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

**GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATES PARTIES TO THE CONVENTION**

**Ninth session**

**UNESCO Headquarters, Room I**

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**Report on the Intangible Cultural Heritage Fund
for the period 1 January 2020 – 31 December 2021**

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| **Summary**In conformity with Article 10 of the Special Account for the Fund for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage’s Financial Regulations, the present document includes narrative and financial reports for the Intangible Cultural Heritage Fund for the period 1 January 2020 to 31 December 2021. |

**Background**

1. The Special Account for the Fund for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage (hereafter ‘the Fund’) is governed by its Financial Regulations, adopted by the Committee at its first extraordinary session and last amended by the General Assembly at its eighth session (Resolution [8.GA 7](https://ich.unesco.org/en/d%C3%A9cisions/8.GA/7?dec=decisions&ref_decision=8.GA)). In accordance with its Article 10, biennial narrative and financial reports shall be submitted to the General Assembly. The present document is such a report, covering the period from 1 January 2020 to 31 December 2021.
2. The reports should be read in conjunction with the overview of status and trends of the Fund contained in document [LHE/22/9.GA/10](https://ich.unesco.org/doc/src/LHE-22-9.GA-10-EN.docx) and the Report by the Secretariat on its activities during the same reporting period (document [LHE/22/9.GA/6](https://ich.unesco.org/doc/src/LHE-22-9.GA-6-EN.docx)). In addition, complementary information regarding specific aspects of the Fund can be found in documents examined by the sixteenth session of the Committee in 2021, notably the ‘Reports by States Parties on the use of International Assistance from the Intangible Cultural Heritage Fund’ (document [LHE/21/16.COM/7.d](https://ich.unesco.org/doc/src/LHE-21-16.COM-7.d-EN.docx)) and ‘Intangible Cultural Heritage Fund: voluntary supplementary contributions and other issues’ (document [LHE/21/16.COM/12](https://ich.unesco.org/doc/src/LHE-21-16.COM-12-EN.docx)).
3. The present document contains:
	* an overview of the income of the Fund ([Part A](#PartA));
	* a report on the use of the financial resources of the Fund ([Part B](#PartB));
	* [Annex I](#AnnexI) – the financial report of the Fund for the reporting period (Statement I) and the associated schedule of appropriations and expenditure for the same period (Schedule 1.1);
	* [Annex II](#AnnexII) – the list of voluntary supplementary contributions paid between 1 January 2020 to 31 December 2021 for specific purposes, as stipulated in Article 25.5 of the Convention, following a decision of the Committee;
	* [Annex III](#AnnexIII) – the total expenditure incurred for each specific activity/project approved by the Committee, from its beginning until 31 December 2021;
	* [Annex IV](#AnnexIV) – the forecasts, based on the Secretariat’s estimation, for the future use of the funds allocated to ongoing specific activities/projects approved by the Committee;
	* [Annex V](#AnnexV) – a specific report on the implementation of the ‘other functions of the Committee’ (budget line 3) for the period 1 January 2020 to 31 December 2021.
4. **Income of the Fund (Statement I in Annex I and Annex II)**[[1]](#footnote-2)
5. The sources of income are governed by Article 25.3 of the Convention and Article 5 of the above-mentioned Financial Regulations. During the 2020–2021 biennium, the total income increased by 5% compared to the preceding biennium (from US$5.1 million to US$5.4 million). This positive development is mainly due to the 76% increase of voluntary supplementary contributions, representing a total amount of US$916,502 received (against US$519,393 in the 2018–2019 biennium).
6. During the reporting period, the income of the Fund consisted of:

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| 1. Compulsory and voluntary assessed contributions from States Parties[[2]](#footnote-3)
 |
| Compulsory contributions from 175 States Parties to the Convention, as described in Article 26.1 of the Convention | US$3,800,602 |
| Voluntary contributions received from three of the five States Parties, which, at the time of their ratification, had recourse to Article 26.2 of the Convention  | US$448,452 |
| 1. Voluntary supplementary contributions
 |  |
| *Contributions made for specific purposes relating to specific projects approved by the Committee, in accordance with Article 25.5 of the Convention:* |  |
| From Azerbaijan for the implementation of the programme ‘Support of the development and implementation of capacity building activities for safeguarding intangible cultural heritage in conflict-related situations, including situations of forced displacement’ (Decision [12.COM 6](https://ich.unesco.org/en/Decisions/12.COM/6)) | US$100,000 |
| From France for the implementation of the programme ‘Capacity-building for safeguarding intangible cultural heritage and contributing to sustainable development’ (Decision [12.COM 6](https://ich.unesco.org/en/Decisions/12.COM/6)) | US$271,445 |
| From Kuwait for the implementation of the programme ‘Strengthening capacities at the national and local levels for the safeguarding of intangible cultural heritage in Dominica’ (Decision [12.COM 6](https://ich.unesco.org/en/Decisions/12.COM/6)) | US$65,000 |
| From the Netherlands for the implementation of the programme ‘Capacity- building for safeguarding intangible cultural heritage in Kenya’ (Decision [12.COM 6](https://ich.unesco.org/en/Decisions/12.COM/6)) | US$84,460 |
| From Switzerland for the implementation of the programme ‘Strengthening capacities for safeguarding intangible cultural heritage in disasters’ (Decision [12.COM 6](https://ich.unesco.org/en/Decisions/12.COM/6)) | US$100,000 |
| From ICHCAP (International Information and Networking Centre for Intangible Cultural Heritage in the Asia-Pacific Region) for the implementation of the programme ‘Living Heritage and the Sustainable Development Goals: Safeguarding intangible cultural heritage through formal and non-formal education in the Asia and the Pacific Region and in Africa’ (Decision [12.COM 6](https://ich.unesco.org/en/Decisions/12.COM/6)) | US$180,000 |
| From ICHCAP (International Information and Networking Centre for Intangible Cultural Heritage in the Asia-Pacific Region) for the implementation of the programme ‘Practical handbook on periodic reporting with a self-learning tool on the Overall results framework for the implementation of the Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage’ (Decision [12.COM 6](https://ich.unesco.org/en/Decisions/12.COM/6)) | US$50,000 |
| *Sub-fund intended exclusively to strengthen the human capacities of the Secretariat (*[*Resolution 3.GA 9*](http://www.unesco.org/culture/ich/doc/src/ITH-10-3.GA-CONF.201-Resolution%20Rev.-EN.doc)*)* |  |
| Lithuania, Monaco, Palestine, Slovakia and Fondazione Museo del Violonio Antonio Stradivari*Other* | US$65,598US$589 |
| 1. Interest credited to the Fund
 | US$187,330 |
|  |  |
| **TOTAL** | **US$5,353,476** |

1. **Use of the financial resources of the Fund** **(Schedule of appropriations and expenditure, Statement I and Schedule 1.1 in Annex I, pages 8–9)**
2. During the reporting period, the resources of the Fund related to the compulsory and voluntary assessed contributions from States Parties were utilized according to the Plan for the use of the resources of the Fund approved by the eighth session of the General Assembly in September 2020 (Resolution [8.GA 7](https://ich.unesco.org/en/d%C3%A9cisions/8.GA/7?dec=decisions&ref_decision=8.GA)). Through this resolution, the General Assembly approved a budget of US$7,840,379 for the period 1 January 2020 to 31 December 2021. This corresponds to the balance of the Fund (excluding the sub-fund dedicated to specific activities approved by the Committee and the sub-fund for Enhancing the human capacities of the Secretariat) on 31 December 2019 (US$8,840,379) less the Reserve Fund accumulated up to that date (US$1,000,000).
3. The Financial Report (Schedule 1.1) shows a total expenditure of US$3,614,061 as of 31 December 2021, which is 46.1% of the approved budget (compared to 62.9% during the 2018–2019 biennium).[[3]](#footnote-4) Explanations for each budget line of the schedule of appropriations and expenditure are provided below.

**International Assistance**

1. In line with the priorities set by the Guidelines for the use of the resources of the Fund in paragraphs 66 and 67 of the Operational Directives, the eighth session of the General Assembly decided that the majority of the resources (budget line 1, 51.96% of approved Plan excluding budget line 1.1) would continue to be allocated to the provision of International Assistance to States Parties in order to supplement their national efforts to safeguard intangible cultural heritage.
2. As at 31 December 2021, **budget line 1** presents an expenditure rate of 36.3 % (compared to 61.3% of expenditure rate in the previous biennium).[[4]](#footnote-5) Expenditures amount to US$1.48 million corresponding to fifteen International Assistance projects[[5]](#footnote-6) contracted during the reporting period, including ten in the Africa region (52% of the total expenditure related to International Assistance) and two in Small Island Developing States (13% of the total expenditure related to International Assistance). For five beneficiary States Parties (three in Africa and two Small Island Developing States), this constituted the first project supported by the Fund under the International Assistance mechanisms, thereby demonstrating the continued expansion of their geographical outreach.



1. While the scope of projects varies and projects often cover a wide range of activities – for instance, the large majority of projects foresee capacity-building components – the main purposes of International Assistance projects initiated during the reporting period can be broken down according to the following categories:



1. In addition to the fifteen projects initiated during the past biennium, contracts for ten approved International Assistance had not been established as at 31 December 2021 and are therefore not reflected in Schedule 1.1. This situation is due to several distinct factors: a) the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic affected the operations in beneficiary States Parties, leading to delays in the start of the project[[6]](#footnote-7) ; b) administrative and technical delays or difficulties[[7]](#footnote-8) or c) the approval of the request took place at the end of the biennium[[8]](#footnote-9), making it technically not possible to establish a contract before the financial report is issued. In four of these ten cases, contracts were established in the first semester of 2022. Due to various administrative and technical constraints, the remaining six projects are foreseen to start in the second half of 2022.
2. The **budget line 1.1** (10.79% of approved Plan) was used to cover the biennial costs of three extra-budgetary fixed-term posts (one P3, one P2 and one G5) that were created by the General Assembly at its seventh session in 2018 to fully activate the International Assistance mechanisms and effectively monitor and evaluate their implementation (Resolution [7.GA 8](https://ich.unesco.org/en/Decisions/7.GA/8)). The ‘Safeguarding Implementation and Monitoring (SIM) Team’ was established and has been operational since February 2020.
3. Concerning the **budget line 2** (2% of approved Plan), the expenditures reflected include the provision of technical assistance to four States Parties[[9]](#footnote-10) for the development and revision of their International Assistance requests, in accordance with Decision [8.COM 7.c](https://ich.unesco.org/en/Decisions/8.COM/7.c). The expenditure rate of this budget line remained low at 10.8%, as no preparatory assistance request was submitted during the past biennium. During the reporting period, one request was finalized through this support mechanism and approved by the Bureau in 2021 (Decision [16.COM 2.BUR 3.1](https://ich.unesco.org/doc/src/LHE-21-16.COM_2.BUR-Decisions-EN.docx)). Two more requests that have benefitted from this mechanism will be examined by the Bureau in 2022. In the fourth and last case, technical assistance concluded, in consultation with the State Party, that the proposed project does not fall within the scope of the International Assistance mechanisms.

**‘Other functions of the Committee’**

1. The resources allocated by the General Assembly to the ‘other functions of the Committee’ (**budget line 3**: 20% of approved Plan) continued to provide unique and irreplaceable support for a number of upstream and cross-cutting actions that have an overall and long-term impact for the implementation of the Convention. For the 2020–2021 biennium, 70.9% of the funds approved were spent and obligated as of 31 December 2021 (compared to 91.7% for the 2018–2019 biennium). While the expenditure rate is lower compared to the previous years due to the context of the pandemic, the Secretariat was able to continue to implement a number of planned activities as detailed in Annex V of the present document.
2. During the last biennium, this budget line was in particular used to support addressing the **core issues of the implementation of the Convention**, as requested by the Committee. In particular, it contributed to the **sound governance of the 2003 Convention** through an accurate and efficient follow-up of all statutory mechanisms of the Convention, transparent access to a wide range of information and better synergies and interactions with various stakeholders, including fostering the increased involvement of non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and supporting the online work of the governing bodies and Evaluation Body (Expected Result 1). The funds provided essential support to the **global capacity-building programme** to support States and communities in their implementation of the Convention at the national level through more diverse institutional partnerships, but also through training that is more varied in content and format and that responds to current challenges (Expected Result 2). Furthermore, in the context of **the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda**, funds were dedicated to the integration of intangible cultural heritage into development plans, programmes and policies, to better integrate living heritage into UNESCO's broader programmes and to strengthen its contribution to the achievement of the sustainable development goals (SDGs), in particular those relating to education, gender, climate change, indigenous peoples and youth (Expected Result 3). Finally, this budget line supported initiatives enhancing **the visibility of the Convention** including through the development of interactive tools and interfaces made available on the Convention’s website and communication actions (Expected Result 4).
3. Following the Division of Internal Oversight Service’s recommendation in its audit of the working methods of the culture conventions ([IOS/AUD/2013/06](http://www.unesco.org/culture/ich/doc/src/IOS-AUD-2013-06-EN.pdf)), the Committee requested that the Secretariat apply the cost recovery policy consistently when using the resources of the Fund (Decision [8.COM 11](https://ich.unesco.org/en/Decisions/8.COM/11)). Consequently, and as provided in Article 5.2 of the Financial Regulations of the Fund, budget lines 1 to 3 were charged with direct expenses related to their implementation.

**Advisory services to the Committee**

1. The 2020–2021 biennium was marked by the COVID-19 pandemic which prevented most statutory meetings from being held *in* *presentia*. This was the case forthe fifteenth and sixteenth sessions of the Committee, which took place as fully online meetings from 14 to 19 December 2020 and from 13 to 18 December 2021, respectively. For similar reasons, the 2020 and 2021 Evaluation Body adjusted their working methods, with the 2020 Body meeting mostly online (with the exception of its first meeting at UNESCO Headquarters on 27 and 28 February 2020) while the 2021 Evaluation Body carried out its work entirely through virtual means, including its three online meetings in 2021. **Budget lines 4, 5 and 6** are almost exclusively destined to cover the travel costs of experts and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) for *in presentia* Committee sessions and Evaluation Body meetings. The organisation of these online meetings therefore explains the exceptionally low implementation rate of these three budget lines. For these three lines, expenses incurred also include travel cancellation costs for experts and NGOs who were to attend the sixteenth session of the Committee in 2021, which was initially planned *in presentia* at UNESCO Headquarters, but was ultimately moved to an online modality.
2. **Budget line 4** (2.63% of approved Plan), which is used to finance the participation of experts representing developing States Members of the Committee, its Bureau and subsidiary bodies in its sessions, reached 6.6%.
3. The expenditure rate of **budget line 5** (3.31% of approved Plan), dedicated to facilitating the participation of experts from developing States Parties non-members of the Committee in Committee sessions and those serving in the Evaluation Body to meetings of the Body, amounts to 1.2%. Disbursements covered the participation costs of one expert in the only *in presentia* meeting of the 2020 Evaluation Body.
4. **Budget line 6** (3.31% of approved Plan) aims to facilitate the participation of NGOs in Committee sessions and in meetings of the Evaluation Body. The expenditure rate of 12.6% reflects the participation costs of the six accredited NGOs serving on the Evaluation Body in 2020. In addition, this budget line covered the travel costs to UNESCO Headquarters of the Chairperson of the sixteenth session of the Committee.
5. **Budget line 7** (6% of approved Plan) shows an expenditure rate of 43.3%, corresponding to the fees of the eligible members of the Evaluation Body (nine in 2020 and eight in 2021) and the fees paid to the Rapporteurs of the Body for the additional tasks they performed. This rate remains relatively low – in line with previous biennia – due to the need to establish the contract of the members of the Evaluation Body at the beginning of the evaluation cycle, when only one-fourth of the total budget is available.

**ANNEX I**

Statement I



Schedule 1.1



**ANNEX II**



**ANNEX III**





**ANNEX IV**



**ANNEX V**

**Implementation report of the spending plan for the ‘other functions of the Committee’**

**(1 January 2020 to 31 December 2021)**

For the period 1 January 2020 to 31 December 2021, the spending plan for the ‘other functions of the Committee’ was approved by the General Assembly (Resolution [8.GA 7](https://ich.unesco.org/en/Decisions/8.GA/7)) in line with the new approval procedure put in place by the fourteenth session of the Committee in 2019 (Decision [14.COM 7](https://ich.unesco.org/en/Decisions/14.COM/7)). The tables below provide information on (a) the implementation of activities for the period from 1 January 2020 to 31 December 2021 as approved in the spending plan adopted in September 2020 along with (b) a table under each expected result providing an analysis of the main challenges encountered and the corrective measures adopted.

**Assessment by Expected Result[[10]](#footnote-11)**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Budget approved for 2020/2021** | **Expenditures at 31/12/2021** | **Exp. Rate %at 31/12/2021** |
| 1,568,076.00 | 1,112,240.02 | 70.9% |

‘**Other functions of the Committee’ for the period** **1 January 2020 to 31 December 2021:**

**Expected Result 1: Sound governance of the 2003 Convention facilitated by enhanced monitoring and knowledge management services**

1. **Implementation report for the period 1 January 2020 to 31 December 2021**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Allocation** | **Expenditures** | **Exp. Rate %at 31/12/2021** |
| 423,380.00 | 238,756.47 | 56.4% |

| **Assessment of results:01/01/2020 to 31/12/2021** | **Assessment of implementation** |
| --- | --- |
| **Processes and response time optimized thanks to monitoring interfaces and online workflows*** Evaluation Body’s online interface enhanced to facilitate its work through online means, including the possibility to consult each other’s evaluation texts and exchange in between its meetings.
* Online tool developed for enhancing the work of the Committee and General Assembly (online or physical side events, publications, etc.).
 | Accomplished |
| **Importance of safeguarding living heritage for sustainable development demonstrated*** Data indexing and visualizations on the contribution of intangible cultural heritage to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) operational and made available in two languages (English and French) on the Convention’s website.
 | Accomplished |
| * Preparatory work carried out for thematic initiatives on (i) the economic aspects of the safeguarding of intangible cultural heritage, (ii) climate change and intangible cultural heritage and (iii) intangible cultural heritage in urban contexts.
 | Partially accomplished under a different funding source |
| **Interaction with key stakeholders strengthened for improved synergies*** Mapping of the domains of competencies of accredited non-governmental organizations (NGOs) carried out in cooperation with the ICH NGO Forum, based on accreditation requests and reports submitted by NGOs, as well as interviews and an online survey.
 | Accomplished |
| * Ongoing development of a strategy for enhancing the International Assistance mechanisms, including through the publication of a communication toolkit in December 2021.
 | Accomplished under a different funding source |
| **Basic Texts of the Convention revised and published*** 2020 edition of the Basic Texts of the Convention designed, edited and published in the six working languages of the General Assembly. This version integrates the amendments to the Operational Directives adopted by the eighth session of the General Assembly.
 | Accomplished |

1. **Challenges and risks in implementation and remedial actions (2020/2021)**

| **Key challenges** | **Remedial actions** |
| --- | --- |
| The operations of the Secretariat for the enhancement of monitoring and knowledge management services were significantly impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic, with a simultaneous urgent need for improved online tools to be made available for the functioning of the Convention’s statutory mechanisms given difficulties for stakeholders to make use of such tools when lockdown measures were in place. | Priority was given during the biennium to the development and enhancement of online tools and interfaces for the governing bodies of the Convention and the Evaluation Body, so as to ensure that the statutory life of the Convention would be uninterrupted.  |

**Expected Result 2: Implementation of the Convention in Member States encouraged through a strengthened capacity-building programme**

1. **Implementation report for the period 1 January 2020 to 31 December 2021:**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Allocation** | **Expenditures** | **Exp. Rate %at 31/12/2021** |
| 517,465.00 | 468,341.00 | 90.5% |

| **Assessment of results:01/01/2020 to 31/12/2021** | **Assessment of implementation** |
| --- | --- |
| **Facilitators’ network strengthened*** Network coordination and thematic work supported through three sessions of the interregional working group of the facilitators’ network.
* The global network of facilitators was strengthened with fifty-five new members (54 % women) from Asia and the Pacific, Africa, Europe and the Arab States.
* Forty-eight resource persons from all regions trained in safeguarding intangible cultural heritage in formal and non-formal education and a learning network established through the development of a dedicated online training for trainers course, delivered in two editions in collaboration with the Education Sector.
* Webinar series for the global facilitators’ network established to strengthen methodological and thematic knowledge and exchange with an initial focus on online facilitation of training for safeguarding intangible cultural heritage.
 | Accomplished |
| **Content and format of the capacity-building programme further developed to respond to major implementation challenges*** Modules of the comprehensive training course on periodic reporting and policy development (four modules) were translated in four languages (English, French, Arabic and Spanish).
* The training course was adapted for an online format and contextualized for the roll-out of the reformed periodic reporting mechanism in Latin America and the Caribbean (2020) and for Europe (2021). These training courses involved a series of online events, combining webinars, videos, resource materials and online forum discussions. In Latin America and the Caribbean, 100 participants were trained, including 47 country focal points and team members from 32 States Parties, senior facilitators and UNESCO culture officers from the region. In Europe, 92 people participated in the course, including 71 country focal points and team members from 44 States Parties, facilitators and UNESCO officers from Field Offices. For the Arab States region, in view of the submission deadline of 15 December 2022, the Secretariat organized the first phase of the training in October 2021, bringing together twenty-one facilitators and UNESCO culture officers from the region.
* Reorientation of the global capacity-building programme initiated to include multi-modal delivery approaches (fully online, hybrid, in-person/blended) by developing a strategy, conducting pilot activities for its implementation, training facilitators on converting materials and commencing the development of the Learning Management System (to be continued in the 2022-2023 biennium).
* New capacity-building approach on living heritage and disaster risk reduction developed and piloted in countries allowing to reach out to new audiences working in disaster risk management.
* Facilitators’ network webpage and materials browser maintained.
 | Accomplished |
| **Networking and partnerships with tertiary educational institutions strengthened*** The number of universities engaged in networking reached more than 140, now involving all regions, following the positive response of 34 universities to a survey conducted in the Arab States on integrating intangible cultural heritage into tertiary education courses.
* The first UNESCO Massive Open Online Course (MOOC) on Living heritage and sustainable development produced in partnership with ICHCAP and the SDG Academy and launched during the sixteenth session of the Committee. The content for this comprehensive six-week self-paced course was developed with twelve instructors and a lead faculty, the UNESCO University Chair in Research on Intangible Cultural Heritage and Cultural Diversity at the Autonomous University of Mexico. The production of the French language version was initiated.
* Data management and public interface in the field of higher education and research actors was improved to strengthen partnerships.
 | Accomplished |

1. **Challenges and risks in implementation and remedial actions (2020/2021)**

| **Key challenges** | **Remedial actions** |
| --- | --- |
| Due to the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic and related restrictions, the Secretariat was faced with the challenge that it was no longer possible to implement the planned capacity-building activities for the roll-out of the reformed periodic reporting mechanism in the planned in-person format in Latin America and the Caribbean in 2020 and Europe in 2021. | To overcome this challenge and ensure timely training on periodic reporting for country focal points in Latin America and the Caribbean and Europe, the Secretariat redesigned the in-person workshop into a six-week online course that brought together all country focal points from Latin America and the Caribbean in 2020 and from Europe in 2021. These training also involved senior facilitators from the UNESCO network and UNESCO culture officers from the respective regions. Developed in record time for Latin America and the Caribbean with senior experts from the network, the online course ran very successfully as reflected in the unprecedented high rate of over 85.6% of periodic reports submitted by the countries in Latin America and the Caribbean. The second edition for Europe was able to build on the lessons learnt from the first edition and had a submission rate of over 92%. |
| Developing and producing self-paced online courses and initiating a reorientation of the capacity-building programme to a multi-modal delivery approach (with fully online, hybrid and in-person/blended formats) has been challenging, because it requires specific skill sets and competencies, which were new for the Secretariat. | To address this challenge the Living Heritage Entity has undertaken two actions: first, it developed a strategic partnership with the SDG Academy, which is specialized in creating and curating free massive open online courses (MOOC) and educational materials on sustainable development. Secondly, the Secretariat hired a senior instructional designer to provide guidance and training for developing and implementing the strategic reorientation of the capacity-building programme from an in-person to a multi-modal delivery format, building on the lessons learnt from online facilitation of capacity-building activities during the pandemic. As a part of the reorientation process, to support multi-modal delivery approaches, the Secretariat also partnered with a Moodle provider, to develop the Convention’s Learning Management System. With this additional expertise the capacities of facilitators and UNESCO staff are being strengthened in this promising field. |
| Expanding the number of universities engaged in networking around the topic of integrating intangible cultural heritage into their programmes presented a challenge because the survey designed for this purpose was not always understood by the universities concerned. For example, some universities with programmes in areas that fall into the broad field of intangible cultural heritage were not aware that they would qualify as such. | The Secretariat combined the online survey approach with a person-to-person approach, where a consultant conducted phone interviews to explain the objectives of the survey in more detail and obtain the required information. Moreover, the Secretariat organized the work in such a way that the different Field Offices in Africa could support data collection for the countries under their responsibility, contacting them, starting with Southern Africa. |

**Expected Result 3: Integration of intangible cultural heritage into development plans, policies and programmes supported**

1. **Implementation report for the period 1 January 2020 to 31 December 2021**

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| --- | --- | --- |
| **Allocation** | **Expenditures** | **Exp. Rate %at 31/12/2021** |
| 203,850.00 | 132,817.78 | 65.2% |

| **Assessment of results:01/01/2020 to 31/12/2021** | **Assessment of implementation** |
| --- | --- |
| **Global clearing house on living heritage and education functioning and partnerships strengthened*** Webpage and resources for the clearing house for knowledge sharing, cooperation and innovation in the field of intangible cultural heritage and education made available in two languages (English and French).
* Online launch of the clearing house with one dissemination event organized in the context of the World Conference on Education for Sustainable Development in May 2021.
* Experiences of indigenous peoples with safeguarding their living heritage in formal and non-formal education included in the examples of the clearing house. Ten additional examples and resources from different regions identified and packaged for inclusion in the Clearinghouse.
* Methodology and materials for a training of trainers course on living heritage and education developed, tested and translated to be made available in three languages (English, French and Spanish). Conceived for an online format this course on Living Heritage and Education was delivered in June 2021 in English and French and in October 2021 in English and Spanish.
 | Accomplished |
| **Synergies between the 2003 Convention and work of the UN system in the framework of the 2030 Agenda for sustainable development strengthened*** Contribution prepared for the action plan for the International Decade on Indigenous Languages.
* Partnership with the Secretariat of the Convention for Biological Diversity strengthened through UNESCO inputs in post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework.
 | Accomplished |

1. **Challenges and risks in implementation and remedial actions (2020/2021)**

| **Key challenges** | **Remedial actions** |
| --- | --- |
| Due to the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic and related restrictions, the Secretariat had to rethink the design of the training of trainers on living heritage and education to ensure relevant and engaged learning for an online modality.  | To overcome this challenge, the Secretariat designed the training of trainers’ course for a fully instructor paced modality and was able to deliver it in two editions adapted to the different time zones. The design of the course was supported by an instructional designer in order to develop interactive and innovative tools to ensure a participatory and engaged training process. |
| Finding resource persons combining dual competencies in both living heritage and education has been a challenge as this is an innovative and relatively new area of work. | The Secretariat undertook a concentrated effort in close collaboration with UNESCO’s Education Sector to identify and train resource persons with appropriate profiles for working on intangible cultural heritage and education. A first group of twenty-seven resource persons has been identified and was trained in June 2021 through an online training course specifically designed for this purpose. A second course took place in October 2021.  |

**Expected Result 4: Objectives of the Convention promoted through awareness-raising and outreach**

1. **Implementation report for the period 1 January 2020 to 31 December 2021**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Allocation** | **Expenditures** | **Exp. Rate %at 31/12/2021** |
| 423,381.00 | 272,324.77 | 64.3% |

| **Assessment of results:01/01/2020 to 31/12/2021** | **Assessment of implementation** |
| --- | --- |
| **Communication and outreach tools developed and implemented to promote the objectives of the Convention*** Online platform and survey on ‘Living heritage experiences in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic’ launched in April – May 2020, with more than 200 submissions from practitioners and communities accessible.
* After preliminary articles published in the UNESCO Culture & COVID-19 tracker and the World Heritage Review, as well as a ResiliArt online dialogue on the impact of the pandemic on living heritage in the margins of the eighth session of the General Assembly, a final report titled ‘Living Heritage in the face of COVID-19’ was published in May 2021 in two languages (English and French), with key recommendations.
* Thematic brochure on living heritage and emergencies published in three languages (English, French, Spanish).
* One thematic exhibition – a reproduction of a sound exhibition of Indigenous Languages – installed at UNESCO Headquarters and visible during the celebrations of the 75th Anniversary of UNESCO.
* Animated visualization on intangible cultural heritage and SDGs developed.
 | Accomplished  |
| * Ongoing revamp of the website (design and organization of the content reviewed to align it with the new UNESCO graphic charter) to be released in the second semester of 2022.
* Knowledge management system optimised to better face waves of online connections during important statutory events and deadlines.
 | Partially accomplished |

1. **Challenges and risks in implementation and remedial actions (2020/2021)**

| **Key challenges** | **Remedial actions** |
| --- | --- |
| Restrictions related to the COVID-19 pandemic prevented the organization of most physical events during the reporting period. Some of the activities scheduled proved not to be pertinent (exhibitions, side events) in the context and could not be converted to an online format. Side-events during the sixteenth session of the Committee had to take place online. | These activities will be rescheduled in the future when the conditions allow for the biggest possible impact and a significant audience. Side-events in presential are foreseen for the ninth session of the General Assembly. |
| The implementation of awareness and outreach activities suffered from too limited human resources. The IOS Evaluation further highlights the lack of human resources. | Future programming activities should better factor in the human resources dimension to ensure an efficient implementation. |

1. . Figures have been rounded as compared to Annexes I and II, pages 8-10. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
2. . In Financial Statement I (Annex I), the assessed compulsory contributions for the period 2020-2021 are shown as income, whether they have been received or not. Detailed account of assessed contributions received from each State Party is available in the [Statement of assessed contributions for the period 1 January 2020 to 31 December 2021](https://ich.unesco.org/doc/src/55755.pdf). [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
3. . See document [LHE/22/9.GA/10](https://ich.unesco.org/doc/src/LHE-22-9.GA-10-EN.docx) for further information regarding the expenditure rate during the reporting period. [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
4. . See paragraph 9 in document [LHE/22/9.GA/10](https://ich.unesco.org/doc/src/LHE-22-9.GA-10-EN.docx) regarding the decrease in the number of International Assistance requests received. [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
5. . Expenditures correspond to International Assistance projects initiated in Albania (Decisions [13.COM 10.d](https://ich.unesco.org/en/Decisions/13.COM/10.d) and [14.COM 2.BUR 4](https://ich.unesco.org/doc/src/LHE-19-14.COM_2.BUR-Decisions-EN.docx)), Belarus (Decision [14.COM 10.a.5](https://ich.unesco.org/en/Decisions/14.COM/10.a.5)), Burkina Faso (Decision [14.COM 10.d](https://ich.unesco.org/en/Decisions/14.COM/10.d)), Burundi (Decision [15.COM 2.BUR 3.2](https://ich.unesco.org/doc/src/LHE-20-15.COM_2.BUR-Decisions-EN.doc)), Cook Islands (Decision [16.COM 2.BUR 3.1](https://ich.unesco.org/doc/src/LHE-21-16.COM_2.BUR-Decisions-EN.docx)), Egypt (Decision [15.COM 2.BUR 3.3](https://ich.unesco.org/doc/src/LHE-20-15.COM_2.BUR-Decisions-EN.doc)), Grenada (Decision [15.COM 3.BUR 3.1](https://ich.unesco.org/doc/src/LHE-20-15.COM_3.BUR-Decisions-EN.docx)), Mauritania (Decision [14.COM 2.BUR 5.4](https://ich.unesco.org/doc/src/LHE-19-14.COM_2.BUR-Decisions-EN.docx)), Mozambique (Decision [14.COM 2.BUR 5.5](https://ich.unesco.org/doc/src/LHE-19-14.COM_2.BUR-Decisions-EN.docx)), Namibia (Decision [14.COM 4.BUR 4.2](https://ich.unesco.org/doc/download.php?versionID=54859)), Senegal (Decision [13.COM 1.BUR 3.6](https://ich.unesco.org/doc/src/ITH-18-13.COM_1.BUR-Decisions-EN.docx)), Uganda (Decision [14.COM 4.BUR 4.3](https://ich.unesco.org/doc/download.php?versionID=54859)), Uruguay (Decision [15.COM 2.BUR 3.6](https://ich.unesco.org/doc/src/LHE-20-15.COM_2.BUR-Decisions-EN.doc)), Zambia (Decision [16.COM 2.BUR 3.3](https://ich.unesco.org/doc/src/LHE-21-16.COM_2.BUR-Decisions-EN.docx)) and Zimbabwe (Decision [15.COM 3.BUR 3.3](https://ich.unesco.org/doc/src/LHE-20-15.COM_3.BUR-Decisions-EN.docx)). [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
6. . This corresponds to International Assistance requests submitted by Antigua-and-Barbuda (Decision [15.COM 2.BUR 3.1](https://ich.unesco.org/doc/src/LHE-20-15.COM_2.BUR-Decisions-EN.doc)) and Namibia (Decision [15.COM 8.a.4](https://ich.unesco.org/en/Decisions/15.COM/8.a.4)). [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
7. . This corresponds to International Assistance requests submitted by Armenia (Decision [16.COM 3.BUR 3.1](https://ich.unesco.org/doc/src/LHE-21-16.COM_3.BUR-Decisions_EN.docx)), Democratic People’s Republic of Korea (Decision [14.COM 4.BUR 4.1](https://ich.unesco.org/doc/download.php?versionID=54859)), Mauritania (Decision [16.COM 3.BUR 3.3](https://ich.unesco.org/doc/src/LHE-21-16.COM_3.BUR-Decisions_EN.docx)), Pakistan (Decision [16.COM 2.BUR 3.2](https://ich.unesco.org/doc/src/LHE-21-16.COM_2.BUR-Decisions-EN.docx)) and South Sudan (Decision [15.COM 2.BUR 3.5](https://ich.unesco.org/doc/src/LHE-20-15.COM_2.BUR-Decisions-EN.doc)). [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
8. . This corresponds to International Assistance requests submitted by Djibouti (Decision [16.COM 8.a.5](https://ich.unesco.org/en/Decisions/16.COM/8.a.5)), Mongolia (Decision [16.COM 8.d](https://ich.unesco.org/en/Decisions/16.COM/8.d.)) and Timor-Leste (Decision [16.COM 8.a.6](https://ich.unesco.org/en/Decisions/16.COM/8.a.6)). [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
9. .Armenia, Cameroon, Chad and Cook Islands. [↑](#footnote-ref-10)
10. . All figures in the tables are extracted from the financial reports (as of 31 December 2021 for the 2020/2021 biennium) issued by UNESCO’s Bureau of Strategic Planning – Grants Management Section. All figures in the tables are expressed in US dollars. [↑](#footnote-ref-11)