

## Strengthening capacities of Portuguese-speaking countries in Africa for implementing the Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage

### Final Narrative Report

<b>Target Countries or Region</b>	Portuguese-speaking African countries <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Angola</li> <li>➤ Cabo Verde</li> <li>➤ Guinea Bissau</li> <li>➤ Mozambique</li> <li>➤ Sao Tome and Principe</li> </ul>
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<b>Responsible Sector</b>	UNESCO Culture Sector, Section of Intangible Cultural Heritage
<b>Name of person completing the report</b>	Ms Jana Weydt in consultation with Mr Júlio Sa Rego, Associate Project Officers, Intangible Cultural Heritage Section, under the supervision of Ms Susanne Schnuttgen

## I. Summary and Background

The project aimed to assist Portuguese speaking African countries (Angola, Mozambique, Sao Tome and Principe, Cabo Verde and Guinea Bissau), also known as PALOP countries (*Países de lingua oficial portuguesa*), in strengthening their capacities for safeguarding intangible cultural heritage (ICH) through the effective implementation of the 2003 Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage. It was designed in the framework of UNESCO's global capacity-building strategy, which was established in 2009 by the UNESCO Secretariat to support Member States in mastering the concepts, measures and mechanisms of the 2003 Convention and to strengthen their professional and institutional environments conducive to ICH-safeguarding.<sup>1</sup> The global strategy entails a long-term and multi-faceted approach, which seeks to equip States Parties with relevant knowledge, tools and capacities to safeguard ICH present on their territories all by mobilizing all stakeholder groups involved. Existing institutional capacities and stakeholder involvement are the starting point of a process which aims at improving the conditions for safeguarding measures by closing gaps, revising legislative and policy frameworks, drawing up inventories and building human and institutional capacities.



Picture 1: Systematization of information – INV workshop Mozambique

Recognizing and involving communities, groups and individual tradition bearers as key drivers of all activities is a basic principle of the Convention. A set of training materials has been developed, and over 80 experts have been trained in the past years to form a worldwide network of facilitators ready to deliver workshops and provide advisory services.

UNESCO identified PALOP countries as a priority group for the capacity-building programme, since language barriers traditionally hamper their full-fledged participation in intergovernmental cooperation mechanisms in the mostly Anglophone- and francophone UN-programmes in Africa. Indeed, when the project launched in 2011 statistics showed that three of the nine Sub-Saharan African countries that had not ratified the Convention were Portuguese-speaking countries (Angola, Cabo Verde, Guinea Bissau). Moreover, brief assessments at the time confirmed a lack of institutional and human resource capacities for safeguarding intangible cultural heritage effectively in three of them (Angola, Mozambique and Sao Tomé and Principe). In the whole region, of course, many communities and groups practice and transmit their rich and diverse living heritage and face diverse threats often caused by globalization and social transformation. The UNESCO project at hands was therefore designed to address the needs and remediate this imbalance. It offered national capacity building activities tailored to each State while also catering a regional network to promote intra-regional, South-South and international cooperation. To this effect the project trained a core group of experts from the project countries as facilitators able to conduct capacity building activities in the region also after the project's end, and organized an exchange programme of

<sup>1</sup> UNESCO's mandate to strengthen national capacities for safeguarding ICH is further formulated in one of the expected results of the **Main Line of Action 2 of the Major Programme IV (Culture) of the 38 C/5 Supporting and promoting the diversity of cultural expressions, the safeguarding of the intangible cultural heritage, and the development of cultural and creative industries**: (6) National capacities strengthened and utilized to safeguard the intangible cultural heritage, including indigenous and endangered languages, through the effective implementation of the 2003 Convention.

individual experts between the partner institutions. The project translated the relevant UNESCO capacity-building materials into Portuguese and made them publicly available on the dedicated website together with the other language versions.

The project successfully pursued the following expected results as indicated in the logframe matrix:

1. ratification and improved policies and legislation
2. improved institutional infrastructure required for safeguarding
3. increased number of individuals from national and local levels trained in the safeguarding of intangible cultural heritage, in accordance with the 2003 Convention
4. development of community-based inventory methods through pilot projects
5. involvement in the Convention's mechanisms for international cooperation

The Kingdom of Norway shared UNESCO's view that PALOP countries should be a priority and made a generous voluntary contribution to UNESCO's Intangible Cultural Heritage Fund. It was implemented by the Intangible Cultural Heritage Section of UNESCO and the UNESCO Field Offices in Harare, Maputo, Yaoundé, Luanda, Dakar (before the UNESCO field reform in 2013 also Windhoek and Libreville) and in close cooperation with the national ministries responsible for culture of the beneficiary countries.



*Picture 2: Opening ceremony of IMP workshop - Angola*

This report covers the project implementation from 2011 to the second semester of 2016. No less than 13 workshops, a strategic project meeting and six assessment or preparatory missions have been organized and trained some 200 participants for hands-on ICH safeguarding in all five PALOP countries. Many more people from the communities were also mobilized and trained indirectly. Moreover, five regional facilitators from three countries were trained, and seven other professionals from the five partner institutions travelled across the region to exchange with colleagues in the workshops or at the occasion of

the 10<sup>th</sup> session of the Committee in 2015 in Windhoek, Namibia. It refers to information taken from the diverse reports produced in this period by facilitators, UNESCO (progress or mission reports), partner institutions and, very importantly, the external evaluator's report and above all the final evaluation by the participating countries reflected in the main facilitator's report of the regional workshop. The final workshop has been an invaluable opportunity to retrieve concrete information on the status quo on ICH safeguarding in each country and to obtain a feedback on the project implementation and management on UNESCO's behalf. Fortunately, this feedback was in general highly positive. However, given the richness of the evaluation exercises not every aspect of the evaluation could be considered in this report. Other documents such as UNESCO SISTER reporting, statutory documents, internal notes, a variety of films and brochures documenting the inventory exercises, news clippings etc. have also fed this report – all this resource material is listed in the annex.

## II. Description of project implementation

Whereas the project launched in 2011, the project progressed but slowly until 2014. In these years, three country assessment missions were conducted and the initial training workshops organized in Mozambique and Sao Tome and Principe. Only once the implementation strategy was revised in 2014, and a project coordination put in place at UNESCO Headquarters, the project took up speed and multiplied activities until the end in 2016. An expert from Brazil was hired as main facilitator and programme-advisor, the programme expanded from three to five PALOP countries, realized 10 workshops and a strategic project meeting, developed community-based inventories in over six communities and mobilized over 200 stakeholders for this purpose, gained in visibility and built up the stock of the Portuguese version of the training material. The operational phase of the project closed with an external evaluation in 2016 conducted by an internationally hired evaluation firm from Portugal. The exercise complemented the final project evaluation effected by the participants in the framework of the final regional workshop. Both evaluations provided invaluable information to trace the success of the project and results have been included in this report wherever appropriate.



Picture 3: Batuke – INV workshop Cabo Verde

The table below lists all country-based workshops realized since 2012 and indicates the number of participants, their gender, age and functions. The last two lines also reflect the involved facilitators and participants or auditors from other PALOP countries. Whereas the quantities vary at times depending on the different sources of information (different reports and participants lists), the table reflects the quantities indicated in the

facilitators' reports. Further, the sums consider the fact that the groups of participants were to remain stable throughout the workshop series. The total amount of 180 trained people therefore only comprises the number of the workshops with the most participants per country. This sum considers neither the fluctuation nor the many more community members involved in the inventory exercises, who would increase this total considerably. It is therefore not surprising that the external evaluator has counted a total of 220 trained participants, Cabo Verde itself counted 130 participants in total yet using the same sums as listed below. The two tables below further detail the facilitators and participants of the institutional exchange programme.

**TABLE 1: List of country-based workshops realized between 2012 and 2016**

(does not count the preparatory missions, nor the strategic meeting nor the final regional workshop)

	Angola		Cabo Verde			Guinea Bissau	Mozambique		Sao Tome and Principe		
Date	9-13 NOV 2015	9-20 MAR 2016	27-31 JUL 2015	23 SEP 3 OCT 2015	18-23 JAN 2016	APR 2016	5-21 AUG 2013	OCT 2014	1-6 OCT 2012	30 MAR 10 APR 2015	23-27 NOV 2015
Type of workshop	IMP	INV	IMP	INV	FINAL	IMP	IMP INV	FINAL	IMP	INV	FINAL
Participants	18	18	34	34	23	32	55	52	24	40	40
Women	9	11	19	18	12	10	14	16	5	11	11
Men	9	7	15	16	11	22	41	36	19	29	29
<25 years	4	2	<i>no info</i>	12	9	0	<i>no info</i>	<i>no info</i>	<i>no info</i>	6	6
Community members	0	8	3	17	9	1	18	0	2	17	19
Ministry officials	14	10	12	0	10	14	28	1	0	14	14
ONG	1	2	1	3	1	1	1	0	5	0	0
Researchers	1	6	14	0	11	0	18	8	6	8	8
UNESCO	1	1	1	0	1	2	3	6	1	1	0
Facilitators	2	3	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	2	2
PALOP participants	0	0	3 (2 GB, 1 Angola)	3 (2 GB, 1 Angola)	3 (2 GB, 1 Angola)	0	0	1 (STP)	0	1 (Cabo Verde)	1 (Cabo Verde)

**TABLE 2: Facilitators trained**

	Number of workshops facilitated	Detail
MOZ Male	3	STP INV – STP FINAL – Angola IMP
MOZ Female	3	CV IMP – CV INV – CV FINAL
MOZ Male	2	Angola IMP – Angola INV
STP Female	1	Angola INV
CV Female	1	GB IMP

**TABLE 3: Attendance of PALOP delegates in workshops and other international meetings**

	Number of events attended	Detail
INPC Angola - Female	1	CV IMP
INPC Angola - Female	3	CV IMP – CV FINAL – REGIONAL
INPC Angola - Male	1	REGIONAL
IPC Cabo Verde - Male	2	STP INV – STP FINAL
IPC Cabo Verde - Female	2	REGIONAL – 10COM
DGC Guinea-Bissau - Male	5	CV IMP – CV INV – CV FINAL – REGIONAL – 10COM
DGC Guinea-Bissau - Female	4	CV IMP – CV INV – CV FINAL – REGIONAL
ARPAC Mozambique - Female	1	10COM
ARPAC Mozambique - Male	1	UNESCO Expert Meeting (Algeria)
DGC São Tome and Principe - Female	2	MZ FINAL – REGIONAL
DGC São Tome and Principe - Male	2	REGIONAL – 10COM

\* 10COM and UNESCO Expert Meeting (Algeria) were not financed by the project

The paragraphs below outline the project implementation in each country in more detail also considering the regional action. They are described by alphabetical order of the country's name.

## Angola

**General:** Angola has faced some challenges in the implementation of this project since its beginning. Whereas a first assessment mission took place as early as September 2011 (conducted by the UNESCO Office in Maputo), the actual training programme only launched in November 2015 and closed in March 2016 after a compacted agenda. The partner institution INPC, the National Institute for Cultural Heritage, was created in 1988 per decree nº14/88 of 25 July 1988, and is based in the Capital of Luanda. It works under the Ministry of Culture and operates with a network of provincial Directorates of Culture, responsible for the whole



*Picture 4: Participants – IMP workshop Angola*

set of actions in the area of cultural heritage. The capacity in regards to ICH safeguarding is low as the dedicated Department (created in 2006 per decree nº 44/96 of 28 July 2006), counts merely two relatively inexperienced staff members. Both the experts' missions in 2011 and 2015 observed the low degree of technical expertise at the INPC. Indeed, the country's economic and political difficulties have become particularly accentuated in recent years and reflect in weak institutional structures, legislative frameworks and logistic conditions. A dense hierarchical system of the governmental administration slows down communication and impacted on a number of processes related to the project, including the disbursement of payments and processing of visa requests. Moreover, in March 2016, when the final national workshop was about to launch, the Government changed half of its cabinet including the Minister for Culture. As a consequence, the INPC needs to sensitize the new Minister on ICH-safeguarding and inform her about the initiated activities to lobby for their continuation. The institute is currently working on a web presence.

**Ratification and revision of legislative framework:** Angola remains the only one of the five participating countries not to have ratified the Convention. UNESCO has learned about several attempts to submit the ratification instrument since the Angolan Parliament approved the ratification of the 2003 Convention on national level in 2011 (cf. resolution no. 25/11 of the Diário da República of 25 November 2011 (series 1, no. 227). UNESCO's repeated sensitization efforts in the frame of this project may bare fruits soon as information received during the final workshop conveys the intention to ratify by the end of the year 2016. The country has also set up an interdisciplinary committee working on the revision of the cultural heritage law as to introduce a special legislative text for ICH safeguarding.

**Project implementation:** Whereas personnel changes both on the Angolan and UNESCO's side considerably slowed down the project's progress in 2013, UNESCO and the new Director-General of the INPC took up contact again in late 2014, organized a preparatory mission in July 2015 and launched the first workshop in November 2015.



*Picture 5: Group work – IMP workshop Angola*

Consultations with the national counter parts during the preparatory mission helped to guide the arrangements for the country-based project implementation and tailor the capacity building programme to the local conditions. In view of the approaching project end, UNESCO decided to organize a compact inventory workshop including five days of practical field work in the community, which was also to close the programme thereafter. To further support the preparations of the capacity building programme, the INPC involved in the project's exchange programme and sent a technical staff in charge of ICH to each of the three workshops in Cabo Verde. In this way, two female

experts gathered insights, which helped to better understand the scope and purpose of the programme and thence support the realization of the two workshops foreseen in Angola. UNESCO stated with satisfaction that the candidates stayed in contact with their Cape Verdean and Guinean fellows via email after the training to exchange on project related matters and seek advice. Asked in one of the evaluation interviews, the young specialist and possible future head of the division for ICH confirmed that her stay in Cabo Verde was a crucial experience within the project as she had a “de-click” during the training about the values of ICH and their potential to contribute to her country's development. “At one point”, she said, “I felt the responsibility as a representative of my country and that I should bring this message home and promote the safeguarding of our ICH”.

The workshop on the implementation of the 2003 Convention on national level in November 2015 was the only one of the project to be facilitated by two regional facilitators, Mozambican experts from ARPAC, without the Brazilian main facilitator and mentor. It was a first step to transfer the mentorship-programme to the region. One of the two had already co-facilitated the workshop in Sao Tomé and Príncipe and was thus able to share his experience and mentor his younger colleague. UNESCO's project coordinator was further present to support the training. Whereas the first training with 18 participants lacked community members, the composition of the group was enriched in this regard at the following workshop on community-based inventorying four months later in March 2016. The gender-balanced group of 15 (or 25 according to the INPC) then included seven community members from the community of the Island of Luanda or *Ilha de Cabo* and eight professionals from the culture sector, NGO-members and students. They showed great dedication in the 5-days practical inventory field exercise. Again, two regional trainees co-facilitated this closing workshop, including the young Mozambican expert who had worked in the first workshop and a new trainee from Sao Tome and Principe, the coordinator of the National ICH-committee. However, this time the Brazilian main facilitator was present as a mentor. The project coordinator also supported the event. The workshop was an excellent opportunity for the regional trainers to share their first hand experience in community-based inventorying in their respective countries. As it has become usual practice in the project, the registered elements were compiled in a draft brochure. The INPC intends to follow up on the training and complete the inventory on the Island with the community. It also intends to finalize the brochure to use it for awareness raising purposes. The institute has developed a small project to fulfil the task and shall request international assistance for support – to which they are entitled

of course only once Angola has ratified the Convention.

Although project implementation in Angola was marked by complications and delays, and inputs were higher for relatively low outputs (number of trained persons is the lowest in comparison with the other countries), it cannot be stressed enough that the Angolan beneficiaries have shown great interest and eagerness in implementing the 2003 Convention. The revision of the legislative framework for ICH safeguarding and adoption of the community-based inventorying are just one proof of this positive echo. This attitude should outweigh the difficulties encountered and encourage UNESCO to continue advocacy and sensitization work to support the country's efforts to become a State Party and pursue capacity building for the safeguarding of Intangible Cultural Heritage.

## Cabo Verde

**General:** In 2014, the Institute for Cultural Heritage *IPC* created a department for ICH safeguarding and management, which became operational in April 2015. The department is run by well-trained staff of five women and seven men and is highly solicited by numerous municipalities and communities who request the recognition of their ICH elements and inclusion in the National ICH List. The list is mentioned in the general law for cultural heritage (no. 102/III/90) and includes elements such as the traditional music *Morna*, known all over the world through the Cape Verdean diaspora. Cabo Verde has proved



Picture 6: INV workshop – Cabo Verde

particularly receptive to the training programme, which triggered several important measures: (1) Cabo Verde has ratified the Convention in January 2016; (2) the development of the ICH-department's action plan for the coming years builds on the outcomes of the project; (3) design and adoption of internal management tools for ICH safeguarding (definition of domains, typologies, and inventory categories), which gave way to (4) the ongoing development of a dedicated ICH-law by the end of 2016 to complement the existent general law for cultural heritage mentioned above.

**Project implementation:** The project launched in Cabo Verde in June 2015 with a preparatory mission. At the time, the *IPC* interrupted all ongoing inventory processes in order to fully learn about and adopt the community-based approach for ICH safeguarding in alignment with the principles of the 2003 Convention.

The Brazilian expert and a female trainee from the Mozambican ARPAC facilitated the series of three workshops in the following 6 months from July 2015 to January 2016. The implementation pace in Cabo Verde was the fastest of all five countries and also the most efficient considering other aspects. Over 30 national participants followed the training and welcomed, in each of the three workshops, three participants from other PALOP-countries, namely two participants from neighbouring Guinea Bissau, and one technical staff from the Angolan INPC. The colleagues from abroad used the experience to prepare their own country-based training programmes. The Cape Verdean *IPC* conducted the pilot inventory



exercise in no less than three different communities (*Calabaceira, Salineiro* and the historic centre of the World Heritage property of *Cidade Velha*) and involved the highest amount of young people in the work. Indeed, more than half the participants were young people below 25, most of them unemployed. They showed particular skills and interest in the use of “modern” audio-visual media and produced rich film material during the exercise, which the main facilitator then carefully compiled in short videos.

The practical inventory work was captured in a preliminary brochure with numerous images and explanations following the model of the manual produced in 2013 in *Chinhambudzi*, Mozambique. The draft was presented to the local government and involved communities for revision at the final workshop in January 2016.

Cabo Verde was a highly efficient project partner. Beyond the own country-based training, the IPC also provided technical staff to participate in the regional exchange programme: one officer took part in two workshops in Sao Tome and Principe, and the Head of the ICH-Department was trained as a regional facilitator in the workshop in Guinea Bissau. The institute also readily cooperated in the shooting of the documentary movie on ICH capacity building in PALOP-countries showing scenes of the inventory exercise in the Cape Verdean pilot communities, and provided all necessary support to the film team. IPC is preparing an international assistance request to support the preparation of a community-based inventory of the *Morna*, a musical tradition already included in the national ICH-list, with the view to prepare a nomination for this element. Among the PALOP's, Cabo Verde figures among the strongest institutional, technical and legal capacities for ICH management, which may be an opportunity for future activities

## Guinea Bissau



Picture 7: Workshop opening ceremony – Guinea Bissau

The preparatory mission to Guinea Bissau took place right after the one to Cabo Verde, in June 2015. The conditions encountered yet stood in stark contrast to those in the neighbouring archipelago. The political instability in the country has left its imprints, and weak institutional infrastructure for ICH safeguarding may be just one of many consequences. Indeed, the General Directorate of Culture in charge of the protection and management of cultural heritage including ICH faces significant problems to fulfil its tasks, starting with the poor conditions of

the office building and the need of basic technical equipment. The department for ICH is composed of a team of eight low qualified staff (including five women) lacks a supportive legislative framework to define their competencies. The mission also stated poor knowledge of methodologies and concepts related to ICH safeguarding. Records of national ICH-inventories collected in 2000/2001 were lost in the following years of political instability, including documentation, audio-visual recordings and diverse related artefacts. Moreover, in view of more pressing challenges for the population in the areas of education, health and basic infrastructures (energy, water sewage, communication media), Culture has not been a priority in the

political agenda of the recent years.

However, project implementation proved particularly efficient in Guinea Bissau as ICH plays an important role in this small country characterized by a rich ethnical diversity of some 30 different groups. Despite the difficult developmental conditions and the late start of the project, the country successfully sensitized the population and **deposited the ratification instrument in March 2016** to UNESCO and became the Convention's 167<sup>th</sup> State Party. A compact workshop on the implementation of the Convention on national level and the preparation of International Assistance requests was held a month later, in April 2016, and trained no less than 32 participants representing the diverse group of stakeholders and including



Picture 8: Participants – Guinea Bissau's workshop

members of the Institute for Biodiversity of the Protected Areas of Bolama-Bijagos for which a World Heritage nomination file is under preparation, the Ministry of Tourism, universities and NGOs such as the Association of Guinean Musicians. The country is working on an international assistance request to support the development of a community-based inventory of the *Tina*, a traditional musical praxis with a distinct instrument and the preparation of a nomination file for the same element.

Prior to the implementation of the country-based workshop in Guinea Bissau, two national representatives, the General Director of Culture and a of the juridical Department of the State Secretary for Youth, Culture and Sports and focal point for UNESCO, took part in the workshop-series in Cabo Verde. Moreover, the Director of Culture also took part in the 10<sup>th</sup> Committee session in Namibia in 2015. Both Guineans applied particular importance to the opportunity to exchange with colleagues from other countries offered by the project. The contacts helped not only in practical matters related to the workshop preparations and contract deliverables but also to further grasp the concepts of the 2003 Convention and its meaning for the development of the country. The participants state that the training has profoundly changed the view on intangible cultural heritage, and that they are ready to continue the efforts, and prepare community-based inventories and a nomination for the traditional music of the *Tina*. International assistance requests are under preparation to finance their wish as "*vontade não falta*" (willingness is not lacking). The juridical department awaits a new ministerial council to start the revision of the legislation in support ICH safeguarding, yet the ongoing political crisis hampers endeavours in this sense.

## Mozambique



Picture 9: Pottery making –  
INV workshop Mozambique

Mozambique is a State Party of the Convention since 2007 and has two elements inscribed in the 2003 Convention's Representative List (Timbila musical expression and the Gule Wamkulu traditional dance). Thanks to the support from the UNESCO Office in Maputo, it was the first country to have closed the training programme in October 2014. The implementing partner institution, the Institute for Socio-Cultural Research (ARPAC), works under the Ministry of Culture. ARPAC counts a great number of highly qualified staff who work in the central office based in the Capital of Maputo and the Provincial offices throughout the country. Despite its merely scientific and archival mandate, the research institute works also with ICH management. It has conducted a number of inventories in the past, including on the Island of Mozambique in a previous UNESCO project, and has adopted the community-based approach as a working method after this capacity building programme. Indeed, some provincial delegations have already replicated the inventory exercise in other parts of the country. Their outreach through diverse publications, including a manual on community-based ICH inventory making, and participation in international scientific fora demonstrate the

ambition of this growing public institute to stand out as a centre of excellency. It currently prepares nomination files for two cultural expressions and intends to request financial assistance from the Intangible Cultural Heritage Fund.

The two workshops on the implementation and the inventory were organized in August and September 2013 in a back-to-back event, training no less than 55 participants, which is the highest number of trainees in a country of this project. The inventory was continued in the following months from September 2013 to February 2014 to complement information and systematize data. The main facilitators then compiled and synthesized the accomplished work in a brochure, internally called the "manual", a draft of which was shared with the community for inputs and corrections. This method proved a successful means to involve the community throughout the process and further inspire their sense of ownership of the results, which is key to the sustainability of the outcome. Indeed, the community revised the draft and ARPAC finalized the manual on this basis providing a valuable model to the other project countries. Mozambique intends to use the document for educational purposes in local school curricula. The Global capacity building programme considers translating this example of good practice into other languages and share it with the global network of facilitators and participants of the ICH capacity building programme in other regions of the world.

ARPAC has demonstrated a great sense of cooperation throughout the project. It has taken on a leading role on the project's regional level: it hosted the project's one-day strategic meeting in November 2014, which was key to prepare the main operational phase in 2015 and 2016 as the participants approved the revised implementation strategy. It also created a first project email list, which at first only included ARPAC and UNESCO members and was later replaced by the PALOP email list (created during the final regional meeting). This list was actively used by the members and allowed to share relevant information such as the call for participation in an online training in ICH management, organized by the Brazilian *IPHAN* and Category II centre *Centro Lucio Costa in consultation with the ITH Section of UNESCO's Culture sector*. Thanks to the project's communication channel numerous Mozambicans participated in this online training.

ARPAC also organized the final regional workshop in May 2016 in Maputo, which again was an important event for the ICH safeguarding in the PALOP region as it set the conditions, at least at the level of the technical intentions, for the continuation of the efforts after closure of the project. The meeting gave also key impulses to join forces and identify opportunities for international cooperation. On the level of its personnel, ARPAC's put three of its professional staff, two men and a woman, at the disposal of the project to be trained as regional facilitators; all of them facilitated two to three trainings, which is more than the experts from Cabo Verde and Sao Tome and Principe. One regional facilitator, the Director of the Provincial Delegation of Maputo, represented Mozambique at the 10COM in Namibia in 2015. Mozambique's also cooperated with exemplary endeavour in the production of the documentary movie on ICH capacity building in PALOP-countries, produced for the 10COM (Windhoek, 2015). Following the final workshop, ARPAC prepares two international assistance requests for Mozambique as to support the preparation of two nomination files.

Mozambique has further pursued ICH-safeguarding efforts by opening an ethno-musical studio in the ARPAC premises and planned the replication of community-based inventorying in the coastal cities of Quissico and Ibo Island further North in the country. Since the inventory "manual" has been finalized in May 2016, the document may now be used for awareness raising and as didactic material in the school curricula as planned in 2014.

## São Tome and Príncipe

Sao Tome and Principe is a State Party of the Convention since 2006 and has a dedicated legislation for ICH safeguarding. It has been the only PALOP country to create a national Committee for ICH safeguarding during the project in 2013 as a direct outcome of the first training workshop in 2012 on the implementation of the 2003 Convention on national level. Created per decree no. 44 of the Ministry of Education, Culture and Capacity Building its mandate comprises to elaborate projects for the creation of a



*Picture 10: Room work – INV workshop Sao Tome and Principe*

national inventory, collect all documentation and information about Santomean ICH, and identify potential ICH elements for inclusion in one of the Convention's lists. The technical committee comprises six members, including a representative on the Island of Principe and works under the supervision of the General Directorate of Culture. However, the Directorate of Culture and the national ICH committee desire to further strengthen human and financial capacities to better meet the challenges of safeguarding Santomean ICH. The country plans the creation of a new institute for culture to replace the current Directorate. The country underwent important personnel changes in the aftermath of the legislative and

regional elections in October 2014, which caused some delay in project implementation as focal points and responsibilities changed. In spring 2015, the Culture Officer in the UNESCO Office of Yaoundé also retired, which caused further delay.



Picture 11: Field work – INV workshop  
Sao Tome and Principe

The training series took up again in April 2015 with the workshop on community-based inventorying. The 40 participants included an officer from the Cape Verdean IPC who gathered impressions for the own country-based programme. The community of *Boa Morte* identified over twenty elements in the pilot exercise. Throughout the following months the National ICH-committee dedicated time and efforts to complete and systematize the data of the inventory. Despite the general positive development, the process was hampered in several ways: *on a managerial level, the compensation of the community's cooperation and the national committee's work became problematic. On a logistic level, the computers purchased in the framework of the project broke down after a viral infection. Considering the weak administrative capacity of the Directorate overcoming such challenges have been time-consuming. On the flip side, the challenges also brought up the idea to include basic administrative training in future capacity building projects.*

Following the example of Mozambique, the results were captured in a draft brochure, which was then shared with the community and the local government at the final workshop in November 2015 for comments and suggestions. The inventorying workshop and practical exercise has been replicated later on in a community on the Island of Principe on the basis of the project's training material. Moreover, the National ICH-Committee started to work on a nomination file of an ICH element named *Auto Floripes*, a traditional theatre play inventoried during the pilot exercise. The country intends to submit an international assistance request to UNESCO's Intangible Cultural Heritage Fund to support this effort. All trainings have been greatly covered by the public media.

The coordinator of the National ICH-Committee and University teacher has been trained as a PALOP facilitator during the inventory workshop in Angola (March 2016), where she co-facilitated the training together with a Mozambican trainee and the main facilitator. The Director of Culture further participated in the 10<sup>th</sup> session of the intergovernmental Committee of the 2003 Convention in Windhoek, Namibia. Both individuals represented their country in the final regional workshop.

### III. Progress towards results

One can state with satisfaction that the overall goal has been greatly achieved as national capacities in *all five* Portuguese-speaking African countries have been strengthened. In fact, all five main results even exceeded expectations since the project opened up to Cabo Verde and Guinea Bissau in 2015 and increased the quantifiable indicators (trainees, ratifications...). The project contributed directly to the

Culture Sector's **Main Line of Action 2 of the Major Programme IV (Culture) of the 38 C/5**, which refers to *Supporting and promoting the diversity of cultural expressions, the safeguarding of the intangible cultural heritage, and the development of cultural and creative industries*: National capacities strengthened and utilized to safeguard the intangible cultural heritage, including indigenous and endangered languages, through the effective implementation of the 2003 Convention (Expected Result 5).

While Cabo Verde and Guinea Bissau may have exceeded expectations, Angola fell slightly behind them: less people were trained, less workshops implemented, no ratification instrument submitted. Including the two West-African countries in the project therefore proved as an effective means to reach the stipulated goals. Before going through the log frame matrix one should consider that the expected results (ER) are mostly intrinsically linked with each other wherefore it is at times difficult to decide in which line to note the result. For example policy matters (ER1) may intertwine with the creation of dedicated bodies (ER 2) and adoption of inventory methods (ER4). The following descriptions may help to better understand the matrix summary table below.

**Expected Result N°1: Additional PALOP States ratify the Convention and integrate its principles into cultural and other policies and legislation**

Counting the additional PALOP States having **ratified** the Convention and integrated its principles into cultural and other **policies and legislation**, the number of ratifications for example are easier to trace than the policy changes, which leave more space for interpretation.

2016 boosted the quota of the ratifications. In January Cabo Verde, and in March Guinea Bissau submitted the ratifying instruments thus doubling the expected quantity of one ratification from Angola. However, Angola intends to ratify by the end of 2016. In regards to policy work, results are less marked as no country has yet completed policy work or revised legislation by the end of the project. Yet, no less than three countries (Angola, Cabo Verde and Guinea Bissau) report to be working on the development of a dedicated ICH-law for adoption by the end of the year.

**Expected Result N°2: Beneficiary PALOP countries establish the institutional infrastructure required for the effective safeguarding of intangible cultural heritage (dedicated departments, committees, strategies or action plans, etc.)**

The project can clearly count Sao Tome and Principe who created the national Committee in 2012 following the training on the implementation of the Convention. Cabo Verde created the dedicated section for ICH in 2014 independently of the project and before it launched there. However, the department established its action plan on the basis of the lessons of the training programme. Mozambique yet seeks to improve the institutional framework and definition of responsibilities, pursuing the idea to create a special ICH-committee within the already existent a national committee for Culture. Additionally, the final regional workshop included the creation of national ICH-committees and of a supporting joint regional committee in the PALOP action plan.

**Expected Result N°3: Beneficiary countries utilize the strengthened institutional and human resources, both female and male, from government, civil society and communities, for the effective safeguarding of intangible cultural heritage**

The project has exceeded the targeted number of trained Cultural officers and decision makers by no less

than 52 trainees: 88 persons instead of 36 could be trained in the implementation of the 2003 Convention on national level in *all* five countries instead of in only the initial three (Angola, Mozambique and Sao Tome and Principe). The average targeted number of 12 trainees per country increased to 17,6. However this number reduces again when looking at the whole training programme, since Guinea Bissau has not implemented the workshop on community-based inventorying due to political instability (since May 2016 no Government in place).

In addition, the project trained five regional facilitators from the three countries where the programme was fully completed (Mozambique, Sao Tome and Principe and Cabo Verde). The group comprises three women and two men, all incumbents of higher positions within the partner institutions in charge of ICH safeguarding in their country: ARPAC mandated three of their staff, 2 provincial Directors, and a researcher, the Cape-Verdean Head of the ICH Department and the President of the Santomean national commission. Proposals to involve also members of a community or of an NGO could not be pursued in the framework of this project.

Since the training programme ended with the inventory exercise, UNESCO received only sporadic information about effective safeguarding activities on national level, which are mentioned in the country chapters above.

**Expected Result N°4: Beneficiary countries establish or revise a framework and methodology for inventorying intangible cultural heritage with the participation of communities, groups and relevant NGOs**

The training on community-based inventorying has been delivered in four countries. All of them have adopted the community-based approach in their working methods or adapted relevant tools accordingly where older inventory methods already existed as in Mozambique and Cabo Verde. The pilot exercise introduced a whole new praxis in Angola and Sao Tomé and Principe as ICH has not been inventoried previously. Mozambique, Cabo Verde and Sao Tome and Principe have already replicated the exercise in other communities during the project and after their country-based programme was closed. In view of the high number of requests from their communities, Cabo Verde is establishing official procedures for national inventorying. Angola seeks to complete the pilot exercise started in March 2016 and Guinea Bissau is eager to host a training workshop in the near future to adopt this method.

Also the targeted number of three inventories was exceeded during the programme since Cabo Verde alone developed inventories in three communities and Sao Tomé and Principe in two. Overall the project counts seven inventories developed in 3 countries.

**Expected Result N°5: States participate actively in the Convention's mechanisms for international cooperation, including International Assistance from the Intangible Cultural Heritage Fund when relevant**

As stated before, one of the main concerns of the capacity building project was to strengthen the inter-regional network for cooperation and reciprocal support. Sensitization about the importance to participate in the Convention's statutory mechanisms was integral part of the training. Thanks to the project four countries could seize a first chance and send a delegate to participate in the 10th session of the Committee of the Convention for the Safeguarding of Intangible Cultural Heritage, in Namibia in November 2015,

which are two more than the targeted two countries. Only Angola could not send a representative due to national travel restrictions at the time. Mozambique further sent a professional from ARPAC, one of the regional facilitators, to participate in an experts workshop on supporting policy development in the field of Intangible Cultural Heritage in Africa (Alger, 26.9.-3.10.2015).



Picture 12: Opening ceremony – INV workshop Cabo Verde

As reflected in table no. 3 above, through the inter-institutional exchange programme six professionals from four countries (Angola, Cabo Verde, Guinea Bissau and Sao Tome and Principe) could participate in six workshops in three countries (Mozambique, Cabo Verde, Sao Tome and Principe) and greatly contributed to strengthen the PALOP network and cooperation. Certainly, the mobilization of five facilitators also lays solid grounds for future international cooperation. Moreover, the involvement of a Brazilian as the project's main facilitator has contributed to South-South cooperation. Finally, the association of a Portuguese evaluation firm may be understood as a means to further build on the international Portuguese-speaking community in support of this project.

As regards international assistance requests, the final regional workshop offered the opportunity to all five partner-countries to work on a request. Also Angola seized the chance as a non-State Party who is not yet entitled to this aid, which confirms their will to ratify the Convention in the near future. Thus, once more the project exceeded the targeted number of two countries. Mozambique, Cabo Verde and Sao Tome and Principe have more or less developed projects to prepare nominations for the representative list. Mozambique plans two new nominations in addition to the two elements already inscribed, Chopi Timbila and Gule Wamkulu, and Cabo Verde and Sao Tomé and Principe are preparing first nominations for inclusion in the representative list, i.e. for the Cape Verdean music *Morna* and a Santomean traditional theatre play.

## Summary Table

<p><b>Overall goal of the project:</b> National capacity for the safeguarding of intangible cultural heritage strengthened in Portuguese speaking African countries</p>	<p><b>Overall assessment:</b> National capacity has been successfully strengthened in all five Portuguese speaking African countries.</p>			
<p><b>Expected Results</b></p>	<p><b>Performance indicators (PI) and associated Target (T)/ baseline (b)</b></p>		<p><b>Achievements</b></p>	<p><b>Outputs/ deliverables contributing to expected results</b></p>
<p><u>Expected Result N°1</u> Additional PALOP States <u>ratify</u> the Convention <u>and</u> integrate its principles into</p>	<p><b>Programmed</b> PI 1: Number of countries having ratified the Convention</p>	<p><b>Attained</b> Target exceeded: 2</p>	<p><b>Angola:</b> still pending process Ratification</p>	<p><u>Output/deliverable N°1.1</u> UNESCO missions in June and July 2015 provided assistance to Angola, Cabo Verde, Guinea-</p>



<p>cultural and other <u>policies and legislation</u></p>	<p>Target 1: 1 (<i>Angola</i>)</p> <p>Baseline 1: 2 (<i>Mozambique and Sao Tome and Principe</i>)</p>		<p>letters signed in 2012 and 2015 but never submitted</p> <p><b>Cabo Verde:</b> ratified in January 2016</p> <p><b>Guinea-Bissau:</b> ratified in March 2016</p>	<p>Bissau</p>
	<p>PI 2: Number of countries having integrated intangible cultural heritage into their cultural and other policies</p> <p>Target 2: 2</p> <p>Baseline 2: 0</p>	<p>Partly attained (<i>work in progress in three countries</i>)</p>	<p><b>Angola and Cabo Verde:</b> developing special ICH-related legislation until end 2016 to complement existent legal framework for cultural heritage, in <b>Cabo Verde</b> this should include procedures for national inventorying</p> <p><b>Guinea Bissau:</b> intends to revise legislation within a year (pending creation of new government and new Ministers council)</p>	<p><u>Output/deliverable N°1.2</u></p> <p>Tailored country-based capacity-building services <u>on the implementation</u> of the Convention delivered to all five countries</p> <p>Workshop on community-based inventorying delivered in four countries</p>
<p><u>Expected Result N°2</u></p> <p>Beneficiary PALOP countries establish the <u>institutional infrastructure</u> required for the effective safeguarding of intangible cultural heritage (dedicated departments, committees, strategies or action plans, etc.)</p>	<p>PI 1: Number of countries with enhanced institutional infrastructure with new or adapted dedicated departments, committees, strategies or action plans, etc</p> <p>Target 1: 2 (<i>Mozambique and</i></p>	<p>Target exceeded: 4</p>	<p><b>Angola</b> charged the programme of INPC's ICH-department with the continuation of inventory works started in the project</p> <p><b>Cabo Verde</b> aligned the workplan of the recently created</p>	<p><u>Output/deliverable N°2.1</u></p> <p>Tailored country-based capacity-building services <u>on the implementation</u> of the Convention delivered to all five countries</p> <p>Workshop on community-based inventorying delivered in four countries with the development of action plans at the end of the workshop</p>

	<p><i>Sao Tome and Principe)</i></p> <p>Baseline 1: 0</p>		<p>dedicated department for ICH within the Institute for Cultural Heritage (IPC) with workshop's outcome and retained newly acquired inventory tools for national activities</p> <p><b>Mozambique:</b> ARPAC included safeguarding and replication of community-based inventorying in annual action plan and maintains intention to incorporate a special ICH safeguarding committee in the existent National Cultural Heritage Committee</p> <p><b>Sao Tome and Principe:</b> National ICH safeguarding committee created in 2013; national strategic plan is in preparation and will include ICH safeguarding activities</p>	
	<p>PI 2: Percentage of women's representation in national ICH</p>	<p>Partly attained: 20% and 40%</p>	<p><b>Sao Tome and Principe:</b> 1 woman out of 5 members</p>	<p><u>Output/deliverable N°2.2</u> Tailored country-based capacity-building services <u>on the implementation</u> of the Convention delivered in all five</p>

	Committees  Target 2: 40%  Baseline 2: 0		(20%)  <b>Cabo Verde:</b> The ICH-team of 12 has 5 women (40%)  <b>Mozambique:</b> The draft list of ICH-committee members prepared in 2014 included 1 woman and 6 men (14%)	countries; country-based final workshop in three countries (Cabo Verde, Mozambique, Sao Tome and Principe) and regional final evaluation workshop involved all countries dealt with composition of gender balanced ICH committees
<p><u>Expected Result N°3</u></p> <p>Beneficiary countries utilize the strengthened institutional and human resources, both female and male, from government, civil society and communities, for the effective safeguarding of intangible cultural heritage</p>	<p>PI 1: Number of cultural officers, and decision makers trained</p> <p>Target 1: 36 <i>(12 in each of the three beneficiary countries: Mozambique, Sao Tome and Principe, Angola)</i></p> <p>Baseline 1: 0</p>	<p>Targeted exceeded: 88 <i>(in particular because number of participating countries increased)</i></p>	<p><b>Angola:</b> 10 <b>Cabo Verde:</b> 11 <b>Guinea Bissau:</b> 30 <b>Mozambique:</b> 23 <b>Sao Tome and Principe:</b> 14</p>	<p><u>Output/deliverable N° 3.1</u></p> <p>Capacity building programme fully delivered in four of five countries, partly in the fifth country, Guinea Bissau, with one workshop on the implementation of the Convention on national level and a training on international assistance requests</p>
	<p>PI 2: Number of community-led safeguarding initiatives in line with the principles of the 2003 Convention</p> <p>Target 2: 3 <i>(At least one per beneficiary country)</i></p> <p>Baseline 1: 0</p>	<p>Target exceeded: 5</p>	<p><b>Cabo Verde:</b> 3 2 round tables on different ICH-elements 1 structural plan for the Tabanca museum  <b>Mozambique:</b> 2 1 inventory brochure in school curricula 1 local fair for artefacts and ICH</p> <p><i>Angola, Guinea Bissau and Sao Tome and Principe have not yet developed safeguarding activities as</i></p>	<p><u>Output/deliverable N° 3.2</u></p> <p>Workshops on community-based inventorying and final workshops delivered in four countries including the development of action plans and the preparation of a (draft) illustrative brochure on the inventories for technical exchange, and promotional and sensitizing purposes</p>

			<i>they yet need to complete inventories</i>	
<p><u>Expected Result N°4</u></p> <p>Beneficiary countries establish or revise a framework and methodology for inventorying intangible cultural heritage with the participation of communities, groups and relevant NGOs</p>	<p>PI 1: Number of beneficiary countries with inventorying frameworks and methodologies established or revised</p> <p>Target 1: 2 (<i>Mozambique and Sao Tome and Principe</i>)</p> <p>Baseline 1: 0</p>	<p>Target exceeded: 4</p>	<p><b>Mozambique, Sao Tome and Principe, Cabo Verde and Angola</b> have adopted the participatory and community-based approach and adapted inventory instruments and methods accordingly.</p> <p><b>Guinea Bissau</b> is eager to also adopt this method.</p>	<p><u>Output/deliverable N° 4.1</u></p> <p>Workshops on community-based inventorying delivered in four countries</p>
	<p>PI 2: Number of national ICH inventories in PALOP</p> <p>Target 2: 3</p> <p>Baseline 2: 0</p>	<p>Target reached: 3</p>	<p><b>Cabo Verde and Mozambique</b> already had national inventories prior to the project</p> <p><b>Sao Tome and Principe</b> has started one thanks to the project</p>	<p><u>Output/deliverable N° 4.2</u></p> <p>Training delivered in four countries on theoretical and practical aspects of community-based inventorying, applying a gender-responsive approach</p>
<p><u>Expected Result N°5</u></p> <p>States participate actively in the Convention's mechanisms for international cooperation, including International Assistance from the Intangible Cultural Heritage Fund when relevant</p>	<p>PI 1: Number of beneficiary countries having delegates or experts participating in the governing and advisory bodies</p> <p>Target 1: 2 (<i>Mozambique and Sao Tome and Principe</i>)</p> <p>Baseline 1: 0</p>	<p>Target exceeded: 4</p>	<p><b>Cabo Verde, Guinea Bissau, Mozambique and Sao Tome and Principe</b> participated in the 10COM</p> <p><b>1 Mozambican</b> facilitator participated in UNESCO expert meeting in Africa (Alger, 26.9.- 3.10.2015)</p>	<p><u>Output/deliverable N°5.1</u></p> <p>Expansion of the project to Cabo Verde and Guinea Bissau, and the implementation of project activities in all 5 PALOP countries allowed identifying actors and sensitize the States about the importance to attend the 10COM and other governing meeting and participate in advisory bodies</p>

	<p>PI 2: Number of beneficiary countries preparing requests for International Assistance, nominations to one of the Lists or proposals of Best Safeguarding Practices</p> <p>Target 2: 2</p> <p>Baseline 2: 0</p>	<p>Target reached: 2</p>	<p><b>Cabo Verde:</b> Preparation of nomination file for “Morna”</p> <p><b>Guinea-Bissau:</b> Preparation of a request for international assistance</p>	<p><u>Output/deliverable N°5.2</u></p> <p>The final regional and three national capacity building workshops covered specifically training on preparing requests for International Assistance, general introductions to nomination processes were delivered to all 5 countries in the workshops on the implementation of the Convention on national level</p>
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## IV. Sustainability and Exit/ transition strategy



*Picture 13: Danço Congo – INV workshop Sao Tome and Principe*

The five-country project was conducted with a particular concern about the sustainability of the results, as capacity building for the implementation of the 2003 Convention is a long-term process that requires endurance and regular follow-up way lasting much longer than the punctual intervention of a project. It pursued a variety of means to achieve sustainability and a sense of ownership, developed tools for the continuation of works after the workshop, promoted the creation of contacts, and produced promotional and didactic material for visibility and future sensitization.

The **exchange programme** has been one of the pillars to strengthen activities through interpersonal and inter-institutional links. Triggered through the participatory approach of community-based inventorying, personal experience also instils ownership as witnessed by an Angolan participant in the training in Cabo Verde: “I suddenly felt the urge to take the message home, I felt responsible for ICH safeguarding in my own country”. In the evaluation all participants stress the importance of the exchange programme to exchange experience and better relate to the field of ICH-safeguarding. The Portuguese expression of comradeship “estamos juntos” (we are together) has been repeated numerous times throughout the project. Participants referred to the network as an opportunity for technical cooperation based on common cultural heritage and linguistic denominators. Thus far, one can state with contentment that individual contacts as well as the PALOP mailing list have remained active for consultations and advice.

Further, the training of **regional facilitators** was greatly praised by the participants. In their opinion, experts from the region had better knowledge of the reality and could therefore connect more easily with the communities. Indeed, the regional facilitators could not only share their first-hand experience from their countries but also propose respective inventory tools. For example, whereas Sao Tome and Principe adopted the format used in Mozambique, Angola adopted a version using both the Cape Verdean (known through the exchange programme) and the Mozambican model proposed by the Mozambican facilitator. Moreover, the Santomean facilitators showed a short participatory movie from their inventory exercise to give an idea of the nature of the work ahead.

Already, Angola, Cabo Verde, Mozambique and Sao Tome and Principe proved their ability to replicate the inventory exercise including short trainings of the communities thanks to the training material. All these countries have included further replication in their respective institutional plans.

The process of the inventorying was greatly supported by the compilation of the results in an illustrated brochure allowing the communities to revise, comment and correct the information. This restitution and critical revision of the inventories has been an important moment to create ownership of the accomplished work. As much as the brochures enhance their ICH with photos and texts, wrong information may provoke vivid protest until it is corrected. The countries intend to finalize these brochures – a point included in all national action plans – and use them as educational material in schools and communities for awareness raising purposes. So far, only Mozambique has

finalized their “manual” for such larger distribution.

Another key tool to create perspectives and provide guidance in their pursuance was the development of action plans at the end of each country-based training programme. It was a way to restate the workshop results to each country leaving them with (their own) instructions for future actions.

In this same spirit, the final project evaluation by the participants at the regional workshop allowed to reflect on the project achievements, take stock of the individual contexts for ICH-safeguarding in each country, and thus build perspectives. At the outset, the group developed a **common action plan** for the whole PALOP region. It reaches out to develop projects, raise funds and request international technical support. The plan foresees the creation of national commissions for ICH safeguarding to be supported by a regional one. Other regional activities such as the organization of festivals were to further foster the regional network. The same workshop also concentrated on the preparation of International Assistance requests to further encourage the countries to take the necessary follow-up action.

For the project itself, the external evaluation helped to reflect on the project planning and implementation and to retain lessons learnt for future activities of the Global Capacity Building Programme.

Despite these measures, of course, the sustainability of the regional action and safeguarding in each country remain a challenge. Whereas Mozambique, Cabo Verde and Sao Tome and Principe have anchored ICH safeguarding in relevant work plans, follow-up actions seem more at risk in the countries with weaker institutional structures such as Angola and Guinea Bissau. The external evaluation therefore strongly recommends UNESCO to adopt a follow-up system providing regular financial and technical support through the regular programme, thus supporting an approach the UNESCO Office in Harare has applied for many years and also recommends for the aftermath of this project.

## V. Visibility

In the same spirit of sustainability, the project enjoyed an exceptionally rich and colourful visibility thanks to a number of activities.



Picture 15: Documentary footage - Mozambique

In November 2015, at the 10th session of the Intergovernmental Committee for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage in Namibia (10COM, Windhoek), the project moved to the centre of the international community’s attention. The Committee’s side event was dedicated to the Global Capacity Building Strategy in Africa and featured three countries of the “PALOP project”.

Namely, Mozambique and Cabo Verde were the protagonists of a 30 minutes documentary movie and Sao Tome and Principe in a photo exhibition. The movie “This Culture That Leads You To Know How To Be” (*Tatenda!*, Brazil, 2015), commissioned for this event, depicts the process and meaning of community-based inventory making with examples from the pilot projects in Chihambudzi and the Cape Verdean Island of

Santiago. Composed of three chapters of 10 minutes dedicated to the topics “Knowledge and Know-how”, “Women’s Expressions”, and “Transmission of Social Practices” the film can be watched in English, French or Portuguese on the ITH website or directly on Youtube at: <http://www.unesco.org/culture/ich/en/inventorying-in-cabo-verde-and-mozambique-a-documentary-00847> . It has been streamed in several training workshops for didactic ends. The film is also available on DVD with a nicely designed cover. 300 copies have been disseminated to the Delegates at the 6<sup>th</sup> session of the General Assembly and to the numerous stakeholders in the PALOP countries, including the partner institutions and individual experts. The movie was also selected for the institutional documentary festival INSTIDOC (Maputo, Mozambique, October 2016).

The 10COM further showed the photo exhibition “Passing It On” conceived and realized by the Kenyan Photographer James Muriuki. The photographs in large and medium scale capture the living heritage of the community of *Boa Morte* in Sao Tome and Principe, inventoried in this project. Whereas close ups of individual faces highlight the intimate quality of the practices, other images render whole groups in action stressing the communal features. Colours are tuned down to almost black and white, and the people contrast against the dark backgrounds of their natural contexts, an interior of a hut or the dense vegetation of a local forest. Some objects and white steam here and there may convey some of the sense and knowledge, passed on from generation to generation within a group, that remains hidden and mystical to the non-instructed spectator from outside. Always, the photos convey the essentially human and social trait of ICH, such as in the scene of an elderly man healing a young boy. Besides the photographs from Sao Tome and Principe the exhibition also showed ICH elements from other capacity building projects in Malawi and Uganda (financed by the Flemish Funds-in-Trust). A selection of the exhibition was shown at the occasion of the 6<sup>th</sup> session of the General Assembly of the 2003 Convention, on the external fence of UNESCO Headquarters, from 30 May to 14 June 2016 <http://www.unesco.org/culture/ich/en/passing-it-on-inventorying-living-heritage-in-africa-2016-00873>



Picture 15: *Flegadô* in Sao Tome and Principe – “Passing it on!” exhibition

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Smaller films have come out of the inventory exercise. In particular the young Cape Verdean participants discovered their passion for this medium and collected a rich compendium of images, which were later compiled in short movie clips and shared via Youtube. The Santomean participatory movie served to better illustrate the inventory exercise to the Angolan trainees. Such movies are incredibly useful didactic tools and instil the participants with a strong sense of pride and ownership.

All countries further mobilized the national and local media to cover the events (TV, radio, printed media). However, clippings were not tracked systematically. A selection of clippings is attached in annex iii.b.

In terms of institutional communication, all workshops have been announced on the ITH section’s



news website. This site is linked to the website dedicated to the Section’s meetings thus feeding the database of information. Further, the UNESCO events management system NICE included all these items for internal communication. Of course, all of UNESCO’s communication mentions the voluntary contribution from Norway to the Intangible Cultural Heritage Fund.

As rightly pointed out by the external evaluator, the brochure has become a branding product of the inventories developed during this project. Inspired by the “manual” of Chindhambudzi, Mozambique, it has proven to be an excellent means to share information with the communities and exchange about the development of the inventory. The document compiles the inventoried elements in a valorizing manner, all by increasing the community’s sense of ownership as they correct data, comment and revise the brochure. So far only Mozambique has finalized the brochure of Chindhambudzi and uses it in local school curricula. Also the Angola, Cabo Verde, and Sao Tome and Principe intend to finalize them soonest for this purpose and for distribution to different stakeholders. The Global Capacity Building Strategy further considered translating the Chindhambudzi report into other UNESCO working languages to share it with the international facilitators’ network as a good example.

Finally, a 3-minutes trailer was produced illustrating the capacity building programme to the public, using case studies of the PALOP project. The trailer is available on the website dedicated to the Global Capacity Building programme at: <http://www.unesco.org/culture/ich/en/capacity-building>

Taking these activities together, one looks at a remarkably rich array of visibility products that reach out to a large international public to share and celebrate the project’s achievements. The external evaluation confirms with satisfaction “for all these reasons we can conclude that special care was taken to enhance the project’s public communication and visibility, both to the projects participants and to the general public”.

## VI. Challenges and lessons learnt



Picture 16: ICH map in Chindhambudzi – INV workshop Mozambique

Language barriers and the geographical distribution of UNESCO’s Field Offices rendered the implementation of the decentralized project extremely difficult. Consequently, implementation progressed rather slow. The UNESCO field reform in early 2013 did not simplify the situation either. In 2014, the Section for Intangible Cultural Heritage therefore re-centralized the project on an exceptional basis, put a Portuguese-speaking coordinator in

place and revised the implementation strategy. The project henceforward covered five instead of three countries, and introduced the regional networking mechanisms, which densified administrative workload.

Acceleration of activities and multiplication of involved participants led to new challenges in terms of an increased work load. Therefore, the management of a number of contracts has been

decentralized to the UNESCO field offices again. However, once all countries were mobilized in June 2015, the time factor became an increasing challenge.

Besides the country-based and regional programmes in four countries (Mozambique had already closed its programme in November 2014), the update of the training material, and the organization of the external project evaluation filled the ambitious calendar until the extended project end in July 2016. Each of the activities required important administrative and programmatic framing, and involved the identification and contracting of new actors such as expert-facilitators from the PALOP countries, national technicians to participate in the workshops, translators, editors and finally, an external project evaluator. The closure of the contracts with two countries with weak administrative support were particularly time-consuming. Finally, the production of the visibility tools (publication and web-tool) could not be implemented within the scheduled time frame.

This growing complexity of the project could not have been concerted without the centralized position of the Portuguese-speaking project coordinator at Headquarters. The coordinator liaised with colleagues in the field and in-house and ensured also their smooth communication with the project's focal points in the countries to overcome language barriers. Also the direct contact with the participants following on-site missions benefited the project's dynamic and was greatly applauded by the participants in the final evaluation.

Moreover, involving the Brazilian expert who has facilitated all the workshops from the start of the project, was an immense asset to prepare and plan the actions in terms of scope and content. His expert's advice and insights from on-site visits for preparatory missions and trainings were key for the tailoring of the country-programmes and to ensure overall consistency of the implementation strategy. His experience and didactic skills allowed him to identify the candidates he would then mentor and train as regional facilitator.

As a lesson for future activities in the region one may retain the importance of a coordinator who speaks the partners' language. Further, identifying a main facilitator to oversee the development onsite and monitor the programme content-wise also proved a highly valuable factor in this project. Encouraging networking among the regions and communication among the participants through the common email list was an easy and efficient way to mobilize action and consultations. The provision of publically available online training material for the independent pursuance of trainings in the countries was a much-appreciated asset, conducive to the success of this project.

Developing ICH expertise in African Portuguese speaking countries is both a challenge and an objective of the project. As explained above, the institutional conditions in each country vary considerably: while structures and technical capacity is well developed in Cabo Verde and Mozambique, they are rather to very weak in Sao Tome and Principe, Angola and in Guinea Bissau. These weaknesses tend to hamper the implementation considerably as administrative exigencies of contract implementation are not always clear from the outset and require close and time-consuming follow-up. It was surely a simplification to accept reports in Portuguese in all contracting units except for Dakar Office, where the language issue became a problem at some point but could be solved. To simplify the process for all parties, UNESCO may consider including a basic training in contract implementation as a preparation for the project management, and propose a model template for the narrative and financial reports. Aware that there is a training unit on establishing safeguarding plans – a training-unit explicitly desired by Cabo Verde and Sao Tome and Principe –

this could anticipate some aspects of it. Capacity building in regards to the administrative implementation of the project could thus become a core asset in the capacity building strategy. Such proposal is also supported by the success of the templates used for the facilitators' reports.

Finally, also the benefits of the evaluation exercises should be mentioned. Certainly, the regional workshop gave way to reflect on the achievements and to jointly develop an action plan and a vision. The participants could echo on project implementation and develop a sense of partnership with UNESCO. They conveyed their desires for future activities including trainings in project management and the preparation of nominations to name just a few. Further enriched by the external evaluation, the end-of-project evaluation gave opportunity for a check balance of UNESCO's performance not only of this individual project but ultimately of the global capacity building strategy and its relevance in respect to UNESCO's framework action. The external evaluation for example mentions that the notion of ICH and its benefits for sustainable development should have been more explored as an important concept to stabilize activities and convince stakeholders and potential donors. Such exercise should be maintained in the future to a best possible extent to properly close the activities while simultaneously open up future perspectives.



*Figure 17: Basket Making – documentary footage Mozambique*

## VII. Annexes

- A. List of reports
- B. List of media clippings

## A. List of reports

Country	Type of activity	date	Author	Doc #
Angola	Preparatory mission 1	2011	Ofélia da Silva, UNESCO Maputo Yvette Kaboza, UNESCO Libreville	1
	Preparatory mission 2	2015	Lucas dos Santos Roque, facilitator	2
	IMP	Nov 15	Alberto Followera, ARPAC, facilitator	3
			Marilio Wane, ARPAC, facilitator	4
			Country's report	5
			ITH mission report, Júlio Sa Rego	6
	INV	Mar 2016	ITH webnews	7
			Facilitator's joint report: Lucas dos Santos Roque, Marilio Wane, ARPAC Mozambique Nazaré Ceita, University, Sao Tome and Principe	8
			Draft brochure (included in facilitators' report)	9
			Country's report	10
			ITH mission report, Jana Weydt	11
			ITH webnews	12
Cabo Verde	Preparatory mission	Jun 15	Lucas dos Santos Roque, facilitator	13
	IMP	Jul 15	Joint facilitator's report: Lucas dos Santos Roque Sonia Lopes, ARPAC, Mozambique	14
			Country's report	15
			ITH webnews	16
			INV	Sep 15
	Country's report (?)	18		
	ITH webnews	19		
	Final	Jan 16		
			Country's report	21
			ITH webnews	22
			UNESCO Dakar mission report (?)	23
			Draft brochure	24
	Guinea Bissau	Preparatory mission	Jun 15	Lucas dos Santos Roque, facilitator
IMP		Apr 16	Joint facilitator's report (ainda nao recebido): Lucas dos Santos Roque Sandra Mascarenhas, IPC, Cabo Verde	26
			State Party's report	27
			Draft brochure	28
Mozambique	Preparatory mission	2011	Ofélia da Silva, UNESCO Maputo Lucas dos Santos Roque, facilitator	29
	IMP & INV	2013	State Party's report (with Maputo Office) / participants list	30
			Chinhambudzi Manual draft	31
			ITH webnews	32
			Lucas dos Santos Roque, facilitator	33
	Final	Oct 2014	ITH mission report, Jana Weydt	34
			ITH webnews	35
			Chinhambudzi Manual final version	36
			Lucas dos Santos Roque, facilitator	37
			ITH mission report, Jana Weydt	38
	Regional	May 2016	State Party's report	39
			ITH webnews	40
			ITH webnews	41
Sao Tomé e Príncipe	Preparatory mission	2011	UNESCO Maputo (O. da Silva) & Libreville (Y. Kaboza)	42
	IMP	2012	Lucas dos Santos Roque, facilitator	43
			State Party's report (?)	44
	INV	Mar 2015	2 separate facilitator's report & 1 participant's report Lucas dos Santos Roque (45a) Alberto Followera, ARPAC, Mozambique (45b) Victor Semedo, IPC Cabo Verde (45c)	45
			Joint facilitator's report: Lucas dos Santos Roque Alberto Followera, ARPAC, Mozambique	46
	Final	Nov 15	participatory film	47
			State Party's report	48
	Project progress report	May 2013	UNESCO Windhoek/Damir Dijacovic	49
	Project progress report	Nov 14	ITH/ JW	50
	Project progress report	Nov 15	ITH/JW	51
Project document (internal, revised)	Feb 15	ITH	52	



## B. Selection of media clippings

The Regional Office for Southern Africa, also disseminated the project on its webpage in 10.05.2016: PALOPs strengthen the safeguarding of their intangible cultural heritage, URL: [http://www.unesco.org/new/en/harare/about-this-office/single-view/news/palops\\_strengthen\\_the\\_safeguarding\\_of\\_their\\_intangible\\_cultural\\_heritage/#.V3BLpfkrK70](http://www.unesco.org/new/en/harare/about-this-office/single-view/news/palops_strengthen_the_safeguarding_of_their_intangible_cultural_heritage/#.V3BLpfkrK70)

World, national and local media also covered the project events, and some examples can be easily found:

Jornal notícias, 14/08/2013: Património Imaterial - Busca-se mecanismos para a salvaguarda, URL: <http://www.jornalnoticias.co.mz/index.php/caderno-cultural/1113-patrimonio-imaterial-busca-se-mecanismos-para-salvaguarda>

Online notícias, 14/08/2013: Reiterada protecção do património cultural, URL: <http://www.jornalnoticias.co.mz/index.php/recreio-e-divulgacao/55303-reiterada-proteccao-do-patrimonio-cultural>

Rádio Vaticano, 28.07.2015: Cabo Verde - Morna vai ser candidata a património imaterial, URL: [http://pt.radiovaticana.va/news/2015/07/28/cabo\\_verde\\_-\\_morna\\_vai\\_ser\\_candidatada\\_a\\_patrim%C3%B3nio\\_imateria/1161475](http://pt.radiovaticana.va/news/2015/07/28/cabo_verde_-_morna_vai_ser_candidatada_a_patrim%C3%B3nio_imateria/1161475)

Sapo Viajar, 18.01.2016: País prepara Catálogo do Património Imaterial da Ribeira Grande de Santiago, URL: <http://viajar.sapo.cv/noticias/pais-prepara-catalogo-do-patrimonio-imaterial-da-ribeira-grande-de-santiago>

RTCI, 02.02.2016: Cabo Verde membro de pleno direito da convenção da ONU para educação, ciência e cultura sobre o património imaterial, URL: [http://www.rtcv/index.php?paginas=21&id\\_cod=12111](http://www.rtcv/index.php?paginas=21&id_cod=12111)

ANDIM TV, 26.03.2016: STP MAIS STP terá em breve Política de preservação dos Patrimónios, URL: <http://www.stpmais.com/2016/03/26/stp-mais-stp-tera-em-breve-politica-de-preservacao-dos-patrimonios/>

O País, 08.05.2016: ARPAC e UNESCO avaliam conservação do Património Cultural Imaterial, URL: <http://opais.sapo.mz/index.php/component/content/article/82-cultura/40784--arpac-e-unesco-avaliam-conservacao-do-patrimonio-cultural-imaterial.html>

TV Notícias, 10.05.2016: PATRIMÓNIO CULTURAL IMATERIAL: ARPAC AVALIA IMPLEMENTAÇÃO DA CONVENÇÃO DE 2003 NOS PALOPs, URL: <http://noticias.tvm.co.mz/index.php/component/k2/item/8671-patrim%C3%B3nio-cultural-imaterial-arpac-avalia-implementa%C3%A7%C3%A3o-da-conven%C3%A7%C3%A3o-de-2003-nos-palops>

Rádio ONU, 12/05/2016: Em Maputo, lusófonos revelam práticas sobre património cultural imaterial, URL: <http://www.unmultimedia.org/radio/portuguese/2016/05/em-maputo-lusofonos-revelam-experiencias-sobre-patrimonio-cultural-imaterial/#.V2bpUvkrK70>

Rádio ONU, 13/05/2016: Maputo: seminário sobre património imaterial fecha com apelos por mais formação, URL: [http://www.unmultimedia.org/radio/portuguese/2016/05/maputo-seminario-sobre-patrimonio-imaterial-fecha-com-apelos-por-mais-formacao/index.html#.V3BVK\\_krK71](http://www.unmultimedia.org/radio/portuguese/2016/05/maputo-seminario-sobre-patrimonio-imaterial-fecha-com-apelos-por-mais-formacao/index.html#.V3BVK_krK71)

### **Angola:**

The INPC organized for both the preparatory mission (July 2015) and the workshop on the

Implementation of the Convention on national level (November 2015) a press conference.



Press clipping from the national *Jornal de Angola*, 17 November 2015

[http://www.unesco.org/culture/ich/en/events?meeting\\_id=00503](http://www.unesco.org/culture/ich/en/events?meeting_id=00503)

### **Cabo Verde:**

Workshop on the Implementation of the Convention, 27 to 31 July 2015

UNESCO news: <http://www.unesco.org/culture/ich/en/news/learning-how-cabo-verde-can-safeguard-its-living-heritage-attracts-statewide-and-regional-attention-00137>

UNESCO meetings: [http://www.unesco.org/culture/ich/en/events?meeting\\_id=00481](http://www.unesco.org/culture/ich/en/events?meeting_id=00481)

Workshop on Community-based inventory, 23 September to 3 October 2015:

National media and the participants during their field work helped to sensitize the public further about concepts and objectives of the 2003 Convention.

UNESCO news: <http://www.unesco.org/culture/ich/en/news/community-members-in-cabo-verde-taking-stock-of-their-intangible-cultural-heritage-00151>

UNESCO meetings: [http://www.unesco.org/culture/ich/en/events?meeting\\_id=00481](http://www.unesco.org/culture/ich/en/events?meeting_id=00481)

### **Mozambique**

Final workshop, November 2015

UNESCO Maputo's annual report mentions ARPAC's capacity building activities  
<http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0023/002353/235395e.pdf> (p. 24)

Observatory of Cultural Policies in Africa

[http://www.ocpanet.org/activities/newsletter/2014/OCPA\\_News\\_No326\\_20141126.pdf](http://www.ocpanet.org/activities/newsletter/2014/OCPA_News_No326_20141126.pdf)

### **Sao Tomé and Príncipe:**

Workshop on community-based inventory, 30 March to 10 April 2015:



Still from the TV-spot in the Santomean public television announcing the event in March 2015

UNESCO ITH meetings: [http://www.unesco.org/culture/ich/index.php?meeting\\_id=00269](http://www.unesco.org/culture/ich/index.php?meeting_id=00269)

UNESCO/ ITH news: <http://www.unesco.org/culture/ich/en/news/sao-tome-and-principe->



[launches-pilot-project-for-community-based-inventorying-in-boa-morte-00127](#)

Final workshop, 23 to 27 November 2015:

Opening ceremony with national TV and Radio *Rádio Nacional de STP*, here National News:

<http://www.stpmais.com/andimtv/index.php/player/stpmais/stp-tera-em-breve-politica-de-preservacao-dos-patrimonios>

UNESCO news: <http://www.unesco.org/culture/ich/en/news/intangible-cultural-heritage-in-action-in-angola-and-sao-tome-and-principe-00156>