation and welcome the public to share the experience of the PALOP project made possible thanks to the Norwegian earmarked contribution to the Intangible Cultural Heritage Fund.

As usual, all workshops are announced in the *news* on the ITH website and are also shown in the website dedicated to the Section's meetings including reference documents such as the programme, the list of participants and/ or relevant reports. The UNESCO events management system NICE includes these items for internal communication. Of course, all of UNESCO's communication mentions the voluntary contribution from Norway to the Intangible Cultural Heritage Fund.

A number of national and local media (TV, radio, printed media) covered the workshops in the hosting countries but only a few can be tracked in this report as reflected in below list (in alphabetical order by country):

*Angola:*

The INPC organized for both the preparatory mission (July 2015) and the workshop on the Implementation of the Convention on national level (November 2015) a press conference.



Press clipping from the national *Jornal de Angola*, 17 November 2015

[http://www.unesco.org/culture/ich/en/events?meeting\\_id=00503](http://www.unesco.org/culture/ich/en/events?meeting_id=00503)

*Cabo Verde:*

Workshop on the Implementation of the Convention, 27 to 31 July 2015

UNESCO news: <http://www.unesco.org/culture/ich/en/news/learning-how-cabo-verde-can-safeguard-its-living-heritage-attracts-statewide-and-regional-attention-00137>

UNESCO meetings: [http://www.unesco.org/culture/ich/en/events?meeting\\_id=00481](http://www.unesco.org/culture/ich/en/events?meeting_id=00481)

Workshop on Community-based inventory, 23 September to 3 October 2015:

National media and the participants during their field work helped to sensitize the public further about concepts and objectives of the 2003 Convention.

UNESCO news: <http://www.unesco.org/culture/ich/en/news/community-members-in-cabo-verde-taking-stock-of-their-intangible-cultural-heritage-00151>

UNESCO meetings: [http://www.unesco.org/culture/ich/en/events?meeting\\_id=00481](http://www.unesco.org/culture/ich/en/events?meeting_id=00481)

*Mozambique*, final workshop, November 2015:

UNESCO Maputo's annual report mentions ARPAC's capacity building activities <http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0023/002353/235395e.pdf> (p. 24)

Observatory of Cultural Policies in Africa [http://www.ocpanet.org/activities/newsletter/2014/OCPA\\_News\\_No326\\_20141126.pdf](http://www.ocpanet.org/activities/newsletter/2014/OCPA_News_No326_20141126.pdf)

*Sao Tomé and Príncipe:*

Workshop on community-based inventory, 30 March to 10 April 2015:



Still from the TV-spot in the Santomean public television announcing the event in March 2015

UNESCO ITH meetings: [http://www.unesco.org/culture/ich/index.php?meeting\\_id=00269](http://www.unesco.org/culture/ich/index.php?meeting_id=00269)  
UNESCO/ ITH news: <http://www.unesco.org/culture/ich/en/news/sao-tome-and-principe-launches-pilot-project-for-community-based-inventorying-in-boa-morte-00127>

Final workshop, 23 to 27 November 2015:

Opening ceremony with national TV and Radio *Rádio Nacional de STP*, here National News: <http://www.stpmais.com/andimtv/index.php/player/stpmais/stp-tera-em-breve-politica-de-preservacao-dos-patrimonios>

UNESCO news: <http://www.unesco.org/culture/ich/en/news/intangible-cultural-heritage-in-action-in-angola-and-sao-tome-and-principe-00156>

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

Given the growing complexity of the project the position of the Portuguese-speaking project coordinator at Headquarters proved once more crucial to concert the activities. The fact that the project included two more countries in its scope, Cabo Verde and Guinea Bissau, and the very nature of the capacity building programme, seeking to expand and involve more and more actors (expert-facilitators and technicians through the exchange programme) contribute to the acceleration and increasing work load.

At this point where all countries are mobilized, the time factor plays in as an important challenge. Besides the four country-based and regional workshops ahead in Cabo Verde, Angola, Guinea Bissau and Mozambique, the update of the training material, the production of the publication and the organization of the external project evaluation fill the ambitious calendar until March 2013 as indicated above in point V. Each of the activities require important administrative and programmatic framing, and involves the identification of new actors such as expert-facilitators from other PALOP countries, national technicians to participate in the regional meeting, translators, editors and an external evaluator of the project.

Again, developing ICH expertise in African Portuguese speaking countries is both a challenge and an objective of the project. The conditions in each country vary considerably: while structures and technical capacity is well developed in Cabo Verde and Mozambique, they seem to be rather weak in Sao Tome and Principe, Angola and in Guinea Bissau. In this context planning and ensuring the sustainability of the activities remain a major challenge as it depends on the technical and financial follow-up on behalf of the States (cf. also point IV).

## VIII. ANNEXES

### i. List of facilitators' mission reports (in Portuguese)

- Sao Tomé and Príncipe, March 2015: Workshop on the development of a community-based inventory (Portuguese, short version in English available)
- Preparatory and liaison missions to Cabo Verde and Guinea Bissau, June 2015
- Angola, July 2015: Preparatory mission
- Cabo Verde, July 2015: Workshop on the Implementation of the 2003 Convention on national level
- Cabo Verde, September 2015: Workshop on the development of a community-based inventory
- Angola, November 2015: Workshop on the Implementation of the 2003 Convention on national level

### ii. List of national and international staff

- Guiomar Alonso, UNESCO Dakar
- João Bubuzi, UNESCO Antenna Office Luanda
- Damir Dijakovic, UNESCO Harare
- Ofélia da Silva, UNESCO Maputo
- Vanessa Fanjul, UNESCO Dakar
- Christian Ndombi, UNESCO Yaoundé
- Fumiko Ohinata, UNESCO Culture Sector ITH
- Mojisola Okuribido, UNESCO Yaoundé
- Júlio Sa Rego, UNESCO Culture Sector ITH
- Susanne Schnuttgen, UNESCO Culture Sector, ITH
- David Stehl, UNESCO Dakar
- Jana Weydt, UNESCO Culture Sector ITH