



United Nations
Educational, Scientific and
Cultural Organization



Intangible
Cultural
Heritage

Progress Report

Project Title	Strengthening national capacities for implementing the Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage in Eritrea
Target Country or Region	Eritrea
UNESCO Budget Code	199GLO4338
Funding Source	Kingdom of Norway voluntary supplementary contribution to the Intangible Cultural Heritage Fund
Total Budget Approved	US\$ 137,099
Reporting Period	1 January 2016 to 28 November 2017
Executing Agency	UNESCO
Implementing Partners	Eritrean Commission of Culture and Sports- Intangible Heritage Eritrea National Commission for UNESCO College of Arts & Social Sciences in Adi Keih, Eritrea National Museum of Eritrea Eritrean Research and Documentation Centre
Project Starting Date	21 March 2014
Project Completion Date	1 July 2018
Responsible Sector	UNESCO Culture Sector
Name of Persons Completing Report	Ms. Karalyn Monteil, Programme Specialist for Culture, UNESCO Regional Office for Eastern Africa

I. SUMMARY AND BACKGROUND

Eritrea is home to a vibrant and wide range of living heritage practised and enjoyed by nine main ethnolinguistic groups. For a long time, the social and cultural role of cultural heritage and its importance for sustainable development were not fully appreciated within the country. This is mainly because of the long war of liberation during which the national development strategy concentrated on issues such as external relations, food security and health. However, the tide is turning; the Eritrean Constitution supports the promotion of culture and a draft national culture policy has been elaborated. Eritrea has also begun working on a strategy to promote the role of culture for social cohesion and sustainable development as demonstrated by the holding of an annual cultural festival in August each year, which encourages the participation of communities from all parts of Eritrea.

A National workshop on the safeguarding of the intangible cultural heritage (ICH) was organized in Asmara by UNESCO in 2009. At this time, the 2003 Convention was translated into Tigrinya, the national language.

In 2010, Eritrea ratified the UNESCO's 2003 *Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage*. Despite its national efforts and participation in various regional meetings, the State Party lacked capacity to implement the Convention.

Moreover, although the State Party demonstrated will at the national level to recognize the positive role of culture and heritage, culture is still not a priority for funding in Eritrea. This is why there has not been adequate stakeholder involvement in activities undertaken by the Eritrean government regarding the 2003 UNESCO Convention. As a result, prior to the launch of this project, governmental institutions, experts and communities were not aware of the Convention's scope, provisions and objectives. Furthermore, national capacity to spearhead implementation of the 2003 Convention was limited both in terms of numbers of personnel and expertise in the field of intangible cultural heritage.

Within the framework of UNESCO's global capacity-building programme for strengthening national safeguarding capacities, the present project was developed in order to help Eritrea enhance its national capacities to safeguard their intangible cultural heritage through the effective implementation of the 2003 Convention. More specifically, it intends to provide support to the revision of legislative and policy frameworks, build capacities to draw up inventories and benefit from the intergovernmental mechanism of the 2003 Convention, such as international assistance and inscriptions on the Lists.

It should be noted that this current project is a continuation of a project started in October 2014, which has built a critical level of experience and knowledge, both in government institutions, civil society and in selected communities, so that the country is equipped with an appropriate sustainable framework for safeguarding intangible heritage and implementing the Convention on a long-term basis.

The first phase of the project (2014-2015) successfully supported the State Party of Eritrea with the **adoption of Eritrea's National Proclamation No. 177/2015 for Cultural and Natural Heritage** in September 2015. It is the first legislation in Eritrea aimed at protecting national cultural and natural heritage with particular focus on both tangible and intangible cultural heritage. Not only is it unique in Eritrea, but it is also unique to the Africa Region to boast such an integrated legislation for heritage protection.

The Director of the UNESCO Regional Office for Eastern Africa and the Minister of Education celebrated the first Eritrean Cultural and Natural Heritage Legislation at a national ceremony on 28 January 2016, which also included the official "handing over" the equipment purchased by the project funds for project coordination¹. The new heritage legislation provides the solid foundation on which Eritrea will be able to build a strong, sustainable and resilient heritage sector. It was instrumental for Eritrea to demonstrate the legal protection offered to *Asmara: Africa's Modernist City*, which was inscribed on UNESCO's World Heritage List in July 2017. This new legislation was published on the UNESCO Database of national cultural heritage laws in January 2016.

¹ Equipment purchased in phase 1 for this project included: 1 desktop computer; 2 laptop computers, 1 digital camera, 2 digital audio recorders, and 6 printer cartridges (as reported in the UNESC October 2015 Progress Report).

The first phase of the project also strengthened the institutional environments and resulted in the establishment of the Intangible Heritage section within the Commission of Culture and Sports and under the Ministry of Education. It also strengthened national expertise in the field of intangible cultural heritage. Eritrea now boasts a strong team of dedicated experts within the Commission who are well-versed in the 2003 Convention.

This second phase of the project (2016-2017) builds on the success of the first phase, and has focused on carrying-out an inventory of intangible cultural heritage in Eritrea in close collaboration with local communities as well as raising capacities in digital archiving during the community-based inventory process--the latter activity is made possible with financial support from UNESCO's Communication and Information Sector Regular Programme Budget for 2016-2017. Therefore, it also contributes to the Communications and Information Sector 'Archives and Library' programme by creating digital archives.

A third and final phase of the project will be carried-out in early 2018, and will focus on capacity building in preparing International Assistance requests as well as preparing nomination files for listing intangible cultural heritage elements in Eritrea.

The project continues to be carried-out by the UNESCO Regional Office in Nairobi in close collaboration with the Eritrean Commission for Culture and Sports-Intangible Heritage, the Eritrean National Commission for UNESCO, the College of Arts & Social Sciences in Adi Keih, Eritrea, the National Museum of Eritrea, and the Eritrean Research and Documentation Centre.

Concrete outputs of the project by the mid-2018 will include: revisions of policy or legislative frameworks, a pool of resource persons operational in Eritrea to effectively implement the 2003 Convention and an inventory of intangible cultural heritage elaborated with the broad participation of at least one community.

The project is financed by a supplementary voluntary contribution from Norway to the Intangible Cultural Heritage Fund under the 2003 Convention, earmarked to support capacity building in Eritrea. The UNESCO Nairobi Office oversees the project implementation in collaboration with the Intangible Cultural Heritage Section.

II. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

Project management

- The structure of project coordination team at the national level remains the same as in the first phase (2015-2016), however, an Intangible Heritage section was formed within the Commission for Culture and Sports and a new national focal point (Mr. Mohad Suleman) was named to liaise with UNESCO on project implementation due to the departure of the former focal point, Mr. Solomon Tsehay, Director of the Department of Culture.
- As with phase one, a sub-committee on intangible cultural heritage is composed of the Commission for Culture and Sports-Intangible Heritage, the National Commission of Eritrea for UNESCO, the National Museum of Eritrea, the Eritrean Research and Documentation Centre and the College of Arts and Science).
- As the chair-institution of this sub-committee, the Commission for Culture and Sports-Intangible Heritage under the Ministry of Education is the main counterpart to the UNESCO Nairobi Office.
- During the reporting period, the sub-committee met monthly to discuss implementation of the project in 2017; however, the committee was not able to meet as frequently in 2016 due to changeover in personnel so quarterly meetings were held in 2016.
- UNESCO Nairobi Office benefitted from a part-time programme assistant to help follow up on implementation of the project in phase 2 (2016-2017).

Component II: Community-based inventorying: training, fieldwork and digitization

- The preparations for the inventory workshop were delayed in 2016 due to turnover in the personnel within the Culture Department and notably the departure of the project focal point. The very challenging communications problems in Eritrea further delayed the planning for the workshop, as attachments to emails can take hours to download in Eritrea and phone connections are not reliable and very difficult to maintain in order to exchange information.
- As a result, a preparation mission was undertaken by UNESCO Regional Office in February 2017 to ensure face-to-face communications for the smooth planning of the workshop on community-based inventorying. To this end, numerous meetings were held with the Commission for Culture and Sports- Intangible Heritage and the focal point of the National Coordination Team, Mr. Mohad Suleman to review the selection of national and international experts and their proposed terms of reference, the list of participants for the workshop, visit the facilities, review the programme and support materials (PPTs, publications, banner design etc). The date for the workshop was set for April 2017.
- In March 2017, UNESCO issued a contract to the Commission for Culture and Sports- Intangible Heritage in order to coordinate the project activities on a national level.
- In March 2017, one international expert facilitator from UNESCO's network (Mr. Lovemore Mazibuko from Malawi) and one national expert (Dr Senait Bahta Professor of Anthropology in the College of Arts & Social Sciences in Adi Keih, Eritrea) were also engaged by UNESCO to support the Commission of Culture and Sports-Intangible Heritage with the activities under this component. Mr. Mazibuko led the training workshop on community based inventorying and mentored the national expert. Dr Bahta assisted Mr Mazibuko with the workshop and led the fieldwork with local communities. Both experts are working in close collaboration with the Commission of Culture and Sports-Intangible Heritage and the UNESCO Regional Office for Eastern Africa.
- A partnership was initiated with the Communications and Information Sector of UNESCO in order to add a complementary activity to undertake digital archiving of intangible cultural heritage; therefore, an extra day of training in digital archiving was added to the workshop programme with support from the Director of the Research and Documentation Centre in Eritrea. The Communications and Information Sector provided the budget for this activity, which was included in UNESCO's contractual arrangement with the Commission for Culture and Sports- Intangible Heritage.
- In addition, it was decided to create a short documentary/promotional film on the project to raise further awareness of intangible cultural heritage and the safeguarding activities undertaken thanks to this project. Two experts were engaged by the Commission of Culture and Sports- Intangible Heritage to undertake this task.
- On 3 April 2017, Ambassador Zemedu Teclé, Eritrean Commissioner of Culture and Sports, opened up the two-week capacity-building workshop on Community-based inventorying of Intangible Cultural Heritage, which was held from **3 to 18 April 2017** at the Commission of Culture and Sports in Asmara.
- The workshop was attended by over 40 participants, including District Officers and community representatives from the nine ethno-linguistic groups of Eritrea.
- During his opening remarks, Ambassador Teclé noted that "Since Eritrea ratified the UNESCO Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage in 2010, efforts have been made by both the government and the people of Eritrea to safeguard the nation's invaluable intangible cultural heritage, including: holding traditional and national festivals, conducting research on oral traditions and encouraging the participation of local populations in safeguarding intangible cultural heritage through media programmes as well as by introducing culture into the Eritrean national

curricula. **This UNESCO project is reinforcing our national efforts and helping us to ensure the safeguarding of our heritage through the preparation of a national inventory.”**

- The 2-week workshop succeeded in equipping participants with understanding the 2003 Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage, the five domains of living heritage to be inventoried under this Convention as well as guidelines and techniques for carrying-out a community-based inventory. Additional training in photo and video documentation of Intangible Cultural Heritage was offered to participants on the last days of the workshop in view of preparing digital archives on intangible cultural heritage for Eritrea’s Research and Documentation Centre.
- Certificates of participation were prepared by the national coordination team and given to each participant during the closing ceremony of the workshop.
- There was high media coverage of the opening and closing ceremonies of the workshop by national radio, television and print media in Eritrea. Moreover, the national television station ERI-TV, interviewed UNESCO and the international and national experts involved in this project and diffused a 30 minute documentary explaining intangible cultural heritage in Eritrea: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0A81MJUcYto>
- Following the workshop, UNESCO met with the national coordination team to discuss the preparation of Eritrea’s periodic report on national implementation of the 2003 convention. The reporting format was reviewed in detail and the project focal point (Mr Mohad Suleman) and the national expert (Dr Senait Bahta) agreed to begin preparing the required text for the report, which was due for submission in December 2016. UNESCO suggested an extra day be added onto the next workshop to review the draft report with the workshop participants in order to have community consultation on the report. The national coordination team agreed to this.
- During the workshop, it was decided to carry out an initial inventory of all nine ethno-linguistic groups of Eritrea, rather than focus on a more comprehensive inventory of one group. This decision was made in order to reinforce the knowledge and techniques for community based inventorying of intangible cultural heritage among all participants and to foster solidarity among the groups rather than risk causing division by prioritizing one group over another.
- Community Focal points were nominated among each of the nine ethno-linguistic groups of Eritrea: Tigrina, Tigre, Saho, Rashaida, Nara, Bedawiet, Afar, Kunama, and Blin.
- These focal points established local teams in each region, which were guided by Dr Bahta in carrying-out three months of fieldwork in community-based inventorying from August to October 2017. The two experts hired to create a documentary on the project accompanied Dr Bahta on the field visits, and a team was designated in each ethnic group to also prepare digital archives of the intangible heritage element being inventoried by the local team.
- It should be noted that the fieldwork was originally planned to be carried out from June to August 2017 so that the final workshop could be held in September/October 2017; however, due to the delays in delivery of the equipment needed to undertake the digital archives (which was purchased separately by the funds made available from UNESCO Communications and Information Sector as mentioned earlier), the field work was delayed until August 2017 and not terminated until end of October 2017.

Component III: Preparing nomination files and international assistance requests

- A final workshop was planned for September/October 2017 to train participants in applying for International Assistance from UNESCO’s Intangible Cultural Heritage Fund as well as how to prepare a nomination file in the framework of the 2003 Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible

Cultural Heritage; however, due to the delay in finalizing the inventory field work, and the need for the project coordination team to review the inventory and translate it back into English from Tigrinya, the Commission for Culture and Sports-Intangible Heritage decided to postpone the workshop until early 2018, most likely in February 2018.

- As Eritrea's Periodic Report was not submitted when it was due in December 2016, an extra day will be added onto the end of the workshop to review the Periodic Report together with community stakeholders in order to get their inputs and validation prior to submission to UNESCO.
- The final workshop will be led again by Mr. Lovemore Mazibuko with support from Dr Senait Bahta. The same participants from the April 2017 workshop will be invited to participate in the workshop.
- The programme for the workshop has been developed in a way that participants will be empowered to elaborate requests for international assistance from the Intangible Cultural Heritage Fund and also prepare nomination files for inscription on the Lists under the 2003 Convention. Through this process, the workshop also aims to have participants prepare one nomination file and one international request, which the State Party of Eritrea could submit to UNESCO.
- Moreover, as the skills needed to draft international assistance requests can benefit other staff of the Commission for Culture and Sports, this part of the workshop may be broadened to include more participants from the staff of the Commission in order to extend the skills sharing in proposal writing.

III. PROGRESS TOWARDS RESULTS

Since the start of the first phase of the project 2014, and throughout phase two in 2016-2017, close consultations have been held with the national authorities in Asmara, who are fully engaged in the project and proud of its results.

Phase One (2015-2016) led to the elaboration of the Eritrean Cultural and Natural Heritage Legislation, which was officially proclaimed in September 2015 and the strengthening of the national management structure for safeguarding intangible cultural heritage in Eritrea through the establishment of the Commission for Culture and Sports-Intangible Heritage section.

Phase Two led to a wide national awareness among all stakeholders of the concept of intangible cultural heritage as well as the identification of intangible cultural heritage among the nine main ethnic groups of Eritrea. Media and community were active participants in the process. Thanks to additional financial and technical support from the Communications and Information Sector, phase two also contributed to digital archives of Intangible Cultural Heritage elements from each of the nine ethno-linguistic groups of Eritrea to be included in the Research and Documentation Centre of Eritrea, which serves as the National Archives. The National Expert as well as the National Coordination Team became well versed in the Convention and its implementation in Eritrea, which resulted in a strong national team of experts to lead the country in safeguarding its intangible cultural heritage.

The plans for Phase Three are already underway since the workshop was postponed from end 2017. Therefore, the experts and participants are already identified, the programme is elaborated and the location is reserved. Moreover, it was decided to use the momentum of the 2018 workshop to present Eritrea's first national Periodic report on implementation of the 2003 Convention to community stakeholders to get their feedback and validation. The UNESCO Regional Office together with the National Expert will carry out an evaluation of the overall project in May 2018 so that the final report of the project and the evaluation can be ready for submission by end of June 2018.

Overall goal of the project: The project aims to assist Eritrea to strengthen its capacities for safeguarding living heritage in its territory in accordance with UNESCO's 2003 Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage.

Overall assessment: The project has been divided into three phases in order to meet all of its objectives over a longer implementation period than originally foreseen. Despite the slow implementation rate, the progress has been steady and sure.

Phase 1 resulted in the proclamation of Eritrea's first national legislation on heritage protection, which provide a solid basis for the protection of intangible cultural heritage in the country and have also borne benefits to tangible cultural heritage as the legal protection extended to tangible heritage and influenced the inscription of Asmara: Africa's Modernist City on UNESCO's World Heritage List in 2017.

Phase 2 of this project raised national awareness of the 2003 Convention and the concept of intangible cultural heritage in Eritrea thanks to active engagement with community and media stakeholders. A 2- week workshop increased capacities for both national authorities and communities to identify and inventory ICH in Eritrea. An initial inventory of ICH in all nine ethno-linguistic groups was also carried-out, which reinforced the understanding of the Convention and the process for community-based inventory among all workshop participants and community focal points.

A 6-month extension is required in order to finalize the activities of the project, which will entail a workshop on preparing nomination files and International Assistance requests to the 2003 Fund. The workshop is scheduled to take place in February 2018, and will be followed by an evaluation of the project in May 2018.

Expected Results	Performance Indicators (PIs) and associated Target (T) /baselines (b)		Achievement(s)	Outputs contributing to expected results
	Programmed	Attained		
<p>Expected Result N°1:</p> <p>Eritrea establishes the institutional infrastructure required for the effective safeguarding of intangible cultural heritage</p> <p>(Phase 1)</p>	<p>PI: Advisory support provided to put in place adequate institutional infrastructure (dedicated departments, committees, strategies or action plans, etc.) for Eritrea</p> <p>T/b: At least 1 consultation/policy review meeting</p>	<p>The Culture and Natural Heritage Proclamation elaborated and gazetted</p> <p>A special section on Intangible cultural heritage was created within the Commission for Culture and Sports</p>	100%	<p>Output/deliverable 1:</p> <p>Advisory support provided to put in place adequate institutional infrastructure (dedicated departments, committees, strategies or action plans, etc.) for Eritrea</p>
<p>Expected Result N°2:</p> <p>Eritrea establishes a framework and methodology for inventorying intangible</p>	<p>PI: A number of inventorying frameworks and/or methodologies established</p>	<p>A two week inventory workshop took place in April 2017 in Asmara, where over 40 participants were equipped with knowledge and methodologies for community</p>	100%	<p>Output/deliverable 1:</p> <p>Training delivered on theoretical and practical aspects of community-based inventorying, applying a gender-responsive approach in Eritrea</p>

<p>cultural heritage with the participation of communities, groups and relevant NGOs</p> <p>(Phase 2)</p>	<p>T/b: At least 1 inventorying framework and or methodology established</p>	<p>based inventorying of ICH and digitization of ICH for national archives</p> <p>National media coverage of the workshop and of ICH in Eritrea assisted in raising awareness on a national level of ICH and the inventory process of ICH among the 9 ethno-linguistic groups.</p>		
<p>Expected Result N°3:</p> <p>Eritrea utilizes 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>(Phase 3)</p>	<p>PI: Number of cultural officers, community representatives and NGO members trained</p> <p>T/b: At least 20 people (community representatives, cultural officers, and NGO members) trained</p>	<p>Activities not yet taken place but programmed for early 2018</p>	<p>n/a</p>	<p>Output/deliverable 1:</p> <p>Training delivered on the international mechanisms of the Convention and on preparing requests for international assistance and nominations to the Lists</p>

IV. SUSTAINABILITY AND EXIT/TRANSITION STRATEGY

The establishment of a sustainable foundation for safeguarding intangible cultural heritage is the main objective of the project. In order to achieve this aim, UNESCO has been working closely with the national authorities to implement the project effectively. It systematically covers the core concepts of the 2003 Convention and provides the country with a thorough understanding of their obligations at the national level, and substantial knowledge of the mechanisms of international cooperation established by the Convention. The project has already demonstrated to government officials and stakeholders how the Convention can be implemented in practice by undertaking such activities as policy development and community-based inventorying. The February 2018 workshop will enhance capacities to request international assistance and to elaborate nomination files for the Lists of the 2003 Convention.

Every activity is planned with the relevant stakeholders and implemented through the project coordination team, which is coordinated by the Commission of Culture and Sports-Intangible Heritage section. During the project, local experts were invited to join the national task/coordination team, which is responsible for continuing with various activities, especially more comprehensive inventorying of the nine ethno-linguistic groups, even after the closure of the project. In the framework of this project, UNESCO and the partner institutions have paid particular attention to the choice of workshop participants while taking into account gender equity and the presence of young people.

The strengthening of the Sub-committee on Intangible Cultural Heritage as a key implementing partner has also served to ensure the sustainability of expected results beyond completion of the project.

Although the project was originally planned to be conducted over a period of 24 months, further time is needed to complete the project activities into mid-2018. This slower pace has proved to be more effective for the State Party, who have maintained a consistent effort in implementing the activities despite challenges linked with IT and late delivery of the digital archiving equipment.

The banners elaborated for the April 2017 workshop were intentionally made generically to promote safeguarding intangible cultural heritage in Eritrea, in order to ensure their ability to be reused again and again at other events and activities related to ICH in Eritrea.

The integrated capacity-building strategy will have a real and lasting impact and equip Eritrea with the human resources and technical know-how necessary to continue implementation of the Convention effectively.

This project includes systematic evaluation of the training and services provided and the materials produced. A formal evaluation will be carried out by the UNESCO Regional Office in May 2018.

As this is the only extra-budgetary project being undertaken by UNESCO in Eritrea, its success is symbolic and vital to convincing other UNESCO Member States to invest in culture for development in Eritrea. By sharing the positive outcomes of this project widely among the international donor community as well as among Embassies in Asmara, it could help solicit further support of the culture sector in Eritrea.

V. WORK PLAN

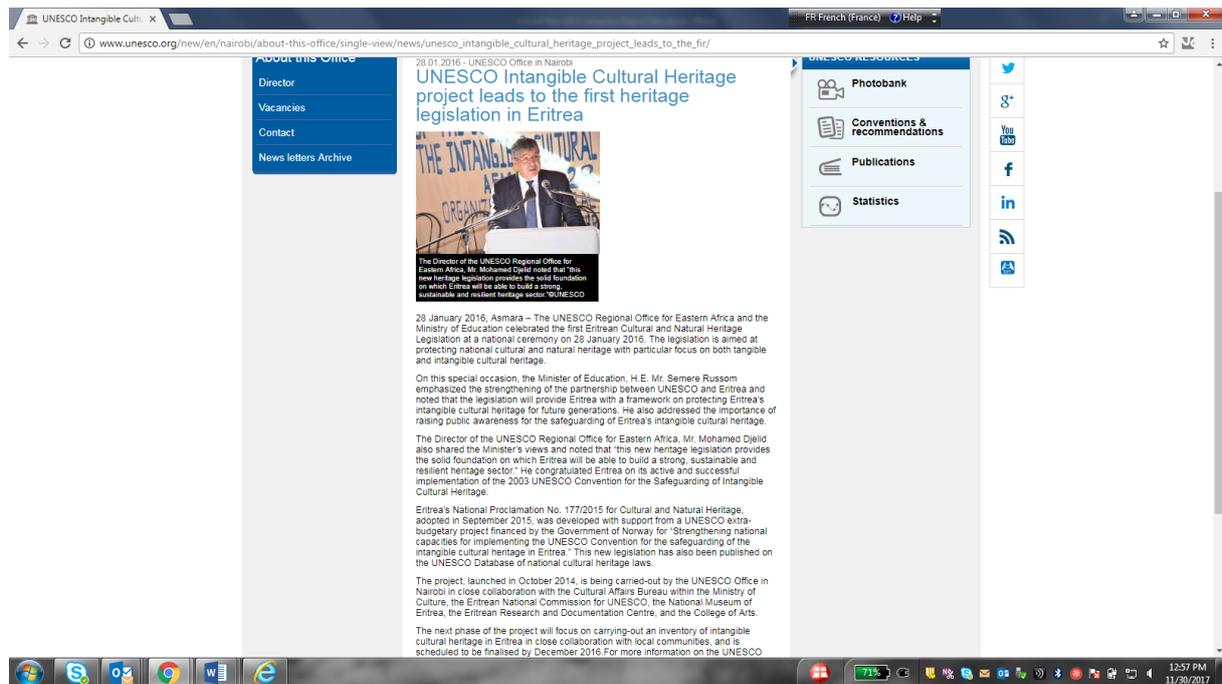
The workplan needs to be extended until mid-2018 in order to allow for the final workshop to be carried out in February 2018 and its report to be written and then the project evaluation to take place. The workplan has been updated to reflect these changes (see Annex).

VI. VISIBILITY

As part of the awareness raising, the Sub-Committee on Intangible Cultural Heritage held a media launch for the project in January 2016, and produced a flyer on the project in order to engage the media and the wider public (see Annex).

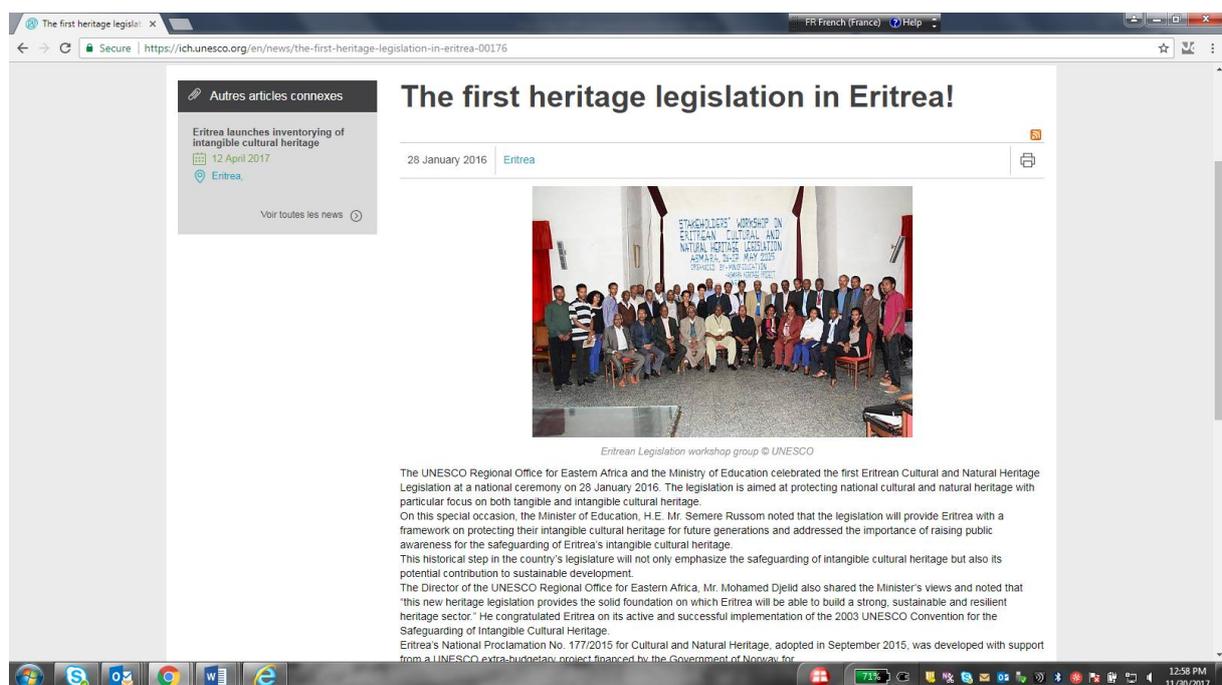
UNESCO published web news on the project launch in January 2016 on the web site of the UNESCO Regional Office as well as on the Intangible Heritage Section web site:

<http://www.unesco.org/new/en/nairobi/about-this-office/single-view/news/unesco-intangible-cultural-heritage-project-leads-to-the-fir/>



The screenshot shows a web browser displaying a news article on the UNESCO Nairobi website. The article title is "UNESCO Intangible Cultural Heritage project leads to the first heritage legislation in Eritrea". The date is 28.01.2016. The article features a photo of the Director of the UNESCO Regional Office for Eastern Africa, Mr. Mohamed Djelid, speaking at a podium. The text of the article describes the national ceremony on 28 January 2016 in Asmara, Eritrea, where the first Eritrean Cultural and Natural Heritage Legislation was adopted. It mentions the Minister of Education, H.E. Mr. Semere Russom, and the Director of the UNESCO Regional Office, Mr. Mohamed Djelid. The article also notes that the legislation is aimed at protecting national cultural and natural heritage with a focus on both tangible and intangible cultural heritage. The article is written in French.

<https://ich.unesco.org/en/news/the-first-heritage-legislation-in-eritrea-00176>



The screenshot shows a web browser displaying a news article on the UNESCO Intangible Cultural Heritage website. The article title is "The first heritage legislation in Eritrea!". The date is 28 January 2016. The article features a photo of a group of people sitting in a room, identified as the "Eritrean Legislation workshop group". The text of the article describes the national ceremony on 28 January 2016 in Asmara, Eritrea, where the first Eritrean Cultural and Natural Heritage Legislation was adopted. It mentions the Minister of Education, H.E. Mr. Semere Russom, and the Director of the UNESCO Regional Office, Mr. Mohamed Djelid. The article also notes that the legislation is aimed at protecting national cultural and natural heritage with a focus on both tangible and intangible cultural heritage. The article is written in English.

Furthermore, the donor's support was mentioned on the UNESCO websites and in all documents emanating from this project. The logo of the donor has been featured on the banners produced for

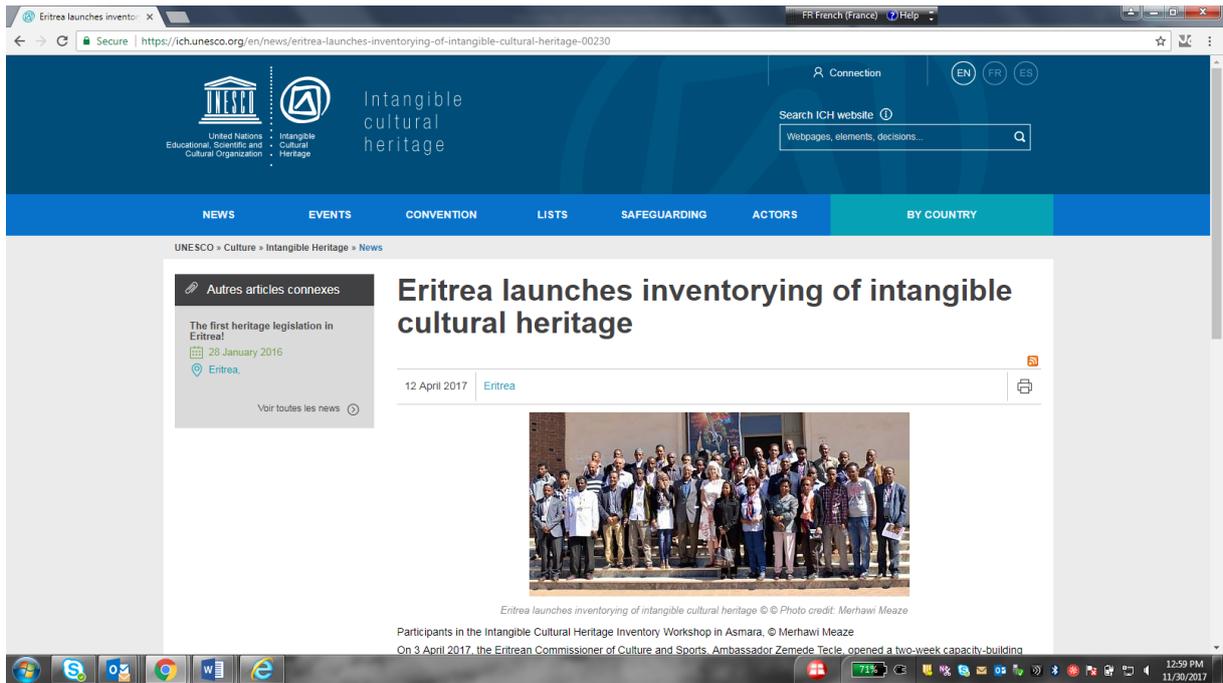
the project as well. The project has also receive attention during statutory meetings through relevant working documents and presentations by the Secretariat of the 2003 Convention. There is currently no local representation of the Government of Norway in Eritrea; however, the representative from the Government of Norway in Sudan (closest Embassy) will be invited to the closing ceremony of the project in 2018.

UNESCO published a web news on the April 2017 workshop on intangible cultural heritage on both the web site of the UNESCO Regional Office for Eastern Africa and on the home page of the 2003 Convention web site:

http://www.unesco.org/new/en/nairobi/about-this-office/single-view/news/eritrea_launches_inventory_of_intangible_cultural_heritage/



<https://ich.unesco.org/en/news/eritrea-launches-inventorying-of-intangible-cultural-heritage-00230>



ERI-TV also produced an interesting documentary on intangible cultural heritage in Eritrea, which includes the government’s collaboration with UNESCO for the safeguarding of its intangible cultural heritage through this project. The video is widely available to international audiences through YouTube:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0A81MJUcYto>



Lastly, as mentioned above, UNESCO commissioned a short video on the project, which will be finalized after the February 2018 workshop, and made available on UNESCO’s YouTube channel as well as on the UNESCO web site.

VII. CHALLENGES AND LESSONS LEARNT AND MODIFICATIONS TO THE PROJECT

- Communication continues to be extremely difficult with Eritrea mainly because of a slow and haphazard internet connection within the country; this is one of the main reasons why it took a long time to organize the first workshop on elaboration of the cultural legislation as well as the second workshop on inventories. Telephone connection is also unreliable in Eritrea; therefore face-to-face communications were required to agree on contract terms, programmes, experts etc. These challenges were overcome by a January 2016 mission undertaken by the Director of the UNESCO Regional Office for Eastern Africa and by a February 2017 mission undertaken by the UNESCO Programme Specialist for Culture from the Regional Office. Both of these missions allowed for close communications with the Ministry of Education, Commission for Culture and Sports and the staff of the Culture Department as well as the focal point from the Commission for Culture and Sports Intangible Heritage section.
- The procedure for purchasing equipment is lengthy, and created delays in Phase 1 and 2, it also delayed the start of the community-based inventorying fieldwork. Due to the isolation of Eritrea in the international community, it will be difficult to overcome such challenges in future projects; instead more lead time should be allotted to account for delays in purchase and delivery of equipment.
- The national authorities wish to approve each aspect of the project's implementation; while this is a welcome sign that the project is fully owned by the beneficiary country, their internal decision-making process can be lengthy, and contributed to further delays in implementation of the project, especially in Phase 1.
- Overall, the need to anticipate longer implementation periods for projects in Eritrea to account for communication and logistical challenges would be prudent for future project activities in the country.

VIII. ANNEXES

i. List of national and international staff

International staff

Ms. Karalyn Monteil (UNESCO Nairobi)

Ms. Doyun Lee (Intangible Cultural Heritage Section)

National staff based in UNESCO Nairobi

Mr. Walter Matoke, Administrative Assistant

Eritrean project focal points

Mr. Mohad Suleman

Dr. Senait Bahta

ii. Revised timetable

Original timetable 	First revision 	Second revision 	Third revision 	Completed activity *
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March 2014 – February 2015

Activities	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2
Coordination meetings with stakeholders												
							*					
Component I: Strengthening policy, legal and institutional framework												
Desk study, workshop and proclamation												
Component II: Community-based inventorying and field work												
Training workshop and field work												
Component III: Preparing nominations and international assistance requests												
Training workshop												
Project management												
Evaluation												
Monitoring												

March 2015 – February 2016

Activities	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2
Coordination meetings with stakeholders												
Component I: Strengthening policy, legal and institutional framework												
Desk study, workshop and proclamation												
							*					
Component II: Community-based inventorying and field work												
Training workshop and field work												
Component III: Preparing nominations and international assistance requests												
Training workshop												
Project management												
Evaluation												
Monitoring												

March 2016 – February 2017

Activities	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2
Coordination meetings with stakeholders												
Component II: Community-based inventorying and field work												
Training workshop and field work												
Component III: Preparing nominations and international assistance requests												
Training workshop												
Project management												
Evaluation												

	<p>In particular, the project will pay due attention to the adequacy of institutional environments, abilities and strategies to set up or revise legislative and policy frameworks and the strengthening of national expertise in the field of culture.</p> <p>Concrete outputs of the project include revisions of policy or legislative frameworks, a pool of resource persons operational in Eritrea to effectively implement the 2003 Convention and an inventory of intangible cultural heritage elaborated with the broad participation of at least one community.</p>
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2. Background/Context

Eritrea is situated in the Horn of Africa, connecting the continent with Middle East and Asia. As a powerful crossroad for trade, Eritrea has managed to create a strong cultural identity of its own by keeping alive its oral traditions, performing arts, social practices, rituals and festive events, knowledge concerning nature and the universe and traditional craftsmanship while accepting influences from other continents. Hence, Eritrea offers a vibrant living cultural heritage, testament of all the cultural influences gathered in the region along centuries.

Eritrea has nine ethno-linguistic groups each with distinct cultural expressions. Out of them, Tigrinya is the dominant group both demographically and politically. But even the intangible heritage within Tigrinya ethnic group remains undocumented and largely ignored in development strategies. Similarly the other groups such as the Kunama, Nara, Bilen, Sahao, Afar, Tigre and others remain without safeguarding support.

In general, the role of cultural heritage is insufficiently appreciated in Eritrea because of the long war of liberation during which national priorities concentrated on issues such as external relations, food security and health. However, the Eritrean Constitution supports the promotion of culture and a National Cultural Policy was elaborated, but it has not been adopted. The recent efforts by government has raised interest among the new generation of Eritreans and the Diaspora who are now eager to improve the international image of the country through cultural festivals and public performances that are aimed at promoting the multicultural diversity of Eritrea. The political actors also seem to slowly have begun to understand and appreciate the value and promotion of heritage as resources for nation building and sustainable development but inadequate professional capacity and financial resources have been a hindrance.

Culture in Eritrea is managed through the Cultural Affairs Bureau under the Ministry of Education. The Cultural Affairs Bureau works together with other institutions such as the National Museum of Eritrea and the Eritrea Documentation and Research Center, under the umbrella body responsible for implementation of all the cultural conventions, is the Sub- Eritrean World Heritage Committee (EWHC). Because numerous organisations deal with intangible cultural heritage and due to their lack of experience, coordination is relatively poor, unlike the tangible cultural heritage protection where implementation of the 1972 Convention is well organised and prioritised.

In 2009, through UNESCO's support, a national workshop on the safeguarding of the intangible cultural heritage was organised in Eritrea. The workshop also discussed the establishment of a legal framework for the protection of heritage in Eritrea. This workshop served as a platform for some of the major stakeholders active in the safeguarding of intangible cultural heritage to be introduced to the 2003 Convention and its meaning and interpretation at national level. As a result of this workshop, and other forums, Eritrea ratified the 2003 Convention in 2010 and translated the Convention into Tigrinya, one of the national languages.

Furthermore, officials from the Cultural Affairs Bureau have participated in some UNESCO meetings related to intangible cultural heritage. At the 2011 regional workshop on intangible cultural heritage organised in Mombasa, Kenya, two participants from the Cultural Affairs Bureau presented a report on the status of intangible cultural heritage in Eritrea. According to their report, the public is generally aware of cultural heritage, oral traditions and folklore, but most stakeholders are not familiar with the concept of ICH. Practicing of intangible cultural heritage elements is only evidenced in local and national festivals and live cultural performances. There is also awareness demonstrated by state media which highlights specific aspects and elements of ICH without necessarily linking these to the safeguarding of neither ICH nor the 2003 Convention. Although most government project activities in Eritrea are funded by the government, in general, just like in many other countries, culture in Eritrea is not prioritised for government funding, let alone intangible cultural heritage.

Hence, there has not been adequate stakeholder involvement in all the processes undertaken by the government regarding the 2003 Convention. As a result, stakeholders and communities at national level are not aware of the 2003 Convention, nor understand its scope, provisions and objectives. Furthermore, capacity at policy level to spearhead the process is limited both in terms of numbers of personnel and their expertise to be able to inform, organise and coordinate stakeholders around the 2003 Convention. For this Convention to be implemented effectively, there is a need for mobilization and coordination of various stakeholders to better define their respective roles and responsibilities.

Against this background, this project is pertinent and timely for Eritrea as the project will help build capacity for safeguarding intangible cultural heritage and promoting the 2003 Convention by involving stakeholders that are managing culture down to communities themselves. It is hoped that with this project, the process for the safeguarding of intangible cultural heritage in Eritrea will be taken to a higher level.

3. Objectives and expected results

Development objectives

- To enable Eritrea to safeguard its intangible cultural heritage through the effective implementation of the 2003 Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage, thereby contributing to sustainable development at local and national levels.
- To promote better visibility of intangible cultural heritage, awareness of its significance and function in society, and mutual respect for the heritage of others, thereby fostering cultural diversity, intercultural dialogue and a culture of peace.

Immediate objectives

- To assist Eritrea to meet national obligations under the 2003 Convention, in particular with regards to inventory-making and other safeguarding measures.
- To build a critical level of national capacity, (policy, legal, and institutional framework and human resource expertise) for safeguarding intangible heritage and implementing the Convention.
- To increase the possibilities of Eritrea to benefit from the Convention's mechanisms of international cooperation, including International Assistance from the Intangible Cultural Heritage Fund.

Expected results

- Increased national awareness about the 2003 Convention and better understanding of its international mechanisms and national obligations.
- National capacity built for the implementation of the Convention in particular in areas of policy and legislation; community based inventorying, preparing international requests to the ICH Fund and elaborating nominations to the Lists under the Convention.
- Policies and legislation revised in favour of intangible heritage and proposals made towards establishing an institutional framework for safeguarding intangible cultural heritage.
- Increased knowledge about community-based inventorying.

4. Project Justification

The first cycles of implementation of the Convention highlighted States Parties' need to gain a more complete understanding of the different mechanisms established under the Convention as well as build the human resources or technical know-how necessary to implement the Convention effectively. States Parties themselves have also recognized these needs and have frequently requested that their safeguarding efforts be supported by capacity-building activities organized by UNESCO on different aspects of the Convention.

Most often, States Parties lack awareness of the measures and mechanisms of safeguarding intangible cultural heritage at national and international levels. At the same time, they lack the necessary resources to implement the Convention. In some cases, States Parties have not yet advanced sufficiently in the work of inventorying their ICH, which is a prerequisite before an element can be nominated. But even in States that wish to submit nominations and have already begun inventorying, the process of nomination is itself daunting, particularly the elaboration of a complete and adequate nomination file. It is an urgent task to help developing countries to implement the Convention more effectively at the national level and to better benefit from the mechanisms at the international level.

To respond to these significant needs, UNESCO launched a global strategy aimed at strengthening national capacities for safeguarding intangible cultural heritage during the biennium of 2010 to 2011 and UNESCO's strategic emphasis is on strengthening capacities of national counterparts to ratify the Convention, meet their obligations for safeguarding, and benefit from the opportunities and mechanisms of international cooperation created under the Convention. More recently UNESCO has extended the strategy in response to the recommendations of review meetings and an evaluation carried out by UNESCO's Internal Oversight Section. The 'updated' strategy foresees (i) a strengthened component on policy and legislative development, covering the integration of provisions for safeguarding in both, cultural and other relevant development policies, (ii) an extension of the inventorying component to cover also capacity-building for the elaboration of community-driven safeguarding plans (iii) intensified training on how to elaborate International Assistance requests and, finally, (iv) a thorough and systematic consideration of gender perspectives in safeguarding intangible cultural heritage.

The UNESCO Secretariat of the Convention is in charge of developing training content and materials for the capacity-building strategy. The existing modules on ratifying the Convention, implementing it at the national level and elaborating nominations were recently updated to reflect the latest decisions of the governing bodies. The topic of how to elaborate requests for preparatory assistance for nomination files was added. The module on community-based inventorying was substantially expanded to include new units on documentation, data use and storage and the transition from inventorying to safeguarding.

The units on acquiring practical skills for inventorying were revised to add concrete examples, role play and hands-on exercises. The translation and editing of these sets of materials in French, Spanish, Portuguese and Arabic continues. The translation and editing of these sets of materials in French, Spanish, Portuguese and Arabic continued and a new design and packaging was developed to increase their educational effectiveness and ease of reproduction. Materials were subsequently tested in English, and are now at different stages of revision, completion, editing and translation into Arabic, French, Russian and Spanish. Furthermore, new materials are being developed in three content areas: (i) sustainable development, (ii) gender and (iii) safeguarding.

The approach adopted in developing these materials has been to emphasize the need to adapt them to local contexts and audiences. They suggest interactivity and active learning, using for instance simulations and role-playing activities. To ensure their quality and relevance, these materials have been reviewed by internationally recognized experts in the field of intangible cultural heritage, in cooperation with pedagogical experts.

In addition, a global network of 79 expert facilitators (43% from Africa and 40% women) has been established and trained to use and adapt the materials developed through the strategy. These well-trained experts are now available to conduct workshops on the priority themes. So far some 65 countries have benefited from the global strategy in enhancing their capacities for safeguarding living heritage. Eritrea, which requested to receive assistance to enhance its capacity for the implementation of the 2003 Convention will thus benefit from the lessons learnt from implementing the global strategy, the services of the UNESCO-trained facilitators, the training materials and prior experiences in providing advisory services on policy and legal issues.

This extrabudgetary project enables an integrated capacity-building strategy that will systematically cover the core concepts of the Convention and provide the country with a thorough understanding of their obligations at national level, and a substantial knowledge of the mechanisms of international cooperation established by the Convention. The Project will help demonstrate to government officials and stakeholders how implementation of the Convention can be done at a practical level; including such activities as policy revision, community-based inventorying, preparing requests for International Assistance and preparing nominations on the lists established under the Convention. Planned to be conducted over a substantial time period of 24 months, this integrated capacity-building strategy should have a real and lasting impact and equip Eritrea with human resources and technical know-how necessary to implement the Convention.

5. Approach and Methodology

This project aims to assist Eritrea to safeguard their intangible cultural heritage through effective implementation of the Convention. To that end, it aims to build a critical level of national capacity, in government institutions and among key players from civil society and communities, so that there is a sustainable foundation for safeguarding intangible heritage and implementing the Convention on a long-term basis.

Methodology

The project will implement an integrated capacity-building strategy, composed of well-prepared workshops and activities, tailored to respond to the identified needs of the country. The main objective is to provide Eritrea with a thorough understanding of their obligations at national level, and a substantial knowledge of the mechanisms of international cooperation established by the Convention. In particular, the project will pay due attention to the adequacy of institutional environments, abilities to set up or revise legislative and policy frameworks and the availability of national expertise in the field of culture.

The above-mentioned UNESCO training materials will be used for these workshops and activities. Experts responsible for conducting the workshops and activities will be selected from the pool of experts within the region who have already received specific training from UNESCO on using and adapting these materials. The experts will familiarize themselves with the identified needs of the country and will revise the generic training materials prepared by UNESCO to fit local specificities. They will assist in developing the training programmes in collaboration with the UNESCO Nairobi and the national counterparts.

Project initiation

At the beginning of the project UNESCO Office Nairobi and an intangible heritage expert will organise consultation meetings with policy makers and key cultural stakeholders in order to jointly develop an Implementation Plan for the Project. The consultations will involve meetings with core stakeholders in Asmara as well as with civil society, members of academia and selected communities in order to ensure their involvement and participation from the beginning. The process will be led by the Cultural Affairs Bureau and will facilitate agreement on modalities of implementation for each activity, trainers to be used, profile of participants for each component, as well as identification of the community to be targeted for the inventorying component.

Efforts will be made to formally launch the Project in Asmara with the participation of all the relevant stakeholders including line ministries, representatives of cultural groups and community representatives.

Exit strategy

At the end of the project, a national framework (National Task Team) will be established with roles and responsibilities assigned and agreed upon to carry forward the Implementation Plan. The Task team will also be responsible for finalising activities started by the Project such as elaboration of inventory and Nomination file as well as guiding elaboration of international assistance requests. The National Task Team will develop an Action Plan.

6. The Major Project Activities

Component I: Strengthening Policy, Legal and Institutional Frameworks (Months 2 to 7)

Eritrea has a Heritage Act, which embraces both the tangible and intangible aspects of cultural heritage. The institution in charge of the implementation of all cultural conventions is the Eritrean World Heritage Committee (EWHC) formed by representatives from different Ministries and authorities and this committee works under the umbrella of the Ministry of Education. Although it has a Sub Committee for Intangible Cultural Heritage, it is mostly inclined to safeguarding historical and archaeological sites.

In this regard support will be provided to facilitate review of existing policies and legal frameworks in different fields (culture, education, health, agriculture, tourism, etc.) in order to ensure that ICH is safeguarded in the spirit of the Convention and in conformity with codes of ethics, and while respecting customary practices governing access to specific aspects of the ICH and with community participation. Special attention will be paid to gender in order to elaborate provisions that are gender-sensitive and responsive. Along the same lines, the process will also help in proposing a structure/framework with competent bodies and institutions that will be able to assist in the safeguarding of intangible cultural heritage, particularly as regards awareness raising, promotion, capacity building, research, inventorying, and documenting.

Special attention shall be made so that the policy review, legal framework and proposed institutional structure encourages coordination between all stakeholders as well as ministries and institutions other than those in the cultural field such as agriculture, education health etc., as all these have a role to play in the safeguarding of intangible cultural heritage. In this way it will be possible for the country to create policy, legal and institutional framework that is able to facilitate the required inter-sectoral mechanism for cooperation and coordination for the safeguarding of intangible cultural heritage.

One national expert and one international expert will collect information related to all the existing legal frameworks and their associated implementing institutions. The information collected will be analysed with the aim of identifying gaps and challenges. A Draft Report with recommendations and a proposed Action Plan for improving the legal and institutional framework will be tabled at a stakeholders' meeting to be organised by the Project Coordination team. The Meeting will discuss, validate and/or adopt the Report, its recommendations and Action Plan and agree on how to implement it in order to improve the situation.

Outputs for Component I

- *Awareness about the safeguarding of intangible heritage and the 2003 Convention raised;*

- *Existing policies and legal frameworks reviewed in a way that facilitates coordination between all stakeholders that have a role to play in the safeguarding of intangible cultural heritage;*
- *Appropriate Institutional framework proposed to facilitate inter-sectoral mechanism for safeguarding of intangible cultural heritage.*

Component II: Community-based Inventorying: Training & Fieldwork (Months 4 to 11)

Elaboration of inventories is necessary for effective safeguarding of ICH. Indeed, it is the first step of a safeguarding process and thus the main objective of inventorying is safeguarding (and not documentation as such) for the well-being of the community concerned. Inventories furthermore help policy makers and ICH practitioners to be aware of the range of ICH practiced within their borders, and helps them to understand the challenges of safeguarding such elements. As regards the international mechanisms of the Convention, inventorying is in fact required for nominating an element to one of the Convention's lists: the Representative List or the Urgent Safeguarding List. The inventory also clarifies, on which list an element could possibly be inscribed.

Activity 1: Workshop : Community based Inventorying

Eritrea has not elaborated an inventory within the context of the ICH Convention. A pilot community based inventorying activity will be undertaken. The Project Coordination Team will select one community for community based inventorying exercise. They will also purchase the necessary equipment needed for inventorying. Once a community has been selected a Local Coordination Team will be established which will be led by the Local Office of the Cultural Affairs Bureau.

A ten-day workshop on community based inventorying will be organized in the selected community. This training will provide fundamental principles and practical information on community-based inventorying, using UNESCO's training manual as a guide. The first 6 days will be 'classroom' style training activities aimed at conveying the essential features of inventorying under the Convention as well as developing inventory framework, and technical skills in identification and documentation. The last 4 days will be field-based practicum, carrying out inventorying work in small groups in three or four field locations. These locations will be identified by the Local Coordination Team. Then participants will return to the classroom to focus on organizing the data collected from the field work and to exchange experiences and consolidate their newly acquired skills.

As far as possible the number and profile of participants to this workshop will be determined during the consultation meetings. A minimum of 25 participants will be expected to participate in the workshop; five national cultural officers, five district cultural officers and 15 community members who are themselves the bearers of heritage and the only ones, under the 2003 Convention, who can identify and define whether something is or is not part of their heritage.

The training workshop will be facilitated by one international UNESCO expert identified by UNESCO from the network of trainers supported by a national expert with some knowledge of intangible heritage who will have participated in previous training workshops on intangible heritage.

Activity 2: Fieldwork : Community based Inventorying

The workshop will be followed by a three month field work to be undertaken by the 15 members of the communities who will have received the community based inventorying training programme. A Local Coordination Team will provide support for the field work. The Local Coordination Team will be led by the national expert who had been part of the Training Team. They will guide the community members in terms of how to inventory, but especially, also guiding compilation of information collected into an

inventory. The results of the fieldwork will be compiled as Eritrea's first inventory. The government will be encouraged to have this first inventory translated into local language.

Some elements will be selected from the field experience which will be used as case studies for the subsequent workshop on preparing nomination files and requests for international assistance under Component III.

Outputs for Component II

- *25 people (officials, experts, civil society and community members) trained in inventory making;*
- *Field work on community inventorying undertaken;*
- *1 draft inventory elaborated.*

Component III: Workshop: Preparing Nomination Files and International Assistance Requests (Months 12 to 13)

A five day workshop focused on the elaboration of requests for International Assistance to the Intangible Cultural Heritage Fund and on preparation of nomination files for inscription on the Lists under the Convention will be organised through the Project Coordination Team. The training will target government officials, as well as members of the academia and experts from civil society. In total, 20 people are expected to benefit from this training.

Through the workshop, the participants will acquire the basic knowledge and skills required to elaborate nominations to the Two Lists under the 2003 Convention, notably the Urgent Safeguarding List and Representative List. They will also acquire skills in the preparation of requests for International Assistance. One international UNESCO trained expert, supported by a national expert will facilitate the training workshop.

At the end of the workshop, participants will also select a core group of experts to create a National Task Team that will be given responsibility to spearhead implementation of the recommendations made during the implementation of the different activities for the safeguarding of intangible heritage in Eritrea.

Outputs for Component III

- *20 people (government officials, cultural experts, academia and civil society) trained in the elaboration of requests for International Assistance and preparation of nomination files;*

7. Risk Analysis and Mitigation

The project may be confronted with risks that might impact the scope of the results.

The first risk is lack of political will by government to prioritise the safeguarding of Intangible Cultural Heritage and accepting the Project as important. This would make it difficult to engage with stakeholders at all level which is important for implementation especially the need for cooperation of various Ministries in the revision of legal and policy frameworks. In order for the project to have an impact, the participants to the various activities will need to be drawn not only from the field of culture but also from other fields, since intangible cultural heritage is an invaluable resource for finding local solutions to pressing development challenges, i.e. food security, health, social cohesion. Therefore it will be important to involve government at the planning stage in order for them to buy-in and jointly develop an implementation plan.

The prevailing security situation along the southern coast and border areas is a source of concern, as it remains volatile and continues to be affected by territorial conflicts. The project, however, will mitigate the risk by targeting communities living in areas considered politically stable. Associated with this is the risk concerning possible lack of commitment and availability for the project for long periods of time by the community members for the inventorying process. This will be mitigated by ensuring that the right community is selected, where there is peace and the community has the passion for its heritage and is willing to share.

With regard to the activities themselves, there is also risk of not having the right experts and participants for the various planned activities. This would ultimately affect the achievement of the objectives as delivery will be poor and capacity will be given to people who will not be able to carry forward the work and sustainability will be jeopardized. This risk can be mitigated by ensuring that the right experts who understand the local context and are familiar with training tools are selected to facilitate the various processes and that the profile of participants selected have authority and passion to carry forward safeguarding of Intangible heritage and implementation of the Convention.

The project might encounter problems associated with rules regarding transfer of funds to Eritrea and other administrative issues. These risks can be mitigated by ensuring to include stakeholders that may not be directly involved in the project but their decisions might have an impact such as the Ministry of Finance.

8. Monitoring

Regular monitoring will be done by UNESCO Nairobi in collaboration with Intangible Cultural Heritage Section. This will be a continuous process throughout the duration of the Project in order to ensure that the implementation of the project respects the work plan, budget and the timeline. Follow-up will be made on each activity with experts and national authorities, ensuring that status reports are done against outputs foreseen as qualitative and quantitative indicators. This will ensure that challenges and problems are identified early and discussed with the national counterparts and the donor as appropriate in order to undertake corrective actions.

9. Reporting

For workshops; evaluation forms will be submitted by participants after each workshop. These will be examined and used to determine the qualitative and quantitative outputs as well as challenges faced and will also inform implementation of subsequent activities with corrective actions undertaken. Most importantly, throughout the implementation period, Reports will be prepared for each activity by experts/national authorities as required and submitted to UNESCO Nairobi. UNESCO Nairobi will in turn consolidate these reports for internal reporting requirements and submission to the donor at different stages during the implementation process. At the end of the Project a Final Narrative Report will be submitted to the Donor.

10. Evaluation

Efforts will be made to undertake an evaluation at each stage of implementation of the project in order to assess quality and success in the implementation of the activities and progress towards expected results, challenges and lessons learnt. A final evaluation will be carried out by UNESCO Nairobi at the end of the Project through consultations with stakeholders in particular policy makers in order to establish with them the results of the project, and the way forward.

11. Visibility

UNESCO Nairobi and Intangible Cultural Heritage Section will disseminate information about the project through websites (www.unesco.org/culture/ich/; <http://www.unesco.org/new/en/nairobi>). UNESCO

Nairobi Office will attempt to mobilize national media to cover the project; to the extent possible leaders and key members of the communities concerned by the project will be associated to visibility activities.

The donor’s support will be mentioned on the website and in all documents emanating from this project. The project will also receive attention at the occasion of statutory meetings through relevant working documents and presentations by the Secretariat of the 2003 Convention. Furthermore, the Government of Norway or their local representatives will be invited to key activities during the implementation of the project.

12. Follow-Up and Sustainability: National Task Team

This project has been devised to maximize its sustainability and multiplier effect. Indeed, it aims to create in Eritrea a sustainable foundation for safeguarding intangible heritage and implementing the Convention built upon a critical level of national capacity, both in government institutions and among key players from communities and civil society.

It is expected that during the Project Implementation Process, some experts who will have shown that they have understood the mechanism and processes for the implementation of the Convention will be selected to constitute a National Task Team. The Team will be responsible for continuing with the various activities agreed upon during Project implementation especially inventorying. In particular, implementing various recommendations and proposals for policy review, legal and institutional frameworks. They will also be responsible for working on beginning preparing requests for international assistance and at least one nomination file.

13. Project Coordination

UNESCO Nairobi is responsible for the overall implementation of the project with support by the Intangible Cultural Heritage Section. At national level a Project Coordination Team will be established to coordinate implementation of the activities. The team will be supported by the Cultural Affairs Bureau.

14. Technical assistance

UNESCO will provide a pool of expertise from the region, who have been trained by UNESCO specifically for the purpose of capacity-building in the framework of the 2003 Convention. These will be used to facilitate the various activities under the close supervision of the Nairobi Office, and back-up of the ICH Section. All the workshop and activity documents, including the trainer’s and trainee’s manuals will be provided by the Intangible Cultural Heritage Section and adapted by the selected trainer as appropriate.

15. Equipment

At the beginning of the project the Cultural Affairs Bureau will purchase, in consultation with UNESCO Nairobi, the following items to be used (the table below indicates which institutions/communities will principally be responsible for the management and use of the equipment during the period of the project).

Items	Quantity	Responsible Organization	To be used by
Laptops	2	Cultural Affairs Bureau	Project Coordination Team
Accessories (e.g. USB keys, anti-virus software)	Divers	Cultural Affairs Bureau	Project Coordination Team

Handheld recorders	2	Cultural Affairs Bureau	Local community
Microphones	2	Cultural Affairs Bureau	Local community
Printers	2	Cultural Affairs Bureau	Project Coordination Team

Care will be taken to purchase equipment from local suppliers, which provide after-sales service in case of need for maintenance. Upon termination of the project the equipment will be handed over to the implementing partners in consultation with the Cultural Affairs Bureau.

Annex iv

ICH Brochure developed by the Commission of Culture and Sports- Intangible Heritage in 2016

SAFEGUARDING ERITREAN INTANGIBLE CULTURAL HERITAGE

Culture, in its broadest sense, is a reflection of human identities and way of life. Following is the UNESCO definition of culture: *“Culture may ... be said to be the whole complex of distinctive spiritual, material, intellectual and emotional features that characterize a society or social group. It includes not only the arts and letters, but also modes of life, the fundamental rights of the human being, value systems, traditions and belief ... It is through culture that man expresses himself, becomes aware of himself, recognizes his incompleteness, questions his own achievements, seeks untiringly for new meanings and creates works through which he transcends his limitations.”*



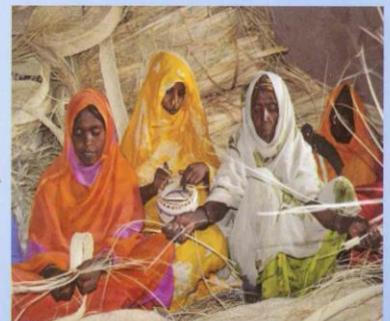
In general, cultural properties and elements are identified as tangible and intangible heritage.



Tangible cultural heritage is the heritage that can be physically seen and felt. It includes monuments, sites, buildings, tools, instruments, utensils and all other physical objects and artifacts that are made by human creative capacity. Intangible cultural heritage on the other hand encompasses the practices, representations, expressions, knowledge and skills that communities, groups, and in some cases, individuals recognize as part of their cultural heritage. It is transmitted from generation to generation and is constantly recreated by communities and groups in response to their environment. It is manifested, among others, in the domains of oral traditions and expressions, including



language as a vehicle of intangible cultural heritage; performing arts; social practices, rituals and festive events; knowledge and skills concerning nature and the universe; and traditional craftsmanship.





Eritrea has rich and diverse intangible cultural heritage. Each of the nine ethno-linguistic groups has its own language, folk traditions and living expressions. This has been transmitted from ancestors to descendants for centuries giving its people a strong sense of identity and continuity.

Efforts have been made both by the government and the people of Eritrea to safeguard the nation's invaluable intangible cultural heritage. Holding traditional and national festivals, conducting research on oral traditions through various Eritrean languages, raising the awareness and encouraging the participation of people in safeguarding intangible cultural heritage through media

programmes, introducing culture and arts into the Eritrean national curricula are some of the activities underway.

In relation to its ongoing safeguarding activities, Eritrea in 2010 became State Party to the 2003 Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage administered by UNESCO. Based on the Eritrean Cultural and Natural Heritage Legislation which was officially proclaimed on the 30th of September 2015, Eritrea is committed to implement the 2003 Convention in collaboration with UNESCO.

Annex v

Photos of the Community Based Inventory Workshop held in Asmara, Eritrea (April 2017)



Mr. Mohad Suleman, National Focal point for the 2003 Convention at the Opening Ceremony of the Workshop on 3 April 2017. Banners for the event featured the donor's emblem and contained "generic messages" so they can be reused at future gatherings.

H.E. Mr. Zemed Teclé, Commissioner of Culture and Sports of Eritrea, giving his opening remarks at the Opening ceremony of the workshop.



Group photo of participants at the Workshop Opening Ceremony in front of the Eritrean Commission for Culture and Sports.



Dr. Senait Bahta, the national expert hired for the project, during the opening ceremony of the 2003 Convention inventory workshop.



Mr. Lovemore Mazibuko leading an interactive session on traditional songs, stories and proverbs with the help of a participant.



Efforts were made to increase the number of women and youth participants in the 2003 Convention workshop. Above, two of the young women participating from the 9 ethno-linguistic groups in Eritrea.



The Opening Ceremony of the April workshop was featured on National TV in a five-minute spot, which was repeated in English, Tigrinya and Arabic on 3 and 4 April 2017.



The UNESCO Programme Specialist for Culture (pictured) and the national and international experts were interviewed for the programme "Open Mic" on ERI-TV, which was aired on 8 and 11 April 2017.

Annex vi

Certificate of participation

CERTIFICATE OF PARTICIPATION

This is to certify that

Successfully completed a training workshop on community-based inventorying of intangible cultural heritage, which was held in Asmara, Eritrea from 3 to 18 April 2017.

The workshop was conducted within the framework of the UNESCO project on “Strengthening national capacities for implementing the 2003 Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage” generously financed by the Kingdom of Norway.

Mr. Lovemore Mazibuko
2003 Convention International Facilitator

Dr. Senait Bahta
Intangible Cultural Heritage National Expert

