



## International Assistance

ICH-04-Report – Form

### INTERNATIONAL ASSISTANCE FROM THE INTANGIBLE CULTURAL HERITAGE FUND

#### PROGRESS NARRATIVE REPORT

Beneficiary State(s) Party(ies): Timor-Leste

Project title:	Tais, Traditional Textile
Reporting period:	From: 15 May 2022 to: 31 October 2022
Budget:	<p style="text-align: right;">Total: US\$158,405.25</p> <p><i>Including:</i></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Intangible Cultural Heritage Fund: US\$41,200.00</p> <p style="text-align: right;">State Party contribution: US\$31,831.25</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Other contributions: US\$85,374.00</p>
Implementing agency (contracting partner or UNESCO Field Office):	Timor-Leste National Commission for UNESCO
Contact person:	<p>Title (Ms/Mr, etc.): Mr.</p> <p>Family name: Francisco</p> <p>Given name: Barreto</p> <p>Institution/position: Timor-Leste National Commission for UNESCO</p> <p>Address: Rua Mouzinho de Albuquerque, beco da UNAMET Balide, 0000 Dili Timor-Leste</p> <p>Telephone number: +670 3310123</p> <p>E-mail address: fbarreto@natcomunesco.gov.tl</p>
Partner agency (in the case of a service from UNESCO project):	Timor-Leste Nacional Commission for UNESCO

Implementing partners:	Timor-Leste National Committee of ICH: Ministry of Tourism, Commerce and Industry, State Secretary for Arts and Culture, State Secretary for Equality and Inclusion, Timor Aid, Alola Foundation, USAID's Tourism for All Project and UN WOMAN.
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## Background

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

*Not fewer than 750 or more than 1000 words*

Tais, traditional textile is the first Timorese cultural element inscribed in the UNESCO's list of Intangible Cultural Heritage in Need of Urgent safeguarding through Intergovernmental Committee for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage by Decision 16.COM 8. a.6.

Tais, is the hand-woven traditional textile in Timor-Leste, plays an important role in the life of Timorese people. The textile is used for decoration and to create traditional clothing with specific styles for men and women. People use Tais to welcome new-born as well as for traditional ceremonies and festivals. It is also a means of expressing cultural identity and social class, as the colors and motifs used vary from one group to the next. Furthermore, the textile is used as an object of value, such as for dowries or to strengthen ties between families in Timorese society.

Tais is traditionally hand woven using simple equipment, made from cotton dyed with natural plants and the production process is quite complex and time-consuming from preparing and dyeing the cotton and weaving the material. Although men may participate in the process by gathering plants to dye the cotton and making the equipment, the production of Tais is a role reserved for women, who are also responsible for passing the knowledge and skills on to the next generation. The practice is threatened by several factors, including a preference for modern clothing among younger generations, the replacement of local, handmade materials with industrial alternatives, inadequate income generation and an ever-decreasing number of weavers.

Tais has been passed down from the ancestors, and continues to be a key cultural component of all major life events, such as births, dowry in marriages, in funerals and for welcoming guests. It is also a vital income source for women weavers who are predominantly rural based.

According to United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women), women weaving as an occupation in Timor-Leste decreased by 64% between 2010 (13,810) and 2015 (4,965). This may have a variety of contributing factors. There has been a cultural shift in the value of the skill. In the past, it was obligatory for women to learn how to weave Tais as Tais weavers were held in high esteem within the community. Today, the ability to weave is largely no longer socially required. There has also been a demographic shift among weavers, as currently Tais weavers are predominantly elderly

women. It is still common for young women to learn how to weave Tais when they are children, however many of them do not continue once they start school. Some young women return to weaving after graduating or quitting school, though the numbers are limited. Furthermore, the quality of Tais woven by young women, is not as high compared to their predecessors; there is a perception that the quality is generally decreasing in the young generation. The 2015 census shows only 10% of households have Tais weaving looms. This particularly affects young women who do want to learn, as they may not have access to the tools within their family, impacting intergenerational transmission of Tais weaving knowledge.

The materials used to weave Tais are also changing. Traditionally weavers wove Tais using local cotton grown in their farm-land, however, during the Indonesian occupation period (1975-1999), they started using imported industrial cotton, as this was more convenient compared to the significant time and effort investment required to grow, process and spin cotton into even threads. A result of the availability of industrial cotton, and alternative land use, has been a reduction in the prioritisation of growing cotton. Recently, the price of industrial cotton has increased, and between this and the now-limited supply of local cotton, weavers face diminished access to their core materials. Traditionally, the weavers dyed cotton using natural materials including barks, leaves and roots. However, some weavers now use chemical dyes or pre-collared industrial cotton.

Safeguarding measure was required because nowadays Tais is facing many challenges as below, identified through discussions among the women weavers, in particular, held during the National Workshop “Protecting, Preserving, and Promoting Tais: The Road towards UNESCO’s Intangible Cultural Heritage Recognition” in April 2019.

- a) Reduction in the number of weavers; many Timorese people are losing interest about Tais;
- b) A preference for modern clothing among young generations; Especially in the cities of the country, the young generation have lack of knowledge about Tais.
- c) Relatively low source of income for weavers; The local market for Tais is not sufficient, with limited buyers. Many people are not taking up the practice of weaving Tais, because they prefer to choose other more lucrative modern jobs
- d) The replacement of local cotton with industrial cotton and of natural dyes with chemical dyes;
- e) No formal system for recognizing the motifs of particular groups or families; and

A lack of collective communication among women practitioners of the element.

## Objectives and results attained

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

*Not fewer than 100 or more than 500 words*

In general, project implementation is led by the Timor-Leste National Committee for the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Timor-Leste (TL National ICH Committee), a committee composed of the various ministerial lines, local NGOs, and obviously with the support of international agencies residing in the country. The objectives and goals of all project activities are set by the ICH TL National Committee as a guideline for the urgent safeguard plan, and the project was actually implemented directly by the committee members; each project activity is distributed to each committee member to be carried out within their institutions and organizations. The project management team under the auspices of the TL National ICH Committee is responsible for monitoring and evaluation, and on a monthly basis, held a committee meeting to update on the progress of activities to gather ideas and find solutions to the challenges encountered.

The main results achieved during the implementation of the project were the transmission of knowledge, and the increase in the number of the Tais weaving group in all the municipalities was remarkable. With the implementation of the safeguard plan activity that directly involved the weavers; such as Training on local cotton and natural dyeing, Training on diversification of the product made from Tais and Training on business contributed to the emerging number of weavers in the Tais group, the weavers were encouraged to work as a team, supporting each other to weave and produce the Tais in their community for economic and cultural needs. On the other hand, with the continued establishment of the network of weavers in all municipalities, the network of weavers in the municipalities of Baucau and Viqueque was established, more than 80 weavers actively participated in training activities to improve the quality of Tais, which focused on measuring the standard sizes of traditional Tais; weighing natural and industrial yarn to calculate the amount of yarn needed to produce one piece of Tais weaving and standardizing prices of traditional methods for the production of natural dyes. With the establishment of the two more weavers' networks, six municipalities like Bobonaro, Covalima, Lautem, Oé-Cusse, Baucau and Viqueque are established, and there are still eight more municipalities to be established in the future.

Another of the main results achieved was the public's awareness of Tais, especially the young generations. The participation of young people in safeguarding activities was highlighted; twice the Tais Weaving competition, held in Dili, had the proactive participation of young women, the older weavers just accompanied and guided them. Learning the weaving techniques, which was very involved during the implementation of this activity, helped them strengthen their skills or brushing ability, build and improve their confidence and paves the way for individual and

collectively development.

In addition, as an unexpected result, the TL National ICH Committee drafted a government resolution to use Tais as the national uniform for civil servants and students at all levels with the aim of promoting and diversifying Tais as a creative economic force of Timor-Leste that requires development into other products that have economic value to increase household income to contribute to the nation's economic development and the sustainability of Tais development. The project is in progress to be presented soon in the Council of Ministers. With this project, Tais industry will become an economic force within this country and income for the state, and will open up employment opportunities for weavers, reduce poverty and woman empowerment.

### Description of project implementation

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

*Not fewer than 1000 or more than 1500 words*

Overall, eight main activities were carried out in the first instalment of the project, six of which were covered by the Intangible Cultural Heritage Fund together with the State budget and two activities covered by the partner agency.

1. **Permanent Exhibition:** This activity aims to convey to the public, process and method of Tais production, including its functions and cultural value as a Timorese identity. The Secretariat of State for Art and Culture (SEAC), Timor Aid and the Aloia Foundation are leading the activity of the Permanent Exhibition. Through the decision of the TL National ICH Committee, they identified a space at SEAC for the installation of the permanent exhibition. As the fund for the permanent exhibitions was partially delivered, the activity was carried out in phases. The first implemented phases are fallow:
  - a) **Space repair for the exhibition:** It started with the observation, measurement and design of the suitable space based on the concept of exhibitions, which is divided into four cores. The first core is about the general information of the exhibition; the second is about the process of Tais weaving; the third is about the way of Tais dressing and its cultural value and the third is about the classification of Tais. A contractor was hired to carry out the activity and the space is actually repaired, based on the concept and painted (interior and exterior).
  - b) **Real estate production:** the team responsible also designed the following real estate production: Vitrine with acrylic to make the exhibition of original Tais; exhibition box to hold the raw material, natural dye and weaving equipment and object to hang the Tais weaving. These objects produced and can be used.

c) Re-installation of electrical lighting and illumination inside the exhibition room.

The activities implemented, is considered to be an important phase, as it is creating the conditions and facilities to ensure the installation and display of the objects for permanent exhibitions in the next phase.

- 2. Tais weaving competition for youth:** Due to the delay in signing contacts with UNESCO, and it was not possible to implement the activity with a joint fund between the ICH Fund and the State budget, the competition was held twice. The first one was held in May 2022 and was fully covered by the state budget through the Ministry of Tourism, Trade and Industry, the contest was held nationwide, and the event was held for five days from May 14 to May 19, 2022, more than 40 weavers from each municipality participated in the event, most of the weavers were young people. The contest was held as part of the National Fair to celebrate the twentieth anniversary of the restoration of Timor-Leste's independence. Prior to the national contest, municipal contests were also held to select the best weavers to represent their municipality at the national level. Due to financial constraints, only five municipalities competed in the municipal contest and eight other municipalities participated directly at the national level. In addition to participating in the competitions, participants also exhibited the Tais weaving process to the public and the Tais product from different ethnic groups across the country.

The second activity was held in August 2022, was covered by the ICH Fund. The contest was participated by eight groups, with a total number of twenty-four weavers from five municipalities; Baucau, Viqueque, Ermera, Manatuto and Ainaro who did not participate in the municipal contest, most of the participants were young people. In addition to the contest, the participants also exchange and share their experiences, knowledge, Tais weaving skills and different techniques acquired with each other. Noted that, this contest activity attracted many people, different levels of people and entities, students from different levels of studies, the community in general visited the contest site. Many expectations arose in the different entities to continue the activity regularly.

- 3. Training on business:** This activity had the same challenge with the Tais weaving competition for youth, joining the fund between the ICH Fund and the budget of state party was not able to fulfil. However, the training was held twice. The first took place at the Slaughterhouse-Dili business incubation centre for 5 days from June 13-17, 2022. Twenty-four participants from five municipalities, such as; Ainaro, Baucau, Ermera, Manatuto and Viqueque, attended the training. The training focused on financial planning, costing, accounting, marketing and financial reporting in order to

create a business plan to develop and make them a successful entrepreneur and have the ability to know the business about both outgoing and incoming cash flows, control products, inventory, pricing and other issues. It was a training program designed specifically to help existing small and medium-sized businesses to improve their business planning process in the future.

The second training was held within the second weaving competition. The participants participated in the competition following the training for three days. The training aimed to improve the weavers' entrepreneurial skills, how to manage their business in order to contribute to the family economy and ensure the sustainability of Tais weaving within the weavers and the community. Improving them to participate in business and entrepreneurship.

- 4. Training on Diversification of Products made from Tais:** This activity was led by the Ministry of Tourism, Commerce and Industry in cooperation with the Aloa Foundation. The activity took place in the Aloa Production Center in Dili, 14 weavers from Liquiçá Municipality and Dili Municipality attended the training, there were 7 weavers from each of the municipalities. The training aimed to strengthen the weavers' knowledge and skill to diversify the product of such into such accessories with economic value. In the training, the participants learned how to operate the sewing machine, know basic sewing and sew the product. Before the training, the participant had less sewing knowledge, however, with five days of training with experts and facilitators from Aloa Foundation, finally the weavers were able to sew the following products: small and medium sewing, hair scratches, small coin bag, pencil case, and other jewellery accessories. The diversification of Tais into these products has an economic value and would help the participants to produce and sell at the Tais market for visitors to choose from for their souvenir and utility.
- 5. Training on local cotton and natural dyeing:** This activity took place in Liquiça Municipality, one of the closest municipalities to Dili, the country's capital, which shares common challenges of reducing the number of weavers; the preference for modern clothing among the young generations and the substitution of local cotton by industrial cotton and of natural dyes by chemical ones. Aloa Foundation through its Women's Economy Empowerment program and the Tais Nain group team (a group of weavers from Liquiçá Municipality) organized training on local cotton and natural dye to increase the knowledge of participants including young women for 3 days from September 14-16, 2022A total of 20 members of the " Tais Nain" Group participated in this training as a way to spread the Timorese natural dyeing ingredient that they learned from their ancestors and then registered as an inheritance. In addition, the training aimed to encourage and motivate women, especially young women, to learn and use the natural colour and local cotton during



Tais production. There were two training topics delivered being local cotton (spinning cotton) and natural dye.

The training started with a small survey about the participants' knowledge of natural colours but most of the participants had no knowledge, only three old weavers who told stories about the natural colours that they heard from their parents but currently never use, in addition, the facilitators and participants identified the plant species that surrounded the community based on the experience of the group and began to practice natural colour. Finally, with different methods and ways of teaching and learning, 13 natural colours were produced during three days of training. The group members gave their full attention to receiving new knowledge from the Alola team about natural colour receipts and local cotton spinning.

- 6. Brochure on Tais:** The Ministry of Tourism, Trade and Industry through the National Directorate of Tourism Promotion and International Relations lead this activity. A brochure of Tais, Traditional Textile has been developed and is ready for printing to be distributed locally, nationally and internationally. In the design process, three specialists such as writer, translator and Designer were hired. In addition, during the writing process, there was a collaborative work between the TL National ICH Committee, with each member contributing ideas, and also photographs, which the photographer had to be hired, however most of the photographs were found in the archive of the State Secretariat for Art and Culture and Timor Aid, and all photographs were placed in the brochure without payment.

The brochure is in three versions with three different languages; English, Tetum and Portuguese. The content of the brochure shows the richness, characteristic and meaning of Tais, which represent the ethnicity in it's uniqueness, representing the character of the Timorese people. Six different categories of Tais are placed in the brochure, namely; Tais Fehan (Tais from the Tetun Terik community), Tais Fataluku, Tais Kemak, Tais Bunak, Tais Baiqueno and Tais Makasae. The brochure also shows the abundance of meaning and color variation present in Tais and its important information for the knowledge of the people of Timor-Leste. The brochure also indicates the location and contact details of the different weaver groups that exist in all the municipalities.

- 7. Promotion of Tais in Fairs:** The first Tais fairs were held in December 2021 to celebrate the adoption of Tais on the list of ICH in need of Urgent Safeguarding by UNESCO. The initiative for the event raised by the TL ICH national committee in partnership with USAID's Tourism for All Project (USAID' TFA) to recognize the effort and hard work of all members and development partners who have dedicated themselves and their commitment to the nomination of Tais to UNESCO. At the event, weavers from different municipalities show a display of Soru-Tais (Tais

weaving) as they express their appreciation, pride and happiness for inscribing Timor-Leste's first ICH element on the UNESCO list

The second fair was in February 2022, which held the Tais Festival, was organized by the Alola Foundation and funded by USAID's TFA, with the same objective of celebrating UNESCO's recognition to Tais as list of ICH in need urgent of safeguarding. The festival was held with three main activities:

- a) Handing over of recognition certificate to Tais weavers;
- b) Tais Fair, where weavers from all the municipalities showed Soru Tais (Weaving of Tais), Making natural cotton, dying naturally, traditional music and dance and traditional costumes with Tais.
- c) Talk Show of the Tais Safeguard Plan and Tais on National TV and Radio. Where members of the National ICH Committee of TL and representatives of the weavers participated.

In regards to the Festival, it also held an exhibition of Traditional Tais for 3 months at the AMRT (Archive and Museum of the Resistance of Timor-Leste). Students from different levels and schools visited the exhibition every week to see and learn about the different forms of Tais and their characteristics. The third fair, was held as part of the National Fair to celebrate the 20th anniversary of the restoration of Timor-Leste's independence in May 2022.

- 8. Training for weavers' network:** This activity is funded by UNWOMAN in Timor-Leste, implemented by two national NGOs; Timor Aid and Alola Foundation (TAFE), which excel in the service of culture preservation and women empowerment. From July to October 2022, the capacity building was conducted in the municipality of Baucau and Viqueque: Gender and leadership training session, proposal writing, budgeting and reporting, and also the practice of Tais Diversification of products such as: bracelets, earrings, pendants, and others. Another Training was the money Minded (financial literacy) which focused on Planning for the Future, Making the Money, Last Need vs want, Budgeting, Assertiveness how to say no and Commitment. In addition, to improve the quality of Tais, the TAFE team also provided training in measuring standard sizes of traditional Tais, weighing natural and industrial yarns to calculate the amount of yarn needed to produce a piece of Tais weaving, standardization of prices, and traditional methods for producing natural dyes. The participants were very enthusiastic and interested in the training provided. Finally, the facilitator tries to convey information and learning in a way to ensure that most participants received the program well and were active throughout the program, participants experienced it in their preferred "intelligence" and the facilitators ensure that the participants are ready to take the positive impact of this

program to their own families and villages.

In addition, Timor Aid through the project of **Preservation and Documentation of Tais Weaving as an Intangible Culture Heritage of Timor-Leste Culture Preservation** funded by US Ambassadors Fund for cultural, held Weaving training for 40 young weavers in Oé-cusse on May 28, 2022, and in Covalima on June 24, 2022, there were 20 young trainees in each of these Municipalities. The Trainers for the training were selected through recruitment of master weavers to teach young weavers traditional weaving methods, motifs and patterns for preservation of Tais. Four (4) master weavers were selected. Two in Covalima and two in Oé-cusse, RAEOA.

### Community involvement

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

*Not fewer than 300 or more than 500 words*

Basically, the urgent safeguard plan for Tais was raised by weavers, local community and local authorities in the national consultation forum held in April 2019. The TL national ICH committee through the consultation process defined all measures and activities in the safeguard plan framework with weavers and local communities. Among other activities, four training project activities namely; Training on local cotton and natural dyeing, Training on diversification of product made from Tais and Training on business were proactively participated by more than eighty weavers from different municipalities. During the training sessions, the weavers had the opportunity to exchange and share their experiences, knowledge, Tais weaving skills and different techniques acquired with each other. The recommendations and suggestions raised by the weavers during the training sessions were recorded. Most of the weavers suggested that the training should continue with more days possible in order to gain more knowledge and experience and gain relevant technique from each other is important for them to develop themselves and their groups.

During the weaver's network training session held in four municipalities, such as Oé-cusse - RAEOA, Covalima, Baucau and Viqueque, more than one hundred such weavers were present. In addition to the weavers, the community leader "Xefe Suku" and the local authorities, expressed their support for the program and committed themselves to contribute to the weavers' network with the capacity that they have, to guarantee the sustainability of the networks in particular for the well-being of the weavers and the community in general.

All the relevant actors were supported by the program, and it was important that the cooperation with the local authorities in providing space and land for the weavers' network was well conducted, in order to create the plant ecosystem for the sustainable production of

Tais traditional, and the networks.

In addition, from September 8 to October 29, 2022 Timor Aid held an Tais Exhibition at the Timor-Leste Archives and Museum of Resistance - AMRT. More than 940 students and teachers from 19 primary and secondary schools, and 3 Universities in Dili visited the Exhibition. About 1,500 public visitors, including international tourists, national and international entities visited the Exhibition.

### Sustainability and exit/transition strategy

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

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

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

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

*Not fewer than 100 or more than 500 words*

This being the first instalment of the project, all the activity has the continuity to be completed in the next instalments. Generally, some activities have already generated their sustainability, for example through the training activities, the weavers are trained and empowered to continue to find their way to transmit the knowledge to the other members of the group, especially to the young generation. Currently, the weavers transmit not only through traditional transmission, but also by providing some training to group members and emphasizing the integration of young people into the group. It was noted that when the weavers work in groups, they have become more motivated to continue passing on this tradition into the future; and there have been advantages to the weavers in receiving assistance from the ICH Fund, government and NGOs to facilitate the improvement of the quality of the Tais, to continue passing on the knowledge to the youth, and to advocate for the preservation of the tradition.

The training also helped the weavers in accessing their product "Traditional Textile" to the market, and each family member used the income from the product to meet the family needs, among others, to pay their children's school fee and use the money to buy their children's school materials such as books, pens, shoes, bags and etc. and the Tais weaving competition was encouraged and motivated the young women to actively participate in the weaving group existing in different municipalities in order to simultaneously practice the various weaving techniques and also to produce the Tais product to sell to meet their needs.

Regarding other project activities, such as the Permanent Exhibition, it is still ongoing and is expected to be completed in may 2023 with the second instalment of the ICH fund. The entire sustainability plan for the exhibits is being drafted and is waiting to be implemented after the completion of the installation. On the other hand, the TL National ICH Committee is committed to implement all the activity of the urgent safeguard plan from 2022 to 2025.

## Lessons learnt

Describe what are the key lessons learnt regarding the following:

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

Not fewer than 300 or more than 750 words

The main lessons learned from the implementation of this first implementation period of the project are the involvement of the individual weavers in a group that practically contributed to the implementation of the training activities in the project. The collaborative action among weavers, mutual support and mutual help in training allowed the participant to grow and motivate to continue to practice the process of making Tais within the community. Public awareness about Tais in the country is raised through the various safeguard activities implemented and the media involved in activities also played a crucial role in making sure that from the local community to government entities, including international agencies in Timor-Leste, are aware.

Regarding the management and implementation of the project, the TL National ICH Committee, as responsible for the implemented activities, learned that the joint fund between the ICH fund and the state budget was not able to implement due to the UNESCO and the Government's budget liquidation schedule did not match. Pretending to implement the activity effectively, it was necessary to readjust some of the line items of the activity in the budget framework. As a result, some of the activities held twice and implemented successfully, both from the ICH fund and the state party's budget. On the other hand, the readjustment of the activity items was also proposed by the implementer to solve the challenges encountered in the budget of the first instalment, for example, some items from the budget table of the permanent exhibition were fractioned in order to obtain the specific objects provided by the contracted company. These challenges were a lesson and helped us to improve in designing the better plan for the second instalment.

In addition, through the challenge encountered in the budget liquidation schedule, the ministerial lines integrated in the TL National ICH Committee are defined in their annual activity plan for 2023, according to the schedule of the next instalments of the ICH fund, in order to effectively implement the next project activities.

## Annexes

List the annexes and documentation included in the report:

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

- Brochure on Tais
- Layout of Permanent Exhibition
- Photo of the activities

## Name and signature of the person having completed the report

Name: Francisco Barreto

Title: Interim Executive Secretary of Timor-Leste National Commission for UNESCO

Date: October, 28 2022

Signature:



The logo of the Timor-Leste National Commission for UNESCO is visible, featuring the UNESCO emblem (a temple with columns) and the text "unesco Timor-Leste National Commission".