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

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

**Meeting of the Bureau**

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| **Summary**  The Plan for the use of the resources of the Intangible Cultural Heritage Fund approved by the General Assembly for the period of 1 January 2016 to 31 December 2017 provided that 20 per cent of the resources be allocated to ‘other functions of the Committee’ as described in Article 7 of the Convention and the Operational Directives. Exercising the authority delegated to it by the Committee, the Bureau decided upon the utilization of these funds and requested that the Secretariat report on the progress of implementation and the way the funds are spent. The present document provides an Implementation Report for the period 1 January to 31 December 2016. |

**UNESCO Headquarters, Paris, Room XIV**

**24 May 2017**

**IMPLEMENTATION REPORT OF THE SPENDING PLAN  
FOR THE ‘OTHER FUNCTIONS OF THE COMMITTEE’  
1 January 2016 – 31 December 2016**

1. The General Assembly, in its [Resolution 6.GA 9](http://www.unesco.org/culture/ich/en/Resolutions/6.GA/9), approved a Plan for the use of the resources of the Intangible Cultural Heritage Fund [hereafter the Fund] for the period of 1 January 2016 to 31 December 2017. The Plan devoted 20 per cent of the budget (US$1,590,746) to the ‘other functions of the Committee’, as laid down in Article 7 of the Convention and its Operational Directives. By delegation of authority from the Committee ([Decision 10.COM 8](http://www.unesco.org/culture/ich/en/Decisions/8.COM/11)), the Bureau was requested to decide on a specific proposal prepared by the Secretariat for the use of the funds under this category for the above-mentioned period ([Decision 11.COM 2.BUR 2.1](http://www.unesco.org/culture/ich/doc/src/ITH-16-11.COM_2.BUR-Decisions-EN.docx)). In the same decision, the Bureau requested that the Secretariat ‘report on the progress of implementation and the way the funds are spent’. In line with 38C/5 and the Organization’s shift towards integrating the principles of results-based management and results-based budgeting, the Bureau approved, on that occasion, a proposal that integrated a results framework with financial allocations for each result.
2. The present document is intended to inform States Parties, in particular States Members of the Bureau, of progress in the execution of the spending plan adopted in June 2016 during 2016 ([Decision 11.COM 2.BUR 2.1](http://www.unesco.org/culture/ich/doc/src/ITH-16-11.COM_2.BUR-Decisions-EN.docx)). In line with the format of reporting to UNESCO’s Executive Board on programme implementation (PIR), as adopted by the 38th session of the General Conference (38 C/Resolution 99), it provides an analytical assessment of programme implementation and progress in the delivery of outputs approved by the Bureau. Progress is assessed against benchmarks that are also approved by the Bureau.

#### Overall strategic assessment

**Key achievements**

1. The resources allocated by the General Assembly to the ‘other functions of the Committee’ continue to provide unique and irreplaceable support for the implementation of the programme, especially considering the modest resources available in the regular programme. Moreover, a number of decisions adopted by the Committee, stemming from the recommendations of UNESCO’s Internal Oversight Service (IOS) on UNESCO’s standard-setting work in the Culture Sector concerning the Convention ([Document IOS/EVS/PI/129 REV.](http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0022/002230/223095e.pdf)), are only possible thanks to the support of this budget line of the Intangible Cultural Heritage Fund. During the reporting period, efforts continued to implement this multi-faceted activity in accordance with the spending plan approved by the Bureau of the Committee for the period from 1 January 2016 to 31 December 2017.
2. Knowledge management services continued to play a key role in facilitating some of the processes core to the Convention’s good governance (e.g. the evaluation and examination of files, the consultation of statutory documents and the registration of participants in statutory meetings, etc.). They were also central in ensuring the improved visibility of a wide range of initiatives carried out around the world under the auspices of the Convention – in particular under the capacity-building programme or with the Fund’s International Assistance support – as well as easier access to information on them. With nearly 3,200,000 page views in 2016, which corresponds to an increase of almost 50 per cent, the enhancement of the website of the Convention continued throughout the reporting period to maintain its unique status as the repository of a large amount of information available to all interested parties. This is the result of a steady improvement in knowledge and information management, which remains a prerequisite for ensuring the good governance of the Convention, including by allowing the Secretariat to continue to deliver services to the States Parties and governing bodies of the Convention in a timely and accurate manner. In this regard 2016 saw the release of a [monitoring interface for periodic reports](http://www.unesco.org/culture/ich/en/submissions-and-deadlines-00861)[[1]](#footnote-1) from States Parties both on the measures taken for the implementation of the Convention and on the current status of elements of intangible cultural heritage inscribed on the Lists. By allowing for a better visualization of the situation of each State Party vis-à-vis their periodic reports (submitted or due), this interface is expected to contribute to the overall efforts initiated by the Secretariat to improve the periodic reporting mechanism as a whole. The generous contribution of the Republic of Korea to the Intangible Cultural Heritage Fund, as accepted by the eleventh session of Committee[[2]](#footnote-2), has given a new impetus to these efforts.
3. During the reporting period, capacity-building for the implementation of the Convention at the national level remained a high priority. While actual implementation at the country level is made possible thanks to earmarked contributions to the Intangible Cultural Heritage Fund and Funds-in-Trust arrangements, the funds allocated to ‘other functions of the Committee’ remain instrumental in ensuring that the capacity-building programme is sufficiently equipped to guarantee the effective delivery of the programme and that it adequately responds to demand. During the reporting period, the expansion of the programme to include the provision of policy support and support for the elaboration of safeguarding plans was consolidated. The workshop for members of the facilitators’ network from Latin America and the Caribbean on supporting policy development in the field of safeguarding intangible cultural heritage in the region provided a valuable opportunity to carry out an in-depth analysis of the programme’s approach to this area, the supporting materials developed for this purpose and the more complex roles of facilitators as compared to that of trainers. The analyses and discussions were enriched by the perspectives of officials and other stakeholders involved in the planning and implementation of policies in their respective countries and who had participated in the capacity-building programme as national counterparts. The workshop therefore contributed significantly to refining the general approach to policy-advice within the capacity-building programme and, more specifically, to developing the concept of a video tutorial on the provision of policy support. The Secretariat intends to strengthen this methodology for training facilitators in order to complement face-to-face workshops.
4. Support for the implementation of the Convention in Member States was also to take the form of guidance on safeguarding measures and good practices, starting with specific subjects on which the Committee had chosen to focus its attention. Although the final products were not finalized during the reporting period, a draft of guidelines on inventories for the States Parties was elaborated in response to the Committee’s request[[3]](#footnote-3). Intended to synthesize the past decisions and recommendations of the Committee and its advisory bodies, while taking into account the freedom that States Parties have in drawing up their inventories, the note reflects efforts to develop an easy-to-use resource that can serve as a reference for States in their establishment or updating of inventories as well as for States preparing nominations to the Convention’s Lists, for which inclusion in an inventory as defined in Articles 11 and 12 of the Convention is a prerequisite.
5. In an effort to equip the Convention with an efficient and relevant tool to monitor its implementation, the reporting period was marked by the elaboration of a ‘results map’ that the Committee considered as a thinking tool for developing an overall results framework for the Convention[[4]](#footnote-4). The results map sets out a logical sequence of the main steps in achieving a shared vision of what constitutes success in implementing the Convention, namely ‘Intangible cultural heritage is safeguarded by communities, groups and individuals who exercise active and ongoing stewardship over it, thereby contributing to sustainable development for human well-being, dignity and creativity in peaceful and inclusive societies’. This initial step towards developing an overall results framework was the result of a preliminary expert meeting held in Beijing, China, from 7 to 9 September 2016 with the support of the Intangible Cultural Heritage Fund, thanks to an earmarked contribution from the National Commission of the People’s Republic of China[[5]](#footnote-5) and complemented by the budget line for ‘other functions of the Committee’. The results map was already the subject of a first intergovernmental debate within the Committee, at its eleventh session. It will serve as a basis for the development of suitable qualitative or quantitative indicators for measuring progress towards achieving the agreed vision that will complement the overall results framework to be discussed by the open-ended intergovernmental working group convened for this purpose in Chengdu, China, from 11 to 13 June 2017.
6. Designing a robust outreach and communications strategy and establishing partnerships both within and outside the culture sector are essential for promoting the objectives of the Convention. Efforts in this regard took two complementary directions. On the one hand, the reporting period was marked by the identification of the partner company with which a communications and outreach strategy for the Convention will be developed. This will be directed at helping various stakeholders to enhance knowledge of intangible cultural heritage and its safeguarding, raising awareness about its importance and ensuring mutual appreciation thereof, in accordance with the letter and spirit of the Convention. On the other hand, the establishment of partnerships with education institutes and programmes was initiated through a joint initiative with the International Capacity-Building Institute for Education in Africa (IICBA) to organize a roundtable side event on ‘Learning with intangible cultural heritage in education’ at the eleventh session of the Committee. By raising awareness among the Committee’s audience about the potential of education programmes to provide spaces for transmitting intangible cultural heritage and that of cultural heritage to improve the relevance and quality of education, this activity laid the foundations for a more comprehensive and articulated cooperative effort with UNESCO’s Education Sector. This is expected to be further expanded in the next biennium.

**Overall challenges encountered in implementation and remedial actions**

1. With the Regular Programme of the biennium entirely dedicated to covering the costs of the statutory requirements of the Convention, the support of this budget line of the Fund remains essential to give the work of the Committee greater outreach in terms of impact and visibility. However, the severe mismatch between the human resources available and the steady increase in the workload and expectations on the part of States Parties remains the greatest challenge for the Secretariat, regardless of the source of funding for its activities, be it the Regular Programme or the Fund, highlighted in 2013 by the IOS Audit of Working Methods of the Culture Conventions.
2. The Convention’s knowledge management system is a fundamental working tool for both its governing and advisory bodies and its Secretariat. However, it also serves as an invisible structure for the Convention’s website, which aims to offer a wealth of information to its wide range of stakeholders and publics. This two-pronged objective is difficult to reconcile because the needs and expectations of users of the site are not necessarily the same. The knowledge management system seems to respond satisfactorily to the needs of the statutory functioning of the Convention. However, further work and reflections are needed to ensure that its window to the outside, i.e. the Convention’s website, becomes a useful and easy-to-use resource for the different constituencies involved in safeguarding intangible cultural heritage worldwide, some of which are not necessarily interested in the statutory processes of the Convention. The outreach and communications strategy is expected to help meet this challenge. However, the development of the strategy poses its own challenges, starting with the identification of a suitable partner. During the reporting period, this required a long and rigorous selection process. To find a partner able to think globally, to target an audience with varied horizons and background and to show acute sensitivity to the notions and spirit of the Convention proved to be a challenge.
3. While the Secretariat was able to support several Member States in different regions of the world in the implementation of the Convention thanks to the resources of the Intangible Cultural Heritage Fund, throughout 2016, as in the past, such support was provided under the capacity-building programme rather than through guidance on safeguarding measures and good practices. The latter remains an area where the Secretariat faces one of its greatest challenges. The Secretariat has not yet found the most appropriate way to respond to the call of the Committee to develop ‘alternate, lighter ways of sharing safeguarding experiences’ ([Decision 8.COM 5.c.1](http://www.unesco.org/culture/ich/en/Decisions/8.COM/5.c.1)) and continues to explore several possibilities. The elaboration of the guidance note on inventorying intangible cultural heritage, even though it builds on experiences in various regions, responds only partly to this request. Although this note was requested by the Committee in the specific context of the requirements for nominations to the Lists of the Convention ([Decision 10.COM 10](http://www.unesco.org/culture/ich/en/Decisions/10.COM/10)), it was also an opportunity to offer modest support to States drawing up or updating inventories, irrespective of the preparation of nominations.
4. Even though the Secretariat is implementing the capacity-building programme more systematically and under the umbrella of a well-established strategy, it raises its own challenges. During the reporting period, the major challenge lay in training the network of expert-facilitators in the provision of policy services. Regional training for expert-facilitators from Latin America and the Caribbean revealed the need for further clarification of UNESCO’s approach to policy support in the field of intangible cultural heritage. Exchanges with participants helped clarify the role of the experts as facilitators of discussion and dialogue, with and among national counterparts, to assist them in developing possible policy options as the basis for informed decision-making by national authorities. However, it became clear that the implementation of projects with a policy-advice component should be accompanied by a transparent dialogue with countries requesting such support in order to clarify the role and tasks of UNESCO – and hence of its consultants – and thereby avoid false expectations of ready-made solutions and documents. However, this major effort to provide upstream support to the capacity-building programme faces a major obstacle to its roll-out, namely the alarming decline in extrabudgetary resources on which the operationalization of the programme relies exclusively.
5. The work of developing a results framework for the Convention that began during the reporting period posed challenges that are commensurate with its ambition: namely, to define the lines against which the Convention’s impact will be measured in the coming years. Specific challenges arise from developing an overall results framework for an international normative instrument such as the Convention, which is atypical of the kind of organizations and programmes on which monitoring and evaluation work typically focuses. Like much of the United Nations’ normative work, the Convention ‘involves numerous actors, many potential causes and just as many possible effects’[[6]](#footnote-6) and ‘success’ may not look the same to each actor. The purpose of the expert meeting held in Beijing to prepare the work of the intergovernmental discussions to follow therefore needed to be to find the common denominator of the different expectations placed on the Convention and to begin to outline a ‘shared’ vision of the Convention. The shared vision[[7]](#footnote-7) needed to accommodate two different perspectives: on the one hand, of those who considered achieving the purposes of the Convention set out in Article 1 to be the ultimate result of the Convention; and, on the other, of those who saw the achievement of these purposes as long-term outcomes that contribute, in their turn, to broader impacts as set out in the Preamble.

#### Assessment by Expected Result

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| **Allocation** | **Expenditures** | **Exp. Rate %** |
| 1,590,746.00[[8]](#footnote-8) | 611,989.00 | 38.5% |

**ER 1: Sound governance of the 2003 Convention facilitated by enhanced knowledge management services**

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| **Allocation** | **Expenditures** | **Exp. Rate %** |
| 386,900.00 | 200,180.18 | 51.7% |

| **Output (O) Indicators/Benchmark (B)** | **Assessment of progress: 01/01/2016 to 31/12/2016** | **Assessment of implementation** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **O:**  External and internal access to information increased and processes, workflows and response time optimized thanks to monitoring interfaces  **B 2016-2017:**  Number of monitoring interfaces (B=3) | * Periodic reporting monitoring interface released including general overview, summaries, upcoming deadlines, link to the pages of inscribed elements, Committee thematic analyses * Dashboard consolidating information on diverse tasks to be performed by the Secretariat | Partially accomplished |
| **O:**  Improved accessibility and usability of Convention documents and decisions; better indexing and improved search capacities  **B 2016-2017:**  Number of additional decision documents loaded in UNESDOC (B=8)  Number of additional decisions/resolutions referenced in the KMS (B=70) | * 4 additional decision documents loaded in UNESDOC (4.EXT.COM; 7.COM; 4.GA and 5.GA) * 82 decisions individually referenced in the knowledge management system (11.COM and 6.GA) | Partially accomplished |
| **O:**  New online functionalities for external stakeholders  **B 2016-2017:**  Number of new online processes (B=3) | * Core functionalities for online submission of forms developed to avoid constant redevelopments and in particular to meet the requirements for periodic reporting, International Assistance and NGO accreditation processes | Partially accomplished |
| **O:**  Convention website enhanced with improved navigation and ergonomics, search engine optimization and additional multilingual web content  **B 2016-2017:**  Number of page views (B=4,500,000)  Convention website crafted to provide optimal viewing and interaction from mobile devices (B=1)  Number of new web pages published in English, French and Spanish (B=200) | * 3,199,124 pages viewed in 2016, which corresponds to an increase of almost 50% compared to 2015 * 134 new webpages published (43 elements, 45 news items, 31 meetings, 5 pages dedicated to periodic reporting) in English and French, as well as Spanish for one third of the webpages | Partially accomplished |
| **O:**  Basic Texts of the Convention and other statutory publications revised and published  **B 2016-2017:**  Publication of 2016 version of the Basic Texts (B=1)  2014-2015 Convention Lists published (B=1) | * The 2016 edition of the Basic Texts of the Convention – integrating the amendments to the Operational Directives adopted by the sixth session of the General Assembly and amendments to the Committee’s Rules of Procedure adopted at its tenth session – designed, edited and published in the six working languages of the General Assembly | Partially accomplished |

**Challenges and risks in implementation and remedial actions**

| **Key challenges** | **Remedial actions** |
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| The periodic report interface does not yet provide all the overviews that could be useful for its users. In particular, it remains difficult to obtain a global overview of all the reports due for a given cycle or to see immediately when a given country should submit its report, when it would receive the Secretariat's reminder and when the report could be examined by the Committee. | Further improvements are planned with funding from the Republic of Korea through the Intangible Cultural Heritage Fund. |
| The Secretariat continues to invest tremendous amounts of time in the publication of the Basic Texts of the Convention in the six languages, following the amendments adopted by the General Assembly and the Committee. This work requires not only language skills but also an excellent command of the terminology of the Convention, making it very difficult to outsource. While translations themselves are outsourced, native speaking staff of the Section undertake the revision work. | The only possible remedial action, but which was not taken during the reporting period, would be to publish the Basic Texts in English and French only. |

**ER 2: Implementation of the Convention in Member States encouraged through a strengthened capacity-building programme and guidance on safeguarding measures and good practices**

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| **Allocation** | **Expenditures** | **Exp. Rate %** |
| 817,346 | 335,167.65 | 41% |

| **Output (O) Indicators/Benchmark (B)** | **Assessment of progress: 01/01/2016 to 31/12/2016** | **Assessment of implementation** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **O:**  Facilitators’ network strengthened  **B 2016-2017:**  Regional workshops to train facilitators and update skills (B=4, contingent on host-country or partner support)  Global workshop on the review of the capacity-building programme and introduction to providing support for International Assistance requests (B=1)  Audiovisual tutorials developed on selected topics (B=3)  IT functionalities updated for the capacity-building programme (B=1) | * Regional workshop for UNESCO facilitators in Latin America and the Caribbean on supporting policy development in the field of intangible cultural heritage held from 3 to 7 October 2016 in Lima, Peru, and co-hosted by the Regional Centre for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Latin America (CRESPIAL) * Mission undertaken from 31 August to 4 September to Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan, to prepare for a regional workshop for Russian-speaking Central Asian countries to be held in Bishkek in June 2017 with the financial support of the International Training Centre for Intangible Cultural Heritage in the Asia-Pacific Region (CRIHAP) * Short video tutorial (11 minutes) developed to familiarize UNESCO facilitators with the content and methodology of the training workshop on developing safeguarding plans * Developments made on the online workshop interface integrating tools available to facilitators | Partly accomplished |
| **O:**  Content and format of the capacity-building programme reviewed and adapted to respond to major implementation challenges  **B 2016-2017**  Core curriculum materials updated to reflect decisions of statutory meetings (B=20 units; 3 languages)  Core curriculum on preparing International Assistance requests available (B=1; 2 languages)  New curricular content developed (B=7: one unit based on new ODs on intangible cultural heritage and sustainable development and six case studies on policy processes, intangible cultural heritage safeguarding in urban settings and gender; 1 language)  Feasibility study on using educational technology for online learning undertaken (B=1)  IT functionalities updated for the capacity-building programme (B=1) | * Twenty training units updated to reflect the decisions of 10.COM and 6.GA, along with gender mainstreaming * Curricular content on developing safeguarding plans and on policy development for intangible cultural heritage safeguarding translated into French and Spanish * Draft curriculum on preparing International Assistance requests finalized and ready for peer review * New case study on intangible cultural heritage and gender developed | Partly accomplished |
| **O:**  Preliminary follow-up and evaluation mechanism for capacity-building piloted  **B 2016-2017:**  Pilot tracer studies conducted in beneficiary countries (B=3)  Survey on the use of UNESCO capacity‑building materials by other institutions (B=1) | * Methodology and questionnaire for pilot tracer study developed through pre-testing with facilitators at four workshops, including Curaçao, Mongolia, Laos and Mozambique * Pilot tracer study conducted in two beneficiary countries (Namibia and Nepal) with a sample of 29 interviews completed | Partly accomplished |
| **O:**  Guidance on safeguarding measures and good practices strengthened  **B 2016-2017:**  Guidelines on inventories for States Parties developed, taking into account the decisions and recommendations of the Convention’s regulatory bodies (B=1)  Proposals collected for alternative, lighter ways of sharing safeguarding experiences to complement the Register of Best Safeguarding Practices (B=3)  Training materials developed to sensitize governments, communities, groups and other relevant stakeholders and intermediaries to ethical concerns in the safeguarding of intangible cultural heritage (B=1)  Strategy designed for addressing intangible cultural heritage in emergency situations as described in OD50 (B=1) | * Draft for new unit on ethics for safeguarding intangible cultural heritage developed, including two new case studies * Draft guidelines on inventories for States Parties developed | Partly accomplished |

**Challenges and risks in implementation and remedial actions**

| **Key challenges** | **Remedial actions** |
| --- | --- |
| One challenge when developing/updating curriculum content is to identify appropriate profiles of experts who not only possess expertise in the subject matter, but also meet the requirements in terms of pedagogy and format. In some cases, the time-investment required of the Secretariat to finalize the training material content to fit the format and purpose of the capacity-building programme was higher than initially expected. A specific challenge was faced when developing an additional case study focused on the safeguarding of intangible cultural heritage in urban settings. It became clear that research on intangible cultural heritage in urban settings needed to be further explored in order to gather more knowledge and experience. | The Secretariat tapped into the resourceful network of UNESCO-trained facilitators, built on the expertise of current and former members of the advisory bodies and disseminated calls for expressions of interest across regions. Regarding the specific case study on the safeguarding of intangible cultural heritage in urban settings, UNESCO will continue to test the specific training approach used for these materials. |
| With the aim of designing lighter and alternative ways of sharing safeguarding practices to complement the Register of Best Safeguarding Practices, the Secretariat considered commissioning proposals to three individual experts but feared that this approach would prove to be too restrictive compared to the expectations of a wide range of stakeholders. | Alternative ideas, for instance to proceed through partnerships or online surveys, are being examined. |
| The guidance note on inventorying intangible cultural heritage was meant to be a resource that could be used by a wide range of actors (communities, national and local governments, NGOs and experts) with different needs and, in this sense, to be sufficiently general to be able to adapt to a variety of political, social and legal contexts. However, it also needed not to contradict the various sources of information about inventories, in particular in relation to nominations to the Lists, scattered throughout a series of documents. | References to specific documents and decisions of the governing bodies of the Convention were kept to a minimum to ensure their enhanced readability by a wide range of users. Specific efforts are being made to simplify the language and style of the guidance note and relevant documents will be updated accordingly. |

**ER 3: Overall results framework developed to monitor implementation of the Convention**

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| **Allocation** | **Expenditures** | **Exp. Rate %** |
| 50,000.00 | 25,842.76 | 51.7% |

| **Output (O) Indicators/Benchmark (B)** | **Assessment of progress: 01/01/2016 to 31/12/2016** | **Assessment of implementation** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **O:**  An overall results framework for the Convention developed  **B 2016-2017:**  Preliminary category VI meeting of experts to lay the foundation upon which an overall results framework of the Convention could be constructed (B=1, co-financed by the National Commission of the People’s Republic of China)  Open-ended intergovernmental working group to examine the preliminary recommendations of possible directives (B=1, contingent on voluntary supplementary contributions to the Intangible Cultural Heritage Fund)  Preliminary tool developed to systematize data collection and analysis to monitor implementation of the Convention (B=1) | * Preliminary category VI meeting of experts on developing an overall results framework for the Convention held from 7 to 9 September 2016 in Beijing, China | Partly accomplished |

**Challenges and risks in implementation and remedial actions**

| **Key challenges** | **Remedial actions** |
| --- | --- |
| The composition of the expert group was an important challenge in order to ensure not only a geographical balance but that some experts were far enough away from the statutory functioning of the Convention to have the necessary distance to reflect on its impact on the ground.  The Secretariat also tried taking an innovative approach to the expert meeting so that instead of facilitating the meeting, entrust the task to an expert experienced in designing results framework and an expert familiar with the Convention and its implementation. While the latter was quickly identified, the selection of the former proved very challenging, probably because of the atypical monitoring and evaluation work involved in international normative instruments such as the Convention. | The Secretariat made a particular effort in the selection of participants to broaden the circle of professionals beyond the pool of experts who regularly participate in meetings and events organized by UNESCO.  Besides, no fewer than a dozen interviews were held with monitoring and evaluation experts in order to identify a suitable and available candidate. Although a great amount of time was invested, these many exchanges helped to identify key issues and better define the content and format of the expert meeting. |

**ER 4: Objectives of the Convention promoted through raising awareness and outreach**

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| **Allocation** | **Expenditures** | **Exp. Rate %** |
| 336,500.00 | 50,507.00 | 15% |

| **Output (O) Indicators/Benchmark (B)** | **Assessment of progress: 01/01/2016 to 31/12/2016** | **Assessment of implementation** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **O:**  New partnerships with relevant institutions established to integrate intangible cultural heritage into education  **B 2016-2017:**  Regional workshop with tertiary education institutions organized (B=1)  Consultation organized with relevant education institutions on integrating intangible cultural heritage into their programmes (B=1) | * Roundtable side event on ‘Learning with intangible cultural heritage in education’ co-organized with the International Institute for Capacity-Building in Africa (IICBA) at 11.COM in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia | Partly accomplished |
| **O:**  UNESCO’s cooperation with WIPO or other UN agencies strengthened to ensure ongoing exchange and learning between the organizations and their Member States  **B 2016-2017:**  Participation in meetings organized by WIPO or other UN agencies (B=3) | * N/A | Not started |
| **O:**  An outreach strategy developed to promote the objectives of the Convention and engage effectively with stakeholders  **B 2016-2017:**  Partnership established for the development of an outreach strategy (B=1)  Outreach materials/tools designed and produced (B=2) | * Partner with proven expertise in the field of cultural communication at the international level identified through the launch of a call for proposal and a rigorous selection process conducted among 45 proposals submitted by relevant communication agencies from 28 different countries * Contractual partnership established with the selected partner for the development of an effective and comprehensive communication and outreach strategy for the Convention * Kick-off meeting organized with the selected partner to ensure a proper understanding of the project scope and priorities, its challenges and limitations as well as an overall vision for the message to communicate | Partly accomplished |

**Challenges and risks in implementation and remedial actions**

| **Key challenges** | **Remedial actions** |
| --- | --- |
| As a first experience for the Convention and its Secretariat to develop a comprehensive outreach strategy, the Secretariat faced difficulties in widely disseminating the call for information and reaching out to a larger network of potential partner agencies with relevant communication experience. Moreover, around 25% of the proposals received proposed a much higher budget than estimated for the development of the strategy. | Extra efforts were made to search for external networks and online platforms where the call could be published and widely disseminated (i.e. UN Global Marketplace), which led to a successful amount of proposals being received. The proposed budget was set as one of the main criteria for preselection in the selection process. Attention should however be given to the potential need for an expanded budget for the future implementation of the strategy in order to meet the real costs of the required actions. |

1. . <http://www.unesco.org/culture/ich/en/submissions-and-deadlines-00861>. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. . See Decision 11.COM 6 available at <http://www.unesco.org/culture/ich/en/Decisions/11.COM/6>. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. . See Decision 10.COM 10 available at <http://www.unesco.org/culture/ich/en/Decisions/10.COM/10>. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. . See Decision 11.COM 14 available at <http://www.unesco.org/culture/ich/en/Decisions/11.COM/14>. [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. . See Decision 10.COM 9 available at <http://www.unesco.org/culture/ich/en/Decisions/10.COM/9>. [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
6. . UNEG Handbook for Conducting Evaluations of Normative Work in the UN System, 2013, para. 70, <http://www.uneval.org/document/detail/1484> (available in English, French and Spanish). [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
7. . See Decision 11.COM 14, available at <http://www.unesco.org/culture/ich/en/Decisions/11.COM/14>. [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
8. . All figures in the tables below are expressed in dollars [↑](#footnote-ref-8)