



United Nations
Educational, Scientific and
Cultural Organization



Intangible
Cultural
Heritage

International Assistance

ICH-04-Report – Form

INTERNATIONAL ASSISTANCE FROM THE INTANGIBLE CULTURAL HERITAGE FUND

PROGRESS NARRATIVE REPORT

Beneficiary State(s) Party(ies): ZAMBIA

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| Project title: | Strengthening the Capacity for the Safeguarding and Management of Intangible Cultural Heritage in Zambia |
| Reporting period: | From: 27/05/2018 to: 29/02/2020 |
| Budget: | <p style="text-align: right;">Total: US\$370,960</p> <p><i>Including:</i></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Intangible Cultural Heritage Fund: US\$334,820</p> <p style="text-align: right;">State Party contribution: US\$36,140</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Other contributions: US\$Nil</p> |
| Implementing agency (contracting partner or UNESCO Field Office): | The University of Zambia, Institute of Economic and Social Research and the Department of History in the School of Humanities and Social Sciences. |
| Contact person: | <p>Title (Ms/Mr, etc.): Mr</p> <p>Family name: Munyima</p> <p>Given name: Munukayumbwa</p> <p>Institution/position: University of Zambia, Institute of Economic and Social Research/Research Fellow and Coordinator for Socio-cultural Research Programme</p> <p>Address: Plot No. 2631, Munali Road, Chudleigh, P.O. Box 30900, Lusaka, Zambia</p> <p>Telephone number: +260 211 294 131 or +260 966 393 632</p> <p>E-mail address: munyimam@yahoo.co.uk m.munyima@unza.zm</p> |
| Partner agency | N/A |

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| (in the case of a service from UNESCO project): | |
| Implementing partners: | Department of Arts and Culture, Ministry of Tourism and Arts in collaboration with the National Intangible Cultural Heritage Committee |

Background

Provide a brief description of the situation existing at the time of the request and the need that the assistance aimed to address. For safeguarding of a particular element, provide a description of the element, its viability and why safeguarding measures were required. For preparation of inventories, strengthening of capacities, awareness-raising, visibility or other safeguarding not focussed on a particular element, identify gaps that were to be addressed. For emergency assistance requests, describe the nature and severity of the emergency at the time of the request.

Not fewer than 750 or more than 1000 words

Since attaining her political independence in 1964, Zambia has had unwittingly embarked on a number of initiatives to safeguard both her tangible and intangible cultural heritage. A lot of research and collections of materials of ICH nature have been done and most of the materials collected are available in the University of Zambia (UNZA) Library, at the National Archives and in museums dotted around the country. However, it was not until Zambia ratified the 2003 UNESCO Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity on 10th May 2006 that the country began to, manifestly, provide measures aimed at safeguarding ICH in line with the methods prescribed under the Convention. Zambia's first achievement towards safeguarding ICH was the inscription, in 2008, of two ritual oriented traditional ceremonies, namely Gule Wamkulu of the Chewa ethnic group of Eastern Province and the Makishi of the Luvale ethnic group of North Western Province on the Representative List of Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity.

The two inscriptions were followed by a number of activities aimed at strengthen the management of culture in the country. Among these activities was the review of legislation and policies governing the cultural sector. This was followed by a number of UNESCO funded ICH awareness and capacity building workshops in different parts of the country and mostly in Lusaka the country's capital city and Kabwe the nearest provincial capital. These workshops were, in nearly all the cases, held for not more than a week. From all these training workshops, participants expressed appreciation of what they were able to learn within such short periods of time and were unanimous to appeal to facilitators for a much higher version of the training to be introduced.

Further, as a result of numerous other awareness creation activities such as radio discussions as well as magazine and newspaper articles on the safeguarding of intangible cultural heritage (ICH), many stakeholders felt that there was a need to deepen and strengthen the understanding and appreciation of the new concept. This need was further enhanced by the fact that reports that were reaching the National ICH Committee (NICH) all pointed to the fact that the training that participant received was mostly piecemeal and merely scratch the surface of ICH safeguarding. In addition, a number of employees from government institutions and NGOs that participated in these workshops had also expressed their desire to pursue training in ICH at a degree level to their respective superiors.

With the realisation of the need to upgrade the level of training in ICH safeguarding in line with Articles 11 and 15, read together with Operational Directive 107 of the Convention, the National Intangible Cultural Heritage Committee in consultation with the Zambia National Commission for UNESCO (ZNC – UNESCO) and the University of Zambia agreed to request for international assistance to develop and implement an undergraduate degree programme in the field of Intangible Cultural Heritage.

Therefore the assistance received from UNESCO is aimed at addressing the following:

a) The level of knowledge about matters relating to intangible cultural heritage in general and its safeguarding was fragmented and limited to what was learned in one week workshops. As a result there was a low level of appreciation of the field of intangible cultural heritage even among professional working the field of cultural heritage. The aim of the International Assistance in this regard is, therefore, to increase the level and scope of knowledge in the field of intangible cultural heritage in general and its safeguarding

principles, specifically.

b) At the time of the present request for International Assistance, very few people in Zambia were competent enough to interpret and implement provisions of the 2003 UNESCO Convention. The International Assistance received is significantly helping to improve the critical mass for effective and sustainable implementation of the UNESCO 2003 Convention for safeguarding of intangible cultural heritage in Zambia.

c) The safeguarding of intangible cultural heritage, now and in the future, will greatly depend on informed decisions which depend on research and deep analysis in this field. With the support of the International Assistance, Zambia is able to initiate and promote critical thinking in the area of ICH safeguarding among ICH practitioners and professionals in the area of cultural heritage that will have completed the introduced Bachelor of Arts degree in Intangible cultural heritage.

d) While society has grown with intangible cultural heritage as part of everyday life, there has not been a systematic way of understanding what it involves and how it can be safeguarded and managed to contribute towards sustainable cultural, economic and social development in line with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goal 4, Target 7. To do this, the degree programme facilitated by International Assistance from UNESCO will help to provide a niche for critical research in the field of intangible cultural heritage in Zambia as way of promoting the role of ICH in everyday life and in the long term development of the country.

In all, the ultimate goal of this international assistance was to develop and implement a bachelor of arts degree programme in intangible cultural heritage as it has not been offered at the University of Zambia before.

Objectives and results attained

Overall, to what extent did the project attain its objectives? Describe the main results attained, focussing in particular on the perspective of the direct beneficiaries and communities. For each expected result identified in the request, explain whether it was fully or partially attained. Also describe any unexpected results, direct or indirect, whether positive or negative.

Not fewer than 100 or more than 500 words

This project had set itself to attain three main objectives and these are explained as follows:

Objective 1: To improve the critical mass for effective and sustainable implementation of the UNESCO 2003 Convention for safeguarding of intangible cultural heritage in Zambia within four years.

Expected results: Enrol at least 20 student for bachelor's degree and 2 students for PhD degree in safeguarding of intangible cultural heritage.

Extent of attainment:

a) For the Bachelor of Arts degree, a total of 20 candidates were selected but only 16 (4 female and 12 male) enrolled into the programme while 4 (2 female and 2 male) withdrew their candidature for personal reasons. All the 16 student made it into the second year of study.

b) For the PhD programmes, one beneficiary enrolled 2018 and has since submitted his proposal for supervisor assessment. The second beneficiary has only been enrolled this 2020. This beneficiary is a replacement of one that unfortunately, passed on earlier in 2019 before she could complete processing her application for admission to the programme.

Objective 2: To initiate critical thinking in the area of ICH safeguarding among 20 ICH practitioners in Zambia within three years of introducing the degree programme.

Expected results: A cadre of students with an improved understanding of ICH safeguarding

in terms of identification, research, inventorying and nomination files.

Extent of attainment:

a) A bachelor of arts degree programme with 18 courses (9 compulsory courses and 9 elective courses) has been approved by the University of Zambia Senate and is now being implemented.

b) The final assessment of students' critical thinking in this area will be done in their 3rd year of study. However, the fact that all 16 students have qualified to the second year of study shows an appreciable level of understanding the Intangible Cultural Heritage discipline that they are pursuing.

Objective 3: To provide a niche for critical research in the field of intangible cultural heritage in Zambia within three years.

Expected results: Increased areas of research and research interest groups in the field of ICH safeguarding in the country.

Extent of attainment: This objective will be assessed at the end of the students' 3rd year of study as it will be at that stage that they will begin to learn Research Methodologies in Intangible Cultural Heritage in readiness for the project course in the 4th year of study.

Description of project implementation

Provide a description of the activities undertaken and the outputs they generated (e.g. trainings, consultation process, technical assistance, awareness raising, publications, toolkits, etc.). Also describe any problems encountered in project delivery and corrective actions taken. Describe the role of the implementing agency and of the partner agency (in the case of a service from UNESCO project) and the role of other implementing partners in carrying out activities and generating outputs.

Not fewer than 1000 or more than 1500 words

This project had set itself to carry out a total of 18 manifest activities to be accomplished over a period of 36 months. Below is the progress made between 1st June 2018 and 29th February 2020.

Activity 1: Project management and coordination

While the project team had started working on the programme outlook for the proposed ICH degree programme, there was a need to formalise and strengthen the coordination and management of the project. To do this, 3 coordinators were appointed. However, for practical reasons, responsibilities of the third coordination were split into three and hence giving a total of 5 coordination points as follows:

- a) Overall Project Coordinator/Principal Investigator
- b) Programme Coordinator (Fixed term contract, Annex 1a and 1b)
- c) Coordination advisors-
 - i) Advisor-Research;
 - ii) Advisor-Materials Development; and
 - iii) Advisor Programme Implementation

One non-UNZA team member, namely the Programme Coordinator, was recruited, by the University Registrar's office, on a fixed term contract of four months. The initial plan was a period of 12 months, but going by University of Zambia regulations and conditions of service, the budgeted amount could only support this office for a period of four months. This contract ran from 5th June to 4th October 2018.

Activity 2: Training of ICH lecturers

The training workshop was held from 11-15 June 2018

Two regional ICH experts and facilitators, namely Mr. Lovemore Mazibuko from Malawi and Dr Deirdre Pris-Solani from South Africa were hired to facilitate the orientation training of University of Zambia lecturers earmarked for developing course materials for and teaching the ICH programme. The two international facilitators were assisted by local experts, namely Ms Hilda M. Sinywibulula and Mr Moffat G. Moyo. At the end of the training workshop, both participants and facilitators were given appropriate certificates for their respective roles (See Annexes).

Output: A total of 9 participants were trained and awarded certificates of completion. The 10th participant withdraw from the programme for personal reasons.

Out of the ICH training participants, six were appointed to participate in the development of course materials for the degree programme.

Activity 3: Review of existing 2003 Convention literature

The project team members drawn from the Institute of Economic and Social Research and those from the Department of Literature and Languages as well as those from the Department of Historical and Archaeological Studies in the School of Humanities and Social Sciences who participated in the training carried out a systematic review of the UNESCO capacity-building programme and materials.

Output: A total 22 possible thematic areas of study were identified and documented from the review exercise.

Activity 4: Prepare first draft of syllabus and course outline

A team of 6 previously trained academic staff collaborated to develop draft course outlines for the ICH degree programme.

Output: A draft ICH degree programme containing 17 course outlines was completed

Activity 5: Present draft syllabus and course materials at workshop

A three days workshop was held from 26-28 September 2018 to present the draft programme course materials for wider stakeholders' in-put and also to develop consensus on the content and quality. The Minister of tourism officially opened the workshop on 26th September 2018 (Annex 2).

Output: Validated ICH degree programme with 21 possible course titles together with proposed academic year in which they should be offered.

Activity 6: Prepare second draft of syllabus and course materials

With the feedback captured during the workshop the project team revised the programme course materials.

Output: Second draft of ICH degree programme course outlines

Activity 7: Present second draft at stakeholders' workshop

A second workshop for 1 day was held on 22nd October 2018 in the Department of Historical and Archaeological Studies to receive feedback

Output: A third draft of the ICH degree programme with course outlines ready for consideration by the School of Humanities and Social Sciences Curriculum Development Committee.

Activity 8: Produce final syllabus and course materials

Using the feedback from the School Curriculum Development Committee, the project team

produce the final ICH degree programme and course outlines.

Activity 9: School validation meeting

Validation meeting was held on 27th November 2018.

As time to complete and implement the ICH degree programme in readiness for the University opening in February 2019, validation of the programme course outlines was done by the School of Humanities and Social Sciences Curriculum Development Committee as a number of them attended the Stakeholders' workshop held earlier in September.

Output: ICH degree programme and course outlines approved by the School Curriculum Development Committee.

Activity 10: Produce a validated ICH degree programme and course outlines

The School validated degree programme together with the course outlines were presented to senate for approval.

Output: A consolidated document containing course outlines for the ICH degree programme in the format prescribed by the University of Zambia Senate was produced.

Activity 11: Senate approval of syllabus and course outlines

The Dean of the School of Humanities and Social Sciences presented ICH degree programme together with the course outlines to the Senate Curriculum and Evaluation Committee for the Schools of Education, Humanities and Law at its meeting held on 17th January 2019, and it was approved on the same day. The full Senate ratified the ICH programme at its meeting held on the 4th of April 2019.

Output: Senate approved and ratification of ICH degree programme and course outlines and therefore making it ready for implementation (Annex 3).

Activity 12: Produce and publish an ICH degree programme training manual

From the approved and course outlines the UNZA project team will produce and publish 500 copies of the ICH degree programme manual to be used by lecturers and students.

Output: A 79 paged ICH degree programme manual has been produced and is now with the publishers as per the quotation in Annex 4.

Completion of this activity was delayed mainly due to coordination challenges resulting from the absence of a Programme Coordinator and the over bearing need to meet University Committee meeting schedules. Without the deliberate effort to address the requirements by University Committees, the ICH degree programme would not have been implemented in the 2018-2019 academic year.

Activity 13: Send two ICH lecturers for PhD studies

In order to prepare for the introduction of the postgraduate degree programme in the field of ICH, this project included PhD scholarship for two ICH lecturers for the initial 2 years of study.

Output: One male candidate was enrolled for a PhD programme with the University of Zambia in 2018 and is currently being supported by the project.

The second candidate (also male) who replaces the lady that passed away in 2019 has this year (2020) been enrolled into the programme within the University of Zambia.

Activity 14: Enrol students for the ICH degree programme

In collaboration with the Department of Arts and Culture and the ZNC – UNESCO under the guidance of the National ICH Committee, 20 suitable candidates to be enrolled in and support for the ICH degree programme were selected. However, four of the 20 withdrew from the programme citing personal reasons.

Output: Sixteen (12 male and 4 female) students all enrolled for the programme before the end of the Late Registration period on 11th March 2019. They are all currently bonafide students pursuing the Bachelor of Arts in Intangible Cultural Heritage (BAICH) degree programme in the School of Humanities and Social Sciences. They are all now in their second year of study.

Activity 15: Pay tuition and related fees for selected students

Tuition and all related University of Zambia fees for the 2019 academic year for all the 16 students have been paid. The student fees and upkeep allowances for the 2020 academic year will be paid as soon as the second instalment of the project funding is released by UNESCO.

Activity 16: Teach, research, examine and disseminate

A core team of 6 out of 7 academic members of the project team are involved in teaching courses in the programme: These are as follows:

- Professor Bizeck J. Phiri
- Dr Cheela Chilala
- Dr Alfred Tembo
- Mr Moffat Moyo
- Ms Mailes Mbewe (deceased)
- Ms Gertrude Ngenda
- Mr Munukayumbwa Munyima

Intangible Cultural Heritage being a multidiscipline field, a number of other lecturers from different departments and schools also participated in lecturing courses that fall within their specialisation.

Activity 17: Monitoring and Evaluation

The University of Zambia management systems, through INESOR, presented/submitted three progress reports to ZNC-UNESCO directly or through the National ICH Committee on the following dates:

- 16th January 2019
- 14th March 2019
- 27th December 2019

Copies of all these reports are included in Annex 5a - 5c. In addition, the first narrative report to UNESCO Paris was sent on 23rd July 2019. The current report will also be shared with the ZNC-UNESCO.

Activity 18: Progress and final reporting on the project.

Community involvement

Provide a description of the mechanisms used for fully involving the community(ies) concerned. Describe not only the participation of the communities as beneficiaries of the project, but also their active participation in the planning and implementation of all activities.

Not fewer than 300 or more than 500 words

The Intangible Cultural heritage degree programme is a national project that has many stakeholders from both the private and public sectors. However, the key stakeholders that have partnered with the Institute of Economic and Social research in driving the process are the Department of Culture in the Ministry of Tourism and Arts, the Department of Historical and Archaeological Studies in the School of Humanities and Social Sciences within the

University of Zambia and the Zambia National Commission for UNESCO. All the key stakeholders are members of the National Intangible Cultural Heritage Committee that has been providing guidance on the implementation of the project. Since inception of the project the team has presented 3 progress reports (on 16th January 2019, 14th March 2019 and 27th December 2019) to the NICH Committee during which process guidance has been provided where needed (Annexes 5a - 5c). The first narrative report to UNESCO, Paris, that was sent on 23rd July 2019 was also shared with the Zambia National Commission for UNESCO and the rest of the stakeholders through the National ICH Committee.

In selecting, candidates to study for the Bachelor of Arts in ICH, different stakehold institutions were involved. These included National Museums Board, National Heritage Conservation Commission, Patents and Companies Registration Authority, the National Broadcasting Corporation, selected cultural associations and the Department of Arts and Culture.

During the training workshop for academics, the Programme Specialist for Culture at the ZNC-UNESCO was one of those who assisted in facilitation.

It is however, regrettable that during the first workshop, the project publicity was misrepresented as local media reported that the University of Zambia was introducing a degree in witchcraft (Annex 6a). Our Minister of High Education however issued a Ministerial Statement to Parliament to correct the misinformation and allay the fears as reported by in the media (see Annex 6b).

The first draft of the course contents for the programme were developed by lecturers and researchers from different units of the University of Zambia. Those involved were Department of Literature and Languages, Department of Historical and Archaeological Studies and the Institute of Economic and Social Research. The school of Law also provided some valuable guidance.

During the three days workshop, a wider spectrum of stakeholders participated the development of the course materials for the degree programme and also contributed in deciding the year (stage) each course should be offered. Four-five participants coming from 14 stakeholder institutions and groupings participated in this workshop.

A number of elective courses in this programme will require a multidiscipline team of lecturers even from outside the University to teach specialised topics. Among these will be those from the Food and Nutrition Commission and the Zambia Environmental Management Authority.

Sustainability and exit/transition strategy

Describe how the benefits of the project will continue after the project has been completed. Where appropriate, describe the steps undertaken to ensure the following:

- *Sustainability of activities, outputs and results, including with reference to how capacity has been built under the project. Also describe any planned follow-up measures to ensure sustainability.*
- *Additional funding secured as a result of this project, if any. Indicate by whom, how much and for what purpose the contributions are granted.*

Describe how the ownership (of activities, outputs, results) by stakeholders and the community(ies) in particular has been promoted.

Describe, if relevant, how tools, processes, outputs, etc. have been adopted, adapted, replicated and/or extended for future use (e.g. in other regions, communities, elements, or fields of intangible cultural heritage).

Not fewer than 100 or more than 500 words

The Bachelor of Arts in Intangible Cultural Heritage is a programme that has been introduced in the University Zambia degree curricula. As a degree based on ICH, a new and dynamic field of study, career prospects (both in the formal and informal sectors) in this

area are going to continue attracting enrolments into the programme.

Further, as one of the first of its kind to be offered at undergraduate level in Africa, prospects of the programme to attract enrolments from outside Zambia are high and this will ensure its sustainability.

It is however, unfortunate that the programme has not received any first year students for the current academic year. This is because by the time the 2019/2020 University of Zambia programmes were advertised the ICH programme had not yet been approved by the Senate. Implying that, only self-sponsored candidates could be enrolled but no such applications were considered. The ICH programme is however, now part of the UNZA programmes that were advertised for the 2020/2021 academic year.

In terms of sponsorship of students pursuing this programme, the request for International Assistant was done with the understanding that students that will enrol after the end of the UNESCO project, will be supported by the Government of the Republic of Zambia through a competitive bursary system.

The ICH degree programme is going to produce graduates that are going to raise the level of engagement in the field of cultural heritage and thereby raising the profile of cultural heritage professionals in Zambia and other participating African countries.

Research that will be carried out by ICH scholar will also contribute positively to the sustainable development of the country from the cultural, economic and environmental fronts. This will guarantee a future for the programme

This project will also contribute to the development of career opportunity in the informal sector through the cultural and creative Industries.

Most importantly, students that will perform exceptionally well from the first cohort stand a chance to be retained as lecturers and researchers in the University of Zambia and thereby guaranteeing continuity of the programme.

Lessons learnt

Describe what are the key lessons learnt regarding the following:

- *Attainment of expected results*
- *Ownership of key stakeholders and community involvement*
- *Delivery of project outputs*
- *Project management and implementation*
- *Sustainability of the project after the assistance*

Not fewer than 300 or more than 750 words

1) Attainment of expected results

a) To get University of Zambia Committees to consider the programme course outlines entirely depended on their meeting schedules and could therefore not be done at any other time. A similar situation is now being experienced through the delayed publishing of the BAICH programme manual by UNZAPRESS.

- Lesson learnt: Allow sufficient time between the time course outlines are prepared and the date on which the programme can be fully implementation

2) Ownership of key stakeholders and community involvement

a) While the project received negative publicity in the initial stages, key stakeholders that attended the workshop felt the programme was so important. The majority in fact wished that the programme had been introduced years back.

- Lesson learnt: To every new idea, there are always some misinterpretation that may result in some people resisting the change and this needs to be well managed in order to protect

the good intentions of the project and the reputation of the institutions involved.

3) Delivery of project outputs

a) Coordination of efforts of team members in different departments of the University of Zambia to produce and publish the ICH programme manual has proved to be difficult. This is more so with the absence of a programme coordinator whose contract only had a duration of 4 months out of the planned 12 months.

- Lesson learnt: Project specific conditions of service do not work when it comes to employing staff on fixed term contracts of more than 3 months. It is therefore important to consult the Registrar's office (who are responsible for human resources management) when planning to recruit staff on such conditions

4) Project management and implementation

a) The project budget that was prepared in 2015 was found to be inadequate for tuition and user fees when the funds were released in 2018. This was because the fees had been revised upwards and thereby creating a shortfall in this area.

- Lesson learnt: For International Requests for Assistance, it is better to adopt a futuristic approach to budgeting so as to cushion against the possibility of price changes by the time the funds are released and also over the duration of the project.

b) The untimely transfer of the INESOR Finance Officer who was given extra responsibility to manage the project funds slowed down the process of getting financial records up dated as the new officer had to take sometime to settle down. As a result this delayed the completion of the financial statement for this report.

- Lesson learnt: For consistence and timely execution of duties, it is recommendable to employ a full-time finance officer (on a fixed term contract) for the whole duration of an International Assistance greater than US\$100,000.

c) Stringent measures in purchasing resulted in slow a process that could not raise payments within the time specified on invoices. Consequently, in a number of incidences, by the time payment for requirements is ready, the price would have been adjusted upwards and hence requiring adjustments to be made.

- Lesson learnt: While the centralised procurement system is good for accountability, it can be costly in term of turn around period and money as local prices tend to be affected by fluctuations in foreign exchange rates. Recruitment of a project specific procurement assistant would help to resolve this problem.

d) The failure to take into consideration the UNZA conditions of employment and service on fixed term contract resulted in an insufficient employment period for the programme coordinator. As a result, this created a big work-load for the Principal Investigator who now has to handle administration, research and materials development activities for the programme and hence slowing down the pace of project implementation.

- Lesson learnt: To always consult the office responsible for human resources in matters relating to recruitment of project staff for a period more than 3 months.

5) Sustainability of the project after the assistance

To guarantee the taking over of responsibility to sponsor students undertaking this programme, after the assistance, it is being advertised for enrolment as part of those to be supported by a government bursary beginning from the 2020/2021 academic year#

Annexes

List the annexes and documentation included in the report:

- publications, evaluation reports and other outputs, when applicable
- progress reports prepared during the contract period
- list of major equipment provided under the project and status after termination of contract period
- other (please specify)

1. Recruitment of fixed term Project Coordinator

1a. External job advertisement

1b. Contract of employment

2. Statement by Minister of Tourism and Arts at official opening of ICH stakeholders' workshop.

3. Approved ICH course outlines

4. Quotation for publishing the ICH degree programme manual

5. Progress reports on ICH degree project

6. Media coverage of issues surrounding introduction of ICH degree programme at UNZA

6a Negative coverage on the introduction of ICH degree

- <https://www.lusakatimes.com/2018/06/12/unza-starts-offering-courses-in-witchcraft/>

- <https://mwebantu.news/unza-introduces-bachelors-degree-in-witchcraft/>

6b Statements correcting the misinformation about ICH degree programme

- Ministerial Statement on ICH degree programme-

<https://www.lusakatimes.com/2018/06/23/intangible-cultural-heritage-degree-programme-will-not-include-any-witchcraft-courses-luo/>

- Q FM- ICH degree will not include witchcraft-

<https://www.qfmzambia.com/2018/06/21/unza-heritage-degree-will-not-encompass-witchcraft-luo/>

- State ready to train Scribes in ICH- <https://www.pressreader.com/>

- <https://www.themastonline.com/2018/06/14/intangible-heritage-isnt-about-witchcraft-says-unza-lecturer/>

7. List of major equipment procured so far

- Filing cabinets (2)

- 3 in one HP Leser jet colour printer (1)

- 13" Dell Lap top (2)

- Digital camera (1)

- Digital recorders (4)
- Power point projector (1)
- Electronic power-point screen (1)

Name and signature of the person having completed the report

Name: Munukayumbwa Munyima

Title: Research Fellow and UNESCO-UNZA ICH Project Principal Investigator

Date: 21st April 2020

Signature:

