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**CONVENTION FOR THE SAFEGUARDING OF THE
INTANGIBLE CULTURAL HERITAGE**

**INTERGOVERNMENTAL COMMITTEE FOR THE
SAFEGUARDING OF THE INTANGIBLE CULTURAL HERITAGE**

**Thirteenth session
Port Louis, Republic of Mauritius
26 November to 1 December 2018**

**Item 7.c of the Provisional Agenda:
Reports of States Parties on the use of International Assistance
from the Intangible Cultural Heritage Fund**

Summary

Article 24.3 of the Convention provides that 'The beneficiary State Party shall submit to the Committee a report on the use made of the assistance provided for the safeguarding of the intangible cultural heritage'. This document covers the reports submitted by States Parties during the period from 1 July 2017 to 30 June 2018, and presents an overview of the implementation of the International Assistance mechanism.

Decision required: paragraph 20

A. Overview of reports

- Article 24.3 of the Convention provides that ‘The beneficiary State Party shall submit to the Committee a report on the use made of the assistance provided for the safeguarding of the intangible cultural heritage’. Such financial International Assistance from the Intangible Cultural Heritage Fund is described in Chapter V of the Convention and Chapters I.4 and I.14 of the Operational Directives. This document presents all the reports received after the reporting period for the twelfth session of the Committee, from 1 July 2017 to 30 June 2018.
- During the reporting period, thirty-two projects supported with International Assistance were active¹ for a total amount of US\$3,326,392. The present document includes ten reports submitted by beneficiary States between 1 July 2017 and 30 June 2018. Reports on each of the ten projects concerned are available to download in the language in which they were submitted at the links indicated below:

Project	Beneficiary	Amount granted (US\$)	Implementation period	Report
Promotion of earthen ware pottery-making skills in Kgatleng district (no. 01153)	Botswana	68,261	17/02/2017 - 30/06/2018	Final report English Dedicated webpage
Safeguarding of the traditional knowledge for the protection of sacred natural sites in the territory of the Jaguars of Yuruparí, Vaupés Province, Colombia (no. 01224)	Colombia	25,000	01/06/2017 - 28/02/2018	Final report English Dedicated webpage
Inventory of the intangible cultural heritage present in Côte d'Ivoire in view of its urgent safeguarding (no. 01051) – <i>emergency assistance</i>	Côte d'Ivoire	299,972	09/12/2015 - 08/12/2018	Progress report French Dedicated webpage
Titajtazekakan. Speaking across time: oral tradition and use of information and communication technologies (no. 01249)	El Salvador	24,995	07/02/2017 - 31/05/2018	Final report English Dedicated webpage
Promotion of traditional pottery making practices in Eastern Kenya (no. 01021)	Kenya	23,388	14/09/2016 - 11/12/2017	Final report English Dedicated webpage
Inventorying of intangible cultural heritage elements in Thaba-Bosiu in Lesotho (no. 01118)	Lesotho	24,998	03/08/2016 - 28/02/2017	Final report English Dedicated webpage
Safeguarding of Nkhonde, Tumbuka and Chewa proverbs and folktales (no. 01060)	Malawi	90,533	30/06/2016 - 16/06/2017	Final report English Dedicated webpage
Revitalization of the female chants of Taroudant (no. 01307)	Morocco	70,440	15/09/2017 - 13/09/2019	Progress report French Dedicated webpage
Strengthening capacity in Seychelles for safeguarding intangible cultural heritage for sustainable development (no. 01158)	Seychelles	90,000	17/02/2017 - 30/10/2018	Progress report English Dedicated webpage

1. Projects considered as ‘active’ are untermiated projects supported by International Assistance that have been approved by the Committee or its Bureau. This includes projects approved but not yet materialized in a contract and projects pending the administrative closure of the contract, which was delayed and concluded on a date later than 30 June 2017.

Inventorying of proverbs of Lala community of Luano District of Zambia (no. 01216)	Zambia	25,000	22/09/2016-29/09/2017	Final report English Dedicated webpage
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3. Summary information on all the reports submitted for this reporting period is presented in the annex to this document. The period covered by each report varies from one report to another, depending on the specific dates for each project, as agreed upon between the beneficiary State and UNESCO at the time at which the contract governing the assistance is established.
4. Twenty-two other projects are 'active' although no report was submitted during the reporting period. The table below provides an overview of these projects, including information on reports to be submitted in the future:

Project	Beneficiary	Amount granted (US\$)	Implementation period	Report
National Folk Festival of Gjirokastra (NFFoGj), 50 years of best practice in safeguarding Albanian intangible heritage (no. 01516) – <i>preparatory assistance</i>	Albania	9,800	-	Contract under establishment
Chapei Dang Veng (no. 01306)	Cambodia	238,970	03/11/2017 - 03/11/2020	Progress report due in November 2018 Dedicated webpage
Intangible Cultural Heritage as a basis for resilience, reconciliation and construction of peace environments in Colombia's post-agreements (no. 01522) – <i>emergency assistance</i>	Colombia	99,400	18/07/2018 - 30/09/2019	Progress report due in April 2019 Dedicated webpage
Identification, definition and inventory of the intangible cultural heritage in the Cuban province of Guantánamo (no. 01213)	Cuba	65,745	06/03/2018 - 05/03/2020	Progress report due in August 2018 Dedicated webpage
Strengthening the capacities of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for community-based inventorying of intangible cultural heritage and for elaborating nomination files under the mechanisms of the 2003 Convention (no. 01444)	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	98,000	03/07/2018 - 02/07/2019	Final report due in May 2019 Dedicated webpage
Inventory and promotion of the intangible cultural heritage of Pygmy populations of Gabon (no. 00949)	Gabon	24,560	01/09/2015 - 01/12/2017	Final report due in December 2017 Dedicated webpage
Programme in support of the education system for the transmission of intangible cultural heritage (PASS-TPCI) (no. 01442)	Haiti	98,970	17/08/2018 - 28/02/2020	Progress report due in January 2019 Dedicated webpage
Safeguarding of Enkipaata, Eunoto and Oling'esherr, three male rites of passage of the Maasai community (no. 00888)	Kenya	144,430	17/02/2017 - 17/01/2020	Progress report due in June 2018 Dedicated webpage
Safeguarding of practices and rare rituals related to sacred sites in Kyrgyzstan: preparation of an inventory and safeguarding measures (no. 01423)	Kyrgyzstan	99,950	-	Contract under establishment Dedicated webpage

Strengthening the capacities of NGOs active in the field of intangible cultural heritage in Mauritania (no. 01429)	Mauritania	94,300	-	Contract under establishment Dedicated webpage
Aixan (gâna/ôb #ans tsí//khasigu), ancestral musical sound knowledge and skills (no. 01418) – <i>preparatory assistance</i>	Namibia	10,000	18/12/2017 - 22/04/2019	Final report due in April 2019
Safeguarding the intangible cultural heritage of Niger in a situation of urgency and for the resilience of displaced populations - pilot project in Tillabéry and Diffa (no. 01412) – <i>emergency assistance</i>	Niger	257,829	26/06/2018 - 19/12/2019	Progress report due in September 2018 Dedicated webpage
Documentation and inventory of intangible cultural heritage in the Republic of Sudan (a pilot project in Kordufan and Blue Nile regions) (no. 00978)	Republic of Sudan	174,480	30/06/2016 - 31/12/2018	Progress report due in April 2018 Dedicated webpage
Strengthening national capacities in the field of intangible cultural heritage safeguarding in Senegal (no. 01431)	Senegal	99,889	25/07/2018 - 22/01/2020	Progress report due in April 2019 Dedicated webpage
Inventory, safeguarding and promoting knowledge of how to manufacture and play Togo's traditional musical instruments (national phase) (no. 01425)	Togo	99,890	-	Contract under establishment Dedicated webpage
Community-based inventorying and transmission of intangible cultural heritage (ICH) in the island of Tongatapu in Tonga (no. 01430)	Tonga	85,913	-	Contract under establishment Dedicated webpage
Promoting intangible cultural heritage education in institutions of higher learning in Uganda (no. 01310)	Uganda	97,582	26/06/2017 - 30/06/2020	Progress report due in October 2018 Dedicated webpage
Community-self documentation and revitalization of ceremonies and practices associated with Empaako naming system in Uganda (no. 01210)	Uganda	232,120	23/02/2018 - 10/02/2020	Progress report due in December 2018 Dedicated webpage
Safeguarding and promotion of Bigwala gourd trumpet music and dance of Busoga Kingdom in Uganda (no. 00979)	Uganda	24,990	01/09/2015 - 31/08/2017	Administrative closure in August 2017 Dedicated webpage
Strengthen the capacity for the safeguarding and management of intangible cultural heritage in Zambia (no. 01281)	Zambia	334,820	02/04/2018 - 01/04/2021	Progress report due in June 2019 Dedicated webpage
Enhancing the capacity of communities to safeguard traditional dance expressions as performing arts heritage in western Zimbabwe (no. 01304)	Zimbabwe	98,927	19/07/2018 - 31/12/2019	Progress report due in February 2019 Dedicated webpage
Inventorying oral traditions, expressions, local knowledge and practices of the Korekore of Hurungwe district in Zimbabwe (no. 01312)	Zimbabwe	93,243	19/07/2018 - 09/07/2021	Progress report due in May 2019 Dedicated webpage

5. States Parties continue to take advantage of the technical assistance² arranged by the Secretariat, which aims to improve the quality of their International Assistance requests. Among the above-mentioned projects, it should be noted that five countries received technical assistance through the provision of experts suggested by the Secretariat and agreed upon by the requesting States. This was the case for requests granted to Côte d'Ivoire, Lesotho, Niger, Seychelles and Zimbabwe (no. 01304). In addition, technical assistance support has been provided to States Parties (i.e. Burundi and St Kitts and Nevis) in the ongoing preparation of their requests.
6. In relation to emergency assistance (see document [ITH/18/13.COM/11](#) for more details), two new projects were launched in Colombia and Niger with a focus on revitalizing and safeguarding intangible cultural heritage as a vital instrument for resilience, dialogue and social cohesion across communities. Another project in Côte d'Ivoire, which was also reported to the previous session of the Committee, continues to be implemented, aiming to contribute to the consolidation of peace and lasting stabilization of the country.
7. For the majority of cases, International Assistance projects have been implemented on time or with a delay of up to one year. Some of these delays can be explained by the limited implementation capacity of certain beneficiary States or other issues encountered during the implementation, such as organizational changes in the governmental institutions involved in the project, unforeseen administrative complications or operational difficulties. In the small number of cases where problems persist, despite the regular follow-up procedures, the Secretariat has reminded the States concerned in writing of their contractual obligations.

B. State of implementation of International Assistance

8. Since the establishment in 2008 of the procedure for examining requests for International Assistance and as at 30 June 2018, forty-three States Parties had been granted financial assistance from the Intangible Cultural Heritage Fund for a total amount of US\$5.42 million in support of eighty-two projects. This amount corresponds to 27 per cent of the funds that the General Assembly of States Parties has allocated to International Assistance, since the establishment of the Intangible Cultural Heritage Fund.
9. While all electoral groups are represented with the exception of Group I, 64 per cent of the requests approved were submitted by States Parties from Electoral Group V(a), Africa, representing US\$3.47 million of the amount of assistance granted, in line with UNESCO's Global Priority Africa. During the reporting period, the geographical outreach has also expanded considerably, as approximately 50 per cent of the newly granted requests are from States (i.e. Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Haiti, Kyrgyzstan, Namibia, Niger, Tonga) that benefitted from International Assistance for the first time.

2. At its eighth session, the Committee requested that the Secretariat 'devise a means, on a shorter-term basis' and experimentally, 'offer technical assistance, through the provision of experts, as described in Article 21 of the Convention, to States Parties wishing to elaborate requests for International Assistance, thanks to the funds available in budget line 2 of the Intangible Cultural Heritage Fund' ([Decision 8.COM 7.c](#)).

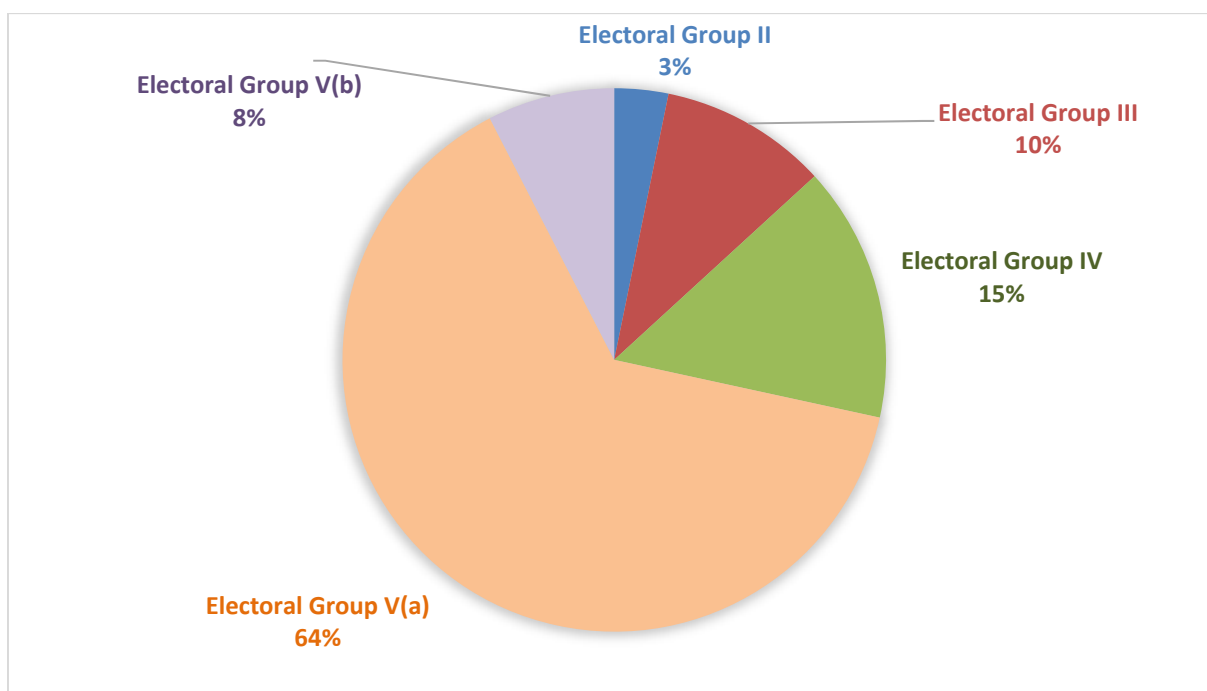


Figure 1. Analysis by Electoral Group of International Assistance granted between 1 July 2017 and 30 June 2018

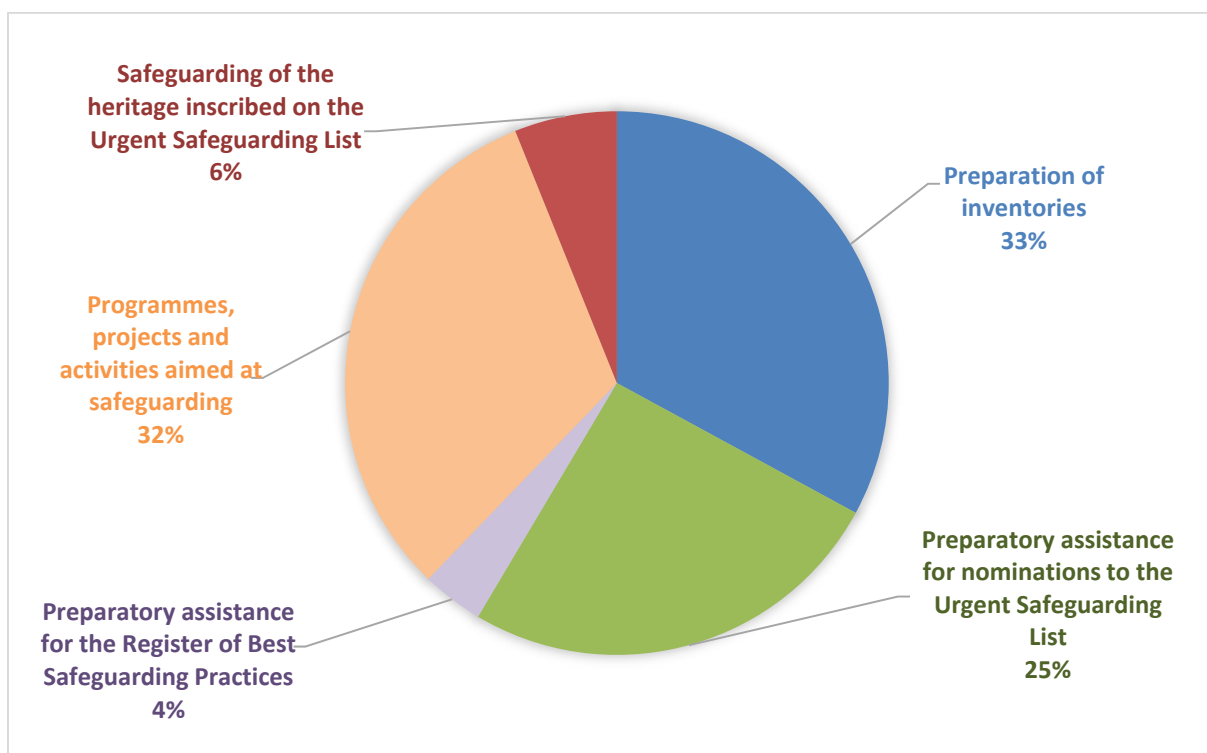


Figure 2. Analysis by purpose of International Assistance granted between 1 July 2017 and 30 June 2018

10. As a global trend, the International Assistance mechanism is experiencing a broadened scope of actions through projects financed by the Fund. The projects are increasingly comprehensive, covering a wide range of safeguarding objectives and areas such as awareness raising, inventorying, revitalization, transmission and strengthening of the capacities of communities or relevant professionals and institutions. This change marks a gradual shift from a dominant 'preparation of inventories', even though inventorying continues to be an important thematic

focus of International Assistance, either on a stand-alone basis or as part of a multi-component project. Another novelty is the inclusion of intangible cultural heritage in education as an emerging theme, which illustrates the relevance of the work of the Convention across different fields and sectors. Such projects propose to develop pedagogical materials, courses and degree programmes specializing in intangible cultural heritage in order to improve the level of training of administrators and experts working in the field of intangible cultural heritage and to have a wider impact on diverse learning communities. Finally, the demand for preparatory assistance has risen during the reporting period, while there has been no request granted in the past three cycles, with a noteworthy case of preparatory assistance for the formulation of a proposal for the Register of Good Safeguarding Practices in Albania.

11. In most cases, the most effective delivery modality for International Assistance projects, regardless of the purpose of the assistance, is capacity-building interventions such as training workshops that help develop the necessary skills, knowledge and capacities in the field of safeguarding. The projects have a direct impact on national initiatives for safeguarding as they embark on a broad range of capacity-building actions undertaken with the following objectives: i) to support the implementation of the 2003 Convention at the country level; ii) to strengthen institutional and professional environments for safeguarding; iii) to improve policies and strategies for safeguarding and develop legal frameworks; iv) to develop community-based inventories, inventorying methodologies and safeguarding plans, and v) to support the effective participation in the Convention's international cooperation mechanisms such as International Assistance.
12. In this way, International Assistance is being effectively utilized to strengthen knowledge and capacities and provides concrete support to national safeguarding efforts. It responds directly to the development needs of States and contributes to enhancing the impact and outreach of the global capacity-building programme of the 2003 Convention. It has therefore become a critical component of the implementation of the global capacity-building programme.
13. With respect to communicating the capacity development outcomes of the International Assistance mechanism, a dialogue and exchange session entitled 'International Assistance in action – dialogue on safeguarding living heritage' (<https://ich.unesco.org/en/4-june-1345-international-assistance-in-action-00997>) was organized on 4 June 2018 in the framework of the seventh session of the General Assembly of States Parties to the Convention, presenting three International Assistance-funded projects in Colombia, Mali and Uganda. The event highlighted the significant role of practitioners and community members in safeguarding initiatives and demonstrated the positive impact of International Assistance in harnessing safeguarding efforts in diverse contexts (see document [ITH/18/13.COM/INF.5.1](#) for more details).
14. One important observation from these project experiences is that capacity-building activities for safeguarding require efforts tailored to the specific context of each project and often call for substantive support and guidance from UNESCO in relation to the implementation of the project. For instance, certain States have expressed difficulties in implementing the projects due to insufficient institutional capacities and resources. This has resulted in demands for more direct intervention and support from the Secretariat, rather than simply the provision of financial assistance from the Intangible Cultural Heritage Fund.
15. In light of this need, the Secretariat implemented, on an experimental basis, the modality for the provision of services (as provided by Article 21 (a) to (f)) that do not limit the implementation of the International Assistance mechanism to the mere provision of financial grants (Article 21 (g)). For the first time, at the second session of the Bureau of the Committee in June 2018, two requests submitted by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Senegal were approved, in which the States requested International Assistance that will partly take the form of services from UNESCO without involving a financial transaction from UNESCO to the national implementing agency (Decisions [13.COM 1.BUR 3.5](#) and [13.COM 1.BUR 3.6](#)).
16. This alternative modality is currently being implemented through the UNESCO Field Offices in Beijing and Dakar and takes the form of the provision of experts, the training of the necessary

staff, the development of standard-setting measures and the supply of equipment, pursuant to Article 21 (b), (c), (d) and (f) of the Convention. In light of this experience, Form ICH-04 was revised in April 2018 to make this modality available to States Parties.

17. The General Assembly, at its seventh session, also approved the creation of a team (Safeguarding Implementation and Monitoring Unit) within the Intangible Cultural Heritage Section, dedicated to the implementation of the International Assistance mechanism ([Resolution 7.GA 8](#)). Three extra-budgetary fixed-term posts (two professional categories each at P3 and P2 levels and one general services category at G5 level) will be recruited to manage the mechanism in a holistic manner – allowing better access for States to the Fund, assisting them with the implementation of International Assistance projects as well as providing improved monitoring and impact assessment of assistance supported by the Fund.
18. Monitoring is a particularly important dimension in the implementation of the International Assistance mechanism. It is difficult to assess and consolidate the outcomes of the funded projects, solely through the reports submitted by the States Parties, as is the case for the present document. The active role of the new team in establishing a robust and systematic monitoring system will be crucial. This is because substantive follow-up and analytical review of the impact of the projects will help States to safeguard their intangible cultural heritage in the long term. The establishment of such a team is timely given the substantial progress seen recently in the expenditure of the Fund related to International Assistance (see document [ITH/18/13.COM/INF.5.2](#) for more details), since enhanced access to the Fund by States Parties translates in an increased workload for the Secretariat.
19. Another emerging trend that affects the overall implementation of the International Assistance mechanism and implies the greater involvement of the Secretariat is the increasing number of requests of less than US\$100,000 submitted by a single country, either at the same time or over a short period of time. While the Operational Directives for the implementation of the Convention do not indicate any limit on the number of files or the cumulative amount of assistance that a single country could request over a determined period, the Bureau of the Committee, at its second session, examined the relevant issues raised by such multiple submissions. It considered, in particular, the implications of multiple submissions, be it financial, administrative or geographical, with a view to ensuring that all States have access to International Assistance in a fair and equitable manner to help safeguard their intangible cultural heritage. Following this reflection, at the current session the Committee will discuss the number and amount of assistance requests to be granted to a single country at a given time through the Bureau (see document [ITH/18/13.COM/12](#) for more details).
20. The Committee may wish to adopt the following decision:

DRAFT DECISION 13.COM 7.c

The Committee,

1. Having examined document ITH/18/13.COM/7.c,
2. Recalling Article 24.3 of the Convention,
3. Expresses its satisfaction that countries from Electoral Group V(a) continue to be the main beneficiaries of International Assistance from the Intangible Cultural Heritage Fund in line with Global Priority Africa, congratulates the States that have been granted International Assistance for the first time and encourages States that have not benefitted from the Fund to consider this mechanism of assistance in their efforts to safeguard the intangible cultural heritage present in their territory;
4. Thanks the beneficiary States for their timely submission of final or progress reports for projects benefitting from International Assistance under the Intangible Cultural Heritage Fund, and at the same time requests that those beneficiary States with projects whose implementation has been experiencing delays take corrective measures to ensure the timely implementation of the projects and to respect their reporting obligations;

5. Appreciates the broadened scope of activities and themes of the projects funded by the Fund as well as the impact that the assistance has had on the beneficiary States for building their safeguarding capacities and further encourages them to continue to ensure the sustainability and enhancement of the results of the projects;
6. Notes with satisfaction the ongoing support for emergency International Assistance provided through the Intangible Cultural Heritage Fund and also encourages ongoing projects in Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire and Niger to continue their efforts to integrate peace and cohesion among communities through intangible cultural heritage;
7. Expresses its support for the establishment of the modality for the provision of services, as provided by Article 21 (a) to (f) and as an alternative modality to the mere provision of financial grants;
8. Further requests that the Secretariat ensure, whenever possible, that contracts established with beneficiary States provide for the submission of final or progress reports, as appropriate, by 30 June so that it may take note of the use made of the assistance provided in a timely manner and invites current and future beneficiary States to respect the deadlines for the submission of reports as established under their respective contracts;
9. Welcomes the approval by the seventh session of the General Assembly of the proposal for the creation of a dedicated team to operationalize the implementation of the International Assistance mechanism and further expresses its satisfaction that the human capacities of the Secretariat will be reinforced in order to provide more substantive support to beneficiary States in the implementation of projects and their effective monitoring.

ANNEX**Summary information on States Parties' reports on the use made of International Assistance**

BOTSWANA	US\$68,261	Promotion of earthen ware pottery-making skills in Kgatleng district (no. 01153)
<i>Granted:</i>	2016 (DECISION 11.COM 3.BUR 5.1)	
<i>Reporting period:</i>	17/02/2017 – 30/06/2018	

Implemented by the Phuthadikobo Museum, the objective of this participatory project was to promote earthenware pottery making skills in Kgatleng district, which relate to the traditional practices and beliefs of the community. Though earthenware pottery-making has been practised among the Bakhatla ba Kgafela community since 1871, it is currently threatened by the limited number of master potters active in the district and the lack of protection of cultural spaces where the soil resources are located.

The project was reported to be very successful thanks to the collective involvement of all stakeholders involved, and demonstrated that youth are still interested in safeguarding their living heritage. Four months of community consultations led to new insights into the cultural functions and taboos associated with the element, and a newly identified cultural space at Modipe Hill was fenced. A three-week training workshop was successfully conducted, led by four master potters: though the intention was to train twenty young people, as only seventeen applied to take part, four community researchers also partook in the workshop. Lastly, an exhibition was held to showcase the products of the trainees and a 48-minute video and booklet were produced.

The major achievement of the project was the transmission of earthenware pottery making skills from four master potters to the twenty-one workshop participants, which will help ensure the continued viability of the element. The Village Development Committees will play a key role in ensuring the sustainability of the project and Phuthadikobo Museum, in conjunction with the master potters, will collate the training material from the workshop into an earthenware pottery training manual, which will become a blueprint for future training sessions.

COLOMBIA	US\$25,000	Safeguarding of the traditional knowledge for the protection of sacred natural sites in the territory of the Jaguars of Yuruparí, Vaupés Province, Colombia (no. 01224)
<i>Granted:</i>	2017 (DECISION 12.COM 1.BUR 2.1)	
<i>Reporting period:</i>	01/06/2017 – 28/02/2018	

Implemented by the Fundación Gaia Amazonas, this project was developed to safeguard the integrity of the traditional knowledge of the Jaguar shamans of Yuruparí within the sacred sites along the Pirá Paraná River in South-eastern Colombia, which is jeopardized by changes in the social organization of the communities concerned, weakening cultural spaces and transmission procedures, and a lack of awareness among younger generations.

As planned, expeditions to the sacred sites of each territory were conducted during which young researchers recorded information held by knowledge holders, transcribed it and drafted maps of the routes travelled. An Information Systematization Workshop was then held to enable the researchers to digitalize the information; the workshop exceeded expectations, with unique dynamics of knowledge exchange being achieved between the young people, leaders, knowledge holders and facilitators. The editing team then finalized the project by producing six booklets on the sacred sites, which will serve as a means of sharing knowledge among community members and relevant local national entities.

In total, twenty-four youths belonging to the Tatuyo, Eduria, Barasana, Itana, Kobe-Basa and Macuna ethnic groups were trained as traditional knowledge apprentices, and despite some difficulties with the writing, they successfully strengthened their territorial management capacities and are now motivated to become protagonists in future safeguarding of the element.

The learning and editorial material generated by the project are expected to have long-term impacts for the sustainability of the strategy and to strengthen the capacities of the communities concerned to respond effectively to situations and threats to the territory and sacred sites.

CÔTE D'IVOIRE	US\$299,972	Inventory of the intangible cultural heritage present in Côte d'Ivoire in view of its urgent safeguarding (no. 01051)
<i>Granted:</i>	2015 (DECISION 10.COM 1.BUR 2.1)	
<i>Reporting period:</i>	09/12/2015 – 08/01/2018 (ongoing)	

Implemented by the Directorate for Cultural Heritage, this project is aimed at developing an inventory of the intangible cultural heritage present in Côte d'Ivoire for its urgent safeguarding. Before ratifying the Convention in 2006, Côte d'Ivoire had begun work to collect its ethnographic heritage. Propelled by the interest elicited by certain of the elements identified, plans were envisaged to undertake a systematic inventory but were disrupted by the period of political and military crisis. Convinced of the importance of intangible cultural heritage as a vehicle of cohesion and exchange, Côte d'Ivoire envisaged this project to ensure its urgent safeguarding and promotion across the entire territory, and its implementation remains one of the key axes for the consolidation of peace and sustainable development in the country.

Following phase one, 150 elements of living heritage have been successfully identified and documented by inventorying teams composed of 70% community representatives; capacity building has been achieved during ten national and regional workshops; awareness has been raised about the value of living heritage; measures relating to the safeguarding and promotion of intangible cultural heritage have been integrated into the draft law concerning the protection of national cultural heritage; an appeal for the inclusion of living heritage in educational programmes has been initiated; and delivery of a data management system has begun for the results from phase one.

Communities have played a central role throughout all the activities, and the individuals trained are expected to ensure the continuance of the project's achievements beyond its conclusion.

EL SALVADOR	US\$24,995	Titajtakezakan. Speaking across time: oral tradition and use of information and communication technologies (no. 01249)
<i>Granted:</i>	2016 (DECISION 11.COM 3.BUR 5.2)	
<i>Reporting period:</i>	07/02/2017 – 31/05/2018	

Carried out in Santo Domingo de Guzmán, this project was devised to help safeguard the local identity and indigenous culture and the nahuatl language, following the identification of a number of concerns including a lack of documents on local traditions, limited interest among young people and scarce of transmission of traditions to younger generations.

Centered on the involvement of young students (from fifteen to seventeen years old) and traditional culture bearers (elders), the project involved the school community in the implementation of the project. Twenty-five students were identified to interview the elders and undertake the inventory. The project achieved both of its primary objectives: firstly, to identify and document the oral tradition with the support of young students using information and communication technology; and secondly, to prepare and distribute materials on the oral tradition through this technology.

The training workshops held with the young people enabled them to recognize their living heritage and its importance, identify their oral traditions and recognize themselves as culture bearers.

Participants created five web tools to publish the content compiled in the oral tradition inventory, and the four-part inventory book was successfully printed and presented, compiling thirty-two stories in Spanish and nahuat. The final review of the compiled oral tradition was a particularly special moment, allowing participants, partners and bearers to come together to review the information and endorse the publication. Furthermore, future promotion of the use of the book is expected to help replicate this methodology in other municipalities with nahuat speakers.

KENYA	US\$23,388	Promotion of traditional pottery making practices in Eastern Kenya (no. 01021)
<i>Granted:</i>	2016 (DECISION 11.COM 1.BUR 1.3)	
<i>Reporting period:</i>	14/09/2016 – 11/12/2017	

Implemented by the National Museums of Kenya, this project was geared at promoting traditional pottery-making practices, passed on from mother-in-law to daughter-in-law in Eastern Kenya. Traditional pottery-making is fast declining in Kenya, and though the government had undertaken efforts to promote local crafts, nothing specific had been applied to pottery making. In this context, the project aimed to research, record and document the element for posterity to ensure that its traditional functions, techniques and values would be safeguarded and transmitted for years to come.

Research on pottery-making was conducted in all three areas, resulting in the production of DVDs and 200 printed booklets. The potters were organized into five groups, the Kiriri, the Ngararigeri, the Marimanti, the Katithine and the Ngonga aka (as against the planned six, because the Mituguu group could not be included), and five kilns were produced to help improve fuel use and energy conservation. To diversify forms and decorations, five potters were trained at the Kibichiko pottery-making factory, on the outskirts of Nairobi.

To help enhance transmission methods, workshops were conducted in three schools in different locations, which included twenty-seven participants at a time working with four professional potters. The response was very encouraging and all the workshops fully met their objectives: to create interest, awareness and curiosity among residents of the communities concerned and help encourage more individuals to take part in the craft. Lastly, structures were established to empower the practitioners to access credit facilities, which is expected to help ensure the expansion and sustainability of the craft.

LESOTHO	US\$24,998	Inventorying of intangible cultural heritage elements in Thaba-Bosiu in Lesotho (no. 01118)
<i>Granted:</i>	2016 (DECISION 11.COM 2.BUR 2.1)	
<i>Reporting period:</i>	03/08/2016 – 28/02/2017	

The objective of this project was to inventory intangible cultural heritage elements in nine selected communities of Ha Khoabane, Masekoeng, Ha Jobo, Lihaseng, Ha Thiba-Khoali, Liolong, Mahaheng, Ha Ntsane and Ntlo-Kholo within Thaba-Bosiu. In 2012, the elders from the nine villages sent a request to the Department of Culture to document their living heritage, following a similar exercise in Mekhoaneng and Botha-Buthe during a pilot project in 2010.

The project successfully achieved its overall objectives: to contribute to the safeguarding of living heritage in Lesotho, raise awareness among stakeholders, and conduct a capacity-building workshop for fieldworkers.

Through the training workshop, fifteen community members from the nine villages were successfully trained as researchers and fieldworkers in documenting methodologies promoted by UNESCO and applying participatory methods when collecting living heritage. The trained researchers then documented intangible cultural heritage in each village, creating a total of twenty-four elements

inventoried for the entire project, which have been added to the national ICH inventory. Although the project was closely monitored and evaluated to ensure its success, due to the fluctuation of the exchange rate, the photographic exhibition and DVD on the inventorying material could unfortunately not be completed.

The project gave communities the opportunity to interact with intangible cultural heritage experts and highlighted the importance of the involvement of all stakeholders in inventorying. The project has also raised awareness among other ministries about the need for larger developments in intangible cultural heritage inventorying.

MALAWI	US\$90,533	Safeguarding of Nkhonde, Tumbuka and Chewa proverbs and folktales (no. 01060)
<i>Granted:</i>	2015 (DECISION 10.COM 10.c.1)	
<i>Reporting period:</i>	30/06/2016 – 16/06/2017	

Despite their crucial role as vehicles of cultural values and knowledge, it was noted that rapidly dwindling numbers of people and households in Malawi were telling proverbs and folktales to their children and materials were lacking in libraries and schools in local languages. In this context, this project – implemented by the Malawi National Commission for UNESCO – was designed to train members of the Oral Traditions Association of Malawi (OTAMA) in documenting living heritage using UNESCO methodologies developed through the global capacity-building programme, document the proverbs and folktales of the Nkhonde, Tumbuka and Chewa communities in audiovisual and text formats, develop dictionaries of the Kyangonde, Chitumbuka and Chichewa languages, and, lastly, have the informants tell the folktales to children in libraries.

The project surpassed its target by adding thirteen experts, four researchers and six assistants, ten of whom were trained in community-based inventorying. 156 proverbs and 153 folktales of the Nkhonde, Tumbuka and Chewa communities were recorded using audiovisual media and analyzed, processed and saved in PDF texts. And lastly, more than 210 children came to the National Library branches, over 70 in each of the three communities, to listen to storytellers' live performances.

Thanks to these positive results, OTAMA now has the capacity to document living heritage, and more experts have been added to the pool of experts on safeguarding living heritage. The Centre for Language Studies has also acquired the capacity to produce dictionaries. Furthermore, the National Library can run future storytelling sessions for children, and the books and dictionaries will serve as lasting testimonies of these oral traditions.

MOROCCO	US\$70,440	Revitalization of the female chants of Taroudant (no. 01307)
<i>Granted:</i>	2017 (DECISION 12.COM 2.BUR 4.4)	
<i>Reporting period:</i>	22/12/2017 – 30/04/2018 (ongoing)	

In light of their dwindling practice, this project is aimed at ensuring the revitalization and safeguarding of the female chants of Taroudant in the region of the western High Atlas, notably through an extensive inventory of knowledge and skills associated with them.

During the first part of this two-year project, a series of targeted activities were carried out by the Association Bhayer Dalya. Firstly, an awareness-raising day was organized, involving both the women concerned and representatives of public authorities, civil society, the University of Ibn Zohr in Agadir and the media. Building on this, five female students were trained during a two-day workshop focusing on the notion of living heritage, the approach of the 2003 Convention, and inventorying and documentation techniques. The five students trained then initiated the inventory work of the female chants in the region, including the collection of lyrics using audio recorders, the creation of inventory sheets, and the description of the costumes and musical instruments. The initial

implementation of the project proved successful thanks to the involvement of mediators to deconstruct the prejudice linked to the practice. Alongside the inventorying work, a short documentary film is also being produced and the transcribed data from the audio recordings is being used for the publication of a collection of lyrics.

A second practical workshop is planned during the next part of the project and the troupes of women trained are expected to ensure the continued practice and transmission of the chants in the future, notably through their participation in various cultural events and the yearly mini-festival planned.

SEYCHELLES	US\$90,000	Strengthening capacity in Seychelles for safeguarding intangible cultural heritage for sustainable development (no. 01158)
<i>Granted:</i>	2016 (DECISION 11.COM 3.BUR 5.3)	
<i>Reporting period:</i>	17/02/2017 – 16/04/2018 (ongoing)	

Since 2013, the National Monuments Board of Seychelles and all relevant stakeholders have been working on a national heritage bill to replace the existing Monuments Act and to ensure the legal protection of all aspects of cultural heritage in the Seychelles, in particular intangible cultural heritage, to highlight its relevance for sustainable development.

In this context, the project implemented by the National Heritage Funds organized a workshop with decision-makers, NGOs and community representatives on the three main islands of Mahé, Praslin and La Digue to raise awareness on the importance of intangible cultural heritage as a vector of cultural diversity and sustainable development, as well as on the mechanisms of the 2003 Convention. A second workshop – designed for national heads of ministries and institutions related to intangible cultural heritage – provided up-to-date knowledge on good safeguarding practices and issues of legal protection of intangible cultural heritage. These activities are expected to result in the development of a strategic document on safeguarding Seychellois living heritage that will contribute to the draft National Heritage Bill.

After the second workshop, the facilitator and some of the participants went to Praslin and La Digue to undertake a consultative meeting with the communities concerned. A third workshop is scheduled to take place in November 2018, focusing on training in documenting and inventorying living heritage.

Following the project, the stakeholders will continue to benefit through the implementation of the heritage bill and the 2003 Convention in their daily activities as defenders of cultural heritage.

ZAMBIA	US\$25,000	Inventorying of proverbs of Lala community of Luano District of Zambia (no. 01216)
<i>Granted:</i>	2016 (DECISION 11.COM 1.BUR 1.4)	
<i>Reporting period:</i>	22/09/2016 – 29/09/2017	

Centered on strong community involvement, this project was directed at producing an inventory of proverbs of the Lala community in the Luano district in the face of their waning presence in modern society, and the lack of an elaborate inventory of the existing oral expressions.

Stakeholders were involved throughout the project, and while some challenges were encountered – for instance in procuring technical equipment and low levels of education among the workshop participants – the delivery of the project outputs exceeded expectations. Firstly, the project identified twenty custodians and practitioners of proverbs of the Lala community. A training workshop was then held with them on inventorying the proverbs, with two additional people being trained. After the training workshop, a community-based inventory of the proverbs of the Lala community was carried out, successfully producing at least thirty-one proverbs that were documented and readied for

publication. Lastly, ten existing school cultural clubs were encouraged and five new ones created, promoting the transmission of proverbs among the Lala community.

The results and benefits of the project are expected to last beyond its conclusion, thanks to the formation of an intangible cultural heritage committee tasked with ensuring various community-based organizations to implement safeguarding measures for their practices. Community members were also entrusted with forming committees in their respective areas of expertise, and the publication of the proverbs will be distributed throughout schools and libraries for the benefit of future generations.