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| Item 7.C of the Provisional Agenda |
| **Examination of proposals to the Register of Good Safeguarding Practices** |
| Seventeenth session, Intergovernmental Committee for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage (Rabat, Kingdom of Morocco – 28 November to 3 December 2022) |

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| **Summary**The present document includes the recommendations of the Evaluation Body on proposals to the Register of Good Safeguarding Practices (Part A) and a set of draft decisions for the Committee's consideration (Part B). An overview of the 2022 files and the working methods of the Evaluation Body is included in document [LHE/22/17.COM/7](https://ich.unesco.org/doc/src/LHE-22-17.COM-7-EN.docx).**Decisions required**: paragraph 3 |

1. **Recommendations**
2. The Evaluation Body recommends that the Committee select the following programmes as best reflecting the principles and objectives of the Convention:

| **Draft Decision** | **Submitting State(s)** | **Nomination** | **File No.** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| [17.COM 7.c.1](#_DRAFT_DECISION_17.COM) | Czechia | Strategy for safeguarding traditional crafts: The Bearers of Folk Craft Tradition programme | [01468](https://ich.unesco.org/en/7c-register-01283#7.c.1) |
| [17.COM 7.c.2](#_DRAFT_DECISION_17.COM_4) | Italy, Belgium, Croatia, Cyprus, France | Tocatì, a shared programme for the safeguarding of traditional games and sports | [01709](https://ich.unesco.org/en/7c-register-01283#7.c.2) |
| [17.COM 7.c.3](#_DRAFT_DECISION_17.COM_5) | Kuwait | Al Sadu Educational Programme: Train the trainers in the art of weaving | [01905](https://ich.unesco.org/en/7c-register-01283#7.c.3) |
| [17.COM 7.c.4](#_DRAFT_DECISION_17.COM_6) | Portugal, Spain | Portuguese-Galician border ICH: a safeguarding model created by Ponte...nas ondas! | [01848](https://ich.unesco.org/en/7c-register-01283#7.c.4) |

1. The Evaluation Body recommends that the Committee refer the following programme to the submitting State:

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| **Draft Decision** | **Submitting State(s)** | **Nomination** | **File No.** |
| [17.COM 7.c.5](#_DRAFT_DECISION_17.COM_7) | Bosnia and Herzegovina | Nevesinje Olympics, traditional games | [01731](https://ich.unesco.org/en/7c-register-01283#7.c.5) |

1. **Draft decisions**
2. The Committee may wish to adopt the following decisions:

## DRAFT DECISION 17.COM 7.c.1

The Committee

* 1. Takes note that Czechia has proposed **Strategy for safeguarding traditional crafts: The Bearers of Folk Craft Tradition programme** (No. 01468) for selection and promotion by the Committee as a programme, project or activity best reflecting the principles and objectives of the Convention:

In 1997, the National Institute of Folk Culture (NIFC) began to implement the project ‘Folk Trades and Handicrafts in the Czech Republic’. The project focused on the film documentation of traditional crafts. The fieldwork to identify producers revealed that most workshops were struggling financially and had difficulty selling and creating their products. The situation called for immediate action; the renewal of contacts between producers and customers and awareness-raising on traditional crafts and their technologies. In response to this situation, the Ministry of Culture and the NIFC set up the Bearers of Folk Craft Tradition programme in 2000, which aims to support, protect and safeguard traditional crafts. In addition to accessing public awards, grants and donations, artisans and their products are protected by an exclusive trademark. Further to documenting and researching traditional crafts, the NIFC collects and assesses the collections of products by award-winning producers. Traditional crafts are assessed by artists and designers, and award-winning producers receive a set of printed promotional materials, including leaflets, business cards, tags and a ‘Bearers of Tradition’ brochure. The public is kept informed through dedicated websites, publications, a DVD and a permanent exhibition in Chanovice.

* 1. Considers that, from the information included in the file, the programme responds as follows to the criteria for selection as a good safeguarding practice in paragraph 7 of the Operational Directives:

P.1: The proposed programme aims to support, protect and safeguard traditional crafts. It addresses various challenges faced by traditional crafts, including the decline of such crafts, the poor financial situation of craft workshops and the abandonment of traditional models. The programme helps to raise awareness of traditional crafts and their technologies, boost their prestige and encourage society-wide recognition of craft producers and artisans. It includes a comprehensive set of safeguarding measures, such as the identification of bearers, documentation and research, protection through the ‘Bearers of Tradition’ trademark, promotional efforts, public shows and exhibitions, and scholarships.

P.2: The file explains how the proposed programme promotes the coordination of efforts for safeguarding intangible cultural heritage at the regional and international levels. The technologies and craft processes in Czechia have significant regional overlap and can be found in other countries of Central Europe, and the programme can be an inspiration and an opportunity for cooperation with workshops abroad that may need advice or support. The file provides examples of traditional crafts that overlap with other forms of intangible cultural heritage in the region, such as the production of blueprint fabrics and the making and playing of the traditional musical instruments such as bagpipes in collaboration with other countries in the region.

P.3: The programme reflects the various principles and objectives of the Convention, including the efforts of safeguarding intangible cultural heritage, ensuring respect for the intangible cultural heritage of the communities, groups and individuals concerned, and raising awareness at the local, national and international levels about the importance of intangible cultural heritage. The programme also demonstrates international cooperation and assistance and supports professional scientific studies and the methodological research of traditional crafts, particularly those at risk of disappearing.

P.4: The programme does not only focus on public awards for producers. It also offers practical benefits such as financial support, the promotion and presentation of products, an annual exhibition and methodical assistance, among others. The programme is also effective in facilitating the transfer of knowledge from one generation to the next. The file provides specific case studies of the individual practitioners that were featured under the programme, and demonstrates the programme's effectiveness in encouraging the continual transmission and viability of their crafts.

P.5: Various communities, groups and individuals were involved in the planning and implementation of the programme's safeguarding measures. These include individual producers, clubs and associations, professional institutions, government authorities and local governments. Artisan clubs and associations also organized activities with professional craft groups and professional institutions cooperated with artisans, resulting in nominations for the title of ‘Bearer of Tradition’. The file describes the involvement of the bearers and practitioners in the preparation of the file, including the number of people and the process by which they participated in the preparations. In the letters of consent, the bearers indicated that they were consulted in the development of the file and stated their commitment to continue to work with the programme.

P.6: The programme may serve as a sub-regional, regional or international model, as its structure is flexible and its objectives can be adapted to suit the needs of diverse communities. The programme helps to strengthen and reinforce the social status of traditional crafts, which have been pushed to the margins of economic interest by modern industrial production. It can also be applied to traditional production processes, where knowledge and skills are at risk of disappearing. In addition, the programme can be easily transferred to other areas of intangible cultural heritage, such as elements that feature traditional songs, dances or musical instruments, which can be found in numerous countries and communities around the world.

P.7: The file explains that thirty-eight producers gave their consent to cooperate, share knowledge and participate in the continued development of the programme, as well as to disseminate the good practices, if the programme is selected. Award-winning producers are also willing to present this programme at specialized and professional events such as trade fairs and workshops in Czechia and abroad, and to share their experience with others. The Czechia Ministry of Culture and the National Institute for Folk Culture expressed their readiness to cooperate with UNESCO to disseminate the programme as an example of good safeguarding practices for intangible cultural heritage.

P.8: The implementation of the programme between 2000 and 2021 provided important experiences for its development. The file provides information about the results achieved in the areas of identification and nomination of producers and documentation and research. In addition, detailed photographic and film documentation was made for all the award-winning producers, resulting in about 5,400 records. In terms of measuring the results of promotional efforts between 2009 and 2020, twelve ‘Bearers of Tradition’ brochures were published, and twenty-two exhibitions have been held in the Czech Republic and five abroad. The programme has also measured the results of transmission, and approximately thirty new successors are working with award-winning producers in their workshops. In addition, the programme is regularly evaluated on several levels, including a comprehensive evaluation every five years.

P.9: The ‘Bearers of Folk Craft Tradition’ programme can be applied in other countries. This relatively inexpensive system can be a source of inspiration and guidance, especially for developing countries. It is simple and easy to comprehend, and the file describes how each of its aspects – such as the processes for the identification of artisans, the documentation of work processes and products, the awards for selected artisans, and the allocation of a trademark – can be adopted by other countries.

* 1. Decides to select **Strategy for safeguarding traditional crafts: The Bearers of Folk Craft Tradition programme** as a programme, project or activity best reflecting the principles and objectives of the Convention;
	2. Commends the State Party for a well-prepared file and a safeguarding model that can be adapted to other settings of traditional craftsmanship facing similar challenges.

## DRAFT DECISION 17.COM 7.c.2

The Committee

* 1. Takes note that Italy, Belgium, Croatia, Cyprus and France have proposed **Tocatì, a shared programme for the safeguarding of traditional games and sports** (No. 01709) for selection and promotion by the Committee as a programme, project or activity best reflecting the principles and objectives of the Convention:

As part of coordinated efforts to safeguard traditional games and sports in Italy, Belgium, Croatia, Cyprus and France, the Associazione Giochi Antichi launched Tocatì (‘it's your turn’), a festival and platform uniting communities, groups and individuals that practice traditional games. Tocatì links traditional games and sports to the values of intangible cultural heritage, mobilizing thousands of players, volunteers, admirers and media actors. By taking place in the streets and rendering highly urbanized and touristic areas spaces of inclusion and equality, it also raises awareness of the existence of intangible cultural heritage and the related risks. The five main objectives of the Tocatì programme are to: (a) enhance a common ground of exchange between practitioners and institutions; (b) establish a process for the participatory identification, documentation and monitoring of traditional games and sports; (c) improve the transmission of traditional games and sports in formal and non-formal education; (d) empower and protect communities and increase their ability to secure access to and manage public spaces; and (e) involve communities, groups, individuals, institutions and other stakeholders in innovative capacity-building initiatives. These objectives were identified through community consultations and meetings at the local, national and international levels and have dynamically shaped Tocatì, contributing to the programme's growing participation and reach.

* 1. Considers that, from the information included in the file, the programme responds as follows to the criteria for selection as a good safeguarding practice in paragraph 7 of the Operational Directives:

P.1: Tocatì is a shared programme for the safeguarding of traditional games and sports that has been developed over the years through the efforts of an international network of communities, groups and individuals. Tocatì has evolved to become a permanent year-round programme that encourages the exchange of knowledge, practices, skills and projects. Since 2016, annual international seminars and workshops have been taking place, creating opportunities to identify and discuss safeguarding priorities and good practices across the submitting States Parties. The file explains the five main objectives of the programme, as well as the six main types of safeguarding measures, which are: (a) transmission of traditional games and sports through formal and non-formal education; (b) identification, participatory research and documentation of traditional games and sports with a community-based approach; (c) enabling a common ground of exchange in a multilevel network; (d) protection and advocacy for adaptation of the legal framework, improving the active participation of communities, groups and individuals in the sustainable management of public urban/rural spaces; (e) training and capacity-building activities; and (f) awareness-raising and promotion of the traditional games and sports as intangible cultural heritage, at the national and international level.

P.2: The programme involves international collaborations across different countries in Europe. The Verona Protocol was set up as a shared tool for coordination with the different partners in the Tocatì programme. Regular meetings, joint capacity building workshops, and transmission activities in formal and non-formal education support these coordinated efforts. The programme involves an integrated and connected approach across the borders of the different submitting States Parties, as well as participation in and coordination of various regional and international networks. Examples include the participation of Tocati networks in regional meetings, joint participation in European programmes (such as Erasmus), and capacity-building workshops that reinforce regional coordination. The file provides detailed information about the international and regional forums and worshops where discussions about the Tocatì programme were conducted.

P.3: The programme reflects the various principles and objectives of the Convention, including: (a) the role of communities in the safeguarding of intangible cultural heritage, by involving the communities, groups, individuals, practitioners and bearers; (b) highlighting the dynamic and living nature of intangible cultural heritage; (c) encouraging respect for intangible cultural heritage by strengthening intercultural dialogue and using traditional games and sports as tools for social inclusion, well-being and peace; (d) encouraging greater awareness of intangible cultural heritage and the principles of the 2003 Convention; (e) encouraging exchange and dialogue; (f) inventorying with a view to safeguard intangible cultural heritage; and (g) fostering international dialogue and mutual cooperation. In particular, the programme strongly highlights the role of NGOs in community-based safeguarding efforts, in the form of educational activities, active support for the transmission of traditional games and sports, mutual cooperation among international experts, inventorying associated with traditional games and sports, and technical exchange and dialogue.

P.4: The file demonstrates the effectiveness of Tocatì in several areas. Its effectiveness in empowering communities is shown through the increasing number of participating communities from Italy, France, Croatia, Cyprus and other European countries, as well as their ability to stay connected during the COVID-19 pandemic. The programme effectively inspires communities to turn the principles and objectives of the Convention into practice by safeguarding traditional games and sports and paying attention to the use of associated local languages, oral and musical traditions, handicrafts and rituals. The file also provides statistics and examples of formal and non-formal education and transmission, such as through the example of the traditional stick game S-cianco in Verona. Furthermore, Tocatì has effectively set up international networking and cooperation with accredited intangible cultural heritage NGOs.

P.5: The Tocatì programme was initiated by the communities and is a community-based programme. The file describes the range of community-based events at the local, national and international levels. Tocatì is inclusive and open to the participation of communities, groups and individuals at all stages of its implementation. The communities concerned are invited to the annual international symposium and participate in exchanges and trainings. They can also invite their local administrations, NGOs, schools, and representatives from universities and cultural institutions. These meetings have reinforced the communities' efforts to safeguard traditional games and sports, reflecting the participatory spirit of the network while empowering institutions in their supportive roles. The file also highlights that various meetings were held in 2019 and 2020 between representatives of institutions and communities for the preparation of the multinational nomination. Several letters of consent were provided by the submitting States Parties, demonstrating the consent and support of the communities concerned.

P.6: Tocatì is a community-based and multi-actor programme that provides a model for safeguarding intangible cultural heritage at the regional, subregional and international levels. Various methods and components of the Tocatì programme have been identified and can be adapted to other contexts. The programme's methods are based on a participatory approach, communication and coordination between various parties, developing conventions and cooperation tools, and safeguarding expertise at all levels, among others. Some components that could be adopted for other contexts include the building of networks among the communities, groups and individuals concerned, the implementation of strong participatory methods, community-based management of traditional games and sports, annual educational programmes for transmission and capacity-building, research and publications, and festival coordination across countries.

P.7: The file explains that the Tocatì programme is committed to international cooperation, the exchange of experiences, and the dissemination and sharing of good practices on the safeguarding of intangible cultural heritage among communities, NGOs and institutions at all levels. The partners of the programme will continue to share and disseminate the good practices. At the European and international levels, the regular participation of the Tocatì network in meetings and general assemblies of the European Traditional Sports and Games Association demonstrate its strong willingness to cooperate internationally. The network also cooperates with accredited NGOs within the ICH NGO Forum. The five submitting States Parties have also indicated that they will reinforce their cooperation in the coming years through various efforts and events.

P.8: The assessment of the results follows the identified objectives of the programme and is in alignment with the Overall Results Framework. In the five submitting States Parties, the increased number of ratifications of the Verona Protocol by organizations involved in safeguarding traditional games and sports and the participation in the annual symposium even during the COVID-19 pandemic demonstrate the relevance of Tocatì to the needs of communities at all levels and the effectiveness of the programme. The file also indicates various programmes in Europe that are linked to the Tocatì programme. In addition, it provides various examples of assessments of the programme's results. These include indicators on the participation of primary and secondary schools in the Verona region. In France, traditional games and sports associations are invited to take a critical look at their practices and to assess the results of the programmes every year.

P.9: The Tocatì model avoids extreme specialization and professionalisation, and its inclusive approach allows the events to be scaled according to local resources. The file describes the specific components of the programme that can be relevant in developing countries. These include the involvement of volunteers and youth in the organization of activities and events, the exchanges between associations of practitioners at the regional, national and international levels, the participatory and community-based approaches to inventorying intangible cultural heritage, and the exchange of know-how and experiences in activities, events and networking.

* 1. Decides to select **Tocatì, a shared programme for the safeguarding of traditional games and sports** as a programme, project or activity best reflecting the principles and objectives of the Convention;
	2. Commends the States Parties for a well-written file demonstrating strong community engagement and support for the programme in the safeguarding of their collective intangible cultural heritage at a large scale;
	3. Further commends the States Parties for a good quality video that clearly explains the details of the programme and represents the views and involvement of the communities, groups and individuals concerned.

## DRAFT DECISION 17.COM 7.c.3

The Committee

* 1. Takes note that Kuwait has proposed **Al Sadu Educational Programme: Train the trainers in the art of weaving** (No. 01905) for selection and promotion by the Committee as a programme, project or activity best reflecting the principles and objectives of the Convention:

The Al Sadu Society developed the Educational Programme: Train the Trainers in The Art of Weaving in collaboration with the Arts Department in the Ministry of Education, in order to raise awareness about traditional Al Sadu weaving among younger generations in Kuwait. A national curriculum was developed, along with training workshops to help teachers learn contemporary weaving techniques and how to transmit this traditional craft to students. End-of-year school textile artwork exhibitions are also hosted at Sadu House to showcase the programme outcomes. Since the programme's inception in 2018, 30,959 students have completed the course, and sixty male and female art teachers from the six school districts have successfully completed the initial training at Sadu House, going on to train an additional 220 teachers. The programme has had a significant impact on students and art teachers, many of whom have demonstrated a high level of manual ability and creativity in traditional weaving. The positive effects of the programme are evident in the students' artwork and in the teachers' enthusiasm to instruct and arrange end-of-year exhibitions revolving around Al Sadu weaving. Other outcomes of the programme include an increase in traffic to the website, social media engagement and sales of the traditional craft.

* 1. Considers that, from the information included in the file, the programme responds as follows to the criteria for selection as a good safeguarding practice in paragraph 7 of the Operational Directives:

P.1: The main objective of the Al Sadu Educational Programme is to safeguard the national intangible cultural heritage of Al Sadu as a traditional art of weaving and to ensure the transmission of the knowledge and skills of traditional weaving to younger generations via the public education system. A selection of heads of departments and art teachers from all six school districts in the State of Kuwait are trained and in turn, impart the knowledge and skills to all eighth-grade art teachers in Kuwait. The programme's safeguarding measures involve training through hands-on learning, presentations, audio-visual materials, and a manual aid for teachers, among others. The programme also involves the re-evaluation of the curriculum, which takes place every two years.

P.2: The programme has been run at the national level between the Al Sadu Society and the Ministry of Education in all school districts. It is a national programme, although Qatar has expressed interest in the programme and a future collaboration might be imminent.

P.3: The programme reflects the principles and objectives of the Convention in four ways: (a) safeguarding national intangible cultural heritage of Al Sadu weaving and ensuring the respect of the Al Sadu heritage community; (b) transmitting the knowledge and skills of Al Sadu traditional weaving to younger generations via the public education system platform; (c) raising awareness in the education sector; and (d) encouraging creativity and innovation in young Kuwaiti artists.

P.4: The programme has had an overall positive impact on the students and art teachers. 30,959 students have completed ‘The Art Weaving’ course since its inception in 2018. In addition, sixty male and female art teachers from six school districts have successfully completed the initial training at Sadu House, and these art teachers have trained an additional 220 male and female art teachers. As a result of the programme, more art teachers are becoming members of the Al Sadu Society. In addition, the general public has engaged more with the cultural centre through visits to Sadu House and participation in the programmes. Although the programme is relatively new and was introduced in 2018, it has already had a positive impact and achieved quantifiable results between its introduction and the submission of the nomination file.

P.5: The programme is the result of a collaborative effort that includes Al Sadu experts, weavers, teachers and students. It involves students of all genders and from different socio-ethnic backgrounds. Master weavers and contemporary weavers have expressed support for the programme and their wish to share their cultural heritage with a larger audience. The heads of departments and art teachers at the Ministry of Education have also created an efficient platform to gather consent letters for this proposal as well as feedback from students on their first-hand experience. The file includes letters of consent from various weavers, masters and art teachers, among others, demonstrating the communites' consent for the nomination of the proposed programme to the Register of Good Safeguarding Practices.

P.6: At the subregional levels, Al Sadu weaving is present in the Arabic Gulf countries of United Arab Emirates, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the State of Kuwait. These countries could benefit from the implementation of a similar programme to safeguard Al Sadu weaving and ensure that the intangible cultural heritage is passed on to future generations. At the regional level, the programme can be a model for educational entities and Ministries of Education to contribute to the safeguarding of local crafts and weavings through similar practices and to develop curricula that help cultivate artistic skills.

P.7: The file demonstrates the willingness of the State Party and communities to cooperate in the dissemination of good safeguarding practices. Members from the Al Sadu Society, master weavers, and teachers have pledged to continue to share their experience, knowledge and expertise. In 2018, the programme's curriculum was shared online via the Ministry of Education's website, so that other interested parties could access it. In 2020–2021 Kuwait and other countries attended virtual lectures with the goal of sharing the know-how of creating such a programme.

P.8: The file provides concrete examples of assessments that have been carried out. The monitoring mechanisms established by the Al Sadu Society enables the continued monitoring and development of the programme as it continues to grow. Every two years, the curriculum board at the Ministry of Education reviews the curriculum to ensure it is up to date in teaching methodologies and techniques. There are surveys at every step of the ‘train-the-trainers’ programme and there are opportunities for feedback at the initial training of heads of departments and coordinators. Teachers and students also evaluate the programme and the training process through surveys.

P.9: The programme can be a model for developing countries, as they can benefit from training in skilled crafts that improve employment opportunities, especially for youth and women. Through similar training initiatives in cooperation with official educational entities, developing countries can create economic and social prospects for their people. Furthermore, by becoming part of the educational entities, trainers are also able to secure employment.

* 1. Decides to select **Al Sadu Educational Programme: Train the trainers in the art of weaving** as a programme, project or activity best reflecting the principles and objectives of the Convention;
	2. Reminds the State Party of the importance of ensuring the widest possible participation of the communities, groups and individuals concerned in implementing the safeguarding measures of the programme;
	3. Encourages the State Party to continue its efforts to monitor the results and effectiveness of the relatively new programme.

## DRAFT DECISION 17.COM 7.c.4

The Committee

* 1. Takes note that Portugal and Spain have proposed **Portuguese-Galician border ICH: a safeguarding model created by Ponte...nas ondas!** (No. 01848) for selection and promotion by the Committee as a programme, project or activity best reflecting the principles and objectives of the Convention:

The Ponte…nas ondas! (PNO!) project aims to safeguard intangible cultural heritage on the Portuguese-Galician border by creating spaces in which the heritage can be practiced and transmitted to younger generations. Initially developed in schools of the municipalities of Salvaterra de Miño (Spain) and Monção (Portugal), the project later spread to many other schools and institutions. More recently, this living heritage has been studied and analysed for educational purposes by teachers and researchers from PNO!, with the support of tradition bearers, practitioners and specialists from universities in the region. The PNO! project has allowed young people to get involved in the practice and transmission of their own traditions thanks to the dissemination of cultural heritage in schools, the training of teachers, the presence of bearers and practitioners in classrooms to share their knowledge and experience, and the use of information and communications technology and radio resources to transmit, promote and enhance the shared intangible cultural heritage.

* 1. Considers that, from the information included in the file, the programme responds as follows to the criteria for selection as a good safeguarding practice in paragraph 7 of the Operational Directives:

P.1: The nominated project Ponte…nas ondas! has been implemented for twenty-five years in schools on both sides of the Portuguese-Galician border, and aims to safeguard intangible cultural heritage by creating spaces in which these practices take place and are transmitted to younger generations. The project started in 1995 when a group of school teachers from various primary and secondary schools on both sides of the border decided to work together to maintain, transmit and provide contexts to keep the heritage culture of their borderland alive. The objectives of the project are clearly defined in the file. The file also explains the various safeguarding measures of the project, which involve identification and awareness-raising activities, transmission efforts and promotional events.

P.2: The project involves coordination with the public administrations responsible for safeguarding intangible cultural heritage in Portugal and Spain. This has enabled the further involvement of national organisms and regional institutions in both countries, which facilitate the participation of culture-bearers, practitioners and communities in the project. Local radio stations from both sides of the border have offered support to disseminate the safeguarding initaitives. Nevertheless, the coordination between Galician and Portuguese schools continues to be the main means of organizing, developing and managing the project.

P.3: The project involves education efforts that promote inclusive social development, intercultural understanding and gender equality. It reflects the principles and objectives of the Convention, as it aims to safeguard Galician-Portuguese intangible cultural heritage and ensure it continues to be practised by the communities, groups and individuals concerned on both sides of the border. The project also raises awareness of the importance of the intangible cultural heritage at the local, national and international levels.

P.4: The project has lasted more than twenty-five years and provided opportunities for youth to be involved in the practice and transmission of their own traditions. Through the project, students became familiar with their history, natural environment, communities and cultures. The file presents specific examples of the project's effectiveness. For example, the annual radio conference among schools has been one of the most effective ways of raising awareness and disseminating Galician and Portuguese intangible cultural heritage. This project has the participation of more than 300 schools in Galicia and Portugal, and of more than 5,000 youths and 3,000 teachers, as well as journalists and families.

P.5: The communities have been involved in the development of the project's activities and the achievements of its objectives. The proposal to develop the different activities comes from the schools, and involves teachers, students and families. The project also involves the participation of many individuals and organizations. Teachers, families and students, regardless of age and gender, actively participate in the development of activities involving other collaborators such as culture-bearers, practitioners, communities, musicians, writers, journalists, anthropologists, farmers and fishermen. Various letters of consent were submitted from associations, schools, teachers, students, families, researchers, musicians, journalists and radio stations, expressing their support for the nomination.

P.6: The project can be used as an international model, as it uses a participatory methodology that can be implemented in other cross-border geographical zones. The project's approach encourages dialogue and exchange among communities and would encourage peace and cooperation among societies from different countries. As a cross-border experience, the PNO! model can be reproduced to reinforce dialogue among generations and transmission of intangible cultural heritage across borders.

P.7: The project's willingness to cooperate in dissemination activities is demonstrated in past efforts, such as in the dissemination of the work of the System of Living Human Treasures that PNO! started in 2009 and in the Living Libraries programme which was implemented in 2011. The activities and publications of the project are available in Galician and Portuguese, and the Cultural and Pedagogical Association PNO! is translating most of its minutes and publications into other languages, such as Spanish and English. The PNO! reference websites are available in Spanish and English, as well as in Galician and Portuguese, to contribute to the dissemination of the project. The file lists several websites to demonstrate that the content of project has been broadly published and shared.

P.8: Since the beginning of the project, the PNO! association has implemented surveys and assessments in schools to measure the results and the impact of activities and to gather suggestions for improvement. The assessments are carried out in participating schools and make improvements for successive calls for proposals. Meetings are periodically carried out with the teachers in charge of the coordination of activities, along with intangible cultural heritage specialists and researchers, to evaluate the results of the activities. The external evaluations of the project are based on public recognitions and awards granted by several international bodies.

P.9: The project can be a model for encouraging safeguarding efforts across different border areas, including cross-border communities in developing countries. The PNO! model can be useful for developing countries because: (a) it involves a combination of intangible cultural heritage and information and communications technology to transform heritage into a teaching tool; (b) the initial investment is minimal; and (c) the combination of radio, education and intangible cultural heritage is an effective safeguarding formula. The integration of intangible cultural heritage into the education system is another effective and feasible result of the project.

* 1. Decides to select **Portuguese-Galician border ICH: a safeguarding model created by Ponte...nas ondas!** as a programme, project or activity best reflecting the principles and objectives of the Convention;
	2. Commends the States Parties for a well-prepared file that highlights the involvement of communities, groups and individuals in the safeguarding of shared intangible cultural heritage that can be found across borders.

## DRAFT DECISION 17.COM 7.c.5

The Committee

* 1. Takes note that Bosnia and Herzegovina has proposed **Nevesinje Olympics, traditional games** (No. 01731) for selection and promotion by the Committee as a programme, project or activity best reflecting the principles and objectives of the Convention:

The Nevesinje Olympics are held every year on the first weekend of August, and people of all ages, genders, religions and backgrounds travel from Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, Serbia and Croatia to participate. The main organizer, the Municipality of Nevesinje, continuously carries out activities to safeguard and implement the Nevesinje Olympics, including the allocation of the budget and the funds for the prize pool. Radio Nevesinje, another organizer, keeps audio and video records of each event, and the regional museum conducts permanent ethnographic research and keeps the materials in its collection. The local government also helps fund the event and implements a number of protection measures, including the exhibition prepared in cooperation with the Museum of Herzegovina in Trebinje to promote the event in various cities of the participating countries in order to teach children and youth about the development and safeguarding of traditional sports games in the area. The effectiveness and sustainability of the Nevesinje Olympics are reflected in the ever-increasing number of competitors and visitors.

* 1. Considers that, from the information included in the file, the programme responds as follows to the criteria for selection as a good safeguarding practice in paragraph 7 of the Operational Directives:

P.1: The file defines ‘The Nevesinje Olympics, traditional games’ as a significant traditional sporting event held in the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina. This event dates back to the nineteenth century and commenced as a simple equestrian race that incorporated other sporting skills over time. The safeguarding measures relating to the Nevesinje Olympics are described in the file. However, the file does not describe a specific programme, project or activity, how the priorities were identified and established, or the primary objectives of the programme or project. Instead, the Nevesinje Olympics are described as an intangible cultural heritage element, and not as a programme, project or activity that could serve as a good model for the safeguarding of intangible cultural heritage.

P.2: The file explains that the Nevesinje Olympics are a competition of traditional sports and games that draws participants of different nationalities and religious backgrounds and involves various activities (such as horse racing and traditional games). While it is understood that the games involve participants of different countries, the file does not explain how the programme, project or activities promotes the coordination of efforts for safeguarding of intangible cultural heritage at the regional, subregional and/or international levels.

P.3: The information provided in the file describes the history of the Nevesinje Olympics and the various traditional sports and games that are part of the event. The information appears to present the Nevesinje Olympics as an intangible cultural heritage element related to traditional sports, games and equestrian races and explains how these activities are practised, rather than describing a programme or project that serves as a model of good safeguarding practices. As such, the file does not explain how the programme, project or activity reflects the principles and objectives of the Convention in its conception, design and implementation.

P.4: The information explains the viability and sustainability of the Nevesinje Olympics as an event that draws more and more competitors and visitors over the years. It also explains that the games have been passed down from generation to generation for more than 150 years, contributing to the creation of national identity, continuity, cultural diversity and human creativity. However, the file does not explain the effectiveness of the programme or project as a good safeguarding practice that contributes to the viability of the intangible cultural heritage concerned. Similar to other sections of the file, the Nevesinje Olympics are described as an intangible cultural heritage element that has been transmitted over generations, rather than a programme that can serve as a model for good safeguarding measures.

P.5: The file lists the individuals and NGOs that participate in the events and activities of the Nevesinje Olympics. However, there is little information about how the communities are involved in different stages of the planning and implementation of the programme or project. In addition, the letters of consent submitted refer to the nomination to the ‘UNESCO World Heritage List’, the ‘UNESCO list of Non-Material Cultural Heritage’ or the ‘UNESCO List of Intangible Cultural Heritage’. As the letters do not refer to the Register of Good Safeguarding Practices, it is unclear if the communities concerned support the nomination of Nevesinje Olympics to the Register.

P.6: The file explains that the tournaments organized during the Nevesinje Olympics help to develop awareness among the participants, particularly youth, on the importance of intangible cultural heritage. However, the file does not explain how the programme or project can serve as a subregional, regional or international model. The file mentions the Sinjska Alka from Croatia as a good example that was referenced by the organizers of the Nevesinje Olympics, instead of explaining how the Nevesinje Olympics itself can be a positive model for other countries or regions.

P.7: The information provided describes the efforts put in place to safeguard the Nevesinje Olympics, with the involvement of institutions and organizations. The file also mentions that the protection measures concerning the Nevesinje Olympics shall be implemented in accordance with the Convention. However, the information provided does not demonstrate the willingness to cooperate in the dissemination of good practices within the submitting State Party, the region or internationally. In addition, the file explains that the Nevesinje Olympics will be ‘nominated as a folk practice on the UNESCO List of the Intangible Heritage of humanity’, which contradicts the current nomination to the Register of Good Safeguarding Practices.

P.8: The file outlines the history of the Nevesinje Olympics, which has been taking place since 1891, and its evolution over time. The number of participants of the Nevesinje Olympics and the equestrian racing is increasing each year. This information attests to the history and viability of the Nevesinje Olympics, but does not explain how the results of the programme or project are assessed, nor the process or methodology of the assessments. It should also be noted that the information in this section of the file refers to the ‘nomination for the UNESCO World List of Intangible Cultural Heritage’, instead of the Register of Good Safeguarding Practices.

P.9: The file describes the mechanisms for the inclusion of the Nevesinje Olympics in the Official List of Intangible Cultural Heritage of the Republic of Srpska in 2011, and the involvement of local communities, NGOs and government representatives in the process of identifying and defining the element. The file does not explain how the programme or project can be applied to the particular needs of developing countries. Similar to the earlier sections of the nomination form, the information in this section refers to the nomination to the ‘UNESCO List of Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity’, rather than to the Register of Good Safeguarding Practices.

* 1. Decides to refer **Nevesinje Olympics, traditional games** to the submitting State Party and invites it to resubmit the proposal to the Committee for examination during a following cycle;
	2. Encourages the State Party to determine whether the **Nevesinje Olympics, traditional games**, would be better suited for a nomination to other Lists of the Convention on the basis of considerations expressed by the communities concerned.