Unit 12

International Cooperation
and Assistance

Lesson Plan

Duration:

1 hour 30 mins

Objective(s):

Discuss how international cooperation and assistance may contribute to the safeguarding of the intangible cultural heritage (ICH) present in the territory of States Parties to the Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage.[[1]](#footnote-1)

Description:

This unit provides an overview in two main areas: international cooperation between States Parties for the implementation of the Convention and international assistance to States Parties that can be provided from the Fund for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage. Topics covered in the unit include: international cooperation, shared heritage, multi-national nominations, the Fund for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage, international assistance and procedures, timetables and criteria for making and evaluating international assistance requests.

Proposed sequence:

* International cooperation
* Shared heritage
* International assistance
* ICH Fund
* Requests approved by the Committee
* Timetable for assistance requests
* Evaluation criteria for assistance requests

Supporting documents:

* Facilitator’s notes Unit 12
* PowerPoint presentation Unit 12
* Participant’s text Unit 12
* Participant’s text Unit 3: ‘Consultative Body’, ‘International, regional, subregional, local’, ‘International assistance’, ‘International cooperation’, ‘Shared or cross-border heritage’ and ‘Subsidiary Body’
* Basic Texts of the 2003 Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage*[[2]](#footnote-2)*

Notes and suggestions

The exercises in this unit can be tailored to the needs of participants (or omitted if necessary).

The exercise at slide 4 (about 30 mins), on a sample shared heritage element, focuses on the question of multi-national nominations. To conduct the exercise on shared heritage, participants could be divided into small groups and given a few of the questions to discuss.

The exercise at slide 13 (about 30 mins), on applying for funding, focuses on the form for international assistance requests. This is an appropriate exercise in cases where participants have specific questions about submitting a request.

Facilitators should note that they are under contract to UNESCO: this means that they are not allowed to engage in any activity in which they assist States or their representatives, for example in completing nomination forms or requests for international assistance*.*

Unit 12

International Cooperation
and Assistance

Facilitator’s narrative

###### Slide 1.

International cooperation and assistance

Participant’s text Unit 12 covers this topic.

###### Slide 2.

In this presentation …

###### Slide 3.

International cooperation

Participant’s text Unit 12.1 outlines what is meant by international cooperation and why it is important.

Note on how the Operational Directives (ODs) encourage international cooperation for ICH safeguarding

* OD 15 specifically encourages the joint submission of ‘subregional or regional programmes, projects and activities as well as those undertaken jointly by States Parties in geographically discontinuous areas’, for selection as best safeguarding practices. The programmes, projects and activities that the Committee will select as best practices should, among other criteria, promote the coordination of efforts for safeguarding ICH on regional, subregional and/or international levels (OD 7, P.2).
* When evaluating requests for international assistance to be financed from the ICH Fund, priority will be given, among other things, to requests concerning programmes, projects and activities carried out at the national, subregional and regional levels (OD 9(c)). OD 4 states that at each session the Committee may explicitly call for proposals characterized by international cooperation.
* OD 88 calls upon States Parties to ‘participate in activities pertaining to regional cooperation, including those of category 2 centres for intangible cultural heritage’. OD 86 encourages them to develop, ‘at the subregional and regional levels, networks of communities, experts, centres of expertise and research institutes to develop joint approaches, particularly concerning the elements of intangible cultural heritage they have in common’.
* OD 87 encourages ‘States Parties that possess documentation concerning an element of intangible cultural heritage present on the territory of another State Party … to share such documentation with that other State, and thereby make that information available to the communities concerned and relevant experts and institutions.’
* In their six-yearly periodic reports to the Committee about the state of safeguarding of the ICH present in their territories, the States Parties are requested to include information on the measures taken by them at the bilateral, subregional, regional and international levels for the implementation of the Convention (OD 156).[[3]](#footnote-3)

###### Slide 4.

Multi-national actions regarding shared heritage

Participant’s text Unit 12.2 discusses what is meant by shared heritage and why the Convention encourages international cooperation to safeguard it.

Participant’s text Unit 12.3 explains how and why multi-national nominations are given special consideration under the Convention.

Note on the different ways that ICH can become shared across international borders

* There are few State borders that do not split up communities.

Mongolians live on both sides of the Mongolian-Chinese border and their Urtiin Duu – Traditional Folk Long Songis enacted both on the territory of China and on that of Mongolia; it was included in the RL in 2008. Another epic tradition, the Manas, which is enacted by Kyrgyz in adjacent parts of Kyrgyzstan and China, was included twice in the RL, once for Kyrgyzstan (2008, as a former Masterpiece) and once for China (2009).

* Migration provides the background for many cases of shared ICH.

There are thousands of examples of this~~.~~ Large numbers of Kurds living in the Netherlands celebrate Novruz, the traditional New Year festivities of many peoples living between Turkey and India (inscribed on the RL in 2010, at the request of Azerbaijan, India, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Kyrgyzstan, Pakistan, Turkey and Uzbekistan). Large numbers of people from Pacific Island states have settled in New Zealand and actively continue practising their ICH there; the same is true of Sikh communities in the UK, Canada, the USA, Malaysia and elsewhere. Peking opera is also performed in New York by immigrants from China.

* Nomadic groups often enact their ICH in different States; rituals may even start in one State and continue in another. Some pilgrimages also involve border-crossing.

Nearly 40 million people in the world maintain a traditional nomadic lifestyle. Some move within the confines of one State; numerous groups cross borders, such as, for example, the Tuareg in Burkina Faso, Niger, Mali, Algeria and Libya.

* ICH can also spread from one community to another, through contact between people, and thus become internationally shared heritage.

Shadow theatre spread from East to West Asia and from there to Europe. The Tango, which was inscribed on the RL at the request of Argentina and Uruguay, is hugely popular in Japan and has long been incorporated into European ballroom dance. East Asian martial sports have spread over the globe. Christmas is celebrated by many non-Christians on all continents in their own ways.

Note on the proportion of transnational/transregional/transboundary inscriptions on the World Heritage List

Operational Guideline 135 of the *World Heritage Convention* (2012 edition) encourages the joint preparation and submission of nominations for so-called transboundary properties, i.e. properties occurring on the territory of adjacent States.

Existing multi-national inscriptions on the Representative List

So far, there are seventeen multi-national inscriptions on the RL, none on the USL and the Register of Best Safeguarding Practices contains one programme from Latin America. Nine multi-national elements – all former Masterpieces were included in 2008. Under the Masterpieces programme, multi-national submissions were actively encouraged.

The seventeen multi-national elements inscribed on the RL have the following geographical distribution:

**Three from Europe:**

* Belgium and France: Processional Giants and Dragons in Belgium and France (2008)
* Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania: The Baltic Song and Dance Celebrations (2008)
* Romania and the Republic of Moldova: Men’s group Colindat, Christmas-time ritual (2013)

**Three from Latin America:**

* Belize, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua: Language, Dance and Music of the Garifuna (2008)
* Ecuador and Peru: The Oral Heritage and Cultural Manifestations of the Zápara People (2008)
* Argentina and Uruguay: Tango (2009)

**Three from Asia:**

* Mongolia and China: Urtiin Duu – Traditional Folk Long Song (2008)
* Uzbekistan and Tajikistan: Shashmaqom Music (2008)
* Azerbaijan, India, Islamic Republic of Iran, Kyrgyzstan, Pakistan, Turkey and Uzbekistan: Novruz, Nowrouz, Nooruz, Navruz, Nauroz, Nevruz [New Year celebrations] (2009)

**Four from Africa:**

* Benin, Nigeria and Togo: The Oral Heritage of Gelede (2008)
* Malawi, Mozambique and Zambia: The Gule Wamkulu (2008)
* Senegal and Gambia: The Kankurang, Manding Initiatory Rite (2008)
* [Cultural practices and expressions linked to the balafon of the Senufo communities of Mali, Burkina Faso and Côte d’Ivoire](http://www.unesco.org/culture/ich/index.php?lg=en&pg=00011&RL=00849) (2012)

**One from the Arab Region**

* United Arab Emirates and Oman: Al-Taghrooda, traditional Bedouin chanted poetry in the United Arab Emirates and the Sultanate of Oman (2012)

**Three interregional ones:**

* United Arab Emirates, Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, France, Hungary, Republic of Korea, Mongolia, Morocco, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Spain and Syrian Arab Republic: Falconry, a living human heritage (2010)
* Cyprus, Croatia, Spain, Greece, Italy, Morocco and Portugal: The Mediterranean diet (2013)
* Algeria, Mali and Niger: [Practices and knowledge linked to the Imzad of the Tuareg communities of Algeria, Mali and Niger](http://www.unesco.org/culture/ich/index.php?lg=en&pg=00011&RL=00891) (2013)

Exercise (30 mins): a sample shared element

![C:\Users\ae_cunningham\AppData\Local\Microsoft\Windows\Temporary Internet Files\Content.IE5\0LYUBDWZ\pencil-silhouette[1].jpg]()In this exercise, participants are introduced to a mock sample shared element (invented for the purpose of discussion). They can then be invited to discuss various questions concerning multi-national nominations.

In East Africa, a lake located in Country A is considered sacred by a community living on both sides of the border of Country A and Country B. The border, which was drawn during colonial times, cuts across the land on which this community still grazes its cattle. The community, divided into various small villages, continues to cross the border to graze their cattle at different times of the year. Many members of the community have not formally become citizens of either country. Young men of a certain age, from various villages within the community, conduct a pilgrimage to the sacred lake every five years. The governments of the two countries allow the free movement of these young men across the border at such times. The pilgrimage is the climax of a whole series of rituals of initiation into manhood, including physical training and education, which bring members of different villages together. These initiation rituals are conducted in villages on both sides of the border. The knowledge about how to conduct the initiation rituals and the pilgrimage has been passed down through many generations, and it is a way of teaching young men their role in the society. It is central to the identity and sense of continuity of this nomadic community. Its viability is not under threat, and it continues to be practised every five years.

Consider the following questions and answers:

1. Imagine that both countries are States Parties to the Convention. If a nomination is made to one of the Lists of the Convention, does it have to be submitted by the governments of Country A, Country B or both countries?

**Answer**: Preferably by both countries, although this is not an obligation.

1. Imagine that Country A is a State Party to the Convention; Country B is not. Can they make a multi-national nomination of this shared heritage to one of the Lists of the Convention?

**Answer:** No, non States Parties cannot submit or co-submit nomination files.

1. Can this shared heritage be nominated to one of the Lists of the Convention by Country A alone?

**Answer:** Yes, but only the part of it that is located in Country A, whereby of course mention may be made of its existence in another country /other countries.

1. When Country B ratifies the Convention, is it obliged to join the nomination made by Country A or could it make a new nomination to one of the Lists of the Convention?

**Answer:** If it considers nominating the element as it occurs in its territory, it is strongly recommended for Country B to come to terms with Country A and submit together with it a new joint nomination; if it nevertheless submits a separate new nomination, the Committee will decide how to deal with the situation. When the viability of the element in country B differs fundamentally from that in country A, a separate nomination to the other of the two Lists might be the option to be preferred.

1. Because the pilgrimage involves a place, does this mean that a nomination should be made to the World Heritage List instead of to a List of the Intangible Heritage Convention?

**Answer:** If the focus is on the pilgrimage itself then local aspects (a place of worship, the road leading to the final destination, etc.) may be considered as cultural spaces in the sense of Article 2.1 of the Convention. If one or more of the spaces involved is considered to have outstanding universal value according to the criteria developed for inscriptions on the World Heritage List, then a country - if it is a State party to both Conventions - may consider the submission of two separate, mutually reinforcing nominations to the WHL and to one of the Lists of the ICH Convention.

1. If a nomination is made to one of the Lists of the Convention, should all the initiation rituals be included in the nomination or just the pilgrimage to the lake?

**Answer:** There are no direct indications in the OD to solve such questions; an important consideration should be that the element proposed is recognized as such by the community concerned - they may agree to the nomination of a well definable sub-element of the rituals and other practices that constitute the pilgrimage; they may also be opposed to that and indicate that for them all practices, expressions and knowledge related to the pilgrimage should be considered as one element that should not be split up for considerations that are not theirs.

1. If the communities concerned happen to be citizens of another country but resident in Country A or Country B, can their heritage be nominated to one of the Lists of the Convention?

**Answer:** As long as the practice and transmission of a specific element take place within the borders of a State Party to the ICH Convention, that State Party may submit a nomination for the element concerned.

Some frequently asked questions

1. Can the ICH of immigrant communities be inventoried/ nominated by the State Party where they have recently moved?

**Answer:** Yes, as long as the ICH is enacted/transmitted on the territory of the State Party and it fulfils the other relevant criteria in OD 1 or OD 2.

1. Can the ICH of nomadic or stateless people be inventoried/ nominated by a State Party?

**Answer:** Yes, as long as the ICH is enacted/transmitted on the territory of the State Party and it fulfils the other relevant criteria in OD 1 or OD 2.

1. Can the ICH of geographically dispersed communities be inventoried/ nominated by a State Party?

**Answer:** Yes, as long as the ICH is enacted/transmitted on the territory of the State Party and (in regard to nomination) if it fulfils the other relevant criteria in OD 1 or OD 2.

1. How can the ICH of communities or nations unrecognized by States Parties in whose territories they reside be recognized in inventories or the Lists of the Convention?

**Answer:** This is difficult, except in cases of extreme urgency (see OD 324). If communities and, for example, NGOs are unsuccessful in proposing that the national authorities inventory certain of their ICH elements at the national level, they may turn to the Intergovernmental Committee, since the State Party might seem unwilling to take measures to inventory/safeguard the ICH present in it.

1. How can endangered ICH be safeguarded if the State Party concerned does not recognize it?

**Answer:** The communities concerned and those permitted to assist them (including NGOs) will probably undertake safeguarding in such cases. In cases of extreme urgency (see OD 324), parties other than the State Party may bring an element to the attention of the Bureau.

1. Can the same or very similar elements be nominated/ inventoried by several States independently?

**Answer:** Yes, as long as the ICH is enacted/transmitted on the territory of the States Parties nominating or inventorying the element.

1. Does one State Party have the power of veto over a nomination by other States?

**Answer:** No, but it may express its opposition to inscription if it is a Committee Member.

1. How much information is required on the ICH performed/practised outside the State nominating/inventorying it in nomination files submitted by a single State Party?

**Answer:** Most information should pertain to the ICH performed/practised inside the State nominating it, but some context should be provided on related practice outside the State.

1. Are State Parties obliged to make multi-national nominations for shared heritage?

**Answer:** No, but in cases where the heritage is shared, they are strongly encouraged to do so (OD 13). If a shared element has already been inscribed on one of the Lists of the Convention, other States Parties may apply to extend the nomination (OD 14) to include the ICH practised/transmitted on their territories – if all the stakeholders agree.

###### Slide 5.

International assistance

 See Participant’s text Unit 12.5.

###### Slide 6.

ICH Fund

See Participant’s text Unit 12.4

Note on planning for the use of the Fund

At every ordinary session of the General Assembly, the Committee presents a plan for the use of the ICH Fund for a two-year period. When this period is over, the Committee must report on the actual use made of the Fund.

###### Slide 7.

Objectives of international assistance

Participant’s text Unit 12.5 discusses the activities supported by international assistance and how to apply.

According to the ODs, ‘The Committee may receive, examine and approve requests for any purpose and for any form of international assistance mentioned in Articles 20 and 21 of the Convention respectively, depending on the available resources’ (OD 9).

Note on Article 21

According to Article 21 of the Convention, international assistance can be used for a number of purposes:

(a) Studies concerning various aspects of safeguarding.

Article 13 says that States Parties should try to ‘foster scientific, technical and artistic studies, as well as research methodologies, with a view to effective safeguarding of the intangible cultural heritage’.

(b) The provision of experts and practitioners.

ODs 86–88 encourage States Parties to promote international and regional cooperation involving ‘communities, groups and, where applicable, individuals as well as experts, centres of expertise and research institutes’: for example, to share safeguarding ideas and documentation. Experts and practitioners who are involved in the preparation of nomination files and safeguarding measures may also have to be paid for their services.

(c) The training of all necessary staff.

Article 14 refers to the need for States Parties to undertake ‘capacity-building activities for the safeguarding of the intangible cultural heritage, in particular management and scientific research’.

(d) The elaboration of standard-setting and other measures.

Article 13 asks States Parties to try to ‘adopt a general policy aimed at promoting the function of the intangible cultural heritage in society, and at integrating the safeguarding of such heritage into planning programmes’. The ODs encourage States Parties to ‘promote policies for the public recognition of bearers and practitioners of intangible cultural heritage’ and ‘support the development and implementation of local policies aiming at promoting awareness of intangible cultural heritage’ (OD 105). Some of the possible aims of policies developed by States Parties are detailed in OD 107.

(e) The creation and operation of infrastructures.

Article 13 refers to ‘institutions for training in the management of the intangible cultural heritage’ and to ‘documentation institutions for the intangible cultural heritage’. The ODs encourage States Parties to ‘create a consultative body or a coordination mechanism to facilitate the participation of communities, groups and, where applicable, individuals, as well as experts, centres of expertise and research institutes’ (OD 80), as well as networks of these stakeholders (OD 86­).

(f) The supply of equipment and know-how.

(g) Other forms of financial and technical assistance, including the granting of low-interest loans and donations. (Such a request has not yet been submitted to the Committee.)

###### Slide 8.

Safeguarding traditional Somali performing arts

This is an example of a project for which financial assistance was granted under the UNESCO/Japan Funds-In-Trust for the ‘Preservation and Promotion of the Intangible Cultural Heritage’.

In 2008 and 2009 a project called ‘Safeguarding Traditional Somali Performing Arts’ was undertaken among Somali-speakers in the North Eastern Province of Kenya and Nairobi. Somali-speaking Kenyan communities have historically lived in the North Eastern Province; many Somali refugees now live both in that region and in Nairobi. (The political situation did not allow for similar activities to be carried out in Somalia itself.) The project involved:

* the identification of traditional performing arts of Somali-speaking communities in the North Eastern Province of Kenya;
* the preparation of a draft inventory of those traditions (a list with descriptions of identified elements was drafted and may be integrated in larger inventories); and
* the acquisition of existing audiovisual materials related to the traditional performing arts of Somali people (materials were collected and made available in some public institutions).

The UNESCO/Japan Funds-in-Trust provided US$40,000 for this project, the results of which were disseminated in digitized form in a few relevant institutions in the area. It is hoped that this project may contribute to the identification and inventorying of ICH present in Somalia as soon as the political situation allows.

###### Slides 9-10.

International assistance requests approved since 2009

Participant’s text Unit 12.9 discusses requests approved to date.

Note on the decisions of the Committee on international assistance requests

Two Committee decisions on international assistance requests are presented below. They may illustrate the wordings of such texts and the additional conditions attached in some cases.

DECISION 4.COM 11.01

The Committee,

1. Having examined document ITH/09/4.COM/CONF.209/11 and its annexes, and having examined the request for international assistance submitted by Kenya entitled ‘Traditions and practices associated to the Kayas in the Sacred Forests of the Mijikenda’ (file number 00326);

2. Recalling Chapter V of the Convention and Chapter II of the Operational Directives;

3. Commends the State Party for the creativity and diversity of the activities proposed in its request, for its commitment to ensuring the participation of the communities concerned in their implementation and for its attention to an approach to safeguarding intangible cultural heritage together with the natural environment in which it is practised;

4. Takes note that the examiners appointed to examine the request have presented their reports to the Committee, incorporated within Annex 1 of Document ITH/09/4.COM/CONF.209/11, in which they recommend the request be approved but raise a number of questions and provide comments regarding the request, as submitted;

5. Approves the request in the amount of US$126,580;

6. Invites the State Party to prepare, at the earliest opportunity, a revised project that takes into account insofar as possible the comments of the examiners and of the Committee during its debates;

7. Requests the Secretariat to assist the State Party, if necessary, in this process of revision.

DECISION 4.COM 11.02

The Committee,

1. Having examined document ITH/09/4.COM/CONF.209/11 and its annexes, and having examined the request for international assistance submitted by Mauritius entitled ‘Documentation and inventory of intangible cultural heritage in the Republic of Mauritius’ (file number 00327);

2. Recalling Chapter V of the Convention and Chapter II of the Operational Directives;

3. Further recalling Articles 11 and 12 of the Convention;

4. Commends the State Party for its commitment to meet its obligations to draw up one or more inventories of the intangible cultural heritage present in its territory, and welcomes its initiative in requesting international assistance to supplement national resources available for that purpose;

5. Takes note that the examiners appointed to examine the request have presented their reports to the Committee, incorporated within Annex 2 of Document ITH/09/4.COM/CONF.209/11, in which they recommend the request be approved;

6. Approves the request in the amount of US$52,461;

7. Invites the State Party, in its implementation of the proposed activities, to take into account the comments of the examiners, and of the Committee in its present debate;

8. Requests the Secretariat to reach agreement with the State Party on the technical details of the assistance.

The facilitator might add that during its fifth session (Nairobi, 2010) the Committee approved one request, from Belarus, for an amount of US$133,600 for a project called ‘Establishing the National Inventory of the ICH of Belarus’ and that five more were granted in 2012:

* from Mongolia, for Safeguarding and revitalizing the Mongolian traditional epic, for an amount of US$107,000
* from Uganda, for Inventorying the intangible cultural heritage of four communities in Uganda, for an amount of US$216,000
* from Burkina Faso, for the Inventory and promotion of intangible cultural heritage in Burkina Faso, for an amount of US$262,080
* from Senegal, for Inventory of traditional music in Senegal, for an amount of US$80,789
* from Uruguay, for Documentation, promotion and dissemination of the Candombe traditional drum calls, expressions of identity of the Sur, Palermo, and Cordón neighbourhoods in the city of Montevideo, for an amount of US$186,875.

###### Slide 11.

Preparing a request: forms

Participant’s text Unit 12.5 introduces the forms used for preparing assistance requests. The forms are then discussed individually under Participant’s text Units 12.6 and 12.7

###### Slide 12.

Preparing a request: timetable

Participant’s text Units 12.6 and 12.7 discuss the timetables for the submission and evaluation of assistance requests.

Deadlines and procedures for international assistance requests (ODs 54–56)

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| From OD 54 | Phase 1: | Preparation and submission |
|  | 31 MarchYear 0 | Deadline for preparatory assistance requests for the elaboration of nominations for the USL and proposals for the Register of Best Safeguarding Practices.*(Note: These requests are evaluated and examined at relatively short notice by the Bureau of the Committee; the Secretariat informs the submitting States Parties within two weeks of the decisions of the Bureau.)* |
|  | 31 March Year 1 | Deadline by which international assistance requests greater than US$25,000 must be received by the Secretariat. Files received after this date will be examined in the next cycle.  |
|  | 30 JuneYear 1 | Deadline by which the Secretariat will have processed the files, including registration and acknowledgement of receipt. If a file is found to be incomplete, the State Party is invited to complete the file.  |
|  | 30 SeptemberYear 1 | Deadline by which missing information required to complete the files, if any, shall be submitted by the State Party to the Secretariat. Files that remain incomplete are returned to the States Parties, which may complete them for a subsequent cycle.  |
| From OD 55 | Phase 2: | Evaluation  |
|  | DecemberYear 1to MayYear 2  | Evaluationof the requests by the Consultative Body. *(Note: The submitting States Parties have the right to withdraw their requests until the session of the Intergovernmental Committee)* |
|  | April to JuneYear 2 | Meetings for final evaluation by the Consultative Body.*(Note: States Parties have the right to withdraw their requests until the corresponding agenda item is opened during the session of the Intergovernmental Committee by its Chairperson)* |
|  | Four Weeks prior to the session of the Committee | The files and evaluation reports are made available online for consultation by members of the Committee and other States Parties. |
| OD 56 | Phase 3: | Examination |
|  | NovemberYear 2 | The Committee examines the requests and makes decisions |

###### Slide 13.

Evaluation criteria for international assistance requests

See Participant’s text Unit 12.8.

###### Slide 14.

How requests are prioritized

See Participant’s text Unit 12.8.

Note on when prioritizations come into effect

It should be noted that prioritizations only come into effect when the requests for assistance exceed the capacity of the ICH Fund, which is not currently the case.

OD 10 When evaluating requests for international assistance, the Committee shall take into account the principle of equitable geographical distribution and the special needs of developing countries. The Committee may also take into account whether:

(a) the request implies cooperation at the bilateral, regional or international levels; and/or

(b) the assistance may have a multiplier effect and may stimulate financial and technical contributions from other sources.

Exercise (30 mins): questions about applying for funding

![C:\Users\ae_cunningham\AppData\Local\Microsoft\Windows\Temporary Internet Files\Content.IE5\0LYUBDWZ\pencil-silhouette[1].jpg]()If time permits and participants are interested, they could now be given the opportunity to read and discuss the forms for international assistance. The facilitator should not engage with the participants in discussions about filling in a form to request funding for a specific activity.

1. . Frequently referred to as the ‘Intangible Heritage Convention’, the ‘2003 Convention’ and, for the purpose of this Unit, simply the ‘Convention’. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. . UNESCO. *Basic Texts of the 2003 Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage* (referred to in this unit as Basic Texts). Paris, UNESCO. Available at <http://www.unesco.org/culture/ich/index.php?lg=en&pg=00026>. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. . Background Paper for UNESCO meeting, ‘Intangible Heritage beyond Borders: Safeguarding through International Cooperation’, Bangkok, 20 and 21 July 2010. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)