



United Nations  
Educational, Scientific and  
Cultural Organization



Intangible  
Cultural  
Heritage



Organisation  
des Nations Unies  
pour l'éducation,  
la science et la culture



Patrimoine  
culturel  
immatériel

## Results online survey

Consultation with experts in the field of intangible cultural heritage safeguarding in the framework of the global reflection on the listing mechanisms of the 2003 Convention.

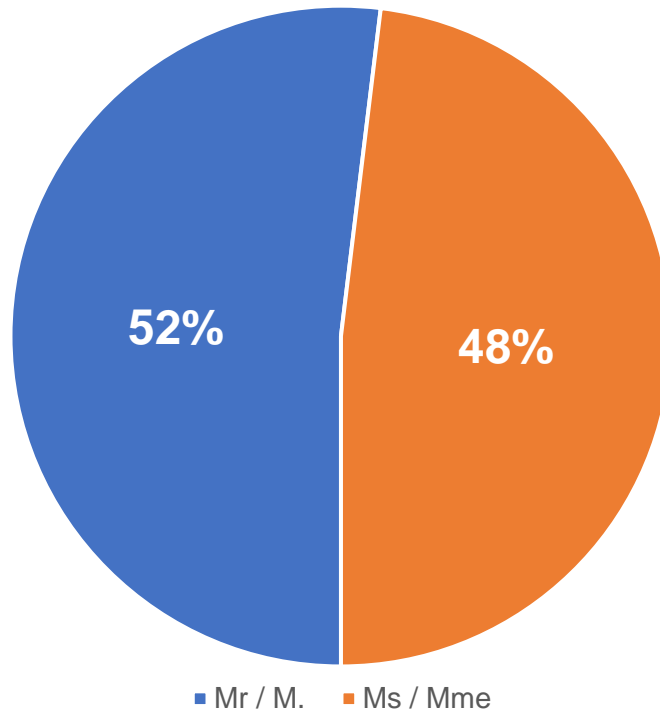
## Résultats enquête en ligne

Consultation d'experts dans le domaine de la sauvegarde du patrimoine culturel immatériel dans le cadre de la réflexion globale sur les mécanismes d'inscription sur les listes de la Convention de 2003.

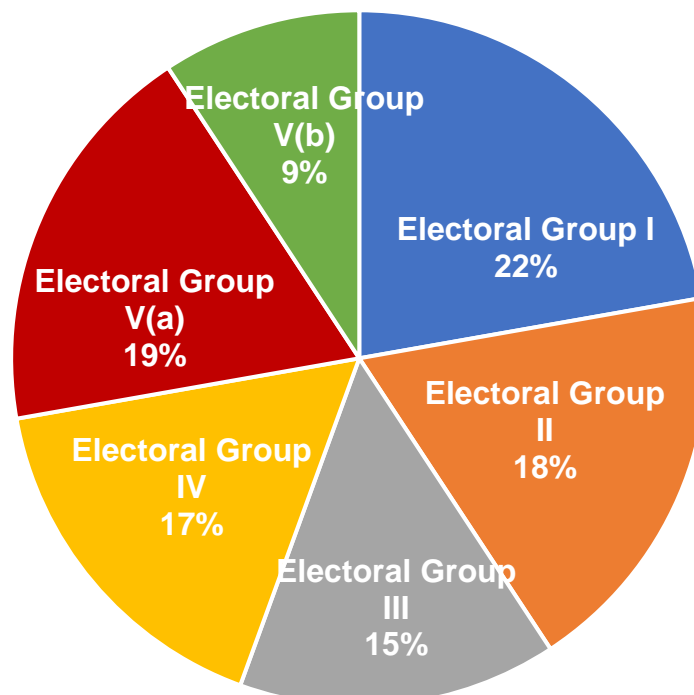
## General Information / Informations générales

EN: Participants: 54 (Including 31 members of ICH Evaluation Bodies)  
FR: Participants : 54 (incluant 31 membres des comités d'évaluation du PCI)

EN: Gender Representation  
FR: Représentation des sexes



EN: Geographic Representation  
FR: Représentation géographique





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## THEME A:

# OVERALL APPROACH TO THE LISTING MECHANISM

The three mechanisms

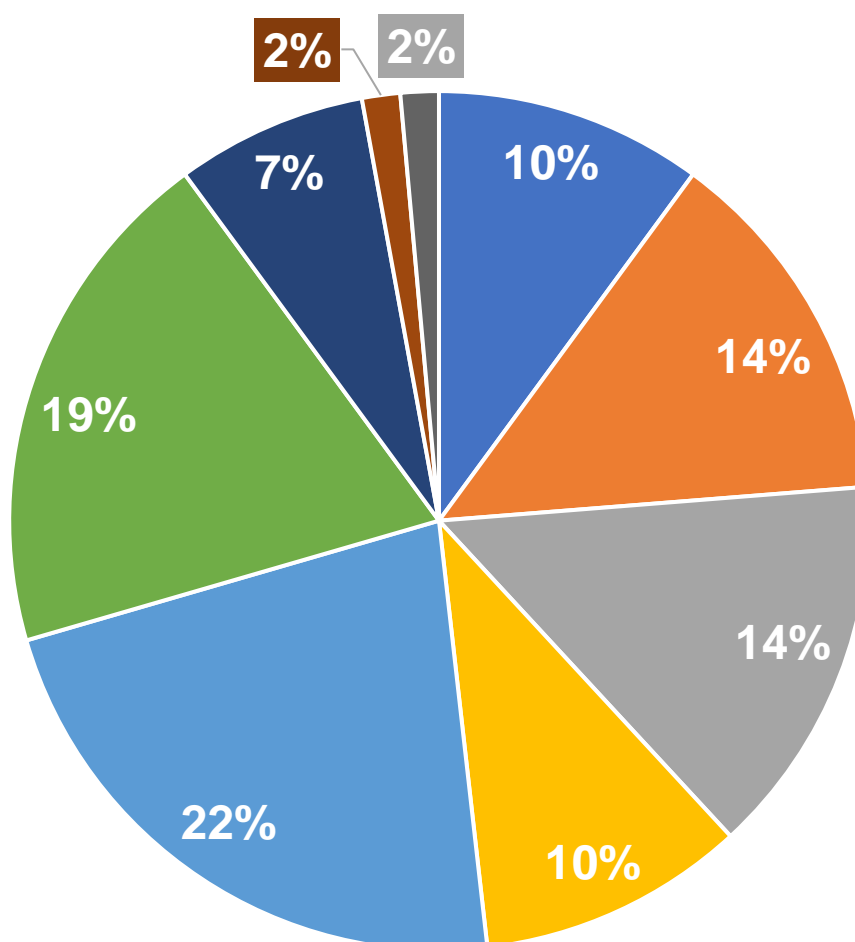
## THÈME A:

# APPROCHE GLOBALE DU MÉCANISME D'INSCRIPTION

Les trois mécanismes

1. EN: Which of the statements below best reflect your priorities for reforming the current listing system? The listing system should be revised to:

FR: Parmi les affirmations ci-dessous, lesquelles reflètent le mieux vos priorités pour réformer le système d'inscription actuel ? Le système d'inscription sur les listes doit être révisé pour :



	clarify the different yet complementary purposes of the three mechanisms (RL, USL and GSP) / clarifier les objectifs différents mais complémentaires des trois mécanismes (LR, LSU et BPS)
	improve the current methodology used for evaluating and examining nominations / améliorer la méthodologie actuelle d'évaluation et d'examen des candidatures
	redress the imbalance in the use of the listing mechanisms / résoudre le déséquilibre dans l'utilisation des mécanismes d'inscription sur les listes
	encourage more culturally and geographically balanced listing mechanisms / encourager des mécanismes d'inscription plus équilibrés sur les plans culturel et géographique
	make the nomination process better attuned to the realities and broader safeguarding intentions and practices of communities, groups and individuals / faire en sorte que le processus de candidature soit mieux adapté aux réalités, aux intentions et aux pratiques de sauvegarde des communautés, groupes et individus
	enhance the monitoring of the changing viability of inscribed elements and their safeguarding status / améliorer le suivi de l'évolution de la viabilité des éléments inscrits et de leur état de sauvegarde
	respond to the challenges related to the number of files treated in each nomination cycle / répondre aux défis liés au nombre de dossiers traités à chaque cycle de candidature
	other reasons / autres raisons
	no major revisions are necessary at this stage / aucune révision majeure n'est nécessaire à ce stade

1. EN: Explain your choice / FR: Expliquez votre choix

1	<p>The listing process may be important in some cases to address awareness, but at the local level is very difficult to obtain actual protection. The list, world, national or local, may not be the turning point for some expressions to become a priority in the cultural system to get the proper support (economic, political or other). The safeguarding depends on the interaction of several institutions, which do not usually work together and do not prioritize expressions considered intangible heritage, even if they are part of a list. It is more clear in the cases of ICH that does not retribute in economic ways at the market.</p>
2	<p>I think that in the developing countries, the cultural practising agents of a lot of the ICH that exists, don't even know what is heritage and don't know the value of their own heritage.</p> <p>There has to be mechanisms to help the communities to recognize it's ICH and to make safeguarding Plans and ICH Files.</p> <p>The nomination process is related to the State and is used politically by the State Parties. It doesn't reflect the importance for the communities and it doesn't help in the safeguarding of the expressions.</p> <p>There has to be a follow up and monitoring of the elements named ICH, It is a shame that once it is named it is forgotten by the state and all the safeguarding issues depend on the community</p>
3	<p>The current status of the RL, USL and GSP is imbalanced. Most State Parties go for their element to be included in the RL, and secondly the USL and thirdly the GSP, in that the current listing mechanisms are used as a source to promote their national pride at the international level. In its memoire for RL and USL, the Committee has for many times reminded the Sate Parties to pay due attention to USL, for it best reflects the purpose of the convention. Certain procedure should be introduced to guide the States to move from RL to USL, by adding more prestigious properties to the latter.</p> <p>The central idea of the Convention is to place the communities, groups and individuals as the center of safeguarding practice. However, due to the administrative nature of any nomination in any states, the top-down approach is widely applied, no matter to how much extent it can be noticed in a nomination file. Therefore, the broader sense of the participation of communities, groups and individuals in the nomination process should be established, by providing evidences indicating they are widely motivated and are the dominant force in the elaboration of the nomination file.</p> <p>To be included in the lists is not the end but should be the starting point of a more systematic and institutionalized construction. The current listing mechanisms lack the monitoring of element inscribed in the lists, resulting in the Convention is used as a field of cultural competitions. If certain compulsory binding responsibilities are added, such as indicators to monitor the viability of the element inscribed and its effective implementation of safeguarding measures, the purpose of the listing mechanisms could be better reflected.</p>
4	<p>It is necessary to clarify the different but complementary purposes of the three mechanisms, so those becomes more accessible and participatory for communities, groups and bearers and directly reflect their suggestions, desire and so on.</p>
5	<p>In the spirit of the convention I believe it would be a good thing to make the lists / application forms more accessible for the communities concerned. That would call for a revision.</p>
6	<p>(1) There remains poor understanding of the purposes and relative importance of the three lists among many States Parties, especially the priority that needs to be given to the USL and the RGSP. Many feel that USL listing is a 'black mark' in the way that it would be in the 1972 WHC regime.</p> <p>(2) There are issues regarding the criteria applied that need to be addressed, the NGO Forum could play a more prominent role in evaluation (possibly akin to that of IUCN and ICOMOS for the 1972 WHC), and there is an issue with SPs that have a large number of inscribed elements (from the Masterpieces programme plus in the early years of operation of the treaty) - should we return to the idea of a sunset clause?</p> <p>(3) This is a perennial challenge, i.e. to reorient inscription towards its primary purpose of safeguarding and CGI participation. In addition, I would like to mention that there is a potential problem building with the application of values (e.g. animal welfare) in evaluating nomination files that are not held across the international community equally and that may not even have strong support in international law (which is the context in which the treaty should operate).</p>
7	<p>Trois raisons prévalent à ce choix:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- les regards à démarche peu empathique de certains évaluateurs sur les éléments proposés à l'inscription ;</li> <li>- la nécessité de l'accompagnement du Fonds pour le suivi des éléments inscrits ;</li> <li>- la nécessité de suivi rétrospectif des rapports de mise en oeuvre des projets et activités de revitalisation des éléments inscrits.</li> </ul>
8	<p>I do not know an acting mechanism to show/reflect interconnectedness of the three listing mechanisms (RL, USL and GSP), it is the reason why I am prioritizing "clarify the different yet complementary purposes of the three mechanisms (RL, USL and GSP)". Transfer an element from USL to PR and back is the mechanism demonstrating this interconnections.</p>
9	<p>These three answers seems to be most relevant taking into account current faced problems within the listing mechanisms: severe underuse of GSP, cautiousness with USL, and overload combined with political pressure to the RL. The problems related to underuse of GSP and USL are rooted in the outdated/harsh criteria of selection and lack of clear monitoring procedures. Thus, these three answers are interrelated.</p>
10	<p>The requirements for community participation in the nomination process need to be reinforced; community consent is often a formalistic exercise that does not really reflect the breadth of community participation and their priorities for actual safeguarding (as distinct from nominating).</p>

1. EN: Explain your choice / FR: Expliquez votre choix

11	The current criteria for evaluating some of the files can be improved. E.g. R2 criteria is not very effective, and difficult to verify if such information is true. Even for files that meet the criteria, the information provided is usually very generic and broad. More emphasis should be given to the safeguarding intentions and measures that can deal with the realities on the ground. For example, the criteria could place more emphasis on the anticipated risks of the listing, and ask more directly about how the State Party and communities involved will manage the risks of increased tourism, overcommercialisation and exploitation. Currently, most countries avoid discussing these issues to avoid giving the impression that the intention of their listing is for tourism purposes.
12	Je constate sur place que certaines élection au patrimoine immatériel ne donnent aucun résultat concret et semblent de pure forme
13	La relation intrinsèque entre un bien physique et son immatérialité qui réside dans le savoir-faire ou la symbolique qui conditionnent son existent posent des ambiguïtés pour certaines candidatures qui mettent en exergue le côté matériel plus que le côté immatériel. La "surenchère" et la "concurrence" entre des états ont causé du tort aux listes. La liste représentative en est victime alors que l'esprit de la Convention est plus la sauvegarde des éléments qui risquent de disparaître. A ceci s'ajoute également la fausse idée sur la propriété exclusive d'un élément.
14	Considering amount to work for both the EB to evaluate all the files and the submitting states and community members to prepare files, too many files ended in Referral. Because of the limited number of files for each cycle, the imbalance in number of submission to three listings has never been resolved. These are the serious problems because current system fails to respond positively to the willingness and enthusiasm among the ICH practitioners in the community to be part of the UNESCO celebration for the cultural diversity,
15	I focus on actions from ground community impact
16	Le déséquilibre dans l'utilisation des mécanismes vient en particulier du fait de l'attractivité de la LR, considérée comme plus "positive", associée à la limitation du nombre de candidatures par cycle. Les EM choisissent donc plutôt la LR. Or la LSU et le RBP sont sans doute plus fondamentaux dans l'atteinte des objectifs de la Convention. Seul un changement radical de la méthodologie d'évaluation, à repenser pour chaque mécanisme, comme cela a été fait pour l'AI, peut résoudre durablement cette situation déséquilibrée que de nombreux EM déplorent, sans toutefois pouvoir y trouver de solutions dans les processus actuellement en place.
17	The criteria for nominations for the RL could be made more simple. For the RL there could be a lighter procedure, more inclusive and dynamic and open-ended. With a sunset clause to limit the duration of inscriptions. This would make the evolving ICH in contemporary situations better visible, as well as the cultural diversity in the world. With no (or less) need for monitoring. During Committee meetings there would be less time needed for discussions about the nominations for the RL. More time available for the other lists and general themes on safeguarding. This would contribute to more balance in the use of the listing mechanisms. It could also contribute to the involvement of communities in the evaluation of files for the USL and Register. Also for the USL and the Register criteria could be made more simple, so to encourage more nominations to these lists, less administration for nominating countries and the Secretariat/EB. For instance reporting on elements on the USL every six years, instead of four.
18	1) About evaluation process: it's necessary to give the opportunity to the evaluators to check the information provided by the State Party in the nomination file, especially with regard the participation of community and the safeguarding measures. It's also necessary to avoid conflict of interest between evaluators and State Party particularly with reference to ONG experts (a lot of ONG members received proposal by SP to collaborate with them during their mandate in EB). 2) Viability: it's important to create a new monitoring system that give the opportunity to the Secretariat (or to a specific scientific committee) to monitor the safeguarding intentions indicated in the nomination file: a lot of time, in fact, a State Party indicate in the file several safeguard measures but, after the inscription, these intentions are not realized.
19	The UNESCO convention is about safeguarding and not about listing as such. The real question should be how listing could contribute to safeguarding, with a special focus on how the communities groups and individuals concerned could benefit from it and help them facing their challenges and realities. My third bullet addresses the question: 'encourage more culturally and geographical balanced listing mechanisms'. I do not have an answer for this, but what I notice is that different countries, with different 'heritage regimes', use the UNESCO listings from different perspectives. I am now in a Flemish/Belgian expert commission for which 'recognition' is the most important thing to list something for the international UNESCO list. In the Netherlands 'recognition' is something which we want to avoid as much as possible. That is to say that listing could mean many things from different national or cultural perspectives, which perhaps have to be taken into account.
20	I have selected 5 only because that is the only answer which I find comes close to describing the great gulf between the logic of nomination and the needs of the ICH communities on the ground. I find the first four answers cannot genuinely bring out the intention behind the idea of listing, 6 only enlarges the interpretation of obligations post-listing, 7 relates to a procedural matter. My experience in the Asia region with the views of states parties and their efforts towards nomination and listing has shown me that safeguarding practice, safeguarding intention, safeguarding method all become connected to the act of nominating. Instead, they should flow from the recognition that safeguarding is the primary impulse.

1. EN: Explain your choice / FR: Expliquez votre choix

21	<p>Since the listing mechanisms are in force, there has been a notable imbalance that, on the one hand, focused on the Representative List - leaving aside the Urgent Safeguarding List - and, on the other, a notorious lag of most geographic regions with respect to the Asian bloc. The measures that were implemented by the Executive Bodies of the Convention to stop this imbalance have evidently failed - such as the establishment of a ceiling of nomination files that can be evaluated each year or limiting the States Parties with the largest number of inscriptions to the submission of a single nomination every 2 years. In this sense, it may be necessary to carry out a change, perhaps radical, to achieve the geographical representativeness of the Lists and, on the other hand, to reposition what should be the priority List: the USL</p> <p>On the other hand, over the years, eleven since the beginning of the evaluation cycles within the framework of the Convention, the methodology to carry out such an evaluation has not been stable and it seems that it is subject to the vision of each evaluator (especially since the Evaluation Body was established) and that, in addition, the criteria change as there are rotations. Thus, the States Parties do not have a stable base on which to start when preparing the nomination files because it seems that each year the criteria, or the specificities of each criterion, change. For example, until 2018, when a multinational nomination was presented, the States Parties were not asked to submit a joint Safeguarding Plan, but in 2019 that became a condition for achieving the inscription. Is this correct when the aide-mémoire does not mention such an aspect? Not to mention that in many ways it is absurd considering that in each country the context and nature of the ICH is different. Furthermore, this has led to the Committee's sessions becoming a space for desperate lobbying, rather than the occasion to actually debate substantive issues of the Convention and how it contributes to the safeguarding of the ICH (it is important to underline, for example, that once the point of inscriptions is concluded, the plenary session room empties, which is an eloquent example of how the meaning of the inscriptions has been distorted, positioning them merely as a media mechanism, and then what?)</p> <p>Finally, it is essential to reassess what the real impact of the inscription has been. Have the States Parties really become aware of the commitment it implies or has it turned into a race to win?</p>
22	<p>Safeguarding to ensure a future living heritage should be the core activity, with focus on sharing good methodology and sharing success criteria for strengthening different forms of ICH. It is important to focus on a work and processes that can contribute to creating a better balance between the various mechanisms. The focus should be on the GSP and USL. Too much attention is still directed to the Representative list and it also includes components of politicization. In the spirit of the Convention it is of great importance to redress the imbalance and to highlight the GSP and USL.</p> <p>Since the civil society - the communities, groups and individuals - have a crucial role to play in the work with the Convention and the nominations, it would be of great help to make the nomination process and the forms easier to understand and more accessible for those who are supposed to use them.</p>
23	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Despite the fact that there are ICH experts among the teams responsible for the preparation of the nomination file in the majority of state parties, it is clear that some sections constitute challenge to the states.</li> <li>- Special attention should be given to international assistance requests. It needs to be revised to encourage more developing states to apply and get finance assistance without much delay and embarrassment.</li> </ul>
24	<p>One of the reasons for listing in the 2003 Convention was to redress an imbalance from the 20th Century '(tangible) heritage paradigm' globally, and to provide a space where living heritage of all cultures, including non-western/non-northern cultures especially, would find an equivalent platform for expression and recognition. The current listing system however -unintentionally- turns out to favor once again the listing of files that have been able to build upon stronger technocratic and administrative capacities of countries, and consequently the evolution lies not fairly in line with the outcome as it was envisaged in 2003.</p> <p>Furthermore, the current limits and ceilings of the evaluation process result in selection mechanisms at the State Party level that also disadvantage equity of access, participation and the diversity of the listing process in various ways. These, among a series of other issues around the listing processes, some 'fundamental' questions to address, in the 'Spirit of the Convention'.</p>
25	Encourage more multinational file nominations to foster the spirit of cultural homogeneity and international cooperation
26	It seems that the nomination process could be somewhat lighter on the whole. As this should be a bottom-up process, the communities should not be expected to be brilliant in research and academic writing style. The differences between UL and RL are not understood well and the shadow of WH and its Danger List has probably a role to play in why there are so few USL nominations.
27	The interrelation of the three mechanisms are different while they are interrelated so it is very important to explain particularly the interrelation of the three. Encouraging more cultural and geographical balance is very important for the convention, this also enhance visibility and viability of ICH in general.
28	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The number of files asking for nomination to ARCCH increases from time to time, So there is a need to improve the law. It should be annually.</li> <li>- Better to ask each country to discuss about the methodology and add experience...</li> </ul>
29	<p>There is a need to ensure the accessibility of the ICH Convention for its implementation more directly by communities/practitioners. The Convention cannot reach its fullest potential until states parties release their territorial stranglehold on the meaning and import of cultural heritage on their territory. There is also still continued confusion between essentially the OUV process which emanates from the World Heritage procedures and the representativeness of ICH. Equally important is the lack of understanding that nation branding through traditional performances and products produced and presented primarily for tourist markets is not the same as safeguarding ICH and may in fact represent a direct threat.</p>



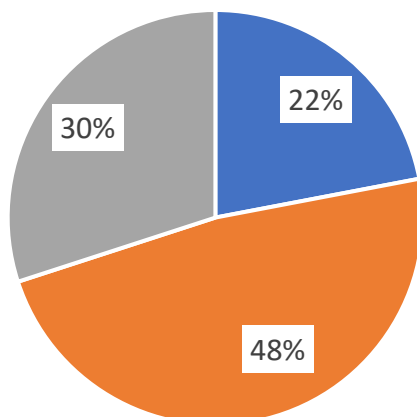
# 1. EN: Explain your choice / FR: Expliquez votre choix

30	Under the current system, the main concern of the States Parties are to increase number of inscriptions and therefore developing countries are under-privileged in submitting nominations that satisfy the criteria. Also, not sufficient attention is paid to the roles of the community by submitting states Parties.
31	It is preferable in the listing mechanism to take into account the accommodation of all files submitted in each session, based on the principle of equitable geographical balance.
32	There is a high degree of imbalance among the three listing mechanisms. RL is highly preferred by the States Parties. There should be a way to correct this, so that the true spirit of the Convention can be realized.
33	<p>Monitoring: Up to now the critical monitoring and follow up of inscribed elements is almost absent and the periodic reports clearly often do not fulfill that function. FOLLOW-UP! As the 20th birthday of the convention approaches, this can no longer be ignored. This is a crucial challenge for the current listing system. In most of the nomination files, the information about the safeguarding plan only foresees or describes a program for 3 to 5 years, not for decades. But the problem is that elements remain inscribed for decades (if a sunset clause is not introduced). A follow up system should be introduced!</p> <p>Important will be the idea of prior and in particular SUSTAINED consent (see ethical principle 4) that can be further developed, even in forms and procedures.</p> <p>Purposes: The craving for a "world heritage zero" status among many stakeholders in the 2003 Convention in relation to the RL should be addressed. The wikipedialike solution can be examined. But also the combination between an active list with safeguarding trajectories for 5 years, with follow up and transfer after 25 years to another listing system, why not a special part of the Memory of the World List, documenting the item and all the safeguarding efforts related to it. This could function for the RL and the GSP. The U in USL should be taken seriously, something that lasts for 25 years, or for 15 years, can not be considered urgent anymore. It is high time to face that reality and to solve it (transfer to the RL, to the documentation system of the Memory of the World List, of reinscribing it on the USL.</p>
34	Need to value the work of the Evaluation Body and their recommendations cannot be disregarded when it comes for decision at the Intergovernmental Committee, for example, element satisfying only one criteria be inscribed on RL, USL and GSP. Moreover, during the examination process State Parties should be given the opportunity to give necessary clarifications to the Evaluation Body.
35	Mes choix s'expliquent par le rappel de l'essence même de ces mécanismes d'inscription. L'objectif essentiel demeure la sauvegarde du patrimoine culturel immatériel. Il convient donc de mettre l'accent sur les objectifs. La LR et la LSU ont pour finalité la sauvegarde et cela doit pour être bien compris par les Etats parties soumissionnaires que par les communautés. S'agissant de la méthodologie actuelle d'évaluation et d'examen des candidatures, la méthode du dialogue en amont a commencé donner des résultats, il convient donc de l'approfondir. Il apparait comme une sorte d'adaptation du procès d'inscription aux réalités de chaque dossier en relation évidemment avec les critères. Concernant le dernier choix, il convient, au-delà des rapports, de mettre un système de « contrôle » pour s'assurer la viabilité et la mise en œuvre effective des mesures de sauvegarde pour les éléments inscrits (LR) et des plans pour la LSU
36	The underused mechanisms of USL and GSP could benefit from enhanced international visibility and monitoring. It could probably attract additional attention and interest from the States. At the moment, there is no targeted monitoring for the GSP, although it would be of interest to learn the dynamics and impact of GSP after being selected.
37	To me the issue of "reforming the listing system" is not very clear. What is intended to be reformed? Does it have to do with the consultative body, the procedures, the schedule and the criteria? Or is it only about the criteria for inscription on the lists, GSP selection and/or IA granting? My view is that the system is not perfect; yet, it is correct. This is mainly due to the difficulty to find a balance between the "political" and "technical" levels as the Convention is an intergovernmental agreement. The listing mechanism needs to be enhanced through less "politicization", more capacity building and an improved Periodic reporting.
38	Une présentation plus détaillée des trois mécanismes pourrait, peut-être, contribuer pour une valorisation de la pertinence et de l'importance des deux mécanismes (LS et BPS) qui sont bien moins utilisés en termes de candidatures. De la même forme, un examen des candidatures et aussi du suivi de la sauvegarde, fondé sur des critères plus clairs et tenant en vue les objectifs de la Convention de 2003, pourrait apporter des informations importantes pour l'implémentation de cette Convention.
39	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Améliorer la méthodologie en instaurant des mécanismes de dialogue plus ouverts avec les Etats parties soumissionnaires mais sur les dossiers qui le nécessitent pour des informations additionnelles, des clarifications sur la spécificité de pratiques de la communauté, ...</li> <li>- Des inscriptions équilibrées pour faire de notre Convention, à travers la LR, l'expression d'une véritable Diversité culturelle et d'une Equité géographique reconnue.</li> <li>- Renforcer les effectifs de l'Organe avec des experts aux profils ciblés et que le Comité donne, en conséquence, l'autorisation au Secrétariat d'utiliser des ressources financières dédiées</li> </ul>



2. EN: What system would you envisage for the reformed listing system ?

FR: Quel système envisageriez-vous pour le système d'inscription réformé (choisissez-en un) ?



- a more open and inclusive system based on a smaller number of inscription criteria on the Representative List / un système plus ouvert et inclusif basé sur un nombre réduit de critères d'inscription sur la Liste Représentative
- continuing with a current criteria-based selection process, possibly with enhanced follow-up and monitoring mechanisms / poursuivre le processus actuel de sélection basé sur des critères, éventuellement avec des mécanismes de suivi renforcés
- other options or combinations of these two systems / autres options ou combinaisons de ces deux systèmes

2. EN: Comments / FR: Commentaires

1	Consider less listing and more capacity building to protect at the national and local level the ICH as a whole
2	I don't think that having less inscription will help. A lot of the countries need that inscriptions and there are a lot of expressions and elements that are not listed yet. On the other hand, there is a need for follow up and monitoring mechanisms, since the State Parties only use the inscriptions politically, but there is not a system to follow up. Sometimes the nomination is a burden for the communities instead of being helpful, mainly because there is not follow up and mechanisms that help from the State Parties
3	The Current criteria-based selection process is proved a matured and effective one, and is based on valuable experiences gained through practice of many years by various consultative bodies. It is the best to follow the existing one and to add more feasible and reasonable enhanced follow-up and monitoring mechanisms.
4	A more open and inclusive system based on a smaller number of inscription criteria on the Representative List will have a wider coverage and will better reflect the characteristics, situations, tasks and types of the elements and communities.
5	An option would be for the committee to decide to give RL a break for, let's say three years. That would increase the balance and the focus on the far more important lists, the USL and the GSP. Another option would be to concentrate on one list every year.
6	I would suggest that criteria are necessary, but that they can be simplified in the following manner, by requiring: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Confirmation that the element meets the definitional requirements of Article 2(1).</li> <li>2) That the nomination (including the decision to make it) was done with full and active CGI participation and that the relevant CGIs are involved in designing and future management of the safeguarding plan for the element.</li> <li>3) Safeguarding is a fundamental purpose of the nomination (and this should be demonstrated) and a comprehensive and medium-term (ca. 5 years) safeguarding plan for the element must be an integral part of the nomination file.</li> </ol>

## 2. EN: Comments / FR: Commentaires

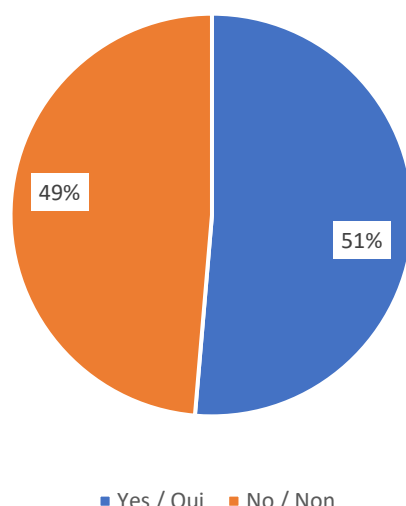
7	Mêmes raisons que précédemment
8	Editing and reducing number of inscription criteria on the Representative List, enhancing follow-up and monitoring mechanisms, balancing a number of files from a state party to the USL and the RL should be effective measures to reform the listing system.
9	The first option is badly much needed for GSP, a mixture of both options for USL and RL.
10	The current system works well, although detailed criteria can be changed. Having too open a system is problematic, since anything can then be listed on the Representative List, and it loses its meaning and effectiveness. The challenge is how to improve the criteria, to encourage the implementation of safeguarding measures, monitoring of the implementation, etc.
11	voir si vraiment ça a servi à quelque chose
12	Instaurer l'équivalent des listes indicatives et une pré évaluation me parait une solution.
13	Inclusiveness is fundamental in order to demonstrate the diversity of ICH and raise awareness about the importance.
14	Il faut &quot;délivrer&quot; la LR et permettre de plus nombreuses inscriptions. L'objectif de la LR, faire mieux comprendre et apprécier la diversité culturelle, a été largement atteint. Il faut désormais songer à un système qui permette l'inclusion plus systématique d'élément, et donc réformer le système d'inscription à la LR pour qu'il soit possible pour le Secrétariat et le Comité d'y faire face. On pourrait par exemple penser à l'intégration de cinq éléments par an inscrits sur un inventaire du PCI du pays soumissionnaire. Le processus d'inscription serait donc quasi systématique, le Comité veillant seulement, au moment de l'inscription, que les éléments proposés ne posent pas de problème au niveau des droits humains et du développement durable.
15	For the RL there could be a lighter procedure, more inclusive and dynamic and open-ended. With a sunset clause to limit the duration of inscriptions. This would make the evolving ICH in contemporary situations better visible, as well as the cultural diversity in the world. With no (or less) need for monitoring. During Committee meetings there would be less time needed for discussions about the nominations for the RL. More time available for the other lists and general themes on safeguarding. This lighter procedure with a sunset clause could contribute to having no ceiling, no competition between the lists.
16	The current criteria-based selection process is clear and usefull. It's important to clarify criterio 2: it woul be dedicated to sustainability. In this way, in criterio 2 the State Party would explain the relationship between the element nominated and environment
17	I am strongly in favor of a more open and inclusive system, based on a smaller number of inscription criteria. But at the same time would like to have more exchange on safeguarding measures from which (also other) communities concerned might benefit. Perhaps we could do more with a Register of good practices.
18	I have selected 1 only because it includes the words 'inclusive system'. But surely, there cannot be just three rather telegraphically described possibilities that can in short show what a 'reformed listing system' is? At one end, just as every ICH element is unique, there may be as many likely systems for the Convention's recognition of ICH as there are currently inscribed elements. But that would be impossible. At the other end, the Convention may, to be as fully inclusive as possible, recognise all ICH that is considered ICH by a country's ICH practitioners and its cultural administrations. That too would be impossible. What then is listing supposed to do for and to ICH? We should have to return to this question to find a more amenable route to an answer.
19	I do not consider that a lower number of annual nominations can significantly help the balance of the Lists, especially in terms of geographic representativeness, since the gap is gigantic, unless these countries were limited to not submitting files for a few years, which obviously will not happen because the political pressures for inscription are many. However, I consider that it would be important to strengthen the monitoring mechanisms for the inscriptions, but also the meaning of each evaluation criterion, as it is important that they be updated.
20	A combination. Not a smaller number of criteria, but criteria that are easier to understand. Redress the imbalance between different mechanisms.
21	questions must be revised. I suggest reducing the five questions on Section 2: "Contribution to ensuring visibility and awareness and to encouraging dialogue". These questions fit well in the Periodic Reporting rather than on the Nomination Form.
22	a combination of - more inclusive and more open - with more follow-up and monitoring

## 2. EN: Comments / FR: Commentaires

23	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- maybe no RL at all (even though the idea doesn't seem realistic), instead focus on UL and the Register, e.g. on cases where international assistance can be needed and on truly positive examples of good safeguarding practices</li> <li>- less criteria for the Register</li> </ul>
24	Evolution body and Experts of the Intergovernmental Committee members during the evaluating nominations pay attentions more to language and expression of the element, but less to safeguarding the submitted element.
25	It appears that the objective criteria to too academic. We can make it more culturally inclusive and practical than the present theoretical framework
26	I do believe that the problem is not so much the number of inscription criteria, but rather their interpretation. This concerns especially R2 and R3. As for R2, it is really difficult for the communities to predict how the inscription will enhance the visibility of the ICH in general at global level. As for R3, the nomination form seems to expect more than the criterion itself contains (R.3 Safeguarding measures are elaborated that may protect and promote the element).
27	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- the evaluation process is rather strict and europocentric, the evaluation to great extend depends on the ability to fill in the form in the right way</li> <li>- it must be quite hard especially for non-european communities which are not used to bureaucratic processes like this one to translate their practices into a text fulfilling strictly evaluated criteria. However, the nominations must reflect the principles of the Convention. That is why I believe it is not possible to make the system completely open.</li> <li>- sometimes it seems that the inscription is the ultimate goal, however, it is crucial to know what happens afterwards - does it have any effect? does it help or harm? That's why a better follow-up mechanism is needed.</li> </ul>
28	- I think the current criteria based selection process is good.
29	The driven use of tick boxes so as to ensure that that an element fits a specific Category/domain of ICH does not acknowledge the continued development and fluid transition of ICH from one state to the next, often actually interrupts/disrupts the natural progression of the ICH in meeting the needs of the community that creates and perpetuates it.
30	All of ICH elements are equally important for the concerned community. Therefore almost of all of ICH elements should be included in the UNESCO list unless they are against Human Rights or other basic requirements.
31	The current criteria give a clear picture of the compatibility of the proposed element with the 2003 Convention- these criteria can be promoted by improving questions formulation within the criteria in a way that provides more clarity of their purpose
32	<p>For the RL, and the GPL,, criteria like 1) it has to be ICH and safeguarding as defined in article 2 of the convention, 2) informed, prior and sustained consent of CGIs and other stakeholder and 3) how does it contribute to realising the goals in chapter 6 of the operational directives or the Overall Results Frameworks, 4) is it compatible with the spirit of the Ethical principles.</p> <p>Representative List: consider a Wikipedia system.</p> <p>If continuing the current process, try to neutralise or prevent the political-diplomatic interferences in the criteria-based assessment, in the phase of the meeting of the Intergovernmental Committee. The practice in the years before 2020 does not contribute to the credibility of the system, due to what happens in reality during the meetings of the Intergovernmental Committee.</p>
33	State Parties should be given the opportunity to provide clarifications required during the selection process.
34	As many elements should be inscribed as would contribute towards the promotion of cultural diversity and human creativity around the world. These are no doubt the foundation of sustainable development.
35	The present set of criteria for RL and USL are concise and needed in order to reflect the concepts and principles of the 2003 Convention. The criteria for the GSP have additional complexity, and could be reconsidered.
36	I recommend continuing with the current selection process. Otherwise, confusion might be introduced in the mind of the "ICH community". The criteria for the lists, according to my experience, seem function quite correctly. The criteria for GSP and IA might be reduced in number and redrafted more clearly.
37	L'élaboration et l'utilisation de « mécanismes de suivi renforcés » sont essentiels pour l'obtention d'un procès de sauvegarde plus participatif, de façon à éviter que l'inscription puisse se limiter à la concession d'un titre.
38	Oui pour un système ouvert et inclusif mais en maintenant les critères actuels suffisamment pertinents pour une inscription. On peut améliorer les mécanismes de suivi et de dialogue pour clarifier certaines informations liées aux critères et s'assurer que les plans de sauvegarde impliquent toutes les parties prenantes. On n'est pas dans l'exceptionnalité (convention 1972) mais il faut des règles pour l'inscription sur les listes.

3. EN: Would you be in favour of establishing a sunset clause for elements to be included on the Representative List?

FR: Seriez-vous favorable à l'établissement d'une clause de durée limitée d'inscription pour les éléments à inclure dans la Liste représentative ?



1	The responsibility of the States and local governments should be with the ICH, listed or not
2	I think that the International Institutions should put pressure on the States to safeguard their heritage, having systems and resources to do so, a sunset clause will help.
3	No reference could be made in the field of protection and safeguarding of cultural heritage. The past experience has proved, a legal international is more effective in the safeguarding of folklore as well as ICH. A sunset clause seems not necessary in this sense.
4	No I am against for establishing a sunset clause for elements to be included on the Representative List, because it will be a violation of the right for those communities, groups bearers who have not yet inscribed their ICH in the Representative list.
5	Definitely. ICH elements nature is that they are changing over time, and it would be a great benefit for the challenges related to monitoring of the inscriptions. The community would have had the recognition, and it would make room for new inscriptions.
6	<p>This is the only way to achieve some equity between newer and longer-standing States Parties while allowing for a manageable system (the WH List has the support of the WH Centre secretariat, while the 2003 Convention does not enjoy a similar advantage).</p> <p>This is also in keeping with the underlying philosophy of the RL in particular, i.e. that it is 'representative' of the diversity of ICH elements. It means that we do not need 100 examples of a type of ICH, as long as the ones listed are typical of the type (and geographically representative too).</p>
7	Pour booster les projets et activités de revitalisation des éléments et renforcer la veille sur les communautés et les Etats parties à oeuvrer à une réelle réinsertion des éléments inscrits dans leurs pratiques culturelles.
8	<p>I am not sure I understand the question as it has been expected.</p> <p>I have been observing the tremendous impact of inscriptions in Kyrgyz Republic and based on that I argue that that inscription on UNESCO lists is itself one of the mechanisms providing the sustainable safeguarding of ICH elements. By this reason I am not sure it is a good idea.</p>
9	This is a complicated issue here. On the one hand sunset clause - e.g. 10 years, might result in less pressure on RL and somehow 'cure' the illness of this list, as ICH is dynamic and changes in time. This will be a novel solution in comparison to other heritage listing regimes! On the other hand sunset clause must be very well grounded and explained to States and Communities in order to avoid the impressions that after 10 years the ICH element is no longer 'good enough'. Maybe a kind of 'shadow list' of elements formerly inscribed could help to 'sell' the solution? I like the idea a lot but this might be hard to introduce...
10	The only way to keep the number of nominations and (current) inscriptions manageable is to impose a sunset clause or term of inscription (e.g. ten years) on the RL. The reporting burden on SPs makes any genuine monitoring impractical and serves no useful purpose.

### 3. EN: Comments / FR: Commentaires

11	No. It defeats the purpose of having a list in the first place. However, there can be greater clarity on when an element may be delisted and this needs to be paired with more effective monitoring mechanisms. For example, if the proposed safeguarding measures in the file are not implemented, then there are justifications to delist the element.
12	If a sunset clause means the list be deleted after certain period, I do not agree. Once the element is inscribed, it should be listed for the viewers to learn about.
13	Je serai favorable à l'inscription indiquant simplement l'année d'inscription. Les éléments seraient donc inscrits à une année donnée (comme un prix est décernée année donnée), sans engager l'avenir. L'objectif d'un élément inscrit sur la LR est de donner à voir la diversité culturelle: l'inscription remplit l'objectif l'année considérée.
14	A sunset clause would limit the duration of inscription and contribute to dynamics in the listing mechanism. It would give the possibility to give more attention to the underused USL and Register, and so spend more time in Committee meetings on safeguarding, information from communities etc.
15	It's a good idea. We can try to iscribe element for 3 year and the end to check if the State realized the safeguarding measures proposed or not. If not, the element could be remove from the List.
16	I am not completely sure what is meant by 'sunset clause' in your question. Do you mean that nominations should only be valid for a restricted time period??
17	Il s'agit ainsi de veiller à ce que l'inscription d'un élément sera véritablement une mesure de sauvegarde.
18	This is an intriguing turn of thought. If yes, then it would, post-'sunset', place into limbo how the Convention considers an element, if there is no adjunct instruction on how 'formerly' inscribed elements are to be treated. But why should inscribed ICH elements be granted a transient recognition at all in the first place? What would the effects be in the home country and on the practitioners of the element? What would happen a generation hence, after an element has been inscribed and then 'sunsetting', to the generation in the country that is heir to the tradition, or art, or custom? Will they be expressing a recognised element, or a once-recognised element, and what effect will this difference have on them and the knowledge they have inherited?
19	The question is not truly clear; however, I want to understand that it refers to the fact that the permanence in the Representative List has an expiration date. If so, I agree, it would be important as a mechanism that would encourage States to implement Safeguarding Plans in accordance with the spirit of the Convention and its Lists. The Periodic Reports could be a good thermometer, but being truly used as an evaluation mechanism (it would also be important that these formats be updated, indeed)
20	I think there will be a lot of challenges when it comes to updating the lists. At least it would be a good thing to, not only to make a report of the element, but also make a new description after for instance 10 years.
21	Yes, maybe a sunset clause combined with the option of updating and renewing for another period
22	Yes and No! Yes = the ICH elements are alive, and they change, therefore maybe an period of 10 years (?) would be suitable, then a new nomination could be done or it could be passed on to some sort of UNESCO archive. No= I think it will be difficult to explain it to communities and they might feel - that they all of a sudden aren't "good enough" - if they don't have the change to "come back" with a new nomination.
23	It may have unfavourable impact to communities and bearers of the elements.
24	There is no need for that except there is a latent and verifiable evidence that the element is in danger and requires urgent safeguarding so it can be transferred either at the behest of the State party or evidence provided by any State party/ parties



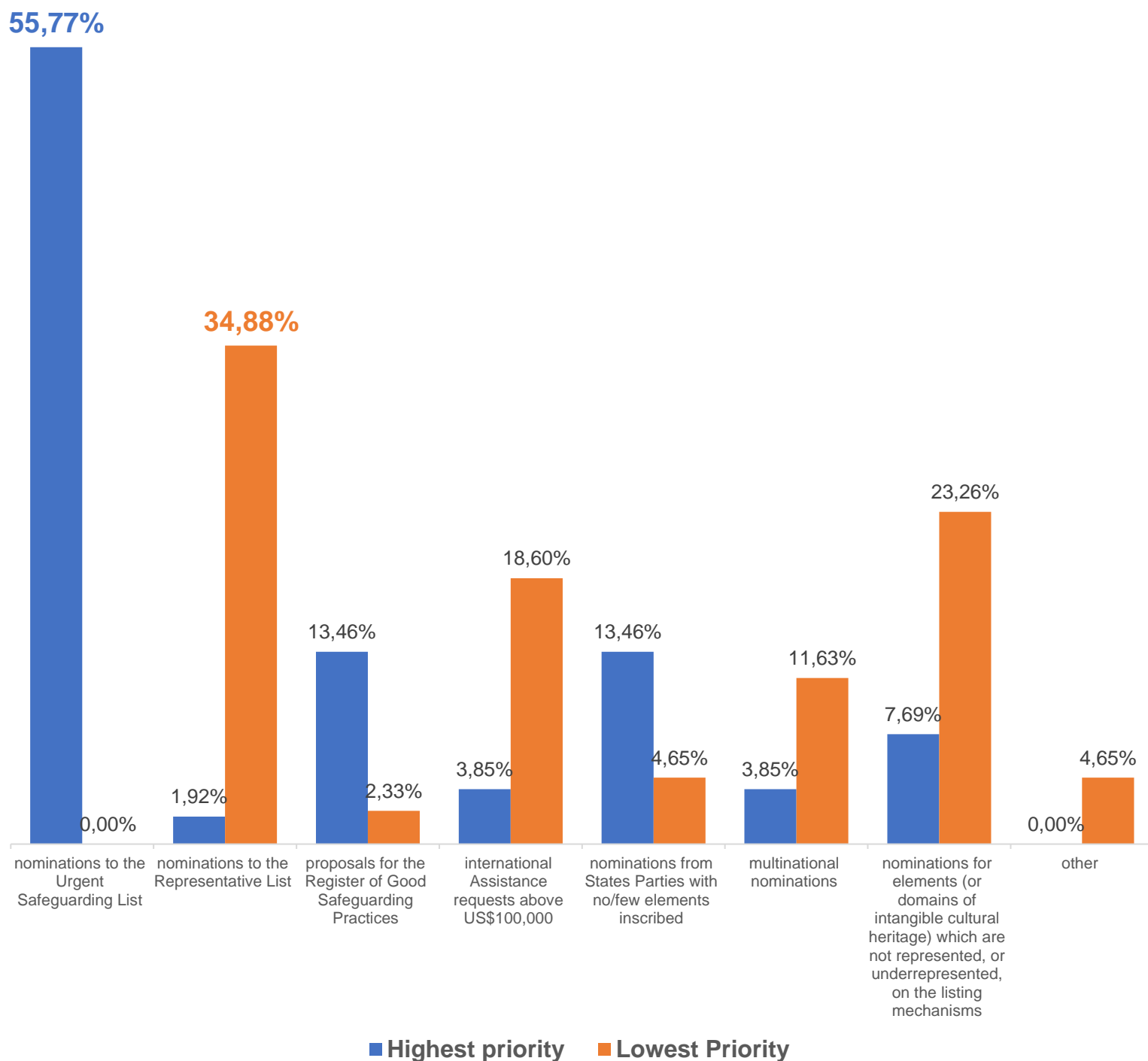
### 3. EN: Comments / FR: Commentaires

25	For the simple reason, because the States Parties would never agree to that.
26	not automatically but there should be a way to exclude an element from a list when the inscription stops reflecting the principles of the Convention - the follow up mechanism should help with this
27	Taking into consideration of the fact that the government would be in a difficult situation if one of their inscribed elements be removed from the UNESCO List.
28	It is preferable that there is no sunset clause for the listed elements so that other countries would be kept informed of the safeguarding plans of the listed elements.
29	In particular as long as no adequate follow-up system is installed, this is unavoidable. It is better to ensure the visibility for new items, and to give them opportunities to raise awareness and stimulate dialogue. But the exit should be honourable. Therefore it is crucial to foresee a transfer from the Representative List (with very active safeguarding component and follow up) after 25 years, a quarter of century, to a Pantheon or specialist list documenting the phenomenon and what happened in those 25 years. Do consider integrating it in a special section of the Memory of the World List (or in a virtual UNESCO Museum-Archive, or (virtual) "Window". It could also be a solution for fading away dossiers of the World Heritage List, making the bridge in that afterlife after an intensive safeguarding/heritage work phase. In that new system the combination of the different heritage conventions and recommendations can be made, while respecting the differences in the phase of active and closely monitored heritage interventions.
30	If period reporting is not submitted and decisions of the Intergovernmental Committee are not respected.
31	However, more emphasis should be placed on the results of periodic reports, so that the creation of the list does not focus only on the endless addition of new elements if we do not know what is happening in particular countries with elements that are already on one of the lists.
32	Culture is the soul of society and is born out of the interaction that continuously happens between human beings and their environment and time.
33	L'introduction de cette clause devrait pouvoir accroître la responsabilité aussi bien des Etats que des communautés à veiller à l'entretien et au maintien de la viabilité des éléments inscrits. Au terme du temps déterminé, une resoumission du même élément pour une candidature à Liste Représentative devrait satisfaire les critères en vigueur dont les mesures de sauvegarde et la mise à jour des inventaires
34	Je pense que ceux qui doit avoir un temps limité sont les plans de sauvegarde.
35	This would deprive the international community from long-term monitoring of the safeguarding of the elements inscribed on the RL. The same elements might be resubmitted, and thus their revaluation needed, unless such a resubmission would not be accepted.
36	There is no need for establishing such a measure since it is possible to delist elements that no longer fit the criteria of a given list.
37	Les biens culturels immatériels sont de nature processuelle et dynamique, donc les mécanismes adoptés pour la protection des biens culturels matériels - à l'exemple du classement, ou de n'importe quel autre mécanisme légal - ne s'appliquent pas. Tenant en compte l'imprescindible protagonisme des détenteurs, et l'importance des conditions du contexte dans le procès de sauvegarde, une réévaluation périodique du bien se fait nécessaire. Au Brésil, le titre de « Patrimoine Culturel du Brésil » attribué aux biens enregistrés doit être revalidé à chaque dix ans (environ), à partir d'un procès de réévaluation du bien culturel.
38	Oui, si un élément proposé à une inscription sur la LR et que le Comité le renvoie à l'Etat soumissionnaire pour des informations additionnelles et/ou des clarifications sur le dossier, le délai de resoumission ne devrait pas excéder deux (02) ans.



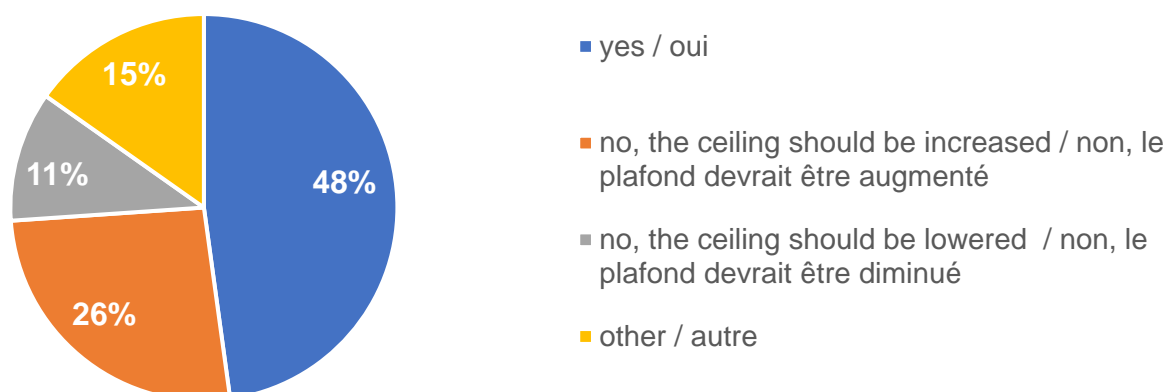
4. EN: In the context of an annual ceiling of files that can be treated, which files should be given priority? (Choose priority 1 to 8.)

FR: Dans le cadre d'un plafond annuel de dossiers pouvant être traités, quels sont les dossiers à traiter en priorité (choisissez la priorité de 1 à 8) ?



5. EN: Do you think that the current annual ceiling for the treatment of nominations is appropriate?

FR: Pensez-vous que le plafond annuel actuel pour le traitement des candidatures est approprié ?

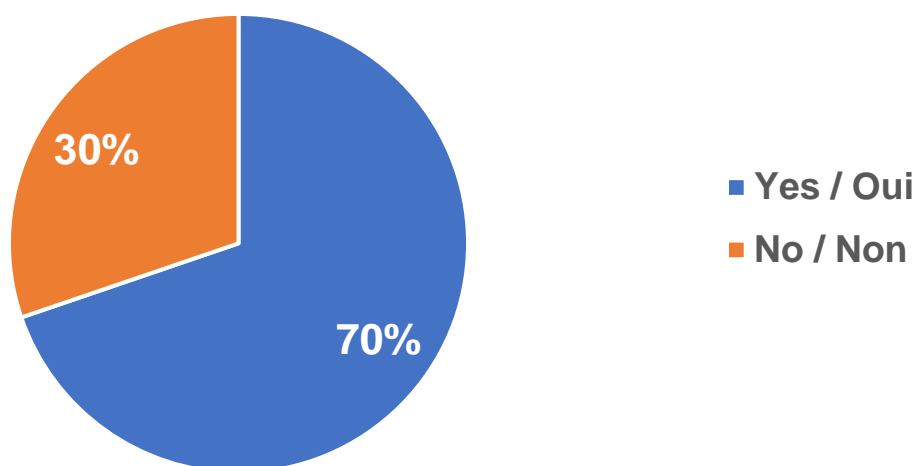


1	I think that it should be more than once a year, and developed in different stages. All the countries deserve to be listened to, and the UNESCO should be able to do so.
2	The ceiling should be increased, in that the politicization of the listing mechanisms results mostly from the fact that each State has limited number of nominations to be treated in each cycle. Instead, the states should be encouraged to provide files of better qualities. The increased ceiling should be based on the strengthened capacities of the Secretariat and EB.
3	I think that the current annual ceiling for the treatment of nominations is quite logical: considering up to 50 applications each year.
4	Around 50 is the maximum capacity for the EB and the secretariat with today's frames. If the Committee decide to, let's say, double the number of files to be treated, they would also have to double the resources, both in the secretariat, but also for the EB to double the time used. Sound like an expensive option.
5	I am concerned that by including USL nominations and joint USL/IA requests in the total number, some Parties are ignoring urgent cases in favour of more 'starry' nominations to the RL. Rebalancing the three lists is a high priority.
6	I am not sure I have enough and detailed data to reflex. It would be supportive to remind the current annual ceiling. Taking into account that it does work somehow, may be 'yes'. If it creates difficulties and problems for the bodies dealing with annual ceiling, may be 'no'
7	The annual ceiling is based on the human resources and time capacities of the Secretariat thus I do not believe that any answer here is correct. It must be adjusted to the reality. Lowering of the ceiling seems to be against the general will of States Parties, whereas increase is impossible right now.
8	unless a sunset clause could be imposed, the number of nominations should be decreased
9	Yes, it is a good balance in allowing sufficient files to be treated, while maintaining the rigour of the evaluation process. If we increase the ceiling without increasing the resources to handle the nominations, then the quality of the assessment and evaluation process will suffer.
10	L'investissement en temps et en ressources humaines pour le traitement est colossal. Le système de pré évaluation ressoudrait une partie de ce problème
11	Current annual ceiling is one of the causes of imbalance in the number of nomination for each listing. Treat the RL differently from other listing may be the way to solve the problem.
12	Not numbers but merit ceiling
13	Compte-tenu des capacités du Comité, de l'Organe d'évaluation et du Secrétariat, et des processus d'évaluation en vigueur, oui, le plafond me semble, et même généreux. Mais il reste problématique, à juste titre, pour les EM, qui sont confrontés à des choix difficiles. Seul un changement du processus d'évaluation peut permettre de changer ce plafond, en retirant la LR et le RBP du processus d'évaluation et en réservant aux seuls dossiers de la LSU et de l'AI le traitement actuel, avec un plafond de 50 dossiers annuels.
14	The ceiling contributes to competition between the lists and the Register. The RL could have a light procedure for nomination and inscription, so that the USL and the Register would get more attention, be promoted and not be underused as they are now.

## 5. EN: Comments / FR: Commentaires

15	Yes, considering that an Evaluation Body and an Intergovernmental Committee could only evaluate a restricted number of files because of the limited time available.
16	Other, because, so far as I am aware, we do not have a throughput model that connects a likely number of nominations in a year to an optimum number of satisfactory nominations that ought to be handled. If we do, then options 1, 2 and 3 will all be satisfied.
17	During the 2009 evaluation cycle, the Subsidiary Body evaluated 111 files (which only corresponded to the Representative List), so I do not think there would be a problem for the current Evaluation Body to take on a slightly larger task than the current one.
18	The ceiling is depending on the resources. If we increase the number of files under current circumstances it would damage the other, more important work with the Convention.
19	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The number of the ratifying state parties has increased.</li> <li>- All elements nominated for inscription on the urgent safeguarding list should be given the chance.</li> <li>- More developing states should be encouraged to apply for international assistance.</li> </ul>
20	The success of the RL is in line with its objectives to demonstrate the rich cultural diversity of our living heritage with view to foster the awareness of ICH and its safeguarding; hence this success should be facilitated rather than be inhibited for administrative reasons
21	Yes, if you compare it to the resources that are given to the nomination process/ EB/Sec. With more resources the ceiling can be increased. But before doing so, maybe it should be discussed if more resources should be spend on the nominations.
22	I think the ceiling can be lowered but should not be increased.
23	The ceiling should be increased because in order to satisfy the insatiable needs of State parties to increase their nominations. Although, there are financial constraints, I believe the past system of the Subsidiary and Consultative Bodies of pre 2016 should be reverted back with six members for Consultative Body and twelve members for the Subsidiary Body because of preponderance of the overwhelming number of Representatives Lists. The system will become more efficacious and efficient
24	At least in the current system, the treatment of nominations is taking up too much energy and resources at the expense of other important activities.
25	- It should be increased.
26	This is difficult to determine since at present the ceiling is driven by the human and financial resources available to support the preparatory work necessary. I am not convinced that this is the appropriate measure for making this determination but it is a factor that must be addressed and accounted for.
27	The current ceiling number is manageable for both committee and the Secretariat.
28	Yes, it is appropriate.
29	<p>The current ceiling is artificial, a political compromise. See question 5, the follow up capacity of the Secretariat is important and relevant for the USL, and probably also for the GSP.</p> <p>For the RL, this should ideally be outsourced, to external structures, an NGO, a network of organisations, or something Wikipedia-like.</p>
30	In my opinion, with the current evaluation system, it is not possible to increase the number of nominations
31	Le travail d'analyse des dossiers par les organes d'évaluation et le Comité requiert une certaine rigueur. Augmenter le nombre de dossiers pourrait amener des membres du Comité à opérer un choix de dossiers relatifs à un mécanisme particulier.
32	Nous devons trouver un mécanisme qui permet augmenter, changer le procédure.
33	The present ceiling is a result of a continuous pressure to increase it, despite the difficulties to manage this high number of nominations by the Secretariat and by the experts involved in the evaluation process.
34	The ceiling should be kept, at least, as it is, if not increased. If the proposal under point 6 is adopted, it will allow for such an increase of the ceiling.
35	Oui car le temps de traitement est fonction de la disponibilité des ressources humaines et financières du Secrétariat.

6. EN: Should each mechanism (RL, USL and GSP) have a separate annual ceiling?  
FR: Chaque mécanisme (LR, LSU, BPS) devrait-il avoir un plafond annuel différent ?



1	Is important that no decisions about this do not increase costs.
2	I think that it should be in the same ceiling, but in different stages.
3	USL and GSP should be treated differently, as they best reflect the purpose and spirit of the Convention. The Ceiling of RL depends on the capacity of the Secretariat and EB.
4	No, I think that there is no need for each mechanism to have separate annual ceiling, because it will be more complicated for State parties, for experts and communities.
5	That is one option. At least I strongly believe that the GSP is the most important of the mechanisms that should be highlighted better.
6	Please see above: Perhaps not all three, but certainly the USL should be given more priority.
7	Yes, theoretically I would propose to have separate and equal ceiling for each mechanism (one third) to encourage state parties to diversify their approaches. But there should be practical observations and careful consultations to see how this proposal may be implemented. Strategically my proposal aims to balance request for all the lists.
8	This will definitely help to enhance submissions to undersued mechanisms, especially GSP and USL!
9	Ideally, the RL should have a very low ceiling - no more than one-third or one-fourth of the four mechanisms combined (including International Assistance as well). This could incentivize States to consider USL and IA and rebalance the inordinate attention given to the RL. The other mechanisms could be left to balance themselves out, once a firm (very low) ceiling was imposed on the RL.
10	There should be a ceiling for RL nominations, given the bulk of the nominations each year are for RL. No cap should be given the USL, given the need for urgent safeguarding. We should not impose ceiling on Register of GSP, given that the number of inscribed elements are very low, and more should be done to encourage such good practices.
11	La LSU doit avoir un plafond plus élevé
12	Ceiling and methodology for evaluation should be discussed for each listing. The problem we are facing is not enough nomination for USL and GSP and too many nomination for RL. Therefore, efficient way to solve the problem is to change RL listing system and its annual ceiling.
13	Not numbers but merit
14	Voir ma réponse ci-dessus. Je pense qu'on pourrait autoriser l'inscription de 5 candidatures par pays sur la LR, mais sans passer par l'Organe consultatif, en transmettant directement les candidatures au Comité. Pour le Registre des BP, je proposerai plutôt une identification des bonnes pratiques via le milieu académique et la société civile, justifiée par des recherches croisées sur la bonne pratique en évaluant positivement les résultats, à faire valider par le Comité ensuite. Dans ce cas, la question du plafond des bonnes pratiques ne se poserait pas nécessairement.

## 6. EN: Comments / FR: Commentaires

15	For the USL and the Register no ceiling. With regard to the RL there is the need for a lighter procedure, that takes less time of the EB and the Committee meetings. Cultural diversity of ICH and pride of the communities to make their ICH visible must remain important. When a ceiling is unavoidable then USL and Register have priority (preferably no ceiling).
16	Non pour la LSU et le BPS
17	First and foremost the RL should have an annual ceiling. The USL and the GSP should not have an annual ceiling because they are undervalued right now.
18	No, because an ICH element is not fundamentally differentiated between RL, USL and GSP, only its textual representation as a nomination file is so differentiated.
19	Perhaps it could contribute to gradually reach the balance of geographical representativeness in the Lists.
20	Yes, that is a good idea that could lead to a better balance.
21	No. Priority should be given to USL and the International Assistance Request followed by multi-national nominations.
22	Actually maybe there should be no listing mechanism for urgent safeguarding and sharing (good) safeguarding experiences, but these could also be handled via other methodologies
23	We need a better balance between them. Separate annual ceiling could be one way, another way could be to stop the RL for some years.
24	It might be a good idea, especially for the RL.
25	1) finance is constraint as the purse of UNESCO is not limitless 2) To curb the excesses of State parties 3) To manage the numbers so that assessment will be relatively objective and efficacious
26	that could help a lot to balance the use of the mechanism but it would take several years to make it work, as most countries have backlog files for the Representative list and are not ready to prioritize USL and RGP
27	- Good to treat each effectively.
28	Each cycle has different number of nomination.
29	It is not recommended
30	USL: related to available funding and follow-up capacity in the Secretariat GSP: related to follow up capacity. Also operational directive §4 can be useful: &quot;At each session the Committee may explicitly call for proposals characterized by international cooperation, as mentioned in Article 19 of the Convention, and/or focusing on specific priority aspects of safeguarding.&quot; RL: go for an open wikipedialike system.
31	Pour avoir un équilibre entre les différents types de mécanismes. Mais avons-nous les coudés franches, étant donné que le Secrétariat, les organes d'évaluation et le Comité sont tributaires des dossiers de candidature dont la nature dépend exclusivement des soumissionnaires
32	La LSU est urgent, et la procédure dès qu'on commence un processus avec una communauté peut durer 3 ans.
33	The proportion of nominations submitted for each mechanism can vary from year to year, therefore it is preferable to address it by applying the set of priorities within the three mechanisms taken together.
34	It might be envisaged to have separate examination cycles for USL, GSP and IA without ceiling (at least in the short term) as the number of dossiers is low. A separate annual ceiling might be adopted for the RL with the possibility to evaluate and examine more files every two Committee sessions. This may result also in reducing the waiting time in the backlog.
35	Le plafond doit être appliqué davantage à la LR et donner plus de chances à la LSU



United Nations  
Educational, Scientific and  
Cultural Organization



Intangible  
Cultural  
Heritage



Organisation  
des Nations Unies  
pour l'éducation,  
la science et la culture



Patrimoine  
culturel  
immatériel

## THEME A:

# OVERALL APPROACH TO THE LISTING MECHANISM

Urgent Safeguarding List

## THÈME A:

# APPROCHE GLOBALE DU MÉCANISME D'INSCRIPTION

Liste de sauvegarde urgente



7. EN: Why do you think the Urgent Safeguarding List continues to be under-utilized?

FR: Pourquoi pensez-vous que la Liste de sauvegarde urgente continue à être sous-utilisée ?

1	States do not want to explain the reasons their cultural policy has been weak on protecting intangible heritage.
2	Sadly, the elements that DO need the assistance, don't even know that it exists and how to apply. There are no mechanisms for the cultural practising agents of the expression to KNOW they are ICH and that they can ask for assistance. And because it shows the lack of interest of the State Parties in their Cultural Heritage, they are ashamed of the work that they have not done. It is accepting their failure in their cultural system.
3	The current listing mechanisms are used as a source to promote their national pride at the international level, as that is best reflected in the RL. Therefore, the RL is deemed as an honor or is attached given prestige in most states. In contrast, the USL is considered by most states as showing their weakness or incapability to safeguard ICH element presented in their territories. This situation could be adjusted by maybe changing the naming of the list, or by adding more prestigious nature to the list.
4	The Urgent Safeguarding List continues to be underutilized because it requires a more serious approach to the ICH element and the preparation of the nomination. The number of communities and bearers is less also.
5	I think one of the major problems is that it is considered as a list for third-world countries, while the truth is that ICH can be as well threatened in so-called developed (sic) countries. I believe that is a problem. I have followed the committee meetings since 3.COM but I cannot remember any cases where developed countries has applied for inscription on the USL. Threatened ICH is all over the world.
6	1) Many Parties still think that a USL inscription is a 'black mark' (as it is under the WHC system). More education on this is needed, and perhaps some other forms of recognition to reward States that are giving priority to USL listed elements. 2) These elements may not always be as attractive as ones that can be inscribed on the RL, and many Parties are still (sadly) looking to impress the world through the RL.  A stronger re-orientation towards safeguarding as the primary purpose of all listing could help towards resolving this.
7	En cause: les mutations sociales, la faible promotion, l'économie de marché, l'uniformisation des cultures, leur faible utilisation dans l'action culturelle (les industries créatives).
8	There are many different reasons: Often the bearers of a disappearing element as well as their communities have a position that "it is a shame" to demonstrate the problem to a whole country. Then state parties reproduce the same model at the international level, it is "a shame" to demonstrate their problems with ICH to a whole world. Sometimes the bearers associated with a disappearing element do not realize the problem of losing the element. Sometimes the bearers of a disappearing element are simply not aware of the mechanism of USL. Sometimes the boundaries between USL and RL are pretty close and it is more "prestigious" to be in RL. Sometimes it is not easy for experts to recognize ICH components in a disappearing phenomenon. Often a State party does not like to take obligations to preserve an element.
9	Because of current, quite complicated procedures and lack of easier way to gain financial assistance for elements inscribed to USL.
10	States Parties continue to fundamentally misunderstand the nature of ICH and of the Convention, and to assimilate the USL to the World Heritage Convention's punitive system of "world heritage in danger". Few countries are willing to call attention to their own determination that particular elements of ICH are in need of urgent safeguarding as - in their view - this constitutes an admission of the country's own failing, rather than simply a situation that may have arisen for any number of factors. Like those who see medical illness as a moral failing (rather than a situation that may arise for many reasons outside the control of the person afflicted), States are disinclined to acknowledge that the normal life cycle of ICH may sometimes include fragility or endangerment, through no fault of theirs.
11	There is little incentive to list on the Urgent Safeguarding List and the name has a negative connotation. In fact, it may place domestic pressure on the State Party and communities to safeguard the element, but they face difficulties (e.g. lack of funds, lack of technical expertise, absence of active NGOs, etc). Branding of Representative List is generally more positive, and overshadows the USL and Register of GSL.
12	Je suppose que la quête des états d'une certaine notoriété et la comparaison (injuste) avec la liste du patrimoine mondial fait que la liste représentative a plus d'aura que la liste de sauvegarde urgente; En plus certains états penseraient que si un élément est inscrit sur la liste représentative, cela lui donnerait une légitimité d'exclusivité et de droits de propriété sur ce patrimoine.

7. EN: Why do you think the Urgent Safeguarding List continues to be under-utilized?

FR: Pourquoi pensez-vous que la Liste de sauvegarde urgente continue à être sous-utilisée ?

13	State Parties who might be interested in applying for USL do not have experience in analysing and improve the situation. This is one area where inter-governmental corporation is required. The States Parties with expertise can assist them to safeguard ICH. UNESCO can serve to assist them to work together.
14	Need to delink state controls Cumbersome process for communities
15	Parce qu'elle est en concurrence avec la LR dans le cadre du plafond annuel global, et qu'elle demande à l'Etat soumissionnaire un engagement plus grand, en ressources humaines et financières, pour le plan de sauvegarde. Elle peut en outre revêtir une connotation "négative" (comme si l'Etat n'avait pas correctement assumé ses responsabilités de sauvegarde, ce qui aurait conduit à la mise en danger de l'élément).
16	Although the USL is the expression of the important goal of the convention, states parties see nominations to the USL as a failure of safeguarding on the national level and on the level of government. The RL is in competition with the USL. The criteria of the USL are difficult to meet. That is to say that it takes a lot of time and financial resources to compile a file. Many times the evaluation of the file by the Evaluation Body is not positive. The possibility to request international assistance and the new mechanism of the connection between the nomination file and the request of international assistance have to be enhanced, the EB was struggling with this possibility and not positive at the last committee meeting .
17	elles pourraient être appréhendée comme la Liste du patrimoine mondial en péril.
18	Probably because for a State Party it's difficult to admit that an element, considering important for his country, is "in danger" and need to inscribe in the USL. If a SP admit it, it's represent a proof of its inability to protect ICH of his territory. For this reason, probably, we can say that nomination file for USL could be presented directly by community
19	Perhaps because most state parties want to share success stories and Urgent Safeguarding to them sounds too much as: admitting a failure for not having safeguarded this ICH as should have been done. The Dutch approach is somewhat different. We strongly feel that specific ICH elements might and even should become extinct if there is not a community left that wants to safeguard it. If there is no such community left that wants to safeguard it, it is only natural that it dies out. It should not be kept alive in an artificial manner.
20	Elle exige des mesures de sauvegarde plus contraignantes que la LR
21	One of the primary reasons countries shy away from the Urgent Safeguarding List is their treatment of this list as second class as compared with the Representative List. Nominating to the USL is seen as implicit admission that their own heritage policies and efforts have failed/are failing. This 'failure' becomes political currency. As soon as that happens, the Convention's reasoning for having the USL in the first place is pushed aside. Could coaching/instruction of countries' culture administrations cure this? I don't know. It's worth a discussion. But until nomination decisions are liberated from political calculations, the reason there are lists will be poorly understood.
22	From my perspective, I think the main reason lies in 2 general factors: 1. The inevitable comparison that is made with the List of World Heritage in Danger, which basically constitutes a call for attention / punishment to the State Party. 2. The complexity of responding to Criterion U.2., especially since it is very rare that a State Party (ie government authorities) have actually exhausted the resources to safeguard a practice, therefore an important part of said criterion it would remain unproven.
23	Because it has become to have a low status for the SP. It is not seen as an opportunity, but as a failing mark in safeguarding heritage.
24	- Government officials (not the experts) think that when they nominate an element on the urgent safeguarding, this means that they admit that they are not doing their duty. - There are less people to jubilee and celebrate the inscription of an element on the USL.
25	Several reasons: but an important one is that countries need to choose between listing mechanisms; this is not in favor of presenting elements for the USL
26	The focus is on the RL. The purpose of the USL needs to be revised. Developed countries (I think) don't feel it is something for them.
27	Because preparation of its documents more complicated than RL.

**7. EN: Why do you think the Urgent Safeguarding List continues to be under-utilized?**

**FR: Pourquoi pensez-vous que la Liste de sauvegarde urgente continue à être sous-utilisée ?**

28	<p>La sous-utilisation de la LSU provient d'une part d'une mauvaise perception de ladite liste par les Etats parties, mais aussi des exigences liées au plan de sauvegarde qui accompagne l'inscription des éléments sur cette liste. Pour de nombreux Etats, la LSU est souvent assimilée à la Liste du patrimoine mondial en péril de la Convention de 1972 ; c'est-à-dire des éléments du PCI dont la viabilité est menacée. Il apparaît comme si proposer un élément pour inscription sur cette liste, c'est reconnaître en quelque sorte sa défaillance pour n'avoir pas su assurer la viabilité d'un élément du PCI ; même si les mécanismes sont complètement différents. Dans le cas de la LSU, l'inscription sur cette liste est un choix de l'Etat soumissionnaire alors que dans le cas de la Liste du patrimoine mondial en péril, l'inscription sur cette liste résulte de recommandations d'experts suite à une évaluation de l'état de conservation du bien du patrimoine mondial. Dans biens de cas, les Etats préfèrent très souvent proposer des éléments pour inscription sur la LR plutôt que sur la LSU, même si par ailleurs de sérieuses menaces pèsent sur la viabilité de l'élément. Il est arrivé des fois que des membres des organes d'évaluation ou du Comité s'interroge sur la pertinence de l'inscription de certains éléments sur la LR plutôt que la LSU. Toutefois, comme le choix de la liste sur laquelle l'élément est proposé pour inscription relève essentiellement des prérogatives de l'Etat soumissionnaire, ni les évaluateurs, ni le Comité ne peuvent opérer de changement de liste.</p> <p>La seconde raison qui pourrait expliquer la sous-utilisation de la liste est liée aux exigence concernant le plan de sauvegarde. En effet, un plan de sauvegarde doit accompagner les dossiers de candidature pour inscription sur la LSU. Plusieurs exigences sont liées à ce plan. Il doit être élaboré avec la participation des communautés concernées et dans sa mise en œuvre les rôles et responsabilités desdites communautés doivent être précisés. En plus le plan doit être pertinent et cohérent, avec des objectifs, activités et résultats clairement définis. Enfin, le budget du plan doit être exhaustif avec une identification claire de ses sources de financement. Beaucoup d'Etats parties redoutent ces exigences qui très souvent ont été à l'origine de la non inscription ou du renvoi des candidatures.</p>
29	<p>Because the Representative Lists is more prestigious for States to showcase the Cultural superiority than the urgent safeguarding Lists which exposes their cultural underbelly or weaknesses.</p>
30	<p>Probably the issues with WH Danger List (that is unfortunately sometimes perceived as the black list of punishment) have influenced this. In short, the States Parties do consider the USL less "prestigious" than the RL.</p>
31	<p>La Liste Représentative c'est aujourd'hui une façon pour renforcer une marque pays. Il parait que les Etats considère honteuse présenter un dossier pour LSU. D'autre part, parce que cette liste implique un engagement concret avec les communautés et la sauvegarde de son élément (et quelques Etat ne sont pas prêt pour s'engager économiquement et avec des dates)</p>
32	<p>May be some countries have negative attitude on the element in the Urgent Safeguarding List compere with the Representation List, so they are not interested to nominate such element of ICH.</p>
33	<p>The procedure is more complicated (not in terms of complexity of the nomination form but in terms of the work behind the file) and the evaluation seems to be more strict than in the case of RL. Evaluators feel great responsibility for judging well whether the safeguarding plans are going to work or not, they scrutinize participation of communities more, etc., because more is at stake than with the representative elements.</p> <p>This difficult procedure can discourage many communities and even States Parties. UNESCO should provide help in a difficult situation rather than a "test".</p>
34	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Lack of information.</li> <li>- Lack of training to write proposal.</li> <li>- Lack of awareness</li> <li>- Lack of assistance.</li> </ul>
35	<p>Because there is misunderstanding about the intent of the process as a supportive mechanism instead of demeaning/undermining. There needs to be more clarity that the USL list could in fact encourage more bi-lateral/multilateral support as a result of an element being identified as requiring support from other States Parties.</p>
36	<p>National and local governments as well as communities consider that it is shameful to submit nomination for USL just like the case of the World Heritage List. Furthermore, the process for the drafting nomination for the USL is more elaborate and time consuming because lengthy negotiations are required with local governments and community members to identify the causes for the precarious situation of the site and to elaborate safeguarding measures.</p>
37	<p>Because of the difficulty of preparing the nomination file in this list which lies in the large volume of information required to meet the criteria, especially the safeguarding plan in the third criterion.</p>
38	<p>There is a (misinformed) perception that an inscription on the USL is an admission by the submitting State Party that she is not properly safeguarding her ICH.</p>

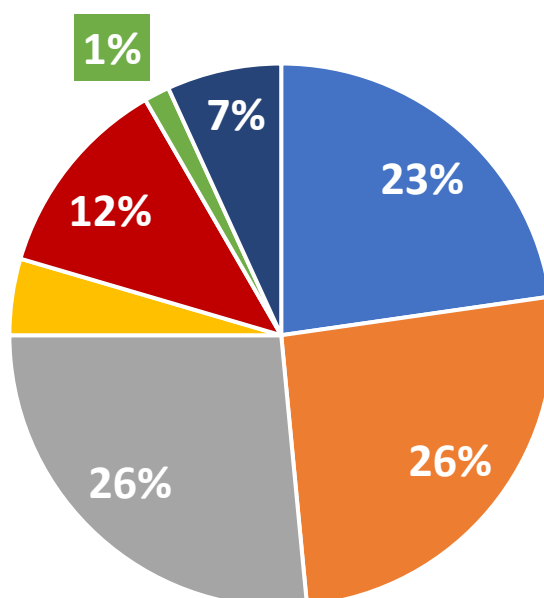
7. EN: Why do you think the Urgent Safeguarding List continues to be under-utilized?

FR: Pourquoi pensez-vous que la Liste de sauvegarde urgente continue à être sous-utilisée ?

39	<p>Yes, that is obvious.</p> <p>But the problem is that seems to be used sometimes as a pseudo-representative list. The notion of urgent should be reconsidered and emphasized. It should be connected to effective safeguarding programs, projects or trajectories, limited in time (something can not be "urgent" for a century or a quarter of a century; that it loses its meaning.</p> <p>So follow-up and introducing a time-limit, after max 25 years, the item should be transferred to the representative list, or to the "after sunset list" or resubmitted with a stronger and more effective safeguarding strategy.</p>
40	Because of the stringent implications, reporting mechanism and lack of resources for safeguarding of the element.
41	les candidats la trouvent moins prestigieux
42	It is easier for the State Party to work on the Representative list than on the USL
43	<p>As one of the reasons, I see the complexity of the nomination procedure, the creation of a safeguarding plan with specific activities, projects, dates and also the corresponding amounts of the financial means. The state party is required to make a greater effort, it is not about showing how interesting and nice ICH we have in the country, but about how the state party can solve the problems that may accompany the ICH.</p>
44	Mostly because they're threatened with extinction and are not easily noticeable by national government officials.
45	Parce qu'à tort ou à raison les Etats soumissionnaires considèrent la LR comme une liste de prestige
46	<p>Les états ne comprennent encore pas l'objectif de la LSU.</p> <p>Les états ne veulent pas reconnaître qu'ils ne sont pas capables d'établir une sauvegarde effective.</p> <p>Ce n'est pas évident la sauvegarde pour les éléments urgents.</p>
47	<p>As part of cultural diplomacy, States have more interest to acknowledge success in celebrating cultural diversity. It might be that the pressure from the communities to have USL inscriptions is either weak or does not come through governmental decisions. In addition, parallels with the World Heritage listing mechanisms can eventually be seen by governments, and this way may contribute to the unwillingness of States to be part of the USL.</p> <p>Once inscribed, international monitoring is carried out through periodic reports and separate decisions taken by the Committee on each element. It could be considered to have targeted communication internationally on the USL elements, including on the positive developments of improved viability of elements inscribed. The pending decision to establish a mechanism for shifting elements from one list to another is topical and could open new dynamics regarding USL and RL.</p>
47	<p>There is need for a study or survey on this issue among States Parties and other stakeholders. It seems that an inscription on the USL is widely envisaged as a failure to safeguard ICH while the RL is meant to provide for more visibility on the international political arena.</p>
48	<p>À la différence de la Liste représentative, où l'inscription contribue beaucoup pour la visibilité du bien, et dont, par contre, la sauvegarde n'implique pas les mêmes obligations et investissements que les deux autres mécanismes, l'inscription sur cette Liste implique des obligations plus lourdes pour les gouvernements nationaux, mais le retour en termes de potentiel touristique du bien est en général moins expressif</p>
49	<p>- A mon humble avis, les Etats parties orientent presque tous leurs efforts vers LR pour le prestige à l'image de la Liste du patrimoine mondial de la convention 1972.</p> <p>- Les inventaires mal conçus, condamnent hâtivement certains éléments considérés très peu vivants ou pratiqués par une minorité alors qu'en analysant les facteurs, ce sont certainement ces éléments qui méritaient d'être proposés à la LSU</p>

8. EN: Which of the measures below could encourage States Parties to more actively utilize the Urgent Safeguarding List?

FR: Parmi les mesures ci-dessous, lesquelles pourraient encourager les États parties à utiliser plus activement la Liste de sauvegarde urgente ?



	transfer those elements that have regained sufficient viability from the Urgent Safeguarding List to the Representative List / transférer les éléments qui ont retrouvé une viabilité suffisante de la Liste de sauvegarde urgente à la Liste représentative
	offer technical assistance on a systematic basis once States Parties have declared their intention to prepare files for the Urgent Safeguarding List / offrir systématiquement une assistance technique lorsque les États parties ont déclaré leur intention de préparer des dossiers pour la Liste de sauvegarde urgente
	ensure funding is available from the International Assistance provisions of the Intangible Cultural Heritage Fund for the approved safeguarding plans once elements are inscribed on the Urgent Safeguarding List, either: (a) through a revised and simplified ICH-01 bis Form; or (b) by fast tracking such requests for International Assistance – up to US\$100,000 – to the Bureau / garantir la disponibilité d'un financement, provenant des dispositions relatives à l'Assistance internationale du Fonds du patrimoine culturel immatériel, pour les plans de sauvegarde approuvés une fois les éléments inscrits sur la Liste de sauvegarde urgente, soit : (a) par le biais d'un formulaire ICH-01 bis révisé et simplifié, soit (b) en transmettant rapidement les demandes d'assistance internationale (jusqu'à 100 000 dollars des États-Unis) au Bureau
	align the periodicity for reporting on the status of elements inscribed on the Urgent Safeguarding List with other reporting mechanisms (i.e., by changing it from four to six years) / aligner la périodicité des rapports concernant l'état des éléments inscrits sur la Liste de sauvegarde urgente sur celle des autres mécanismes de rapport (c'est-à-dire en la faisant passer de quatre à six ans)
	shorten the duration of the process for inscription on the Urgent Safeguarding List / raccourcir la durée du processus d'inscription sur la Liste de sauvegarde urgente
	no major revisions are necessary at this stage / aucune révision majeure n'est nécessaire à ce stade
	other / autre



## 8. EN: Comments / FR: Commentaires

1	The reports of situations of risk might not be reported by the states, a direct mechanism from the communities to UNESCO or similar should be created.
2	State Parties and Cultural Elements, need technical assistance. In developing countries there is not help from the government to make the files, and the elements do not know that they can do it. Ensure funding is essential, and I think it has to be shared with the State Parties, or at least having responsibilities from the Government. Once it is chosen, it is a shame not to have the resources, since it is Urgent. I think that a lot of expressions and elements are in real danger. Shorten the duration of the process will help having a Safeguard Plan as soon as it is needed.
3	The first case that an element on the USL is transferred to RL is the Xoan Singing of Vietnam. However, due its experimentally nature, the Committee urges the States to refrain from such nominations. Once the more transparent and legal procedural basis for the transferring of element from one list to another (a similar one needs to be consider concerning the transferring of elements from RL to GSP or the similar), as well as the ceiling for the evaluation of elements to be included on USL is increased, the State Parities' enthusiasm for USL could be essentially motivated. In addition, on the precondition that if funding can be ensured in every cycle, and the related process can be simplified, and its duration can be shortened, more under-developed countries with abundant ICH element would take it more seriously.
4	The inscription of the element in the Urgent Safeguarding List should be encouraged so that the Member States prioritize the inscription in that list than in Representative.
5	I believe it is the SPs who are the bottleneck here. A bold move would therefor be to leave it to the communities concerned. If a community believe their living heritage is threatened and in danger, they should be in position to send an application directly to UNESCO. Preferably this should be done in cooperation with the NGOs. The NGOs are the ones who know the communities. That would also strength the NGOs role to the convention.
6	It could be possible to separate the USL nominations from the periodicity of the RL and RGSP ones, allowing for files ot be submitted trthroughout the year. This woudl also underline the difference between that list and the others.
7	En garantissant l'accompagnement par le Fonds on assure le suivi-évaluation et par conséquent la pertinence du transfert d'une Liste à l'autre.
8	The reasonable combination of all measures above (not only three I checked) should result in more wide utilization of the Urgent Safeguarding List. This combination should be worked out and purposefully applied for each case separately. The elements transferred from the USL to the RL should be used as models of the USL effectiveness.
9	The greatest incentive for States to submit files to USL and then to truly engage in the process of its viability and endurance is the future possibility to transfer an element to RL (as a kind of 'diploma'/certificate of good/proper efforts in safeguarding). However in order to reduce the possibility of abusing this future possibility the process of inscribing elements to USL might be organized in a faster but still similarly rigorous to RL way.
10	Highest priority should go to providing assistance for actual safeguarding; technical assistance for the nomination process can be important but could also be made available for International Assistance requests that are not connected to an ongoing or anticipate nomination. Without discouraging other transversal requests for International Assistance (e.g. for education, transmission, safeguarding) not focused on a single element, further incentivizing combined USL/IA requests could be a priority. (Transferring elements that have regained sufficient viability is of course important, but I'm not sure States Parties focus on this as an incentive/disincentive for preparing and submitting a nomination - they may think about that later.)
11	As mentioned, more incentives need to be given to make listing on the USL more attractive.
12	J'ai vu un cas où un pays n'avait même pas les moyens matériels de constituer un dossier, ni le temps
13	au vu de l'expérience marocaine, nombreux sont les éléments qui doivent figurer sur la LSU. Le financement est une réelle entrave pour déclencher le process d'inscription au niveau des communautés/groupes/individus.
14	The same as the answer under 7.
15	Si la LR et le RBP "sortent" du plafond, les demandes d'AI et à la LSU seront certainement plus nombreuses. Proposer une assistance systématique, en particulier pour l'élaboration du plan de sauvegarde, peut être une bonne idée, si l'Etat en ressent le besoin. De même pour l'AI associée. Je ne pense pas qu'elle devrait être offerte aux Etats développés qui ont les moyens de financer les plans. Il est important que les Etats s'engagent dans la sauvegarde, et ne la mettent pas en oeuvre seulement si l'UNESCO paye pour ça... c'est une solution non durable.
16	item 3 is also important and partially already possible. To simplify the ICH-01 form is important. Revision of the forms could shorten the process of nomination and inscription and contribute to fast necessary safeguarding.



## 8. EN: Comments / FR: Commentaires

17	Pour les pays du sud, la garantie d'une assistance à l'inscription de l'élément sur la LSU motiverait davantage le recours à cette liste.
18	The Urgent Safeguarding List might be a useful instrument for 'developing countries' not having sufficient means to safeguard their ICH. Technical assistance and also contributions from the ICH Fund might help them to safeguard their ICH and implement successful and concrete safeguarding actions.
19	About the answers. Answer 1, transfer, this ought to be (is it already?) an inevitable exit from the USL for all the elements listed. Determining sufficient viability will depend on unbiased and objective assessment on location. Answer 2, this already exists, not clear what is meant by 'on a systematic basis'. Answer 3, funding, I disagree completely because USL listing should not be seen by stakeholders in the country as a quid pro quo for receiving funds. On the contrary, we want countries to put more effort into finding their own funds for safeguarding. The record of the viability of elements that no longer have funding is not understood by the Convention because we have not studied it. Answer 4, I disagree completely and have maintained for years that countries must report annually on the ICH they not only have listed but on ICH also in their national lists. Without much shorter periodicity, 'reporting' is only cosmetic. Answer 5, this may be a possibility. In the same vein, we could also have 'provisional' listing for elements that satisfy criteria so that technical and financial assistance can be fast-tracked.
20	It is important to explore various ways to encourage States Parties to submit nominations to the USL, from the perspective of technical support and forms of financial assistance, but also making visible that inscription at the USL is useful and can really contribute to the rescue of the ICH in imminent danger of disappearance.
21	I think it's necessary to begin a work with raising the status for the USL. One idea is to have the USL as a special theme or focus under some years. And to encourage the SP to make the national inventory work more directed to these kind of elements.
22	- I would suggest a special certificate and a letter of appreciations to states parties who have nominated elements on the USL. - Nomination of an element on the USL does not affect the chance of a state to nominate an element for inscription on the RL on the same year. - Organize a campaign to encourage states members to nominate more elements.
23	Maybe transfer from USL to RL can be a motivating factor; or maybe the US(L) should be a separate mechanism anyway, with the option to receive support (expertise/technical/facilitation, funding, ...) for urgent safeguarding (rather than for listing)
24	I think transferring elements that have regained viability from the Urgent Safeguarding List to the Representative List would once again sort of give priority to the RL, make it seem to be the most attractive an important list.
25	Les mesures consistant à transférer les éléments qui ont retrouvé une viabilité suffisante de la LSU à la LR et à garantir la disponibilité d'un financement provenant des dispositions de l'Assistance internationale du Fonds du patrimoine culturel immatériel, pour les plans de sauvegarde approuvés, une fois les éléments inscrits sur la LSU par le biais d'un formulaire ICH-01bis révisé et simplifié pourraient encourager quelques Etats à utiliser plus activement la LSU. Comme aucune indication de durée n'est prescrite pour les inscriptions, l'inscription d'un élément sur la LSU pourrait être considérée comme définitive ; même si par ailleurs les Directives opérationnelles prévoient le transfert d'un élément d'une liste à l'autre concernant la LSU et la LR. Toutefois, contrairement aux dispositions du paragraphe 38 des Directives opérationnelles, afin que ce transfert soit considéré comme une mesure incitative à utiliser plus activement la LSU, ce transfert devra être simplifié et ne pas être aligné sur les mêmes procédures et délais que pour les candidatures. Ce transfert simplifié pourrait se faire par le biais d'un formulaire simplifié attestant la mitigation ou la levée totale des principales menaces qui affectaient la viabilité de l'élément. C'est probablement à cette condition que ce transfert pourrait être une mesure incitative pour les Etats à utiliser plus activement la LSU et les Etats pourraient ainsi considérer ce transfert comme une reconnaissance de leurs efforts pour assurer la viabilité d'un élément du PCI. L'absence de sources de financement clairement identifiées des plans de sauvegarde a souvent été l'une des raisons du renvoi de candidatures pour inscription sur la LSU. Certains Etats éligibles au mécanisme de l'Assistance internationale, dans leurs dossiers de candidature pour inscription sur la LSU et concernant le financement du plan de sauvegarde, mentionnaient des ressources financières provenant de l'UNESCO ou de l'Assistance internationale alors qu'au moment de l'évaluation et de l'examen des candidatures aucune demande d'assistance internationale n'avait été introduite et qu'aucune garantie ne pouvait être donnée concernant l'octroi ultérieur d'une telle assistance. Le fait de garantir la disponibilité d'un financement jusqu'à 100 000 USD provenant des dispositions de l'Assistance internationale du Fonds du patrimoine culturel immatériel par le biais d'un formulaire ICH-01 bis révisé et simplifié pourrait inciter davantage d'Etat éligible au mécanisme de l'Assistance internationale à utiliser plus activement la LSU car la difficulté liée au financement des plans de sauvegarde sera atténuée à travers cette mesure.

## 8. EN: Comments / FR: Commentaires

26	Offering technical and financial assistance will certainly encourage State parties to gravitate to the USL
27	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- simplify the procedure</li> <li>- keep the periodicity of reporting but make sure that once the situation is improved and the element is viable again, transfer it to the RL (nevertheless I do not think this aspect would have any impact on more active utilization of USL)</li> <li>- the idea with individual ceilings for each mechanism sounds interesting, although it is probably politically impossible</li> <li>- offering quick money may not always be a solution; money "for free" can in many cases create dependence and hinder sustainable community based solutions</li> </ul>
28	The main reason why it is under utilized in Ethiopian context is lack of information and problem of writing proposal. So, it is good to focus on this issues in addition to shortening the process.
29	It is important for States Parties that actual utilization of the USL process will be more results and rewards focused, with an expectation of progression rather than stagnation if left without real supportive measures already in place.
30	In order to prepare nominations for USL, States parties need to foresee a substantial amount of funding to obtain technical assistance and to cover the cost for the drafting of the nomination.
31	Preparing the nomination file for this list requires great effort from the State Parties and communities, so it is preferable to provide technical assistance. In addition, increasing the number of years for submitting a report on the implementation of the annual plan would provide a greater opportunity to safeguard and revive the element.
32	<p>Put more emphasis on "urgent" and "safeguarding" and less on "on a UNESCO list". So indeed fast track, funding. Transfer to a representative list with a period of 25 years, and after 25 years, either transfer it to a memory system or resubmit with a better or more effective safeguarding plan.</p> <p>If it is still on the urgent safeguarding list after 50 or 25 years, than the systems clearly fails.</p>
33	If the element in the USL has been safeguarded and regained sufficient viability, it should be moved to the Representative List. Also given the urgency for safeguarding the element, technical and financial assistance should be provided.
34	It might be necessary to find ways to improve the monitoring of the elements inscribed on USL, the SPs could need feedback on the effectiveness of the safeguarding measures they proposed in the nomination and other...
35	The change of serving government officials will not undermine the processing of inscriptions in this case.
36	The interest for a transfer from USL to RL has been expressed in several periodic reports, and such a possibility would allow to see the dynamics of viability. Also, there seems to be a need in an enhanced international communication on USL and GSP inscriptions, which could address the benefits of USL and the impact of GSP. Even if the periodicity of USL reporting would remain distinct, it could be of interest, in the regional analysis, to address also periodic reports and respective Committee decisions concerning USL inscriptions in the region. This could eventually enhance the visibility of and attention to the USL mechanism.
36	The three first measures may encourage States Parties to actively use the USL, since (i) there surely are elements that need to be transferred to the RL or even delisted; (ii) technical assistance may help States Parties and communities, groups and individuals to better engage with safeguarding; and (iii) the option of fast tracking requests for IA up to US\$100 000 to the Bureau is likely to raise the interest in the USL.
37	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Un élément de la LSU qui retrouve la viabilité doit être accepté sur la LR d'une part pour saluer les efforts des communautés et de l'Etat et d'autre part, encourager les autres Etats à renforcer les mesures de sauvegarde de leurs éléments de la LSU pour obtenir leur transfert ;</li> <li>- L'appui technique en termes renforcement des capacités, de pratiques d'inventaires TIP permettrait une identification de plus d'éléments à proposer sur la LSU ;</li> <li>- L'accès à l'Assistance internationale avec des procédures accélérées et allégées serait aussi un facteur d'une plus grande utilisation de la LSU.</li> </ul>



United Nations  
Educational, Scientific and  
Cultural Organization



Intangible  
Cultural  
Heritage



Organisation  
des Nations Unies  
pour l'éducation,  
la science et la culture



Patrimoine  
culturel  
immatériel

## THEME A:

# OVERALL APPROACH TO THE LISTING MECHANISM

Representative List

## THÈME A:

# APPROCHE GLOBALE DU MÉCANISME D'INSCRIPTION

Liste représentative

9. EN: Article 16 of the 2003 Convention states that the Representative List was established to:

- ensure better visibility of intangible cultural heritage
- ensure an awareness of the significance of intangible cultural heritage
- encourage dialogue which respects cultural diversity

To what extent do you think the Representative List accomplishes its purposes as reflected in Article 16 of the Convention?

FR: L'article 16 de la Convention de 2003 stipule que la Liste représentative a été établie pour :

- assurer une meilleure visibilité du patrimoine culturel immatériel
- assurer une sensibilisation à l'importance du patrimoine culturel immatériel
- favoriser le dialogue dans le respect de la diversité culturelle

Dans quelle mesure pensez-vous que la Liste représentative atteint ses objectifs tels que reflétés dans l'article 16 de la Convention ?

1	Ensure better visibility of intangible cultural heritage might be the strongest. However, not always represents that the communities are being supported or local governments well assisted to support those communities, so the other two intentions are not accomplished if the national institutions and the communities are not aware of the significance of ICH or the cultural diversity. On the other hand, beyond the list, there should be a comprehension of the matter as a whole so other expressions NOT listed can be protected and appreciated
2	<p>I think that the articles are right, but It is not enough the visibility, the awareness and the dialogue. There has to be one that ensures the VIABILITY of the ICH. In that case, there has to be a Safeguarding Plan and the written obligation of the State Party to ensure its viability.</p> <p>Sadly it depends on the interest of the State Party.</p> <p>In State parties in developing countries there is no uniform way of approaching to the ICH, so there's no follow up, with no real support for the element..</p>
3	the third purpose is formulated rather vaguely
4	<p>The RL to a great extent reflects Article 16 of the Convention, in terms of ensuring better visibility of ICH and ensuring the awareness of its significance. Because of its nature rooted in the previous program of proclaiming the Masterpieces of Oral and Intangible Heritage, the RL offers international official recognition to the elements included in it. Therefore, the visibility of ICH in the international community and domestic communities is promoted, more and more states and their governments at all levels pay much more attention to the safeguarding of ICH than any period of time in history. In addition, the awareness of the significance of ICH is also enhance among the general public globally. The ICH discourse has entered people's everyday life, and they have become more and more aware of functions of the ICH in the construction of their cultural and social lives. However, although the purpose of RL is to invite the international community to share and appreciate ICH presented in different parts of the globe, it still remains a slogan or announcement for a nomination file that encouraging dialogues to respect cultural diversity need to be elaborated. Even the requirements for the relevant section of ICH-02 form remains a formal other than a substantial one. If the reform is necessary, then the modification to this section seems inevitable.</p>
5	The Representative list accomplishes its goals and not only promotes ICH visibility, awareness of the significance and respects cultural diversity but also promotes the cohesion, self-esteem, and pride of the ICH communities, groups, and bearers of their cultural heritage.
6	One of the problems is R2 that should reflect the purpose better and clearer. Several SPs are struggling with R2 because it is almost impossible to answer, in particular from a community perspective. R2 need to be revised.
7	<p>1. Ensure better visibility of intangible cultural heritage: It has done this to a large degree, but the misunderstanding among Parties and the general public as the purpose of this list have made this a two-edged sword.</p> <p>2. Ensure an awareness of the significance of intangible cultural heritage: The awareness of ICH that has been raised (see 1) is not necessarily the correct one - It is not much use to raise awareness in this 'hit parade' manner unless that translates into better safeguarding of all ICH elements, and a focus on Part III of the Convention. This is where a greater focus on safeguarding as the purpose of listing is needed, as well as encouraging more mundane elements that are highly significant to their CGIs (but perhaps not to the Government!)</p> <p>3. Encourage dialogue which respects cultural diversity: Very little since the fundamental notion of diversity of ICH elements as the basis of the list is not understood or even celebrated. As unset clause plus encouraging listing of under-represented types (and regions) could help here. In addition, dialogue does not just appear spontaneously; it needs to be encouraged and this relates to how the RL is promoted interationally and nationally.</p>

## 9. EN: Responses / FR: Réponses

8	Quand l'élément continue de faire la fierté des communautés et continue de constituer pour elles une marque identitaire.
9	Based on the experience in Kyrgyzstan, I may assume that the RL accomplishes three mentioned above purposes differently. The RL ensures better visibility of intangible cultural heritage to a wide extend, indeed. It also works well to ensure an awareness of the significance of intangible cultural heritage. But accomplishing two first purposes does not automatically encourage dialogue which respects cultural diversity.
10	I believe that the RL fulfils two first purposes, hwoever I would truly doubt whether the third one is met. The pressure on RL results in greater rivalry and political tensions and the Committee meetings tends to be more and more similar to those of World Heritage Committee. Changing the RL nature by introducing 'sunset caluse', enhancing other mechanisms, etc. might be a good solution to achieve also the third purpose.
11	To a very large extent, the third goal is completely undercut by the rivalries and competitions that surround nominations; rather than respect for cultural diversity, the RL often contributes to jingoism and hyper-nationalism. In some cases, States Parties are able to use the nomination and inscription process to promote better visibility of ICH or awareness of its significance, but this is by no means inevitable. Just as often, inscription becomes an end in itself and the larger purposes set out for the RL (and the Convention in general) are lost sight of.
12	It meets the first two objectives quite well. The list is often reported in international news and domestic news channels, social media, and the idea and concept of ICH is increasingly being understood by the general public and schools. This was experienced in my country when we tried to do our first nomination to the Representative List. Locally, the nomination process and its emphasis on community involvement has encouraged more dialogue on cultural diversity. UNESCO Cat 2 centres help to promote dialogue at the international level too.
13	Elle atteint ses objectifs dans la mesure où le patrimoine cultuel immatériel est devenu incontournable et fait partie des politiques publiques en matière de la culture. Il est devenu indissociable dans les projets culturels, mêmes ceux du patrimoine culturel matériel, et nombreuses sont les régions qui ont entamé son inventaire. La conception du patrimoine a changé chez les décideurs et les opérateurs.
14	RL accomplishes all the purposes. The news about inscription on RL have been received by the community peoples with excitement, immediately reported by media, and reaches across the nation. Inscription is one of the effective ways to promote understanding of the ICH in general.
15	Underrepresented regions cointries therefore unserved by this
16	Elle a très clairement rempli ses deux premiers objectifs, grâce au nombre important d'inscriptions, même si certaines d'entre elles ont pu introduire des questionnements et mauvaises interprétation de la nature du PCI. Elles n'ont en revanche pas toujours favorisé le dialogue, certains EM ayant encore trop tendance à faire valoir un sens d'appropriation national vis-à-vis des éléments inscrits, et provoquant des tensions avec des Etats voisins connaissant des pratiques analogues sur leur territoire. L'Organe d'évaluation n'a eu de cesse de le répéter au cours des années: les inscriptions ne constituent en aucune manière un certificat de propriété ou d'origine.
17	The RL contributes to better visibility and awareness of the significance of ICH. it gives the communities feelings of pride. Although the tool Dive into ICH is very important in making ICH and all kinds of relationships between ICH-elements and SDG's etc. visible, one would hope that the website of UNESCO's convention could make ICH and its safeguarding more easily visible. 'Encourage dialogue which respects cultural diversity' is less clear to stakeholders/states parties. More clarification to stakeholders/states parties is needed.
18	assurer une meilleure visibilité du patrimoine culturel immatériel
19	The RL ensure better visibility of intangible cultural heritage and awareness of the significance of intangible cultural heritage but not encourage dialogue which respects cultural diversity. On the contrary, the List is increasingly used to affirm national identity and claim ownership of certain cultural elements.
20	The Representative List definitely ensures better visibility of the enormous diversity of ICH in the world, although some of the regions and domains of ICH are somewhat underrepresented. Of course, R2 is for most countries a challenging question to answer, but all the same I find it important that the RL should ensure an awareness of the significance of ICH in general and that it encourages dialogue and respect for cultural diversity as much as possible. Perhaps this should be stressed more when UNESCO communicates about the inscriptions in a way that not foregrounds the state-parties that have inscribed something on the lists but to foreground the challenges and opportunities of ICH more in general, for instance how ICH could contribute to sustainable development more in general and how this is reflected in the (new) inscriptions.
21	La liste représentative atteint globalement les trois objectifs, mais le dernier relatif à la diversité reste le moins couvert.



## 9. EN: Responses / FR: Réponses

22	<p>In sum, not well. The activity for and around the Representative List has unbalanced the Convention. This lack of balance, which has become more marked despite the efforts of the Secretariat and the deliberations of the Intergovernmental Committee, is in my view the most serious ailment of the Convention. We have to consider whether 'reform' alone is sufficient to treat this ailment.</p> <p>Concerning the three answers given, 'better visibility' has in general either been misunderstood or not understood. Perhaps a part of the problem lies in what the Article's language itself means by 'better visibility'. To whom does a safeguarded ICH become better visible to, and what is made of that betterment? We probably don't know enough because, as in other subjective areas, there is not enough study. 'Better visibility' has also to a number of state parties - whether they admit it or not - meant the greater likelihood of commercial exploitation of the ICH element. Next, 'awareness of the significance'. In the same way, in which directions is this awareness to spread: to the host community, to other ICH communities in the country, to non-ICH audiences, to administration and academics? The host community, it is presumed, is already well informed about significance since it is considered to have participated in all stages of the nomination process. But for the rest, how much do we know about what 'awareness of the significance' has meant, whether to their own extant ICH (listed anywhere or not), to cultural or arts activities they may be involved with, to administration and institutional work that has to do with culture? It is very likely that Intergovernmental Committee debates have touched on these matters, and that I am ignorant of such treatment, but if so, then we ought to see the work of the Convention moving towards assessing what this intention of Article 16 has achieved.</p> <p>'Encourage dialogue' is, so far as I have seen during the last 11-12 years of my association with the Convention, given scarcely more than lip service by states parties. I consider it a rather empty phrase which is repeated, at several points during Intergovernmental Committee meetings, as part of the portfolio of politically correct phrases to utter. In practice, where safeguarding of ICH takes place and should take place, in a community setting where no other actor is present, or when those external to the community are expressly invited, then what can we assume about the dialogues that do take place? Are they bereft of respect for cultural diversity? Are they more respectful than is ordinarily understood by the members of the Intergovernmental Committee? There is far too much ambiguity and latitude surrounding these terms, and that is what makes them unworkable.</p>
23	<p>I consider that in many ways the Representative List has fulfilled the objectives that were initially attributed to it. However, I also consider that in recent years there has been a deterioration in the understanding of its objectives as a result of a series of inscriptions that seem to trivialize the deep meaning of certain practices and what is understood by "bearer communities", triggering very negative questions and criticisms, mainly in academic circles, about the quality of the work that UNESCO carries out and, especially, about the real impacts that these inscriptions have generated in the bearer communities. In Mexico, for example, there is a position from a part of the research and academic sector, which has literally referred to the inscriptions as "a form of dispossession of the heritage of the communities", or even that the criteria for inclusion in the Lists of the Convention tend to favor certain popular practices that have nothing to do with the ICH.</p>
24	<p>I think that RL shows visibility of the ICH but have difficulties to reach the second and third point. One problem is that the important criteria R2 contains a lot and is not clear enough.</p>
25	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- T- To the utmost and even to the extent that it has negatively affected inscription on USL and the Register.</li> <li>- It also, affects the Intergovernmental Committee meetings. The media as well as many members start leaving immediately after announcing the elements inscribed on the Representative List.</li> </ul>
26	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-visibility: yes</li> <li>- awareness of the significance of ICH: only partial, as the ceiling now has the side-effect of a specific selection of ICH being proposed for Listing, which is not fully realizing the intent of embracing cultural ICH) diversity in the List</li> <li>- encourage dialogue which respects cultural diversity: only partial... many elements are mainly oriented on their own recognition; the aspect of dialogue and diversity can be further strengthened and improved</li> </ul>
27	<p>In general, I do believe that visibility and awareness are accomplished, however the dialogue which respects cultural diversity is not fulfilled.</p>
28	<p>I think it surely gives visibility to ich (and to a lesser extent also fulfills the other two aims) - however, I see no reason why UL and the Register could be able not fulfill the same goals - if they were given more public attention and were not in the shadow of the RL in a way.</p>
29	<p>The RL normally accomplishes two first purposes, but encouraging dialogue which respects cultural diversity is not enough accomplished.</p>



## 9. EN: Responses / FR: Réponses

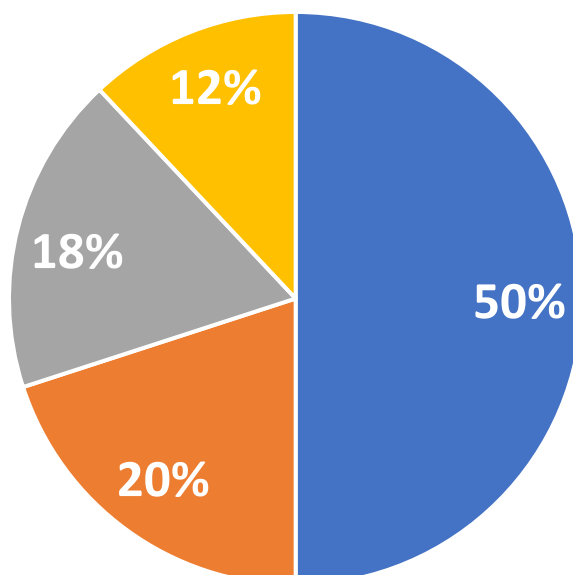
30	<p>La liste représentative a grandement contribué à une meilleure visibilité du patrimoine culturel immatériel à travers le monde. Elle a permis de fixer la notion de patrimoine culturel immatériel qui demeurait encore abstraite dans l'esprit de beaucoup de personnes en lui donnant un contenu concret, documenter et visible ; notamment à travers l'image (photos et vidéo). Elle a permis et permet d'apprécier la diversité du patrimoine vivant pratiqué par les diverses communautés à travers le monde.</p> <p>La Liste représentative a permis de sensibiliser, de façon générale, à l'importance du patrimoine culturel immatériel ; notamment aux rôles éminents qu'il joue dans la vie des communautés, des groupes et des individus et aux liens que les communautés, groupes et individus entretiennent avec leur PCI. Elle permet de montrer l'attachement des communautés à la pratique de leur PCI malgré les nombreux mutations, bouleversements et transformations sociaux qui caractérisent les sociétés humaines dans le monde. Elle permet de comprendre que le PCI constitue une ressource stratégique pour l'épanouissement et le développement des communautés humaines à travers le monde.</p> <p>La Liste représentative a favorisé dans une certaine mesure le dialogue dans le respect de la diversité culturelle. La divulgation des éléments inscrits sur la Liste représentative permet d'apprécier la diversité des éléments du PCI, de comprendre quelque peu les contextes dans lesquels ces éléments se sont développés et de mieux apprécier et respecter les spécificités culturelles des communautés qui pratiquent ces éléments ; toute chose qui favorise le respect de la diversité culturelle.</p> <p>Aussi, la liste représentative, à travers certaines candidatures multinationales sur des éléments partagés du PCI, a permis d'instaurer le dialogue, par exemple, entre des Etats qui auparavant revendiquaient chacun la paternité de ces éléments partagés et de rapprocher des Etats qui</p> <p>Toutefois, la réalisation de cet objectif, contrairement aux deux autres, demeure mitigée. Des passes d'armes sont encore enregistrées entre des Etats qui réclament la paternité de certains éléments spécifiques du PCI qui sont également pratiqués sur d'autres territoires sous le prétexte de l'antériorité de la pratique. De même, sous prétexte de la notion de « sensibilité culturelle », certains éléments du PCI font encore l'objet de jugements de valeur. Il en est ainsi par exemple des questions des « droits des animaux » en lien avec l'immolation d'animaux dans des sacrifices rituels ou l'utilisation d'animaux ou de produits d'animaux dans la réalisation de certains éléments du PCI ; mais aussi des questions de droits humains, de travail des enfants, d'égalité des sexes ou de la parité genre, etc. Certaines de ces pratiques sont en contradiction avec le principe du respect de la diversité culturelle.</p>
31	<p>It has certainly achieved all the above three objective as reflected the sheer number of nominations it always attracts every year 2) the pomp and pageantry that pervades the atmosphere during the inscriptions is electric and convivial with greetings, music and camaraderie 3) The way the State party give publicity to an element on their various multi- media platforms globally as heritage and tourist sites</p>
32	<p>Although RL could be perhaps described as being a victim of its own success, the list is undoubtedly popular at global level and therefore has raised visibility of ICH and helped to ensure awareness of its significance. The multinational nominations are a good example of international cooperation and therefore very much in line with the spirit of the Convention as the ICH does not stop at borders. Unfortunately, there have also been cases of sometimes political rivalry where countries try to claim "ownership" of a certain ICH element.</p>
33	<p>As state in most nomination files, the inscription of the element in the Representative List will enhance the visibility of the element, awareness about the intangible cultural heritage in general and enhance cultural diversity. So, it is in the right direction.</p>
34	<p>- it certainly does accomplish its purpose, however, not all regions are equally represented, several elements are inscribed simultaneously by different countries, some ICH domains are overrepresented while some are underrepresented</p>
35	<p>- I think people understand the significance of ICH and also creates opportunity for dialogue. From my experience, the convention in one way or another achieve this objectives. Registered ICH in Ethiopia also ensures better visibility of ICH.</p>
36	<p>I do feel that the Representative List is achieving most of these goals but is weak in the area of dialogue about cultural diversity. SPs need to be given more guidance and encouragement in this respect.</p>
37	<p>This list has been effective for the raising awareness and visibility of ICH in general and in particular. However, it has not encouraged dialogue respecting cultural diversity due to the lack of the promotional activities to attain this objectives in the States parties.</p>
38	<p>The list greatly contributes to raising the awareness of states and communities of intangible cultural heritage in general and encourages dialogue that respects cultural diversity for all.</p>
39	<p>I think the List is doing well in this regard. The only problem is that often an inscription on the RL is regarded as a way of getting recognition of the element's excellence by some States Parties.</p>
40	<p>The media coverage and the global awareness of intangible heritage and of the 2003 convention clearly demonstrates that it has accomplished those goals, certainly in a superficial way and as a sensitizing and sometimes marketing tool.. As there is no real effective monitoring or follow-up system, this is impressionistic.</p> <p>But as article 16 also indicates it has to be "kept up to date", and this can be interpreted for instance as linked to the Agenda 2030 (2045, 2060, ...), the overall results framework, new global and local challenges. It only reflects a limited part of what the Representative List could accomplish. It can be "better", "more significant" and more "diverse."</p>

## 9. EN: Responses / FR: Réponses

41	The Representative List gives a greater visibility to the element inscribed as well as to increase awareness of its significance. State Parties have to work with communities, groups and individuals which creates the intercultural dialogue and collective efforts in safeguarding of Intangible Cultural Heritage.
42	assurer une meilleure visibilité du patrimoine culturel immatériel •assurer une sensibilisation à l'importance du patrimoine culturel immatériel
43	Fully.
44	I think the Representative list is serving its purpose in terms of raising the visibility of ICH as well as the Convention 2003 well. Its importance is probably a little bit lower than it used to be in the early years of the Convention 2003.
45	The spirit of this article was to provide for wider viability of the elements in the RL and I strongly believe that the objectives are greatly achieved given that the elements are a living heritage with defined sociocultural functions and significance.
46	The RL accomplishes these purposes to a significant extent, both regarding the concrete elements inscribed, as well as for raising a broader debate on the ICH and its diverse forms. However, the RL is not necessarily 'representative' in terms of the diversity of cultural expressions in and across various States. The processes of nominating reflect the capacities and willingness of certain communities and States, while others have lack of resources or motivation for nomination process, or deliberately abstain from submissions of nominations, and concentrate instead on the implementation of the Convention at local and national level.
47	A survey on the impact of the RL is needed to answer this question. In my view, the RL accomplishes its purposes on visibility, awareness-raising and dialogue in light of the audience and of the impact of inscriptions each year (which might be each two years). Media and social networks amplify the inscriptions news at the end of each year, showing to the growing interest in the public for the international recognition of cultural practices. This said, we have to recognize that the inscription procedures and objectives are not always very well known by people, regardless of their level of instruction.
48	Le succès en atteindre ces objectifs ne dépend pas seulement de l'inscription sur la Liste représentative, initiative que je ne trouve pas suffisante pour les « assurer ». D'autres initiatives, comme la divulgation d'informations rélevantes pour l'appréciation plus qualifiée du bien de la part du public, le recours aux actions d'éducation patrimoniale – fondamentale pour la formation d'une « conscience patrimoniale » - et surtout des actions de valorisation et d'appui aux détenteurs et d'exploration du potentiel économique et symbolique de ces biens pour le développement du (des) nations, peuvent contribuer pour le succès de cette entreprise.
49	La Convention 2003 offre à travers le patrimoine culturel immatériel un instrument de rapprochement, de dialogue et de compréhension entre les différents peuples du monde. Le PCI, en prenant le relais du programme des Chefs-d'œuvre du patrimoine culturel oral de l'Humanité, est devenu un véritable creuset de la diversité des expressions culturelles. C'est pourquoi la LR qui assure la visibilité et promeut cette diversité culturelle s'affirme comme un rempart contre l'intolérance et les extrémismes de toutes sortes.

10. EN: How should 'representative' be understood?

FR: Comment faut-il comprendre le terme « représentative » ?



	encompassing as many examples as possible that highlight the breadth and diversity of communities and their living heritage around the world / englober le plus grand nombre possible d'exemples qui mettent en évidence l'étendue et la diversité des communautés et de leur patrimoine vivant dans le monde entier
	highlighting the diverse domains or types of intangible cultural heritage around the world / mettre en évidence les divers domaines ou types de patrimoine culturel immatériel à travers le monde
	highlighting the diversity of communities around the world / mettre en lumière la diversité des communautés dans le monde
	other / autre

1	Is about understanding how communities and groups are complex and their interaction with their context had created different ways of life.
2	ICH is everywhere in developing countries, but there is no system so the communities value their heritage. Most of the times the system goes from the outside to the inside. I think we have to make the system so It goes the other way around. ICH is present in every day life of many communities, there should be an effort for everyone to identify and value their own heritage in a constant basis, even if it is not recognized by the ICH lists.
3	Not all ICH element can be or is worthy of being promoted or appreciated at the international level. The wording "representative" carries deep methodological meanings---as a legal process, it is an international legal honoring system providing official recognition to the element that a state party considers most appropriate to be shared globally, thus contributing to the understanding of the diversity and breadth of human's ICH. In addition, by using the term, a hierarchy among ICH element could be avoided.
4	The formulation " Representative" should be preserved as it represents the heritage of the community, as a result of being inscribed in the Representative list, the cultural property represents the community and its identity.
5	The R2 should be more in line with article 16.1.
6	I wanted to choose the first two ...
7	De même qu'existe la diversité biologique et naturelle, la diversité des cultures devrait être garantie pour éviter les pertes identitaires l'instauration d'une pensée unique, voire d'une civilisation unique.

## 10. EN: Comments / FR: Commentaires

8	There are no ICH elements without communities or individuals. The rationale of my choice is 'representative' should be understood as inextricably connected cultural elements and people associated with.
9	Not 'highlighting' (Dictionary: an outstanding part of an event or period of time/draw special attention to) but 'acknowledging' (recognize/accept)! The idea of 'representativeness' is not about making something 'more visible' than other but to acknowledge/ACCEPT/RECOGNIZE/UNDERSTAND its existence!
10	'Representative' should encompass both the heritage and its practicing communities; neither the diversity of ICH nor the diversity of communities should be prioritized over the other. However, 'as many examples as possible' needs to be understood in light of annual ceilings and sunset clauses or fixed terms.
11	There is so much cultural heritage that exists across communities around the world. It would be good if the representative list can highlight the diversity of cultures across the world.
12	RL should be inclusive. Creative and dynamic nature of ICH makes it difficult to limit RL to the elements that are considered REPRESENTATIVE at one point. ICH change over time in response to changes in various aspects of social change.
13	La Liste doit "représenter" le PCI de l'humanité, dans toute sa diversité: plus elle est nombreuse, variée dans ses éléments du point de vue de l'origine géographique et des domaines, plus elle est représentative.
14	'Cultural diversity in the world'. Different in comparison to the World Heritage Convention.
15	It is not just about domains, but about the diversity of communities and their living heritage. This aspect of 'living' and vibrant heritage is for me the most important to share.
16	Le PCI n'a de sens que lorsqu'il représente la diversité mondiale, sinon, il ne pourra pas mériter la qualificatif du patrimoine "de l'humanité"
17	<p>To a very limited degree, I would prefer a combination of answers 1 and 2, with the proviso - that should be stated - that the five domains given are only indicative and should be treated in all the Convention's work, and in all a state party's work of implementing the Convention, as indicative.</p> <p>But even so this does not get us any closer to either being satisfied with what 'representative' is, nor with how it may be understood. We are using 'representative' in conjunction with (a) 'breadth', (b) 'diversity', (c) 'diverse domains', (d) 'types'. Is this good enough a sampling of concepts using which some value of 'representative' can be distilled? We cannot say. Perhaps we should not say. Because if we follow that line of justification for why such a list exists, then is it not akin to what used to be called 'world fairs' that were staged in the European capitals of the mid- to late-nineteenth century, when exotica from abroad and less known regions were displayed - some alive, some stuffed - as natural and unnatural curiosities?</p>
18	It is important to recall, as many times as necessary, that the meaning of the concept of Representativeness, understood as the exercise of showing the breadth and diversity of communities and their living heritage throughout the world, does not in any way imply a meaning hierarchy.
19	I think that the importance lies in highlighting the breadth and diversity around the world, but just as much in showing the similarities. Both sides of the coin can lead to a better understanding of the significance and to encourage dialogue... The RL can also bring meaning to aspects of our lives and traditions.
20	Combination of one and two.
21	demonstrating the diversity of living heritage in all its senses of diversity: of types of living heritage, cultural identities/communities, domains, geographic distribution, etc...
22	would like to add: and similarities around the world

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20	Combination of one and two.
21	demonstrating the diversity of living heritage in all its senses of diversity: of types of living heritage, cultural identities/communities, domains, geographic distribution, etc...
22	would like to add: and similarities around the world



23	<p>Le terme « représentative » renvoie à ce qui peut représenter le PCI de l'humanité. Il s'agit en clair d'un système de représentativité qui n'a pas vocation à englober tout le PCI de l'humanité, mais un échantillon suffisamment représentatif du PCI de l'humanité à travers les divers domaines et types de PCI présent dans le monde.</p> <p>Le terme « représentative » ne saurait renvoyer ni à la première option, ni à la troisième option car cette liste ne saurait « englober le plus grand nombre possible d'exemples qui mettent en évidence l'étendue et la diversité des communautés et de leur patrimoine vivant dans le monde entier », ni « mettre en lumière la diversité des communautés dans le monde ».</p> <p>En effet, les communautés vivent dans des Etats et tous les Etats ne sont pas parties à la Convention ; même si la Convention à une vocation universelle. Du coup, la diversité du PCI et des communautés dans le monde ne peut pas être reflétée sur cette liste car du fait de leur non adhésion à la Convention certains Etats ne peuvent pas utiliser ce mécanisme et cela exclu de la Liste représentatives plusieurs communautés ainsi que leur PCI.</p> <p>Aussi, la décision de soumission d'une candidature pour l'inscription d'un élément sur la Liste représentative relève d'une prérogative de l'Etat partie (même si par ailleurs cela doit se faire en concertation avec les communautés concernées ainsi que d'autres acteurs pertinents de la sauvegarde du PCI) et pour diverses raisons, certains Etats ne proposent pas de candidature ou proposent très peu de candidatures pour l'inscription d'éléments sur la Liste représentative, malgré souvent l'existence de plusieurs groupes culturels dans la plupart des Etats.</p> <p>De même, le choix d'un élément devant faire l'objet d'une candidature pour inscription sur la Liste représentative est une prérogative de l'Etat et les critères de ce choix ne tiennent pas nécessairement compte de la diversité culturelle présente au niveau national, ni de la diversité des éléments du PCI présent au niveau des communautés nationales.</p> <p>Enfin, avec les contraintes désormais liées au nombre de candidatures à traiter par cycle d'inscription ; des ordres de priorité sont régulièrement établis pour le traitement des candidatures par cycle d'inscription et cela devrait entraîner la diminution du nombre de candidatures au niveau de la Liste représentative.</p>
24	It should definitely reflect our diversity as well as our common Heritage of Humanity
25	If we want to really build peace in the minds of people then there has to be respectful acceptance of diversity. ICH can help make that happen
26	The notion of representative; has been misunderstood by many States. It is necessary to promote pedagogy to explain the right purpose of the term which remains to be rather vague in the text of the convention.
27	The representative list reflects the diversity of local community practices and displays multiple types of intangible cultural heritage around the world, allowing peoples to learn about each other's practices and the methods of safeguarding the intangible cultural heritage.
28	<p>It should be understood as an open concept; it is the result of an exercise in consensus building while drafting the convention so it should not be defined exactly,</p> <p>I would add the idea this it is strongly connected to the idea of safeguarding.</p> <p>Please note that in the possible answers, it is unfortunate that only "communities" are mentioned and not "communities, groups and individuals". Only mentioning "communities" is biased and not representative at all.</p>
29	Communities are the main sense of the 2003 Convention and domains depend on the bearers and local knowledge.
30	A balanced representativity of worldwide cultural diversity would be beyond the feasible. Instead, the list may serve for raising awareness of the diversity as such. Learning about the diversity would need to remain open, without seeking to have a balance among pre-defined domains or types of ICH.
31	'Representative' may be understood as a "short list" standing for a larger one in terms of communities and ICH elements.
32	C'est très important d'aller au-delà des « types » et des caractérisations superficielles des biens inscrits, ce qui peut contribuer pour une « folclorisation » de la compréhension du terme « patrimoine culturel immatériel ».
33	La LR est riche de la typologie variée des éléments culturels émergeant des différents coins de la planète allant des rites sacrés, aux cérémonies festives en passant par la musique, la danse, les savoir-faire etc. De ce point de vue, la LR répond plus à la première à la première assertion. (en rouge).



11. EN: What changes could be envisioned to ensure the Representative List better meets its purposes as stated in Article 16 of the Convention? /

FR: Quels changements pourraient être envisagés pour s'assurer que la Liste représentative réponde mieux à ses objectifs tels qu'énoncés à l'article 16 de la Convention ?

1	Put less emphasis on the list as a representation, but the exercise of the communities and states to recognize their ICH as a complex system that shows all kind of rich expressions and support the capacity building to safeguard different expressions.,
2	There has to be more oportunities for the elements and expressions, as well as working with the community for the Safeguarding Plan. There has to be a follow up by UNESCO once it is named. State Parties and Governments often forget their responsibilities with the ICH of Humanity, or they use it politically, without the participation of the community. There has to be a written compromise by the State Parties to Safeguard it, probably as a part of the file that the State Party presents
3	To ensure the RL better meets its purposes as stated in Article 16 of the Convention, first the ceiling of nomination to RL should be limited, or the ceiling for other lists should be increased, signaling the equity among the lists from the Committee's perspective. Second, the modification to ICH-02 is quite necessary, the monitoring of elements to be inscribed on RL should be added.
4	In preparation of nominations involve a more large number of different age bearers, expand their scope, enhance the real and effective participation of communities, groups, and bearers in the nomination preparation process.
5	R2 should better reflect article 16.1. I think these are the main two questions : 1. How will an inscription contribute to and encourage dialogue and respect of cultural diversity? 2. How will an inscription contribute to the visibility of ICH and the 2003 convention?
6	1. Re-orienting it more towards safeguarding. 2. Limiting the total number of elements and allowing for introduction of new ones through a sunset clause. 3. Some mechanism to ensure all types of ICH and a diversity of CGIs are represented at any given time (this latter goes beyond geographic representation and will be tough to design). 4. Thinking hard about how the RL is presented and promoted. 5. A radical vision might be to establish a parallel (rolling) wiki inventory ...
7	Le suivi-évaluation régulier des éléments inscrits à travers des projets-programmes et plans de sauvegarde et un suivi réactif desdits éléments.
8	If we based on a qualitative indicator, the mechanism of Representative List has been working efficiently enough. Based on the relevant cases from Kyrgyzstan, I argue that RP is an efficient mechanism of ensuring better visibility and raising awareness of ICH significance. However, this mechanism works weaker in terms of encouraging dialogue which respects cultural diversity. Usually, the state parties are proud with their "own" inscribed elements and do not widely disseminate information about cultural element inscribed by other states. May be an additional point on that could be introduced in a periodic reporting?
9	As stated in previous answers: reform of the exisitng procedures.
10	Imposition of a very low ceiling on RL nominations (one-third or one-fourth of the combined nominations) would be an important balancing and recalibration of the Convention's various mechanisms. Greater attention should be given in the nomination and review process to Criterion R.2, including detailed justification of how the nominating State will use the inscription process for raising general awareness of the importance of ICH such as education programs, strengthening transmission, etc. that is focused not on safeguarding the element itself but on ICH in general. States often find it difficult to explain how this criterion will be met (largely because they have no idea what the purpose of the Convention and RL are), and the review processes have essentially abandoned giving it serious scrutiny, when instead this should be the primary criterion, not the (seemingly) optional one.
11	As the list of elements in the Representative List grows, there may be a need to improve the way the elements are presented on the UNESCO website. Perhaps a map based display of ICH elements or other ways of presenting the information can encourage people to learn about the diverse cultures of the world, and including similarities between cultures.
12	Etre plus sélectif, rejeter les propositions dans des domaines futiles ou qui n'ont nul besoin de soutien ou reconnaissance
13	La faire dépendre de la LSU, ou donner plus de poids aux éléments sur la LSU pour figurer sur la LR
14	One idea is to create an "ICH Encyclopedia", which lists as many ICH as possible throughout the world. RL should be treated differently from other listings. The Evaluation Body, rather than evaluate, should assist the submitting states to complete the nomination, so that accurate information is made available in the "ICH Encyclopedia". This way, reliable information concerning diverse ICH will made available.

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15	More focus on marginalised underserved communities. Delink focus on state control of process
16	Il faut sortir la LR du système d'inscription actuel, qui ressemble trop à celui de la Convention de 1972, avec une Liste prestigieuse et une liste des éléments malades... Il faut penser la LR comme un grand catalogue de la diversité mondiale — les inventaires du PCI étant des filtres pour recenser cette diversité au niveau national — et laisser les Etats choisir les éléments qui leur semblent les plus pertinents pour figurer sur la liste au niveau international, avec un contrôle ad hoc du Comité.
17	Lighter procedure of nomination and inscription, more tailored to the evolving nature of ICH in our times, more dynamic, inclusive. That could contribute to cultural diversity and encourage states parties that not have as yet nominated an element and could involve domains of ICH that are less visible until now.
18	Implement multinational files
19	We should avoid that it turns too much into a beauty contest. Is should me more about vibrant communities and about creative safeguarding methodologies by which other communities might be inspired. Also we should think of how proposed safeguarding measures could be presented in a way that might also be inspiring for other communities wanting to keep their ICH alive.
20	Faire en sorte que l'inscription d'un élément ne soit pas l'affaire seulement des Etats parties. Le comité pourrait proposer des éléments et confier la réparation des dossier à des Experts ou ONG dans le domaine du PCI.
21	What is most important is, not a change, but the recognition that the Representative List must be completely freed from all state party-based political considerations. It is these that have made their way from a state party and its neighbourhood to the regional level and then into the Intergovernmental Committee meetings. This is easier said than done because it is not in the nature of a state party to admit to political, instead of cultural or heritage, considerations as driving its ICH activities. However if and when such a step is taken by one or a few states parties, the road to other changes that this reflection is collecting will open.
22	It could start by reviewing and updating the inscription criteria (not in the sense that new ones are created or there are more, but that their terms and specifications are in line with the current context).
23	A better formulation of ciriteria R2, maybe with more direct questions. A clearer presentation of the purpose in direct connection with the list itself on the UNESCO website.
24	The purposes mentioned in Article 16 are to ensure better visibility of the intangible cultural heritage and awareness of its significance, and to encourage dialogue, which respects cultural diversity. However, we see that many states are not represented in the list. There is a need to allow the allocation of some funds to help developing countries nominate some elements to the RL. In addition, certain ICH domains are less representative in the list. Some incentives should be made to encourage states to nominate elements to some domains.
25	allow for a larger number of files to be included, build in incentives for diversification of listing, ... // TO BE FURTHER COMPLETED
26	As I said before the UL and the Register could meet these purposes just as well. The option of going on without a RL seems to be quite a good one.
27	En l'état, aucun changement majeur ne devrait être opéré. La Liste représentative répond amplement à ces objectifs concernant la visibilité du patrimoine culturel immatériel et la sensibilisation à son importance. Pour la réalisation pleine de l'objectif concernant le dialogue dans le respect de la diversité culturelle, la sensibilisation devrait se poursuivre.
28	Increase the number of inscriptions by 10 per cent per cycle and going back to the format of Consultative and Subsidiary Bodies and expanding the Subsidiary Body to twelve to keep up with the volume of increase in nominations submitted by State parties
29	Considerable number of state parties explain in the R2 visibility of the element rather than visibility of ICH in general. This needs either more clarification or asking visibility on the element and ICH in general separately.
30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Review periodically.</li> <li>- Start discussion between communities.</li> <li>- Create awareness about the convention.</li> </ul>

11. EN: What changes could be envisioned to ensure the Representative List better meets its purposes as stated in Article 16 of the Convention? /

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31	intergenerational dialogue, educative praxis, from the youngest ages. At present elements on the representative list pretty much stay there. There must the ways to make it a regular tool of education. UNESCO should aim to make this list another educational resource like the dictionary. ITs web presence and Wikipedia ( and particularly the latter) need greater attention, and some wikipedia sessions could help to drive this process
32	More promotional activities should be undertaken by the States to further the appropriate understanding of the purposes of this list which is the awareness-raising of the significance of ICH.
33	That UNESCO annually provide promotions, publications, announcements and reports, showing the annually included elements to encourage the largest possible number of countries to familiarize themselves with the mechanisms of its work and spread awareness of the intangible cultural heritage concept. - That UNESCO conduct field visits in countries that promote learning about the culture and heritage of the host country, which would create opportunities to encourage dialogue and open new horizons for cooperation, especially through preparing joint files to inscribe in the representative list.
34	The EB needs to closely assess whether the ICH element represents the values and principles contained in the Convention.
35	It can also be "representative" for a specific period or phase in the history of the 2003 convention. 1) There should be a system of monitoring and follow-up 2) A sunset-clause with an honourable exit towards a Pantheon 3) How can the dialogue be facilitated? 4) Visibility can be assured by open web platforms. 5) The connection between visibility and visitability (tourism, etc?) should be examined and improved. 6) Prior and informed consent should be completed with sustained consent, and via the inventories-systems in the member states it should be clear that communities, groups and individuals are and stay involved. 7) Operational directive §16 can be used more. 8) In case of problems and ethical decisions, or procedures of delisting, first the potential solutions via operational directive §17 should be considered. 9) Operational directive §118 can be used more 10) etc, etc.
36	suivre si des modifications ont été apportées à l'élément
37	I would appreciate development in the direction that the political connections related to some nominations will not be that important in the future. A stronger role for the communities of bearers in the whole process of safeguarding.
38	Emphasis should be on the viability of the elements in the RL.
39	D'abord le concept changer le mot représentative, parce que le concept n'est pas clair respect les objectif de la Liste. Mettre l'accent au plan de sauvegarde et la gestion communautaire.
40	The Periodic Reporting needs to be strengthened and enhanced so that it continuously reflects the real state of safeguarding of the elements inscribed on the RL. Endangered or nonviable elements should be removed from the list and transferred to the USL or delisted through the procedures in force.
41	L'analyse des candidatures doit avoir comme une de ses références l'ensemble des biens déjà inscrits, leur typologie et leur caractère spécifique, tenant en compte l'objectif de contribuer pour enrichir « l'image » de la diversité culturelle de l'humanité. Une des priorités serait pourtant l'évaluation de la proposition tenant en vue cet objectif.
42	Appuyer toutes les initiatives d'inventaire pour l'identification de plus d'éléments culturels pour enrichir cette liste d'autant que le PCI reste encore très peu connu dans la plupart des pays (le cas de l'Afrique); - Apporter un appui technique (formation) ou financier (AI) pour l'élaboration de ces inventaires mais aussi des dossiers d'inscription ; - Impliquer fortement les ONG et les Associations de femmes et de jeunes car les structures de l'Etat ne disposent pas de personnels suffisants et qualifiés.



United Nations  
Educational, Scientific and  
Cultural Organization



Intangible  
Cultural  
Heritage



Organisation  
des Nations Unies  
pour l'éducation,  
la science et la culture



Patrimoine  
culturel  
immatériel

## THEME A:

# OVERALL APPROACH TO THE LISTING MECHANISM

Register of Good Safeguarding Practices

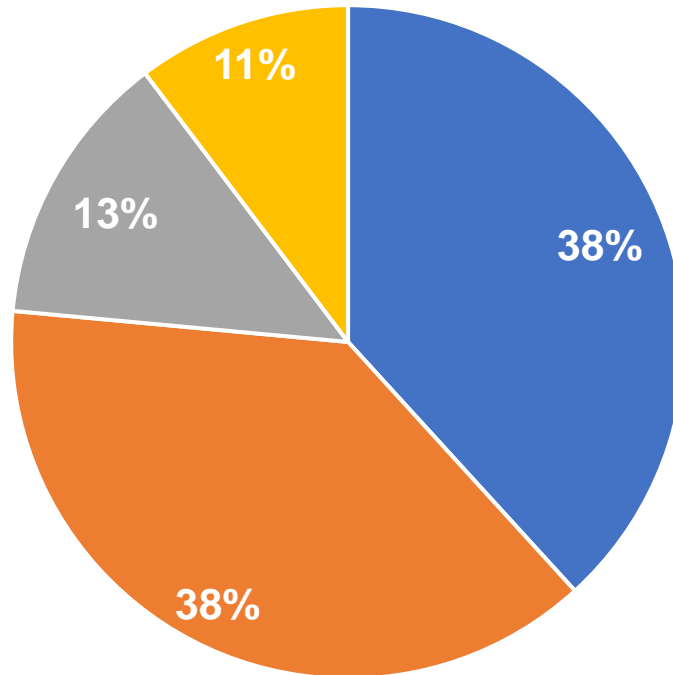
## THÈME A:

# APPROCHE GLOBALE DU MÉCANISME D'INSCRIPTION

Registre des bonnes pratiques  
de sauvegarde

12. EN: What changes could be envisioned to make the Register of Good Safeguarding Practices more useful?

FR: Quels changements pourraient être envisagés pour rendre le Registre des bonnes pratiques de sauvegarde plus utile ?



	include in the Register those safeguarding activities that have successfully revitalized elements inscribed on the Urgent Safeguarding List / inclure dans le Registre les activités de sauvegarde qui ont réussi à revitaliser des éléments inscrits sur la Liste de sauvegarde urgente
	establish an alternative and simpler validation system for the Register that is separate from the inscription system for the two Lists / mettre en place un système de validation alternatif et plus simple pour le Registre, distinct du système d'inscription sur les deux Listes
	others / autres
	no major changes are necessary / aucun changement majeur n'est nécessaire

1	Concrete alternatives must be offered to support communities in safeguarding
2	<p>There are Good Safeguarding Practices that don't even know that this register exists. It happen to us on the Center for Indigenous Arts (Best Practice 2012). In my opinion it needs to have better communication and a clear effort to socialize the Convention in the communities and the cultural practising agents</p> <p>Once it is nominated, it should be known and introduce to other communities that need to have better practice. It is a shame not to share it with other cultures, since it is one of the most important principles of this category. The State Parties should compromise with the good practices and guarantee their existence.</p>
3	To make the GSP more useful, by including in it those safeguarding activities that have successfully revitalized elements inscribed on the USL is a good initiative, for it would encourage the states to pay more attention to USL and therefore strengthen the inter-relationship between the two lists. Moreover, given that the current evaluation for GSP is far more complex and demanding than that of the other ones, to establish an alternative and simpler validation system for the Register that is separate from the inscription system for the two Lists can be very helpful.
4	<p>I suggest establishing an alternative and simpler validation system for the Register that is separate from the inscription system for the two Lists because it will give the possibility to separately introduce the same elements or activities of ICH safeguarding and will foster ICH</p> <p>Safeguarding process of communities, groups, and bearers.</p>
5	<p>The GSP has in my opinion an important role to play for state parties, NGOs, communities and practitioners in order to share examples of safeguarding practices, models and measures that we can learn from, and that are applicable. These examples should be highlighted and shared better from UNESCO's side. Just like #HeritageAlive do with the accredited NGOs journal (In cooperation with ICHCAP). There is so much we can learn from each other! An exchange program could be attached to this mechanism, and NGOs and communities could visit the good (best) examples in order to learn. I believe that sharing the models, experiences and the reflections from safeguarding practices, good or bad, is among the most important thing we do.</p>
6	<p>1. Many of the successful safeguarding actions for USL elements are innovative and also involve deep CGI engagement. Few people actually read the reports (and they are presented in a manner that does not showcase these actions well).</p> <p>2. The purpose of the RGSP is to provide examples from which others can learn, and so the process of inscription should be rather more relaxed.</p> <p>A separate point : If the RGSP was presented separately from the USL and RL, it might have more prominence and also its different purposes would be better understood. At present, it is rather obscured among these two lists.</p>
7	Dissémination des bonnes pratiques pour en obtenir des effets multiplicateurs.
8	<p>If there are a lot of nomination to the RL, then, logically, there should be many Good Safeguarding Practices. In order to encourage state parties to register good practices it is reasonable a) to raise awareness about this list. The Register is less known than other two lists, in my observation; b) to simplify the system.</p> <p>In order to simplify the system I am proposing:</p> <p>a) to remove P 2 on coordination at the regional, subregional and/or international levels. This idea behind P 2 may be well and easily reflected in 1b as well as in P.6.</p> <p>b) to remove P 7 on willingness to cooperate in the dissemination of best safeguarding practices. Or to edit P 6 and 7 in order to combine them. They contain a similar idea.</p> <p>Does somebody have any observations on P 7? I argue that it too formal and meaningless. What P 7 does help to clarify or contribute in? It would be good to talk about that.</p> <p>c) to remove P 9 on model for developing countries.</p> <p>This criteria is strange and hard to fill out for both types of state parties, representing developing and developed countries. Does it mean that representatives of a developed country would propose how to safeguard their best practice in a developing country? If so, it is a pretty colonial approach, which should be avoided, especially in the domain of culture. Or does it mean that representatives of a developing country would propose how to safeguard their best practice in other developing country?</p> <p>d) I also have some doubts in terms of P 8 on assessing the results. At least, in terms of this wording. 'Assessing the results' makes sense if community/individuals bear and protect an element as a project, to report one day to somebody outside about 'the results'. In reality it does work completely differently. It would be reasonable to discuss this point during the discussions in May also.</p>



9	<p>In the case of the Register, the formulation and interpretation provided by the evaluating bodies of the nine criteria required to for the practice to be recognized as 'best' or 'good' have proved to be quite demanding; in some cases, it might even be compared to acrobatics, especially with the application of criterion 9 related to the needs of developing countries. As one ICH expert has put it: 'we are making people to prove (sic) something that is not to be proved and we say it was proved. It is ill- designed'. That led eventually to the drop in the interest in submitting more proposals on the side of the State Parties, with the symbolic session in Namibia, where not a single nomination was submitted. One of the experts shared his/ her opinion regarding this situation: 'I do not think it is about science. It is about a political decision— safeguarding measures are not raising emotions. If people want to safeguard they do not need a register'.</p> <p>(18) (PDF) Article 18. Programmes, Projects, and Activities for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage. 'Cinderella' of UNESCO Heritage Lists. Available from: <a href="https://www.researchgate.net/publication/344473661_Article_18_Programmes_Projects_and_Activities_for_the_Safe_guarding_of_the_Intangible_Cultural_Heritage_'Cinderella'_of_UNESCO_Heritage_Lists">https://www.researchgate.net/publication/344473661_Article_18_Programmes_Projects_and_Activities_for_the_Safe_guarding_of_the_Intangible_Cultural_Heritage_'Cinderella'_of_UNESCO_Heritage_Lists</a> [accessed Apr 09 2021].</p>
10	<p>The RGSP has typically served as (yet) another focus of national competition, rather than a mechanism for sharing good practices and making them accessible to communities worldwide. It could stand to be radically re-envisioned/re-imagined, despite the Convention's unfortunate requirement that selection be 'On the basis of proposals submitted by States Parties', so as to minimize the nationalistic and competitive nature. A separate process from the annual nomination cycle could have the Committee 'periodically' identify themes and safeguarding domains and solicit proposals that specifically address that cycle's topic (e.g. transmission, education, sustainable development, disaster preparedness and prevention, nutrition, etc.). If such topics were chosen and announced some years in advance, NGOs and communities could initiate proposals (for eventual submission by SPs) that respond to a given topic/theme.</p>
11	<p>The Register has the most number of criteria to fulfil, and that may be one of the reasons why the Register is not popular compared to the other two lists. It should be a simple process to validate such good practices, and create a wide list of practices that State Parties and communities can use as reference for their own reference. Perhaps each application to the Register can be in the form of a case study with standard report templates and photos (instead of the current Question and Answer format), and these can be easily compiled and listed on UNESCO website for references.</p>
12	<p>Il faut bien que l'inscription donne des résultats</p>
13	<p>The purpose and role of RGSP are not understood by the State Parties. In order to best safeguard the ICH, the Registered practices should be utilized to assist State Parties with ICH in danger. Not just register RGSP, put the GSP in practice to solve the problem.</p>
14	<p>Le Registre devrait être plus central dans le fonctionnement de la Convention. Les pratiques sélectionnées devraient pouvoir servir à tous les EP comme sources d'inspiration pour leurs propres réalités. Seul des bonnes pratiques avérées seront utiles pour progresser dans la sauvegarde. Les chers et les ONG spécialisées pourraient être chargées de porter à la connaissance du Comité des pratiques de sauvegarde dont l'efficacité est documentée par des recherches. Les Etats concernés devraient avaliser les pratiques proposées, mais ne seraient plus eux-mêmes en charge de leur identification. Cela pourrait donner un rôle plus important aux chercheurs et aux ONG dans le domaine du PCI, dont le potentiel n'est pas encore pleinement exploité dans le fonctionnement de la Convention</p>
15	<p>The possibility of interaction between the lists and the Register is important, to have a more inclusive and dynamic mechanism and to avoid competition or hierarchy between the lists and Register. So that there will be more nominations for the USL and Register.</p> <p>There have been several proposals for lighter ways of sharing good safeguarding practices. They could be used to adapt the nomination criteria of the Register so that they will be easier to meet. The question is how the selected practices can be of help to states, NGO's and communities who seek advice for threats for their ICH. Regional registers of good safeguarding practices could help to apply for the UNESCO Register. The possibility of online consultation with experts or facilitators could also be of help.</p> <p>Are the proposed safeguarding measures really 'good' and do they inspire others? A light form of (online) monitoring could assess this.</p>
16	<p>Not just the Register but also the RL and the USL could be used more productively in presenting inspiring safeguarding measures. Perhaps Dive into cultural heritage could help in achieving this more as also the Heritage Alive initiative of the ICH NGO Forum. I strongly feel that we must look for lighter ways of sharing experiences that also involves the communities themselves that could or should benefit from it to their advantage. As it is not always easy to involve these often local communities on an international scale there should also be a role for national or regional platforms, for category 2 centers or for NGOs such as ours. And for the ICH-NGO Forum.</p>

## 12. EN: Comments / FR: Commentaires

17	Answer 2 may signal a way forward. A key question perhaps is: is there a relation between criteria and nomination to the register that is similar to the relations for nominations to the USL and RL? I would say not, because presumably a candidate for the Register has necessarily to have gone through the scrutiny. What is required is an examination of the good practice, which no doubt needs treatment that differs from that given to criteria.
18	In the case of the Register of Good Safeguarding Practices, it is essential to give them greater visibility, not only in their linkage with the USL, but also with the RL.
19	<p>The register is of utmost importance for the core of the convention. It has an important role to play for state parties, but above all for NGOs, communities and practitioners in order to share and learn from different safeguarding practices.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The register and the examples should be highlighted from UNESCO, for instance at the website.</li> <li>- I think it's necessary to raise the status of the Register (like my suggestions under USL).</li> <li>- One idea is to make a rename; "register" do not sound as important as "list". (It is also a bit confusing with two lists and one register.) Why not: The List of Good Safeguarding Practices?</li> <li>- Use the periodic reports (or another reporting system) to make the work more visible. The SP concerned shall answer questions about the effect of being on the GSP - like the practice around the two other lists.</li> <li>- In UNESCO's own capacity building courses, international inscriptions are one of the modules. In these courses, one could spend more time talking about GSP and why and how the register can be used (also the USL).</li> <li>- Set aside money in the fund to research method sharing and the effect of GSP and encourage NGOs to participate in the work.</li> <li>- The NGO forum has provided several good suggestions on how the NGOs can work with the safeguarding and recreation of the intangible cultural heritage.</li> </ul>
20	the register could be developed aside from the listing mechanism(s), e.g. via a peer to peer evaluation model involving safeguarding experts, NGOs, facilitators, ...
21	This register needs a higher status. The convention is about Safeguarding and the register is the key of that. It is a bit complicated to explain the difference between a LIST and a REGISTER, why not name it List of Good Safeguarding Practices – would make it easier and put it at the same level as RL USL. I think UNESCO could make it more visible on the webpage, try to “match make” the USL and the GSP.
22	<p>Très peu de candidatures sont enregistrées au niveau du Registre, surtout de la part des Etats en développement qui sont censés être les principaux bénéficiaires de ce registre. Le registre bénéficie de moins de visibilité par rapport à la LR et à la LSU alors que ce mécanisme est aussi frappé par le plafonnement du nombre de candidatures à traiter par cycle d'inscription ainsi que l'ordre de priorité établi.</p> <p>Un système alternatif distinct du système d'inscription sur la LR et la LSU devrait susciter davantage de propositions pour inscription sur ce registre. Ce système alternatif pourrait toujours s'appuyer sur le formulaire dédié. Toutefois, l'évaluation des propositions ne devrait plus être confiée à l'Organe d'évaluation, mais éventuellement au Secrétariat de l'Entité du patrimoine vivant qui devra soumettre à l'examen du Comité les propositions remplissant les critères de sélection sur ledit registre.</p>
23	If this is done, it will encourage states to gravitate to Register of good safeguarding practises which will be less tedious than the other Lists
24	I do not mean that the Register should be limited to inclusion of activities that have successfully revitalized elements inscribed on the Urgent Safeguarding List, but this would definitely be a welcome inspiration for many. At the moment there are perhaps too many criteria regarding GSP. At the same time, not all of them have to be met and this might create some confusion. I was tempted to check the box for alternative and simpler validation system, but as I had no clear vision of what it might look like, I did not dare.
25	Il faut mettre en valeur cette liste et son importance. Seulement il faut changer l'idée que ces pratiques doivent être un exemple pour les pays en développement, parce que cette idée est eurocentriste et colonialiste.
26	In addition to the existing practice it is helpful to include those elements successful revitalized due to proposed urgent safeguarding measures of USL.
27	- definitely simplify
28	- Separating from the inscription is important.
29	This Register is the least well-known or compelling of the the 3 lists. I would find it more useful if one could see its relationship and shared resources with the other lists.
30	The current criteria are too complicated. The criteria should be reviewed.

31	There could be an inclusion of the best practices list for safeguarding plans for the elements on the Urgent Safeguarding List, in order to benefit other countries by keeping them informed and by implementing programs at the regional and international level.
32	<p>Remove it from the ceiling procedure.</p> <p>Change the evaluation system; make sure the political-diplomatic interferences in the selection processes during the meetings of the Intergovernmental committee are made impossible; then hopefully the UNESCO Secretariat itself and the outside world will believe more in the system. In particular this Register should be strongly protected from the diplomatic lobbying realities.</p> <p>This should not be evaluated via a form but by a better assessment. Alternative, yes, but not simpler, better, more critical, more valid, with reality check.</p> <p>Operational directive §4 should be activated.</p> <p>Effective implementation in other parts of the world should be a key.</p> <p>Good, best: exemplary or path-breaking or really inspiring...</p>
33	In my opinion, the Register of GSP needs more promotion, the creation of a platform for sharing the practices might be a way how to spread the knowledge.
34	The Register should highlight Good Practices- not alternative practices.
35	<p>Inclure un rapport et suivi des bonnes pratiques.</p> <p>Donner une priorité pour financer ces bonnes pratiques.</p>
36	The set of selection criteria could be reconsidered, in order to make them more concise. Enhanced international communication on GSP, their follow-up and impact, could contribute to the visibility and awareness of GSP mechanism, and attract interest from communities and States.
37	The GSP seems to be a weak point in the system. This may be confirmed through a dedicated survey or study. I recommend that: (i) the criteria be clarified and their number shortened; (ii) the Committee be more cautious and consistent when examining the proposals for selection; and (iii) the States Parties submit only those programmes, projects and activities that have an added value of safeguarding and not necessarily all successful ones. The selected proposals should have been undertaken since the entry into force of the Convention.
38	Le potentiel exemplaire de ce mécanisme est peut-être subutilisé, et pourtant la diffusion de ces expériences positives constitue une contribution très pertinente pour les politiques nationales et locales de sauvegarde du patrimoine culturel immatériel.
39	<p>Pour rendre plus utiles la LSU et le RBP, il faut favoriser des passerelles de dialogue entre ces deux mécanismes par exemple les activités reconnues comme de bonnes pratiques puissent être appliquées dans la LSU pour rendre la viabilité à un élément de la LSU et permettre son transfert sur la LR.</p> <p>Cependant, les éléments transférés de la LSU vers la LR ne peuvent pas, à mon avis bénéficier automatiquement d'être inclus dans le Registre, il faut qu'au même titre que les autres éléments de la LR qu'ils fassent l'objet d'un dossier d'inscription pour y accéder.</p>



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la science et la culture



Patrimoine  
culturel  
immatériel

## THEME B:

# ISSUES RELATED TO THE CRITERIA OF INSCRIPTION

Urgent Safeguarding List

## THÈME B:

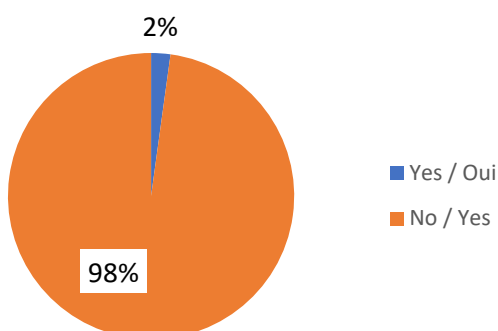
# QUESTIONS LIÉES AUX CRITÈRES D'INSCRIPTION

Liste de sauvegarde urgente

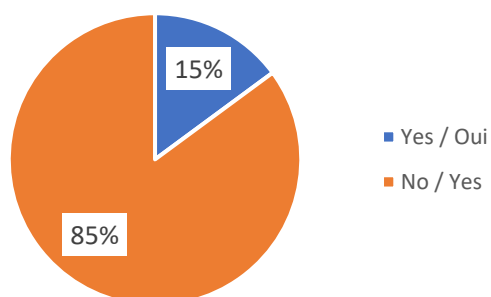
13. EN: Do you consider that it is necessary to remove or revise any of the criteria for inscription on the Urgent Safeguarding List?

FR: Estimez-vous qu'il est nécessaire de supprimer ou de réviser l'un des critères d'inscription sur la Liste de sauvegarde urgente ?

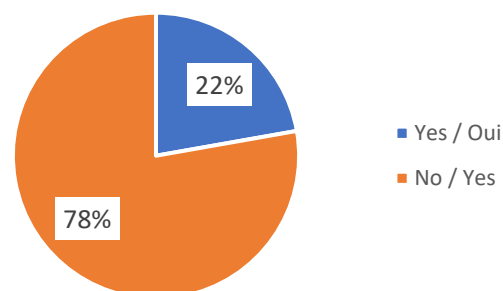
U1



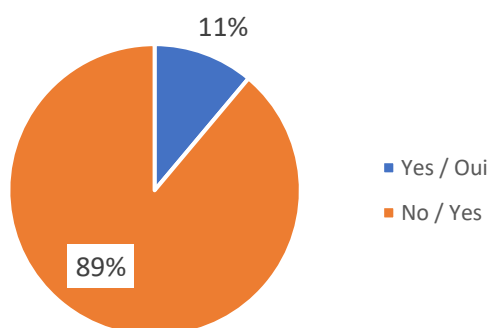
U2



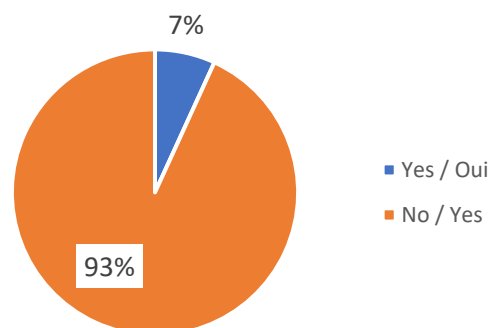
U3



U4



U5



14. EN: If any of your answers to question 13 were yes, please explain why and how you propose revising those criteria

FR: Si l'une de vos réponses à la question 13 est affirmative, veuillez expliquer pourquoi et de quelle manière vous proposez de réviser ces critères

1	<p>U3 Because the expressions that need Urgent help do not know how they can acces to it. So asking them to make a safeguarding plan is impossible, I think that it should say that a safeguarding plan "should be elaborated with the help of UNESCO, the State Party and the community""</p> <p>U4 The State Parties do not communicate since it is a matter of shame to them, because it is a measure that they have not done thieir work.</p> <p>U6 I think that specially in this category, there has to be more work in communicating it and less participation of the Governments in the nomination.</p> <p>And once it is nominated, there has to be a clear responsability by the State Parties to do everything to safeguard the element</p>
2	<p>My answers are "no".</p>
3	<p>U3 is an extremely important criterion, and it could benefit from some further reflection and revision. For example, the word 'may' is very weak and there is no mention of the direct involvement of the CGIs in designing this plan. Also, it may be important to mention (a) the existence of a current safeguarding plan with some specific criteria for that and (b) the intention to develop/revise this over a given time-scale.</p>
4	<p>U 1. I have doubts in the necessity of the point V: Is there any part of the element that is not compatible with existing international human rights instruments or with the requirement of mutual respect among communities, groups and individuals, or with sustainable development?</p> <p>There is no one state party would respond "yes" and try to convince the Committee to include an element anyway. As a result there are usually pretty general and similar wordings here.</p> <p>U 3 May be 3. b.c. on full participation of communities may be removed since there is U 4 devoted to communities and their involvement.</p>
5	<p>U5 can be simplified. As long as the element is listed on an inventory in the State Party, that should be accepted. There is no need to request for info such as reference numbers, etc. Also the mode of how the inventory is created differs from country to country. Some inventorying is done by the State organisations, some are by NGOs, others are by communities --- there is no need for EB and IGC to judge whether one way of inventorying is better than the other.</p>
6	<p>Je n'ai pas trouvé ces critères dans les documents disponibles</p>
7	<p>I do not find any need for change in the criteria.</p>
8	<p>Nominations to the USL take much time and resources of states parties, communities etc. U2 seems problematic for nominating states parties because of the feeling of failure that despite the efforts of the community and state party the viability of the element is at risk and in need of urgent safeguarding. A different wording would help.</p>
9	<p>U2: il est difficile voire parfois impossible pour les communautés de déterminer en quoi l'inscription de leur éléments pourrait améliorer la visibilité du patrimoine à des échelles différentes. réduire au mieux l'échelle de la visibilité.</p> <p>U3: ajouter des indicateurs de suivi des mesures.</p> <p>U4: y décrire comment la communauté à participé à l'élaboration des mesures de sauvegarde</p>
10	<p>The section on the safeguarding measures proposed seem to me somewhat too challenging for the nominating state-parties, because the criteria are so strict that it is not always easy to meet them, the reason that quite a number of nominations are turned down. This section should be made more accessible and more concrete. Also help from the ICH Fund to prepare these safeguarding measures more carefully would perhaps help.</p>
11	<p>U3 - "Safeguarding measures are elaborated that may enable " should change to a more imperative fulfilment, that is, "will enable" or "are expected to enable within x years of inscription"</p> <p>U4 - "has been nominated following the widest possible participation" should make provision for the likelihood that the threats to the ICH itself may have made widest possible participation not possible, and that the participation gathered for the nomination is taken to be representative of the element's community.</p>
12	<p>As I mentioned before, the complexity of responding to Criterion U.2., especially since it is exceedingly rare that a State Party (that is, government authorities) has exhausted the resources to safeguard a practice, makes an important part of said criterion go unproven. In this sense, I consider that it should be reviewed in terms of making compliance more accessible and to set clear understanding that in no way it implies a failure of the State Party, but rather it expresses its commitment to the ICH's safeguarding.</p>



14. EN: If any of your answers to question 13 were yes, please explain why and how you propose revising those criteria

FR: Si l'une de vos réponses à la question 13 est affirmative, veuillez expliquer pourquoi et de quelle manière vous proposez de réviser ces critères

13	It could be an option to separate inscription on USL from the safeguarding plan aiming to address the threats and challenges: this part could also follow the inscription, and could the also be accompanied by (technical / financial /...) support where needed
14	I am not so sure that it is sensible to differentiate between U.2 (a) - urgency and (b) - extreme urgency. Firstly, because it is difficult to make this difference and secondly, because immediate safeguarding that is expected in cases of extreme urgency is not something that fits into nominations' treatment cycle anyway.
15	- check information about national inventories in the process of periodic reporting or in another way and do not burden the file with formal details which may hinder succesful inscription while having nothing in common with the essence of the element and its urgent problems
16	U6 should be eliminated in conformity with the elimination of U2.
17	It is preferable not to include a financial table for the safeguarding plan in the third criterion except if a state requests a budget from UNESCO.
18	U3: the timeframe of the safeguarding plan should be clear; it should be connected with an application for funding, it should include an exit or follow-up plan
19	This kind of overall and general recognition of the elements is not necessary and not important for elements and Convention.
20	U3, Même si le plus important ce sont les mesures de sauvegarde, parfois les risques sont très fort et empêchent que la communauté ou des autres auteurs puissent faire ces mesures. On pourrait penser mieux à faire un critère sur les problematiques des risques et quelques solutions possible. U4. Un processus de participation efficace prend beaucoup de temps et, souvent, ce n'est pas possible parce que la communauté est très affectée. Des critères doivent être développés pour déterminer ce que l'on entend par participation et quel serait le minimum, lorsque la communauté ne peut pas participer parce qu'elle n'a pas la capacité de s'organiser. U5 Faire un inventaire dans le cadre de la Convention est un processus très exigeant, et beaucoup de temps. Si le risque est élevé, le temps d'inventaire retarde l'inclusion et donc la coopération pour parvenir à une sauvegarde efficace.
21	U6 is not in the list.-
22	U.4 : Je suggère qu'on relativise "une large implication des communautés..." car dans la majorité des cas, c'est une minorité qui se bat pour préserver son patrimoine



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## THEME B:

# ISSUES RELATED TO THE CRITERIA OF INSCRIPTION

Representative List

## THÈME B:

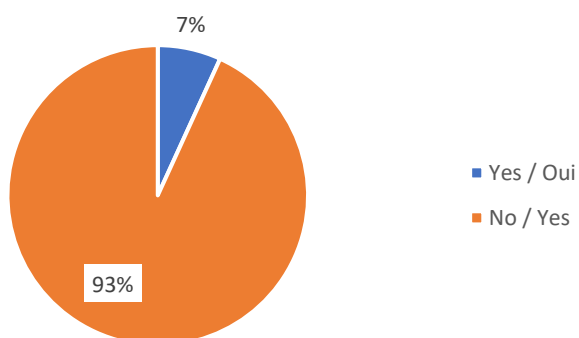
# QUESTIONS LIÉES AUX CRITÈRES D'INSCRIPTION

Liste représentative

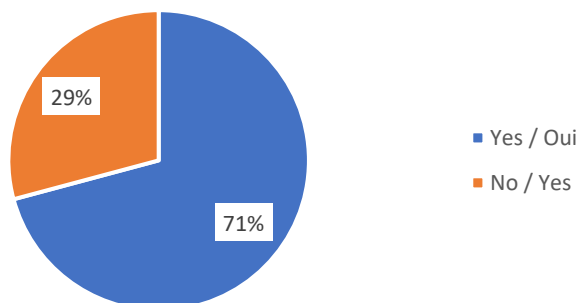
15. EN: Do you consider that any of the criteria for inscription on the Representative List need to be removed or revised?

FR: Estimez-vous qu'il est nécessaire de supprimer ou de réviser certains des critères d'inscription sur la Liste représentative ?

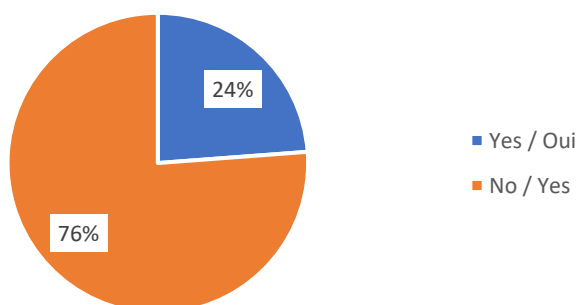
R.1



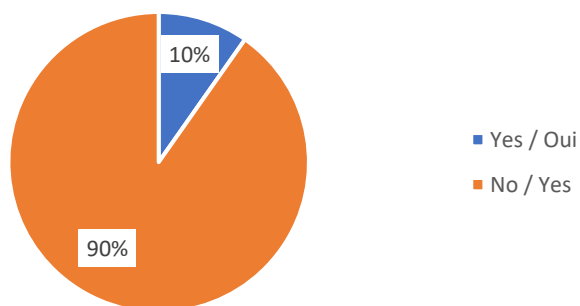
R.2



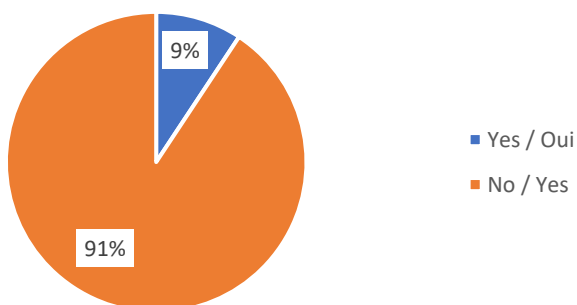
R.3



R.4



R.5



16. EN If any of your answers to question 15 were yes, please explain why and in what way you propose revising those criteria (please note that R.2 will be dealt with specifically in question 17)

FR: Si l'une de vos réponses à la question 15 est affirmative, veuillez expliquer pourquoi et de quelle manière vous proposez de réviser ces critères (veuillez noter que le critère R.2 sera traité spécifiquement à la question 17).

1	<p>R2 More than visibility, viability.</p> <p>R3 Safeguarding measures "should" be elaborated</p> <p>R5 The inventory depends on the State Party and it is a risk that something so worth it to be called ICH can not be protected and preserved because the omission of a government</p>
2	<p>I think only the R.2 criteria should be re-edited, as over the years the main parts of nominations refer, because of the criterion R.2.</p>
3	<p>For Criterion R.2, the States shall demonstrate that 'Inscription of the element will contribute to ensuring visibility and awareness of the significance of the intangible cultural heritage and to encouraging dialogue, thus reflecting cultural diversity worldwide and testifying to human creativity'. This criterion will only be considered to be satisfied if the nomination demonstrates how the possible inscription would contribute to ensuring the visibility and awareness of the significance of intangible cultural heritage in general, and not only of the inscribed element itself, and to encouraging dialogue that respects cultural diversity (Form ICH-02-2020-EN).</p> <p>Four years in Evaluation Body has taught me that R2 is a tricky question to answer. It's not a secret that a lot of submitting states are struggling with R2 when they are asked to explain how an inscription of the element on the Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity could encourage dialogue at the international level. For a community of hand-weavers in the Norwegian mountain area submitting a file for inscription this would be almost impossible to answer as the questions moves far, far away from the social and cultural function of the element. The question is that if R2 could be reformulated so it reflects article 16.1.</p> <p>This has to be discussed, but it could be re-formulated as two questions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. How will an inscription contribute to and encourage dialogue and respect of cultural diversity?</li> <li>2. How will an inscription contribute to the visibility of ICH and the 2003 convention?</li> </ol>
4	<p>R2: Listing per se contributes to visibility and awareness raising, and this is far too vaguely-worded to act as a listing criterion in any case. Also, it is not as important as R3, for example. The aspect of cultural diversity can be kept, however, as an additional mechanism to identify if listing the element would contribute towards the list.</p> <p>R3: This is very important, but the criterion is far too vague. As with the USL, Parties should show the existence of a plan that meets certain criteria and commit themselves to implementing it (and revising as necessary) over the six-year period until the first report.</p> <p>R4: Again, this is central but the wording is not clear enough to require Parties to show real consent, given without any duress, and by truly representative members of the community/group. How this can be done requires a lot of thought.</p> <p>R5: It may be possible to refine this with the addition of ideas now found in the ORF?</p>
5	<p>R 1. I have doubts in the necessity of the point V: Is there any part of the element that is not compatible with existing international human rights instruments or with the requirement of mutual respect among communities, groups and individuals, or with sustainable development?</p> <p>There is no one state party would respond "yes" and try to convince the Committee to include an element anyway. And then we usually have pretty general and similar wordings here.</p> <p>R 2, (i) I do strongly suggest to combine i.a, i.b and i.c. There are a lot of similarities in i.a and i.b levels in many countries, especially in small countries. It is reasonable to remove ii since it almost coincides with three points mentioned above,</p> <p>R 3 It is rational to combine 3 ii and 3 iii. The wording of 3 iii 'How HAVE communities, groups, individuals BEEN INVOLVED' means that practitioners have been involved in planning by SOMEBODY. In reality a state party or NGO experts coordinate this activity often. It is the reason why 3 iii should be combined with 3 ii with keeping the same words count. The idea of 3 iii is also closely reflected in R 4 a.</p>
6	<p>Criterion R.2 needs to be strengthened and taken seriously, rather than weakened (see below).</p>
7	<p>R5 can be simplified. It can be satisfied as long as the element is on the inventory.</p> <p>R3 -- should be changed to encourage State Parties to state clearly and directly what are potential risks and threats to the element now and after proposed inscription, and what they will do to address this. Currently, the form combines the issues in a single question. Most nominations don't provide much info about the risks and threats, and focuses on broad safeguarding measures.</p>
8	<p>R2 has been a problem. Wording of R2 is too vague, asking about the future, when inscribed, and too confusing, asking about ICH in general rather than the ICH that is in nomination. Also, R2 is misleading. Response tend to include "Uniqueness " and "superiority " of the ICH in the nomination. This is not the intention of R2.</p>
9	<p>Si la LR est traitée à part comme je le suggère, seuls les critères R1 et R5 devient pertinents, puisque ce sont des éléments inscrits à un inventaire du PCI présent sur le territoire d'un EP qui seront proposés pour inscription. Le R2 devient tautologique, le R3 n'est pas absolument nécessaire.</p>
10	<p>R.2 is a criterion that causes problems and has been criticized (also in committee meetings and by the EB) for quite some time. It takes a lot of time in committee meetings to discuss the issues and the evaluations and referrals by the EB on R.2 regarding nominations. The criticism is focussed on the fact that R.2, contrary to the other criteria, cannot or is difficult to be answered by the communities, groups, individuals, which are able to answer the questions under the other criteria. It needs a point of view in the future, that is nearly impossible and not reliable.</p>
11	<p>R2: il est difficile voire parfois impossible pour les communautés de déterminer en quoi l'inscription de leur éléments pourrait améliorer la visibilité du patrimoine à des échelles différentes. réduire au mieux l'échelle de la visibilité.</p> <p>R3: ajouter des indicateurs de suivi des mesures.</p> <p>R4: y décrire comment la communauté a participé à l'élaboration des mesures de sauvegarde</p>

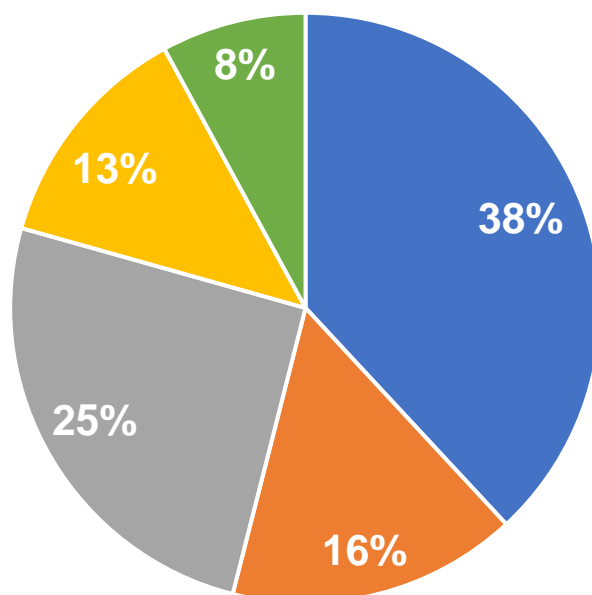
16. EN If any of your answers to question 15 were yes, please explain why and in what way you propose revising those criteria (please note that R.2 will be dealt with specifically in question 17)

FR: Si l'une de vos réponses à la question 15 est affirmative, veuillez expliquer pourquoi et de quelle manière vous proposez de réviser ces critères (veuillez noter que le critère R.2 sera traité spécifiquement à la question 17).

12	<p> Criterio 2 is totally understood by State Party. We have to rewrite and to connect to sustainable development, environment, safe security, etc. </p>
13	<p> Question technique qui n'a aucune valeur ajoutée. Elle peut être déduite par des experts ou l'Organe d'évaluation, du renseignement du R1. </p>
14	<p> R2 in Q17  R3 - "Safeguarding measures are elaborated that may protect and promote the element." As with U3 for the USL, this should change to a more imperative fulfilment, that is, "will enable" or "are expected to enable within x years of inscription". For both lists, we are not dealing with wishful sentiments. We expect from a state party a reasoned road map based on ground realities and potentials. </p>
15	<p> As I mentioned before, it is essential to strengthen the meaning of the Representative List, carrying out a review and updating of the inscription criteria according to the current circumstances and the evolution process of the Convention, and taking up the various experiences that have been accumulated in the eleven years that such criteria have been implemented. It would be important, for example, to take this as an opportunity to link the criteria with the Sustainable Development Goals more directly, as well as to include in a more forceful way, the need for an intersectoral (transversal) approach of the ICH. </p>
16	<p> See below </p>
17	<p> R1- on the identification and definition of the element, i suggest state parties should identify one main domain and then other domains.  R2- Reduce the five questions to three.  R3- From my direct experience in Sudan, UAE and other countries, the most difficult part is to answer 3.b. as the majority of stakeholders (government entities) do not reveal or commit themselves to concrete safeguarding measures. </p>
18	<p> see question 17 </p>
19	<p> Like I said make the criteria here less academic and more practical. </p>
20	<p> R2 should be simplified, R3 should be revised to make clearer the distinction between RL and USL (safeguarding measures vs safeguarding plan) </p>
21	<p> This criteria needs more clarification in terms of visibility of IHC in general locally, national and internationally. Considerable number of state parties explain how the inscription enhance the visibility of the element rather than ICH in general. </p>
22	<p> - R2 - let the experts decide about the visibility aspect as part of their evaluation, an external point of view is expected here anyway (retain the criterion but remove it from the form)   - R5 - check information about national inventories in the process of periodic reporting or in another way and do not burden the file with formal details which may hinder successful inscription while having nothing in common with the essence of the element or its safeguarding (besides inventorying of course) </p>
23	<p> The second criterion needs to be reformulated to be clearer, especially in terms of questions that are similar in answer. It is preferable to remove the question of how the inscription would encourage dialogue, as the inscription of any cultural intangible heritage element would encourage dialogue between practitioners and other communities. </p>
24	<p> I only marked R.2. </p>
25	<p> The safeguarding strategy should be much more emphasised, with clear indication of follow up, etc. </p>
26	<p> As for the USL, this criterium is not necessary as it is too general and not important for the inscription. </p>
27	<p> U2, C'est un critère qui génère beaucoup de confusion, tant au sein de l'Etat qu'au sein des communautés, car l'objectif de la Liste n'est pas clair et cohérent avec les objectifs de la Convention. Tant les objectifs que ce critère doivent être revus, afin qu'ils soient pertinents pour la sauvegarde de l'élément.  U4 Il est nécessaire de revoir ce que l'on entend par participation, et de définir un critère qui implique la communauté dans la gestion de son patrimoine, et pas seulement dans la participation au dossier. </p>
28	<p> Les critères ci-dessus doivent être maintenus car ils ont fait l'objet de discussions d'experts pointues et d'un large consensus. Leur pertinence est avérée dans l'analyse de chaque section du dossier. Il y'a cependant le R2 assez controversé dans lors des sessions du Comité qui devrait être révisé à mon avis mais pas supprimé. </p>

17. EN: How do you propose addressing the recurrent issues concerning criterion R.2 (Inscription of the element will contribute to ensuring visibility and awareness of the significance of the intangible cultural heritage and to encouraging dialogue, thus reflecting cultural diversity worldwide and testifying to human creativity):

FR: Comment proposez-vous d'aborder les questions récurrentes concernant le critère R.2. (L'inscription de l'élément contribuera à assurer la visibilité, la prise de conscience de l'importance du patrimoine culturel immatériel et à favoriser le dialogue, reflétant ainsi la diversité culturelle du monde entier et témoignant de la créativité humaine.) ?



	by once again reformulating the questions in Section 2 of Form ICH-02 on criterion R.2 to make it easier for submitting States to address the right questions (please explain how below) / en reformulant une fois de plus les questions de la section 2 du formulaire ICH-02 sur le critère R.2. afin de permettre aux États soumissionnaires de répondre plus facilement aux bonnes questions (veuillez expliquer comment ci-dessous)
	by removing Section 2 on criterion R.2 from Form ICH-02 and asking the Evaluation Body and the Committee to decide independently whether the nomination responds to the purpose of the Representative List based on the overall information provided in the files (please explain why below) / en supprimant la section 2 du critère R.2 du formulaire ICH-02 et en demandant à l'Organe d'évaluation et au Comité de décider de manière indépendante si la candidature répond à l'objectif de la Liste représentative sur la base de l'ensemble des informations fournies dans les dossiers (veuillez pourquoi ci-dessous)
	by reviewing and redefining the criterion (R.2) in its entirety in the Operational Directives (please explain how below) / en revoyant et en redéfinissant le critère (R.2.) entièrement dans les Directives opérationnelles (veuillez expliquer comment ci-dessous)
	no changes are necessary / aucun changement n'est nécessaire
	other / autre



17. EN: Comments / FR: Commentaires

1	The decision depends largely on the understanding of the expression as a whole, which is placed in the file. Thus, the committee can decide by making this balance of criteria.
2	More than visibility the elements need to ensure viability, specially in developing countries. There has to be a way to ensure that the expressions can continue, even if it is not seen. There are a lot of elements that need the help of the institutions, ongs, governments, communities to ensure their proper transmission and revitalization.
3	Inscription of the element will contribute to ensuring visibility and awareness of the significance of the intangible cultural heritage and to encouraging dialogue (between which phenomena/entities/elements? what are the definitions/markers of a dialogue?), (thus reflecting cultural diversity worldwide and testifying to human creativity - this part might be shortened: reflecting cultural diversity of humankind) - does human creativity need justification of any kind?
4	The requirements for this section seem vague and abstractive, therefore the questions in it need to be reformulated. It is often the case that once the state party elaborate the kind of phrasing similar to the requirements of the section, the Committee would deem it satisfactory even though they appear as formal as slogans. Maybe in this section, more diversified forms of materials should be welcomed, such as pictures or videos in which the communities speak from their own perspectives and invite the EB members to decide whether or not it is satisfactory.
5	I will suggest by once again reformulating the questions in Section 2 of Form ICH-02 on criterion R.2 and formulate it more clearly in connection with the main characteristics of the current situation of the element, as well as within the frame of the UN SDG.
6	Should reflect article 16.1. Could be re-formulated as two questions: 1. How will an inscription contribute to and encourage dialogue and respect of cultural diversity? 2. (How will an inscription contribute to the visibility of ICH and the 2003 convention?)
7	1. They should be made easier to answer, but not easier to fulfil: The questions need to be more detailed and specific, requiring shorter answers but also ones based on evidence. 2. The idea of removing section 2 altogether has its merits but this is going too far away from the standard approach to international inscriptions and would open the door to a lot of appeals from Parties and would put the EB in a difficult position. 3. See my comment above about R2.
8	Par respect et observation de la rigueur de la convention à ce sujet.
9	The explanation is given in the section 16.
10	Keep to the original wording of this criterion and delete most troubling formulations that are not present in the wording of criterion 2, which are: 'in general' and 'in local, national and international level'. These two formulations since many years confuse States Parties and the Evaluation Body. Make this more open, as in relaty this criterion in most cases has aspirational character.
11	Criterion R.2 should be the primary and essential criterion, rather than an after-thought or an appendage. Instead of requiring a demonstration that 'inscription...will result...', it could for instance be reformulated to require that '[Inscription of the element is part of] [or, The element itself is the focus of] ongoing efforts by the nominating State Party and the community(ies) concerned to ensure visibility and awareness of the significance of the intangible cultural heritage and to encourage dialogue which reflects cultural diversity.' The focus would then return to the purposes of the RL and to the SPs' efforts to safeguard ICH in general, and the nomination/inscription would need to be justified as contributing to that process rather than being an end in itself. The focus is on actors and actions, not on diffuse and fuzzy results, thereby responsabilizing the nominating State and the community(ies) rather than promoting magical thinking that inscription itself will somehow accomplish these goals.
12	The questions in R2 is not very clear. And many files attempt to explain how the visibility and awareness of the element itself is increased by the inscription. I think such info is actually very useful, since it helps to encourage their domestic communities and practitioners to become more aware of the element. For files that do meet the current R2 criteria, they often give broad general statements of how the inscription of the element will contribute to ICH in general; such general statements sounds good, but cannot be established or assessed. Collectively, the Representative List, with its diverse range of elements around the world, will already contribute to the cultural diversity worldwide. So we don't need every element and every file to justify how it contributes to ICH in general. Perhaps R2 can focus on the visibility and awareness of the element. For example, some questions can be:- 1) How has the visibility and awareness of the element been improved through the nomination process; 2) How will the visibility and awareness of the element improve upon inscription; 3) How will the State Party and communities ensure that the visibility and awareness of the element can be maintained upon inscription, etc.
13	la complexité de la question et la relativité de l'approche locale pour démontrer la visibilité limite la liberté de rédaction de la ou des personnes en charge du dossier. une connaissance et une maitrise des concepts sont nécessaires.
14	R2 requires a fundamental review, including removing it.
15	Voir mes réponses ci-dessus.
16	maybe R.2 is redundant.

16	maybe R.2 is redundant.
17	demontrer en quoi l'inscription améliorerait la visibilité de l'élément au niveau local et nationale demontrer en quoi l'inscription améliorerait la visibilité du PCI en générale
18	Criterio 2 is totally understood by State Party. We have to rewrite and to connect to sustainable development, environment, safe security, etc.
19	In reformulating R2 it might be helpful to present the state parties by some possible answers in a multiple choice fashion E.G.: Tick one or more boxes to identify how it contributes to the importance of ICH in general: 0 in connection to gender equality and ethnic diversity 0 in connection with sustainable development 0 exemplary safeguarding measures 0 enhancement Or: Inscription contributes to a greater awareness of the importance of ICH because: 0 this ICH shows how it could contribute to gender equality and ethnic diversity 0 this ICH shows how it could contribute to sustainable (ecological) development etc in every box the state party might add a clarification how this ICH contributes to this.
20	R2 est à réduire à une simple question à intégrer au R1
21	I have selected answer 1 because it is "address the right questions" that I believe is the key to the R2 problem. What does the Convention mean - to a deeper degree than what the ODs are able to say - by 'visibility', 'awareness', 'significance', 'dialogue', 'diversity' and in what ways does their absence or presence affect the representativeness quotient of the nominated element? Experts tend to have views that are different, usually very different, of these subjective concepts from views held by culture administrators and officials. And likewise from ICH practitioners and host community members themselves. Therefore, for any one of these subjective concepts, for any given element, we very likely have at least three kinds of interpretations. The interpretation that finds its way into a nomination form as text for a reply to R2 may be one that is there because of administrative privilege, or one that is there after compromise. In either case, what then does it mean and how does its presence alter the set of safeguarding activities proposed? This continues to be an imponderable and vexes the revision of R2.
22	I have always thought that Criterion R.2 is a criterion of form and not of substance, subjective, the fulfillment of which depends on the way it is written and, of course, on the way in which the evaluators understand it (even if they consider that the arguments given by the State Party are, from their perspective - which may also be biased - valid). Is this really what must be fulfilled? Fulfill the expectation of someone who will surely only know an ICH expression from a document or from a screen? I consider that this Criterion should be reformulated based on parameters that respond more closely to the current needs of Humanity. Does the expression of the ICH contribute to the preservation of the environment? Does the expression of the ICH contribute to the promotion of peace and intercultural dialogue? How does the expression of the ICH contribute to intergenerational dialogue and the transmission of values? How does the expression of the ICH contribute to good living?
23	I think that R2 is a very important criteria. But it is not so clear and easy to understand since it contains a lot and several commitments. It would be a good thing to rewrite the text and maybe to divide it into two different parts: The inscription of the element will a) contribute to awareness and visibility of ICH and the 2003-Convention b) encourage to dialogue and respect of diversity In the same way the questions in Section 2 of the Form should be reformulated.
24	R2 needs to remain an aspect to reflect upon, however the way candidates for the RL see themselves contributing to these wider aims and values of the Convention could be far more open for different narratives and approaches; the current conceptual and step by step approach is not productive. This is rather a question on how a file situates itself towards the goals and the spirit of the Convention, and how it wants to contribute to a growing visibility and awareness in the world around safeguarding the rich diversity of living heritage of humanity and contribute to sustainable development and peaceful societies.
25	I think simply removing R2 wouldn't do any harm I think. Alternatively, leaving it for the EB and COM to decide could work as well.
26	La révision de la section 2 du formulaire apporte davantage de précisions sur les rubriques et les difficultés récurrentes des Etats pour renseigner ces rubriques devraient s'estomper.
27	There is definitely a need to reviewing this R2 by setting up a Committee to reformulate the question or leave to the Evaluation Body or inter-governmental Body as suggested above

28	There is definitely too much frustration with R2, but I would be hesitant to open the criteria as this could create undesired consequences. The main problem is that the nominators are in fact asked to predict the future. What will happen if this element will be listed? How this would raise visibility and awareness of ICH in general? It requires a certain amount of creative writing and perhaps also wishful thinking as there are no guarantees in life. As the idea of RL is about celebrating ICH in its rich diversity, every ICH element that corresponds to the other criteria, should also correspond to R2. Perhaps it is possible to better reword the questions in the nomination form, but I would also be comfortable to leave this decision to the Evaluation Body, to be confirmed by the Committee.
29	By providing more clarification.
30	- an external point of view is expected here - from personal experience I know, that it is a nice philosophical exercise, however, it is rather rhetorical and its success is heavily dependent on the writing skills of the author; to me its logic is quite europocentric, communities around the world may not be used to thinking along these lines and they may find it quite challenging
31	It is clear that SPs interpretation of R2 differs considerably from that of the Evaluation Body, but also because it is driven by the State sponsored bodies and is not consulted with the community concerned in the way that other criteria require. The result is dissonance with the focus and direction of other community driven activities. R2 requires rethinking as to what is being indicated here.
32	For the States parties, the question is not easily answerable.
33	By specifying certain points in which countries elaborate the three levels that the criterion requires a clarification of the inscription contribution in promoting the element and determining the needed contribution of the inscription ICH visibility in general.
34	The sub-sections of R.2 (local, national, and international levels) should be merged.
35	Keeping the questions and by adding a question about how it will increase visibility of the element itself and what kind of mitigating and benefit sharing are foreseen.  Do more capacity building in order that the submitting actors understand it really is not a World Heritage List (and why that is good not to use that 20th century idea) but that a more inclusive and more 21st century solution and approach is needed.
36	Need to be more clear of what is expecting in Section 2 of form ICH-02.
37	To avoid too general questions.
38	U2, C'est un critère qui génère beaucoup de confusion, tant au sein de l'Etat qu'au sein des communautés, car l'objectif de la Liste n'est pas clair et cohérent avec les objectifs de la Convention. Tant les objectifs que ce critère doivent être revus, afin qu'ils soient pertinents pour la sauvegarde de l'élément.
39	Even if the criterion R.2 has caused numerous issues and repeated debates, it invites to consider and reflect upon the ICH element in a broader context of cultural diversity, creativity and dialogue worldwide. Therefore, it could be relevant to maintain Section 2 in the Form ICH-02. The criterion R.2 responds rather directly to the Article 16 of the 2003 Convention where the overall objective of the RL is established. As the objective is set therein for the RL as such, it could be considered to adapt the formulation of the R.2 to render it more accessible for an elaboration on a single nomination, for instance, limiting its formulation to some aspects, such as encouraging dialogue which respects cultural diversity.
40	I recommend that the questions under criterion R.2 be reformulated and, if really needed, redraft the criterion itself.
41	Je réitère ma conviction sur la pertinence de l'ensemble des critères pour l'inscription sur la LR et malgré les discussions récurrentes autour du critère R.2, je demeure convaincu qu'il s'agira de reformuler les questions de la section 2 du formulaire ICH-02 sur le critère R.2 pour faciliter leur claire compréhension et permettre aux États soumissionnaires d'apporter les réponses appropriées. Ce qui nous éviterait d'aller jusqu'à le redéfinir dans les directives opérationnelles.



United Nations  
Educational, Scientific and  
Cultural Organization



Intangible  
Cultural  
Heritage



Organisation  
des Nations Unies  
pour l'éducation,  
la science et la culture



Patrimoine  
culturel  
immatériel

## THEME B:

# ISSUES RELATED TO THE CRITERIA OF INSCRIPTION

Register of Good Safeguarding Practices

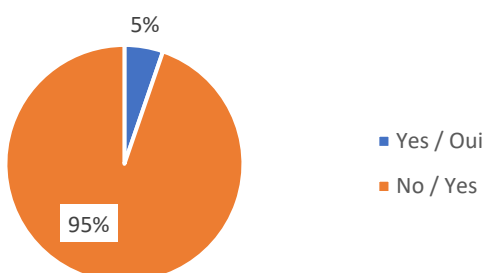
## THÈME B:

# QUESTIONS LIÉES AUX CRITÈRES D'INSCRIPTION

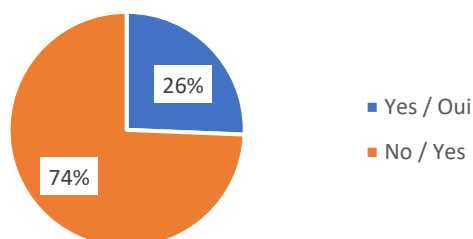
Registre des bonnes pratiques de sauvegarde

18. EN: Do you consider that any of the criteria for selection on the Register of Good Safeguarding Practices need to be removed or revised?  
FR: Estimez-vous qu'il est nécessaire de supprimer ou de réviser l'un des critères de sélection du Registre des bonnes pratiques de sauvegarde ?

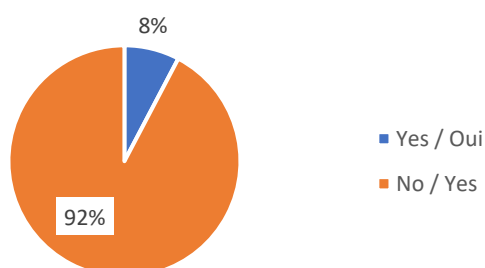
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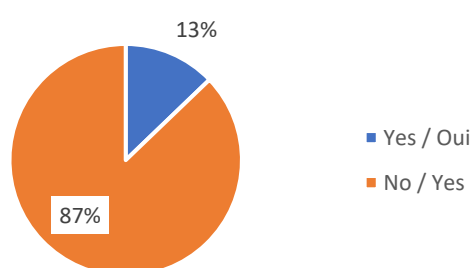
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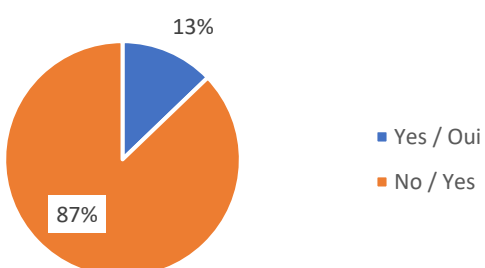
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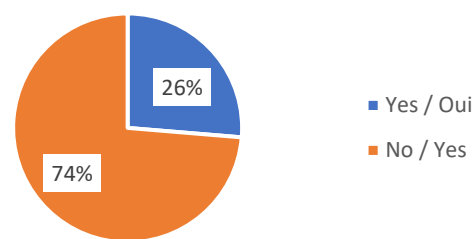
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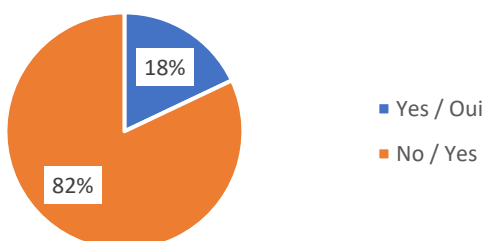
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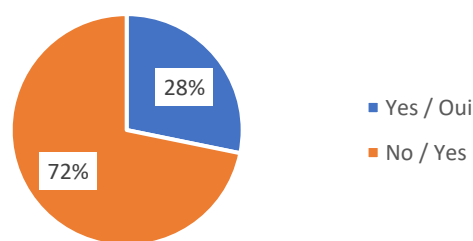
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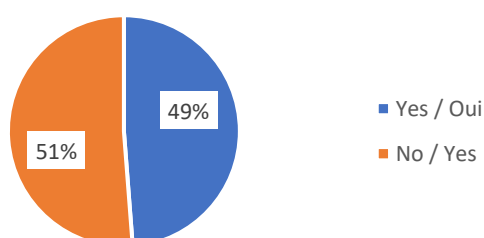
P.7



P.8



P.9



19. EN: If any of your answers to question 18 were yes, please explain why and how you propose revising those criteria.

FR: Si l'une de vos réponses à la question 18 est affirmative, veuillez expliquer pourquoi et de quelle manière vous proposez de réviser ces critères.

1	There should be an option for other than State Parties, such as communities or NGOs to promote Good Practices. The State Party should compromise to the viability of the programmes that are elected. But not to consider itself the "owner" of the good practice. It has to support it, not guide it, that depends on the community.
2	<p>The need for good safeguarding practices all over the world, often in so-called developed countries in particular, because of rapid technological and demographic changes. For P9 the practice should be applicable for ALL countries, and not just limited to so-called developing countries. This would benefit ICH all over the world, and help increase the numbers of inscriptions in the register.</p> <p>As an example the interest for such a register is huge in the Nordic Countries, and the register <a href="http://www.safeguardingpractices.com">www.safeguardingpractices.com</a> contains more inscriptions than the UNESCO Good safeguarding Practices. Sharing experiences across the world without obstacles as P9 would be in the spirit of the convention.</p>
3	<p>P3 could be applied as part of the evaluation process, rather than as a criterion.</p> <p>P4 is redundant if P2 is satisfied; maybe elements of it could be added to P2.</p> <p>P5 'designed and implemented'. Again, we need to consider what evidence of this is needed.</p> <p>P6: This could also be an externally-applied criterion (as P3)</p> <p>P8: I have no specific proposal, but think this could do with more consideration.</p> <p>P9: This should not be a criterion in a global treaty which assumes that all ICH elements are worthy of safeguarding. However, the idea behind it is an appropriate one, and consideration could be given to how this might be encouraged.</p>
4	<p>In order to simplify the system I am proposing (the same for a question 12) :</p> <p>a) to remove P 2 on coordination at the regional, subregional and/or international levels. This idea behind P 2 may be well and easily reflected in 1b as well as in P.6.</p> <p>b) to remove P 7 on willingness to cooperate in the dissemination of best safeguarding practices. Or to edit P 6 and 7 in order to combine them. They contain a similar idea.</p> <p>Does somebody have any observations on P 7? I argue that it too formal and meaningless. What P 7 does help to clarify or contribute in? It would be good to talk about that.</p> <p>c) to remove P 9 on model for developing countries.</p> <p>This criteria is strange and hard to fill out for both types of state parties, representing developing and developed countries. Does it mean that representatives of a developed country would propose how to safeguard their best practice in a developing country? If so, it is a pretty colonial approach, which should be avoided, especially in the domain of culture. Or does it mean that representatives of a developing country would propose how to safeguard their best practice in other developing country?</p> <p>d) I also have some doubts in terms of P 8 on assessing the results. At least, in terms of this wording. 'Assessing the results' makes sense if community/individuals bear and protect an element as a project, to report one day to somebody outside about 'the results'. In reality it does work completely differently. It would be reasonable to discuss this point during the discussions in May also.</p>
5	<p>P.2:</p> <p>While this is an important characteristic which could help a particular programme, project or activity to serve effectively as a best safeguarding practice, it is evident that most proposals submitted in fact concern programmes that are implemented at the national level and thus do not satisfy this criterion. The Body finds that a number of proposals are actually national programmes with little or no international cooperation.</p> <p>P.9:</p> <p>Up until December 2018, States Parties had submitted thirty- seven nomination forms altogether of which twenty were selected, one was referred for more information, ten were withdrawn by the State Party, and seven were not selected (see Table 1). What is striking is that no proposals had come, until then, from any African States (group Va), and only two countries from the group of Arab States (group Vb): Egypt tried twice but with no success and Saudi Arabia withdrew the nomination. The Register is thus heavily dominated by practices submitted by European states: groups I and II have altogether fourteen out of as many as twenty proposals, four have come from group III and only two from group IV. Considering these results, one may ask why there is so much time being wasted on discussing criterion 9 on the particular needs of developing countries when, at the same time, not one State from Africa has been able to prepare a nomination to the Register. It may seem that the answer to this question is that the nomination form is nothing more than an intellectual exercise on the wording that will satisfy the evaluating body. Only a few projects supported by the international assistance mechanism were in a way correlated to the programmes submitted to the Register and, thus, the mechanism provided for in paragraph 2 of Article 18 is rarely applied in practice. Also, paragraph 3 of this article is not used in a proper manner since the dissemination of these practices is scarcely visible, with two leaflets prepared by the Secretariat for their promotion and no concrete decision on the side of the Committee itself. There is no obligation on the side of a State Party to report to the Committee about best practices in its periodic report, even though an obligation to report about element inscribed to RL or USL does exist. There is also no aide- memoire document prepared for filling the forms to the Register while aide- memoires exist for the USL, RL and International Assistance.</p> <p>(18) (PDF) Article 18. Programmes, Projects, and Activities for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage. 'Cinderella' of UNESCO Heritage Lists. Available from: <a href="https://www.researchgate.net/publication/344473661_Article_18_Programmes_Projects_and_Activities_for_the_Safeguarding_of_the_Intangible_Cultural_Heritage_'Cinderella'_of_UNESCO_Heritage_Lists">https://www.researchgate.net/publication/344473661_Article_18_Programmes_Projects_and_Activities_for_the_Safeguarding_of_the_Intangible_Cultural_Heritage_'Cinderella'_of_UNESCO_Heritage_Lists</a> [accessed Apr 09 2021].</p>



19. EN: If any of your answers to question 18 were yes, please explain why and how you propose revising those criteria.

FR: Si l'une de vos réponses à la question 18 est affirmative, veuillez expliquer pourquoi et de quelle manière vous proposez de réviser ces critères.

6	Criterion P.8 is gobbledygook that is incomprehensible to any normal reader; 'demonstrated effectiveness' in criterion P.4 is the place to address/discuss/justify how that effectiveness is assessed and/or demonstrated. Criterion P.9 was inserted from the floor during Committee debate and is incoherent; if the purpose is to require that programmes, projects or activities be applicable to the needs and circumstances of developing countries, 'primarily' should be removed (and 'circumstances' inserted). The argument was that developing countries did not need to see models that were non-responsive to their needs and inaccessible because of their high cost, but the specific language was swallowed in demagoguery.
7	Suggest the removal of some of the criteria or possibly or total revamp of the way the Register is being managed right now. P2 - can be removed. Even if an activity is domestic and may not have regional or subregional impact, if the idea of safeguarding is excellent and can inspire others to adopt the idea, then this aspect shouldn't matter. P7 - should be simplified to a "yes or no" tick box. This should be a standard mandatory requirement for all nominations to the Register. P8 - to remove as part of effort to simplify the form. P9 - can be removed. A programme by a developed country is still useful on the register. Developed countries also face major issues on safeguarding of ICH due to development, modern lifestyles, etc. With the simplification of the criteria, remaining criteria, especially P1, P3 and P4 can be described in more detail.
8	Je n'ai pas trouvé ces critères dans les documents disponibles
9	Q7 and Q9 are redundant. If the submitting states are willing to disseminate the practice, it is inevitable that it includes developing countries.
10	P.2: le critère est intéressant, mais il doit être clair qu'il n'est pas obligatoire. C'est un plus. P.6: le terme de "modèle" est mal choisi en français. Il doit pouvoir "inspirer" ou "aider à la formulation" à des activités de sauvegarde; il doit pouvoir aider des EP individuellement, et pas seulement au niveau sous-régional, régional ou international; ce critère est mal formulé P.9: l'idée est ici de ne pas sélectionner de programmes très coûteux impossibles à répliquer dans des pays en développement; mais ce critère devrait être reformulé pour ne pas être éliminatoire; le terme "essentiellement" est également source de confusion.
11	Several criteria are vague in their wording. The formulation could be improved. For instance see P.3 ICH-element-specific safeguarding measures could be asked for. The number of criteria could be reduced. There is no aide-mémoire for nominations to the Register. An aide-mémoire could be helpful. In the selection and promotion of good safeguarding practices the Committee should pay attention to the needs of developing countries and to an equitable geographical distribution, according to procedures. In reality this is not the case in the Register, there is an imbalance. P.9 states that in the selection of safeguarding practices the needs of developing states should be taken into account. One could easily realise the importance of this statement. But is it a good idea to separate good safeguarding practices in developing and developed countries? One should be careful to not apply a 'neo-colonial' point of view. And also developed countries can profit from good safeguarding practices, especially in cooperation with migrant groups or refugees from developing countries. P.9 criterion needs to be discussed. And how could developing countries be encouraged to apply for the Register: the setting up of regional good safeguarding registers could be of help.
12	P2: revoir l'échelle tout comme au R2 et U2 P6: question assez subjective P9: a biffer pour éviter les cas de transposition.
13	P2 - "regional, subregional and/or international levels." - This is a needless multiplicity of levels. A good practice may be good because of being regional (such as a martial arts tradition more or less similar in a cluster of countries). Expecting its 'good' characteristics to be applicable over half a geographic region and beyond, and asking for statements how, is placing an unreasonable burden on the nomination process. P4 - "If still underway or planned, it can reasonably be expected to contribute substantially to the viability of the intangible cultural heritage concerned." The second statement should be removed. A good practice is being practiced, not being planned to be put in practice. P5 - "The programme, project or activity has been or will be implemented" - Imperative and proof of it is needed. "Will be" should be removed. P6 - "The programme, project or activity may serve" - Ditto. Will serve. P7 - "are willing to cooperate" - This is not clear about whether all or some stakeholders or one type is needed to cooperate. P9 - "primarily applicable to the particular needs of developing countries" - This criterion has outlived its validity. If at all it remains it could for example be applicable to the needs of communities that are successfully safeguarding ICH that can be considered USL candidates.

19. EN: If any of your answers to question 18 were yes, please explain why and how you propose revising those criteria.

FR: Si l'une de vos réponses à la question 18 est affirmative, veuillez expliquer pourquoi et de quelle manière vous proposez de réviser ces critères.

14	<p>P6) could be improved with plans for how the element could practically exchange ideas with other communities/institutes to mutually benefit and improve own methods by exchanging experience.</p> <p>P9) I think that this criteria shall be removed, since it is a kind of colonial thought behind it. The programmes must be of applicable all over the world (this is already expressed in P6).</p>
15	<p>- P2 is maybe not needed</p> <p>- P4 and P8 can maybe be integrated? (assessment of effectivity)</p> <p>- P9 ? it is good to have a focus on the needs of developing countries, or maybe more generally to the support the safeguarding needs of communities, groups and individuals that do not dispose of significant (financial/logistical/technical/...) means, but maybe this could be formulated in a more open or inclusive way or integrated also with P4/P8 with a view to sharing and reusability of the safeguarding plans and methods elaborated?</p>
16	<p>It needs to be rewritten. It sounds very outdated. I am not sure it is just the developing countries that are in need of GSP, the developed needs it too. Rephrase it more into how other countries can benefit from the program. However I do think it is really good that we don't bring in GSP that costs millions and millions to set up or to work with, that would exclude too many, even in developing countries.</p>
17	<p>I think, in general, it would be good to have less criteria.</p> <p>P2 can be removed.</p> <p>P1 and P4 can be put together.</p> <p>P8 and P9 can be removed.</p>
18	<p>P.8 "The programme, project or activity features experiences that are susceptible to an assessment of their results." It does not mean much in practice and therefore could be dropped.</p> <p>P.9 "The programme, project or activity is primarily applicable to the particular needs of developing countries." This approach seems too limited, because very often ICH in developed countries faces grave threats as well and good practices to overcome such challenges would be also welcome and could be shared through GSP.</p>
19	<p>P2 - can be answered in other sections</p> <p>P4 and P8 to be merged</p> <p>P5 and P7 can be merged, P7 can become a subsection of P5</p> <p>P6 every good practice can serve as a model</p> <p>P9 this criterion is a bit misleading as nobody really knows what "particular needs of developing countries" means. This criterion is usually evaluated in terms of financial and material accessibility (affordability) and even when it is evaluated as not met, it never affects the overall decision</p>
20	<p>The selection criteria for the Register should be focused on the safeguarding efforts at the national level.</p>
21	<p>Question P9 focuses on developing countries only. It is better to replace the term developing countries with a more comprehensive term, as heritage is a means of uniting humanity, allowing developing countries to submit a nomination file to be inscribed on the list of the best practices and to answer this question.</p>
22	<p>P3: add the sixth chapter of the operational directives and the set of Ethical Principles</p> <p>P5: add sustained consent</p>
23	<p>P.2 could be simplified, it is more or less unnecessary</p> <p>There is a connection between criterion P.4 and criterion P8 as well as between the criterion P.5 and P.7</p> <p>Criterion P.6 is about transferring knowledge, I think every good practice may be inspirational for safeguarding another ICH, however, adjustments to the local context might be necessary - that's why criterion P.9 is obsolete.</p>
24	<p>P.9 Je ne comprends pas le but de ce critère. Je pense que cela devrait s'inscrire dans le cadre du développement durable, quel que soit le pays où il se déroule.</p>
25	<p>The whole set of criteria would benefit from reconsideration in order to make the list more concise. For instance, as interconnected aspects are addressed therein, criteria 1 and 3 might be merged without necessarily losing their content; also criteria 4 and 8; 5 and 7; 6 and 9 can be seen as interconnected and therefore could be integrated. Even if that would not necessarily reduce the number of subquestions asked in the form ICH-03, it could nevertheless be helpful for submitting communities and States to capture the major lines of criteria in a more condensed manner.</p>
26	<p>According to my experience:</p> <p>P.6: the evaluation of the information in the file doesn't allow for an objective answer of this question. Furthermore, what might be considered as a model in one country might be hardly applicable in another.</p> <p>P.7: the answer to this question is mostly positive, if not always. People seem to be invited to declare that they are willing to share their experience. But in the absence of a framework into which this sharing may be done as well as a procedure and means, this doesn't go beyond the wish level.</p> <p>P.8: this criterion is difficult to evaluate. The "assessment" of the results is theoretical.</p> <p>P.9: this criterion should be removed because its evaluation is difficult and its wording is appropriate. The "needs" may be in one or the other side of the world.</p>



United Nations  
Educational, Scientific and  
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Intangible  
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Organisation  
des Nations Unies  
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la science et la culture



Patrimoine  
culturel  
immatériel

## THEME C:

# ISSUES RELATED TO THE FOLLOW-UP OF INSCRIBED ELEMENTS

Mechanism for the follow-up of inscribed  
elements and treatment of Information

## THÈME C:

# QUESTIONS LIÉES AU SUIVI DES ÉLÉMENTS INSCRITS

Mécanisme de suivi des éléments inscrits  
et traitement de l'information

20. EN: Do you think that the Periodic Reporting mechanism is sufficient for following up on the status of inscribed elements?

FR: Pensez-vous que le mécanisme de rapport périodique soit suffisant pour suivre l'état des éléments inscrits ?

1	No. A communication mechanism is needed between the communities with UNESCO or with a third party that allows a detailed balance to be made every certain period. States will hardly expose situations of vulnerability that may imply any negligence on their part.
2	Yes
3	Not at all. The report is not enough. And it is mostly made by the State Parties instead of the cultural practising agents of the ICH. Once it is inscribed, there has to be a compromise from the State Party to preserve the element and to ensure the follow up. I think there should be comittes or councils or any form of shared responsibilities.
4	The Periodic Reporting mechanism seems insufficient for following up on the status of inscribed elements. In a periodic report, some aspects of the state' safeguarding of the element are mentioned, but not all. For the most important part, the involvement of the communities, groups or individuals in the implementation of the safeguarding measures should welcome more diversified forms of materials, rather than just the statement of facts or the numbers outlined. In terms of reviewing the reports, more stakeholders should be involved, not the just the Secretariat, which would stimulate the determination of the states to do what they have promised to achieve in the nomination file.
5	Yes, I think the Periodic Reporting mechanism is sufficient for following up on the status of inscribed elements, especially the new form, which detailed reflects all areas of ICH safeguarding and the status of inscribed elements.
6	Not at all. The State Party would probably not contribute to any removal of their inscribed elements on the RL, no matter how much an element change. And living heritage DO change. The Carnival in Aalst is one example. For the RL one could solve this challenge partly by introduce a limited time on the list. The elements would also have their time in the sunshine. And the main attention is connected to the inscription so I dont believe it would affect the community if the rule is the same for everyone.. For the GSP the situation will be different. A model that work, and have worked, will still be a possible model to learn from for others. For the USL the element will also change, and as it is an object for safeguarding activities, and a plan, it could also have a limited time on the list in order to put effort into the safeguarding activities
7	Not in its present form. This certainly requires a lot of thought in order really to drill down into the twin issues of: (1) How has listing actually improved the safeguarding of an element (should be the case for botht eh RL and the USL, though to different levels) and (2) How far has it responded to the needs and wishes of CGIs?
8	Non. Il faut trouver une formule plus régulière de suivi-évaluation
9	Generally, it is. Video report/ video materials could be added.
10	The system has just been changed so answers in this section are impossible to develop - one must see how it works.
11	The 2003 Convention is very different from the 1972 Convention because the latter pretends that there are heritage sites/properties whose qualities and characteristics are susceptible to expert scrutiny and/or expertise (in the French sense). For the 2003 Convention, because each community recognizes its own ICH, no such external valuation or expertise is possible. Nominations are therefore a paper exercise, without in-person site visits or other pretended verification of the representations made by the nominating State Party. Any follow-up or monitoring of inscribed elements has to accept this same fundamental premise: it can only be a paper exercise because there is no entity subject to external validation or valuation. As such, the Periodic Reporting mechanism accepts the limited nature of monitoring that is possible and requires States Parties to take periodic account of their own efforts vis-a-vis inscribed elements; it is imperfect, but any attempt at more rigorous scrutiny risks contradicting the fundamental premise of the Convention that only a community itself can recognize its own ICH.
12	No. There is limited discussions and lack of visibility on the updated status of inscribed elements.
13	Intéressant pour suivre l'état mais insuffisant. un mécanisme local doit être créé au niveau du département en charge du patrimoine culturel.
14	The fact that many State Parties are slow in submitting PR in time indicates that the current system is not sufficient. It may be too much burden for them.
15	Je pense que le mécanisme de rapport périodique, si l'on adopte un traitement différencié de la LR, devrait ne plus faire référence aux éléments inscrits sur cette Liste. Ces éléments nie devraient pas faite l'objet d'un suivi particulier, puisqu'ils ont été inscrits comme illustration de la diversité culturelle. Cela représente un coût prohibitif pour les Etats membres et le Secrétariat pour un résultat inexistant, le Comité n'ayant absolument pas le temps de se pencher sur ces rapports individuels. Plus la liste grandit, plus ces rapports deviennent ingérables et donc inutiles. En revanche, il est indispensable pour la LSU, et devrait rester d'une périodicité de quatre ans.

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FR: Pensez-vous que le mécanisme de rapport périodique soit suffisant pour suivre l'état des éléments inscrits ?

16	No.
17	non.
18	No
19	It remains to be seen how the new Periodic Reporting mechanism will work, as we have only started in implementing it. I fear that in most countries it is too much a top down procedure, with not enough attention to the communities, groups and individuals involved that should also benefit from the reporting mechanism.
20	<p>No it is not. Countries' reporting about ICH is scanty and delivered in generalised language that can satisfy no criteria at all for which any convention, treaty or instrument asks for reporting. We want to know where the problem areas lie, what the hurdles are, and how communities and other actors are tackling these problems, or not. Likewise we want to know why there are successes when they are reported.</p> <p>I see several significant shortcomings with how periodic reporting is asked for: (1) the reporting periodicity is far too long. No meaningful understanding of either implementation of the Convention or the condition of any given ICH can be provided with a periodicity of 48 months (and often more than 48 months). There is a good reason why most kinds of assessments in use today have annual cycles, and that is, when any major gain or progress is recorded, or when any major regression is recorded, the reasons can be relatively quickly ascertained and some action taken. If a report at the end of a four year period signals the need for, especially, some corrective action, then it is exceedingly likely, in my experience, that the ICH bearing community will have experienced demographic change, some spatial change, and undoubtedly economic change. (2) A cursory look at what countries report as their reporting obligation show that, by and large, the language they use describes satisfactory conditions with a few problem areas. My experience shows that reports and ground realities are very often, if not overwhelmingly often, two very different conditions. State party administrations will always follow the tendency to present their work as at least satisfactory if not outright laudatory. What then is the Convention being told? A rose-tinted representation of reality instead of an unbiased, objective audit. (3) So far as I understand the manner in which the different mechanisms of the Convention work together, I can see no incentive to a state party for voluntarily altering its manner of reporting, and being more objective, nor can I find disincentives for reporting that exists merely to fulfil an occasional obligation.</p>
21	No, since it does not establish acute evaluation parameters. An inscription, through its Safeguarding Plan, should not only be monitored, but evaluated.
22	Maybe it would be a good thing to have another process for the following up, since the periodic reporting means a lot of work for the SP. Even if the process shall include different stakeholders it is also in the hand of the SP, not the communities and practitioners. It's not a given thing that the states are willing to say that a tradition is no longer living.
23	<p>No, despite the fact that the periodic reporting is an efficient reporting mechanism, I think six years is a very long period. I will suggest four years similar to the elements inscribed on the Urgent Safeguarding list.</p> <p>I would suggest adding five more recent photos showing the change as well as a short video on exhibition, celebrations etc., if possible. From my experience in the UAE (although difficult to apply on other less fortunate states) and other Gulf States many activities, publications, exhibitions and videos are made after the inscription or because of inscription. One good example celebrating the inscription in Qatar.</p>
24	yes, for the RL, but there might/should be more insight in the participation and consent of the CGI concerned
25	I think we should have this new PR system going for one cycle before answering that question.
26	Reporting mechanism is sufficient.
27	Non, le rapport périodique n'est pas suffisant pour suivre l'état des éléments inscrits sur les listes ; notamment la Liste représentative. Les rapports quadriennaux sur l'état des éléments inscrits sur la liste de sauvegarde urgente devraient être maintenus et ces rapports quadriennaux devraient également être produits pour les éléments inscrits sur la Liste représentative sur le modèle du formulaire ICH-11.
28	Yes but UNESCO must find a way through the NGO's to verify the veracity of this State parties Report
29	Yes. We should not create a very heavy system. I believe that the periodicity of submitting a report for USL elements could also be aligned with overall reporting system (i.e every 6 years).
30	non. Il faut des informes des pays avec une participation active des communautés, aussi des travaux en terrain de la même Unesco et finalement un system de sanction aux pays quand il n'accompli pas leur engagement. Aussi il faut régler la sortie des éléments des liste.
31	If it is possible establishing mechanisms to each the periodic report with the reality on the ground



20. EN: Do you think that the Periodic Reporting mechanism is sufficient for following up on the status of inscribed elements?

FR: Pensez-vous que le mécanisme de rapport périodique soit suffisant pour suivre l'état des éléments inscrits ?

32	<p>NO.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- SPs are not accountable when they fail to submit their periodic reports while they keep nominating new and new elements which they are not able to monitor</li> <li>- there is no expert evaluation of the reports, they are treated in an informative way, SPs do not get enough methodological feedback</li> <li>- there are no studies available analyzing the impacts of the listing mechanisms and different safeguarding strategies on the viability of elements and the effects of inscriptions (positive or negative)</li> <li>- allow to decide that an element can be removed from the USL or transferred to RL - removal from USL = USL is a succesful tool that HELPS elements to regain viability</li> </ul>
33	- No. Sometimes wrong report may led to wrong conclusion.
34	No. Its just paperwork to demonstrate that UNESCO has checked in.
35	No for the USL.
36	Yes, with an increase in the submission period of the safeguarding reports.
37	Yes, it is both realistic and practical.
38	<p>No, because up to now these are often rhetorical exercises on paper, within a limited space.</p> <p>It does not check the sustained consent of the communities, groups and inviduals concerned.</p>
39	Monitoring mechanism should be strengthen to follow up on status of inscribed elements
40	je pense qu'il doit être strictement observé suivi
41	It is sufficient.
42	<p>No, States Parties are trying to have more and more elements inscribed, however, sometimes they do not care what happens to the inscribed element after the successful inscription.</p> <p>Maybe the new system of periodic reporting may help the SPs to reflect on the whole process of safeguarding. However, I am afraid that the self-assessment and self-reflection will not always be helpful, for example, it may happen that in some areas I will want to give the best possible answers in the framework of some imaginary competition.</p>
43	Yes periodic reporting is sufficient but there are fears of government officials responsible to undertake this exercise getting hindered from preparing and submitting such reports accordingly thus creating overlaps.
44	<p>Sur la base de l'honnêteté intellectuelle, cela est possible. Mais cela nous semble insuffisant.</p> <p>il faut réfléchir et mettre en place un mécanisme vigoureux de suivi. Les ONG pertinente de la région pourraient être mis à contribution</p>
45	Je pense que le rapport est un bon point de départ, en tant qu'état de l'art, mais un mécanisme parallèle devrait être envisagé, pour une évaluation d'un comité d'experts, pour les cas où des problèmes sont manifestes, tant de la part de l'État que des communautés ou des acteurs impliqués dans la sauvegarde.
46	<p>There is a potential for the periodic reporting mechanism to serve as a valuable source of information to be further explored, in particular with the enhanced attention to it in relation to the shift towards the Overall Results Framework and the regional reporting cycles.</p> <p>In addition to the existing periodic reporting mechanism, it could be beneficial to have a follow-up also for the GSP, for instance in order to learn whether they have indeed served as a model for other safeguarding activities.</p>
47	No. The Periodic Reporting mechanism is not sufficient. It needs to be thoroughly revised. The Committee also needs to have in hand information from other sources (including from the communities, groups and individuals, the NGOs, experts and researchers).
48	Le rapport périodique constitue, sans doute, la base pour le suivi de la sauvegarde des biens inscrits, mais l'addition d'autres informations à partir de points de vue diversifiés – comme des manifestations des détenteurs, éventuelles recherches et études académiques, analyses contextualisées des institutions qui participent de la sauvegarde, publications sur la presse – viendraient ajouter des éléments importants pour une évaluation plus ample et inclusive du bien.
49	<p>Le mécanisme de rapport périodique dans le format actuel ne suffit pas pour le suivi des éléments inscrits car il ne mobilise pas toutes les parties prenantes comme l'approche inclusive de l'inventaire TIP.</p> <p>C'est pourquoi le nouveau mécanisme de rapport périodique proposé dans un cadre régional avec une dimension de renforcement de capacités permettra de résoudre ce problème.</p>



21. EN: If additional follow-up mechanism(s) to the Periodic Reporting were established, what should their main objective(s) be: a. for the Representative List?

FR: Si un ou plusieurs mécanismes de suivi étaient mis en place en complément du rapport périodique, quels en seraient l'objectif principal ou les objectifs principaux : a. pour la Liste représentative ?

1	That the expression can maintain its vitality, and in case of situations that put it at risk, point out the actions that are being carried out for its attention.
2	Ensure the viability. Promote the Safeguarding measures and the collaborative work between carriers, holders, communities. ONGs and governments To have the report from the cultural practising agents community and the State Party To compromise the State Party to preserve it's ICH
3	To ensure the effectiveness of safeguarding measures proposed; to ensure the central role of the communities, groups or individuals in determining the future of the element concerned; to ensure the state party not using the element for other purposes.
4	If additional follow-up mechanisms to the Periodic Reporting were established the main objectives should be the more sufficient presentation of wide participation of the society in the preparation of the Periodic Reporting: communities, groups, and bearers and appreciation letters from them.
5	It would lead the focus to the other lists, for example the GSP (Which I believe is more important)
6	See above.
7	S'assurer du suivi pérenne des éléments inscrits pour éviter la relégation des projets projets de revitalisation des éléments inscrits au second plan ou leur financement au seul Fonds du patrimoine immatériel.
8	Monitoring an impact of inscription
9	To ensure that the element remains viable. To ensure that proposed safeguarding measures in the nomination file has been implemented as committed.
10	It seems not feasible to set additional obligation on the State Parties.
11	Je suis en faveur de la suppression du suivi pour la LR, l'objectif des éléments inscrits sur cette liste ne demandant pas particulièrement de suivi.
12	this could be a dynamic, open-ended list with limitation to the duration of inscription of elements and a light mechanism to inscribe new elements. Monitoring not necessary.
13	s'assurer la véracité des informations fournies dans le dossier et la viabilité de l'élément
14	- Check if the Safeguarding measures proposed have been realized or not.
15	To come with more concrete measures to involve the communities in a way that they could improve the safeguarding measures in which they should be involved as much as possible.
16	We need to know that the 'representativeness' of the element that caused it to be listed on the RL in the first place, is strengthened (or at least has not deteriorated) especially from the point of view of the ICH practitioners, their host community, participating communities and other community-ba
17	I do not consider that a new mechanism is required, but rather that the Periodic Report be reformulated in such a way that it becomes an evaluation tool, specifically of the Safeguarding Plan and the impact of the inscription.
18	To have a new picture of the element and how the work with it has changed during a five- or six-year period. This new description shall lead to updating on the ICH website. If there is no report in time the element will be removed from the list until the report is submitted and approved.
19	Demonstration of current status of an inscribed element through video film.
20	L'instauration de rapports quadriennaux sur l'état des éléments inscrits sur cette liste devrait permettre un suivi plus renforcé des éléments inscrits sur cette liste, au lieu que ces rapports soient noyés dans le rapport périodique sexennal.
21	Yes,both
22	Comment les Etat et communautés ont accompli le plan de sauvegarde
23	Observing the practice of the element
24	- provide expert evaluation and helpful feedback - not to harass SPs when they are not succesful in safeguarding but to provide active help and methodological guidance - this could be a role for experts and NGOs

21. EN: If additional follow-up mechanism(s) to the Periodic Reporting were established, what should their main objective(s) be: a. for the Representative List?

FR: Si un ou plusieurs mécanismes de suivi étaient mis en place en complément du rapport périodique, quels en seraient l'objectif principal ou les objectifs principaux : a. pour la Liste représentative ?

25	To demonstrate how the lives of the communities concerned have benefitted and developed as a result of inscription.
26	• for the Representative List? There is no modification
27	Whether the element is practiced as explained in the nomination, except for the changes that occur as a result of society's change in general. Whether the proposed safeguarding measures are properly implemented.
28	- sustained consent procedures - how are the safeguarding plans updated? - What were the effects, and are their scholarly studies available about the topic - Does it fit with the ethical principles and the sixth chapter of the operational directives - a serious evaluation after five of those cycles
29	To ensure that commitments taken by State Parties have been implemented.
30	Find out to what extent the entry contributes to the change of the element's function: to the change for better, but also the worse - decontextualization, commercial use of the element, etc.
31	To support the national governments to prioritise such reports according to the provisions of the Convention.
32	Les objectifs principaux seraient de s'assurer que les mesures de sauvegarde énoncées lors de la candidature sont bel et bien mises en œuvre et que la pratique de l'élément a bien lieu
33	Évaluer si l'élément continue de répondre à l'objectif de la Liste et si l'élément est effectivement sauvegardé.
34	Reports from the communities concerned with the element should be submitted by States Parties.
35	L'objectif principal est de s'assurer de la viabilité de l'élément, de la mise en œuvre des mesures de sauvegarde et de sa valorisation.
36	We need to know that the 'representativeness' of the element that caused it to be listed on the RL in the first place, is strengthened (or at least has not deteriorated) especially from the point of view of the ICH practitioners, their host community, participating communities and other community-based stakeholders. The shortcomings I have described in Q20 help explain why this deserves a shorter (annual) reporting cycle. Corrections or targeted support can make a difference year-on-year.

21. EN: If additional follow-up mechanism(s) to the Periodic Reporting were established, what should their main objective(s) be: b. for the Urgent Safeguarding List?

FR: Si un ou plusieurs mécanismes de suivi étaient mis en place en complément du rapport périodique, quels en seraient l'objectif principal ou les objectifs principaux : b. pour la Liste de sauvegarde urgente ?

1	Underline the actions that are carried out, from the different instances, to ensure the validity of the ICH expression
2	To know exactly how the urgent measures have worked. To make an immediate committee and set up safeguarding programmes. To ask for resources on time.
3	to ensure the viability of the element is secured and relevant measures are proper; to ensure that the funding is allocated reasonably; to provide enough information for the next possible stage of transferring it to other lists; to ensure the inscription not a permanent one.
4	For the Urgent Safeguarding List if additional follow-up mechanism(s) to the Periodic Reporting were established the main objectives should be more detailed monitoring of the safeguarding actions and more active collaboration with the communities, groups, and bearers.
5	For the USL the goal should be to have it removed from the list. Maybe a limited time on this list too? In order to put some pressure on the SP?
6	To demonstrate that inscription has really helped to reduce the danger of disappearance, distortion etc. that faced the element on its inscription, that CGI voices have been prominent in these efforts and that the resultant safeguarding has benefited the CGIs as well as the element itself.
7	Même réponse que précédemment
8	Evaluation of inscription to decide the question of transfer from one list to another.
9	Monitoring for the USL should focus on identifying the positive and negative effects of external interventions and safeguarding measures taken by the communities, civil society organizations, and the States.
10	To monitor the status of the element since inscription, whether the situation is improving, the extent of safeguarding measures, etc.
11	Un rapport périodique tous les quatre ans me semble une bonne périodicité.
12	objective: to assess the viability of the element and the impact of safeguarding measures.
13	s'assurer l'efficacité des mesures de sauvegarde annoncées
14	- Check if the Safeguarding measures proposed have been realized or not.
15	To come with more concrete measures to involve the communities in a way that they could improve the safeguarding measures in which they should be involved as much as possible.
16	We need to know that the condition of urgency is being addressed, and hopefully addressed in a manner that will over the medium term result in the USL element exiting the list. This orientation needs to be explicitly stated and examples provided. It is one of the contradictions of the Convention that
17	I do not consider that a new mechanism is required, but rather that the Periodic Report be reformulated in such a way that it becomes an evaluation tool, specifically of the Safeguarding Plan and the impact of the inscription.
18	To have a new picture of the element and how the work with it has changed during a five-six-year period. This new description shall lead to updating on the ICH website. If there is no report in time the element will be removed from the list until the report is submitted and approved.
19	Organizing a seminar by submitting State Member
20	Le rapport quadriennal sur l'état des éléments inscrits sur la liste de sauvegarde urgente doit être maintenu avec les mêmes objectifs.
21	Yes, both
22	Comment les Etats et communautés ont accompli les engagements du plan de sauvegarde proposées
23	Observing the change after the element is in the Urgent Safeguarding List
24	- allow to decide that an element can be removed from the USL or transferred to RL - provide expert evaluation and helpful feedback - not to harass SPs when they are not successful in safeguarding but to provide active help and methodological guidance - this could be a role for experts and NGOs
25	To indicate the sustainability and continuance of the ICH as a result of the community's investment and recognition.

21. EN: If additional follow-up mechanism(s) to the Periodic Reporting were established, what should their main objective(s) be: b. for the Urgent Safeguarding List?

FR: Si un ou plusieurs mécanismes de suivi étaient mis en place en complément du rapport périodique, quels en seraient l'objectif principal ou les objectifs principaux : b. pour la Liste de sauvegarde urgente ?

26	In case of unfavorable report, on-site-visit might be necessary in the manner of the World Heritage site.
27	. for the Urgent Safeguarding List? to allow more opportunity to implement the safeguarding plan and to revive the element
28	Whether the safeguarding plan is implemented properly
29	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Sustained consent procedures</li> <li>- HOW ARE THE SAFEGUARDING PLANS UPDATED?</li> <li>- IS IT STILL URGENT? If yes, what is done? If not, transfer to another list or withdrawal.</li> <li>- Funding limited in time, and evaluation.</li> </ul>
30	To ensure urgent safeguarding measures are implemented.
31	Providing technical support and capacity building in this section.
32	Les objectifs principaux seraient de s'assurer que le plan de sauvegarde énoncé lors de la candidature est bel et bien mis en œuvre et que la revitalisation de l'élément a bien lieu
33	Si le plan de sauvegarde est efficace pour les communautés.
34	Reports prepared by the communities concerned with the element should be submitted by States Parties.
35	L'objectif est et de mettre en œuvre des mesures de sauvegarde pour revitaliser l'élément et lui permettre de retrouver sa viabilité et bénéficier du transfert vers la LR.
36	We need to know that the condition of urgency is being addressed, and hopefully addressed in a manner that will over the medium term result in the USL element exiting the list. This orientation needs to be explicitly stated and examples provided. It is one of the contradictions of the Convention that we find it unremarkable that elements listed for urgent safeguarding, after being reported about four years later, are found not to have shed their 'urgent' condition.

22. EN: What specific mechanisms do you envisage would meet those objectives?

a. for the Representative List?

FR: Quels mécanismes spécifiques envisageriez-vous pour atteindre ces objectifs ?

a. pour la Liste représentative ?

1	Communication platforms that more continually communities and the states can highlight actions, news, or other, like the one created for covid
2	To have the compromise of the State Party, there has to be an agreement with the carriers of ICH, that ensure resources to preserve the element. There has to be a Safeguarding Plan that is revised every 2 years since the conditions change. To set a committee or council with shared responsibilities
3	The establishment of an individual reviewing body; a more authorized and feasible legal procedure governing the dynamics of the lists---not a stable but flexible one.
4	For Representative List it will be wide participatory involvement of the stakeholders, communities, groups, and bearers.
5	Limitation of time on the list. For example 10 years. Inscribe elements on RL every second year.
6	This, in part, would go back to the criteria applied: Clearer and more specific criteria. Questions asked should be simplified (in the same way as the periodic reporting) and broken into much smaller parts. De-coupling of RL reports from periodic reporting.
7	La prise par les Etats parties de mesures législatives, réglementaires et institutionnelles pour la sauvegarde et la promotion des éléments inscrits.
8	A mechanism to compare an element at the moment of inscription and the moment of reporting. It could be request to provide video or other digital materials, for example.
9	A sunset clause would be the best mechanism for reducing (or time-limiting) the pernicious effects of inscription, if any; if there are positive effects they will doubtless come to light.
10	Penalties for not submitting progress reports, including possible delisting or temporary "suspension" from the list.
11	Observatoire du PCI qui rend des rapports périodiques et annuels sur l'état des éléments inscrits
12	Voir ci-dessus
13	When civil society or state parties send comments or information on conflicts to UNESCO on elements, an (ethics) committee could be useful, based on the Ethical Principles of the convention. State parties, NGO's could see to, if necessary, mediation and advice.
14	sunset-clause and scientific committee dedicated to check it and to advise State party
15	For both RL and USL, a four year (and even longer) reporting cycle is as good as no reporting, especially when corrections or targeted support are called for. This is to my mind a major shortcoming in the working of the Convention. It severely degrades the timeliness of response - I would say that
16	I do not consider that a new mechanism is required, but rather that the Periodic Report be reformulated in such a way that it becomes an evaluation tool, specifically of the Safeguarding Plan and the impact of the inscription.
17	A written report every fifth or sixth year
18	Preparation of a video film on current status of the element.
19	L'instauration d'un rapport quadriennal sur l'état des éléments inscrits
20	Ensure the fidelity and integrity of the element is still the same as at inscription
21	Informe et travail en terrain
22	- expert evaluation and analysis of impact of the safeguarding strategies & involvement of communities - feedback and methodological help
23	None
24	The report needs to be evaluated.
25	- procedure of assuring sustained consent of the communities, groups and individuals - sunset clause after four six years or five five years cycles or resubmit - ask a group of scholars, UNESCO chairs, centres of expertise, etc. to make reports and make case-studies available via an online platform

22. EN: What specific mechanisms do you envisage would meet those objectives?

a. for the Representative List?

FR: Quels mécanismes spécifiques envisageriez-vous pour atteindre ces objectifs ?

a. pour la Liste représentative ?

26	If the SP does not submit the periodic report at all, there are no consequences - like for example the postponing the inscription of other elements in any of the lists or register until the periodic report is submitted.
27	Uniquement pour les cas où des problèmes sont signalés, effectuer des visites de suivi et évaluation par un comité d'experts internationaux.
28	The State Party may answer the first part of the six-years report on the Convention and add reports prepared by the communities concerned on each element. Communities should benefit from technical and financial assistance.
29	Je crois que cette question serait mieux répondue avec la collaboration des autres agents au-delà des experts
30	Le rapport périodique participatif et entre deux rapports, responsabiliser les communautés au premier plan à côté de l'Etat et des autres parties prenantes
31	For both RL and USL, a four year (and even longer) reporting cycle is as good as no reporting, especially when corrections or targeted support are called for. This is to my mind a major shortcoming in the working of the Convention. It severely degrades the timeliness of response - I would say that as it stands, the periodic reporting is counter-productive because the Convention and the many activities related to it are in effect flying blind with respect to what has already been inscribed (barring evidence and information that, in the absence of formal recognition because it does not come through state party correspondence, can at best be treated as anecdotal).



23. EN: What role do you think communities, groups and/or individuals, associated with an element being nominated could or should play in the follow-up or monitoring of that element after its inscription? Please explain.

FR: Quel rôle pensez-vous que les communautés, les groupes et/ou les individus dont un élément fait l'objet d'une candidature, pourraient ou devraient jouer dans le suivi de cet élément après son inscription ? Veuillez expliquer.

1	Have a way to present their own report on how things are going.
2	First to socialize it with the cultural practising agents of the ICH and the members of the community. Set up a follow up comitte or a council with the carriers. Recognize and sign the Safeguarding Plan by all the cultural practising agents and institutions. In the case of best practices, the obligation to share it with other communities
3	developing measurable indicators and on-going monitoring mechanism should be put not practice
4	The role that the communities, groups or individuals in the follow-up or monitoring of inscribed elements is central. For those inscribed elements, the states usually invest more funding in the safeguarding activities, and more or less their visibility would be largely promoted. This is important for the sustainable development of the elements. However, certain mechanisms should be set up in order to make sure that the communities, groups or individuals really benefit from this process, not just the outcome that the governments at any level use the element as a display of their political achievements. If this issue is not taken properly, the variation of ICH elements may go in an opposite way of sustainable development and cultural diversity.
5	I think the communities, groups, and individuals, associated with an element being nominated should play a special role in monitoring the element after its inscription because they are the owner of that legacy, so the element safeguarding will be more effective and the process of transmission and continuity, also.
6	The communities and the practitioners are crucial to the convention. I guess this will depend on which list: For the RL I believe they are happy and proud of their inscription, and dont want to make problems. For the GSP its different. I have talked to inscribed institutions that ask them selves "What now?". They dont hear anything more after the inscription. I do believe we have a job to do sharing experiences and models for safeguarding.
7	Partly, designing reporting questions that require their involvement will help. Some mechanism to reach CGIs as part of reporting would be very positive, but this may be difficult to manage. It would require a direct access for them to the reporting mechanism.
8	Assurer leur devoir de transmission de l'héritage culturel, prendre les initiatives pour toute activité compatible à la création et la re-cr��ation des ��l��ments des ��l��ments inscrits.
9	Strategically communities, groups and/or individuals, associated with an element being nominated should play central and leading role in the follow-up/monitoring of that element after its inscription. However to take this role, communities, groups and/or individuals a) should be intentionally trained for that, b) should be trained to address and communicate with relevant state structures.
10	Crucial role;)
11	Communities, groups and/or individuals must have the primary responsibility for the element, but in fact the nomination and inscription process largely expropriates the ICH from its community. Regrettably, the Committee and its Evaluation Body have no effective means of interacting directly with such communities, and therefore the latter's role in monitoring specific elements is quite limited. In the long term, one can hope for experts, NGOs, other civil society organizations, etc. to exercise scrutiny of the intended and especially unintended consequences of inscription, so that lessons can be learned and future mistakes avoided.
12	Communities, groups and individuals could play a role in monitoring the viability of the element after its inscription. However, it would be difficult for the Committee, Secretariat, EB and others to assess the feedback and views of the communities, given that diverse communities exist, and these feedback should be managed by the State Party. Only for very special cases, such as the previous delisting of an element, should the Committee take note of and react to the feedback.
13	La communaut�� ou l'entit�� qui la repr��sente doit avoir la main sur la sauvegarde de l'��l��ment et s'engage aupr��s de l'��tat de la mise en ��uvre des actions de sauvegarde. l'observatoire doit assurer le contr��le et le suivi pour l'��tat.
14	Ils sont �� la source de la pratique inscrite, et donc ils devraient ��tre les premiers �� s'exprimer concernant l'��l��ment et son ��tat de viabilit�� �� travers le rapport p��riodique.
15	Communities, groups and individuals could play an important role (as a form of monitoring) in sharing their knowledge about the status of the element and its safeguarding. They could provide information and make recommendations to the Committee on the status of the element, the development of the element, the safeguarding and to solve problems in transmission, revitalization etc. This not only as participation and involvement in the periodic reporting, but also as a possibility outside this moment.
16	Rien pour ne pas alourdir le syst��me
17	Relevant. We have to create a direct dialogue between community and unesco and give the the oportunity to recall the SP if SM are not realized

23. EN: What role do you think communities, groups and/or individuals, associated with an element being nominated could or should play in the follow-up or monitoring of that element after its inscription? Please explain.

FR: Quel rôle pensez-vous que les communautés, les groupes et/ou les individus dont un élément fait l'objet d'une candidature, pourraient ou devraient jouer dans le suivi de cet élément après son inscription ? Veuillez expliquer.

18	Perhaps it is not a role of UNESCO, but it should be a role of the state parties nominating elements of ICH. The communities should not only have a strong role in preparing the nomination but also in evaluating the safeguarding measures proposed every three or four years. In the Netherlands every nomination is prepared by a working group that includes representatives of the community involved wanting to safeguard their ICH, for instance the Guild of Voluntary Millers that was involved in preparing the Dutch nomination file of the Craft of the Miller, or the organizing committee of Summer Carnival in Rotterdam, that prepared the latest nomination from the Netherlands. This working group should remain in function as it were, and evaluate the safeguarding measures proposed and also possible new challenges every four or five years.
19	The ideal solution would be a 'direct line' to the Convention. What shape could this take? As a working principle, the Convention recognises states parties. However, the Convention specifies the safeguarding roles of a number of non-state party actors. These are the sources that have at least as much, and almost always have a greater role in follow-up and monitoring, than country administrations and officials. There is nothing in the Convention's principles (articles, operational directives, decisions) that proscribe the floating of a non-formal community forum/platform that is open, especially, to ICH practitioners and bearers themselves. See also the answer to 25.
20	In accordance with the spirit of the Convention, the communities must play a central role not only in the follow-up of the inscription, but also in direct executing the Safeguarding Plan and in that sense, the action of the State Party must be in accordance with the profile of facilitator of the conditions for this to take place.
21	The communities and the practitioners are crucial for the convention. They should be the main driver of monitoring the viability and adjust safeguarding plans on an everyday basis. Sharing arenas among national, regional and international elements could help address the larger focus of the convention.
22	- I think of great importance that UNESCO Office has to work hard on reducing the conflict between government authorities and NGOs. - States parties must copy and distribute the inscription certificate to the largest possible communities, groups and NGOs.
23	- At least the aspect of sustained participation and consent is to be taken care of - in an ideal situation they have a crucial role in the governance of the process for follow-up and monitoring
24	Maybe the letters of consent should be updated on a regular basis - to see that the community still is willing to have their heritage on the list.
25	Representatives of communities, groups and/or individuals may also participate during preparation of the periodical reports.
26	Les candidatures pour inscriptions sur les listes de la Convention sont élaborées par les Etats parties avec la participation et l'implication des communautés concernées ainsi que d'autres organisations pertinentes. Les critères U4, R4, P5 font de cette participation et implication des communautés, une exigence à satisfaire pour une éventuelle inscription, aux côtés d'autres critères. Outre cela, toujours dans le cadre de l'élaboration des candidatures pour inscription sur la LSU et la LR, des preuves de consentement des communautés concernées sont exigées et ces preuves sont une exigence fondamentale qui doit être satisfaite. Dans la forme actuelle, les rapports sur l'état des éléments inscrits sur la LSU ainsi que les rapports périodiques sexennaux (comportant une section d'informations sur l'état actuel de tous les éléments du PCI inscrits sur la LR présents sur le territoire considéré) sont élaborés avec la participation et l'implication des communautés concernées ainsi que d'autres organisations pertinentes. Toutefois, la voix des communautés demeure quelque inaudible dans ce genre d'exercice, étant donné que c'est l'Etat partie qui élabore et soumet le rapport. Autant les communautés donnent leur consentement pour l'élaboration des candidatures pour l'inscription de leurs éléments sur la LR et la LSU, autant elles devraient pouvoir élaborer un rapport spécifique sur l'état des éléments inscrits sur ces deux listes afin que leur voix soient entendues concernant l'état de leurs éléments inscrits sur ces deux listes. En lien avec mes propositions formulées au niveau des questions 20, 21 et 22 ce rapport des communautés sur l'état des éléments inscrits devrait être une annexe du rapport produit par l'Etat partie sur l'état des éléments inscrits sur les deux listes et il devrait être signé par un représenté dûment mandaté par la communauté concernée. Ce rapport pourrait être élaboré sur le modèle du formulaire ICH-11 avec les ajustements nécessaires à faire.
27	To must certainly ensure its continued viability or else there is no use.It must be mandatory
28	As real safeguarding can only happen with active participation of communities , they should have a central role, but the existing mechanisms to ensure that are quite weak.
29	Les communautés sont fondamentales et doivent participer activement le suivi
30	Like giving their consent in the nomination should have major role in the process of follow up or monitoring.
31	The role of experts and governments significantly overshadows the voice of communities. It is difficult to involve communities in this bureaucratic process, especially in the case of national or transnational elements.

23. EN: What role do you think communities, groups and/or individuals, associated with an element being nominated could or should play in the follow-up or monitoring of that element after its inscription? Please explain.

FR: Quel rôle pensez-vous que les communautés, les groupes et/ou les individus dont un élément fait l'objet d'une candidature, pourraient ou devraient jouer dans le suivi de cet élément après son inscription ? Veuillez expliquer.

32	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Keep their culture.</li> <li>- Educate their children about their culture.</li> </ul>
33	That they do monitor and care for the way in which the element is respected and responded within the state and beyond. Perhaps to observe and encourage new material and knowledge resources generated. The point is ICH is not static and any processes or mechanisms used for monitoring need to be similarly dynamic to take cognizance of that fact.
34	Some of the representatives of the communities should participate officially in the follow-up monitoring activities.
35	Communities could document activities during the practice of their heritage. It is also possible to organize workshops through which the local community gets informed of the periodic reports questions in order to organize the work between the practitioners and the official bodies responsible for preparing these reports
36	The report of the monitoring should have clear evidence of community participation in its writing.
37	<p>The primary role of course, this is no-brainer, it is explicitly underline in ethical principle 1 !</p> <p>See als (4) All interactions with the communities, groups and, where applicable, individuals who create, safeguard, maintain and transmit intangible cultural heritage should be characterized by transparent collaboration, dialogue, negotiation and consultation, and contingent upon their free, prior, sustained and informed consent.</p> <p>Access of communities, groups and individuals to the instruments, objects, artefacts, cultural and natural spaces and places of memory whose existence is necessary for expressing the intangible cultural heritage should be ensured, including in situations of armed conflict. Customary practices governing access to intangible cultural heritage should be fully respected, even where these may limit broader public access.</p> <p>(6) Each community, group or individual should assess the value of its own intangible cultural heritage and this intangible cultural heritage should not be subject to external judgements of value or worth.</p> <p>(7) The communities, groups and individuals who create intangible cultural heritage should benefit from the protection of the moral and material interests resulting from such heritage, and particularly from its use, research, documentation, promotion or adaptation by members of the communities or others.</p> <p>(10) Communities, groups and, where applicable, individuals should play a significant role in determining what constitutes threats to their intangible cultural heritage including the decontextualization, commodification and misrepresentation of it and in deciding how to prevent and mitigate such threats</p> <p>So, why not take the Ethical Principles of the 2003 Convention more serious and at heart?</p>
38	Being bearers an practitioners of the element inscribed, the communities, groups and individuals have a major role in ensuring safeguarding of intangible cultural heritage. They should be empowered to implement safeguarding measures and also to do their self monitoring.
39	rôle principal dans la mesure où l'élément dépend de leur participation
40	Just as they are involved in the work on nomination as well as in the safeguarding measures, communities should collect the documentation and be active in the follow-up process.
41	The communities are the "owners" of the element, or at least responsible for the safeguarding in the first place. However, sometimes it might be hard for the community members to consider all possible consequences of the development of the element after the inscription. This is, where the other stakeholders may offer the helping hand - in strong cooperation and not a top-down manner.
42	Review of the established workplan and incorporate a public participation on annual calendar.
43	Les communautés doivent être gestionnaires de leur patrimoine, elles doivent donc avoir un rôle central.
44	The respective communities, groups and/or individuals need to be involved in the follow-up of the element concerned, in particular the periodic reporting.
45	As proposed in answer 22, the communities, groups and individuals should play a major and more active role in the follow-up process. They should prepare their reports reflecting their views with the assistance of States Parties, NGOs and experts.
46	Les détenteurs sont les principaux responsables pour la continuité dans le temps, et évidemment pour la réussite de la sauvegarde d'un bien culturel immatériel. Leurs savoir-faire, leur engagement, leur volonté et surtout les sens et les valeurs qu'ils attribuent à un bien configurent sa manifestation. L'écoute constante de ses acteurs est donc fondamentale pour le suivi d'un élément après son inscription.
47	Les communautés dépositaires de l'élément doivent plus travailler à sa sauvegarde et faire pression sur l'Etat et les autres parties prenantes pour que chacun respecte ses obligations.

24. EN: What could the role of other stakeholders – the Committee, the Secretariat, the Evaluation Body, other experts, submitting States, NGOs and others – be in the follow-up of inscribed elements? Please explain.

FR: Quel pourrait être le rôle d'autres parties prenantes – Comité, Secrétariat, Organe d'évaluation, autres experts, États soumissionnaires, ONG et autres, dans le suivi des éléments inscrits ? Veuillez expliquer.

1	They should facilitated that direct communication of the communities with UNESCO or the secretariat.
2	There should be a Council between all, the comitee, the Secreariat, the State Party for every country. Preferably along with the representative of the cultural practising agents of the ICH. In this way there is a collaborative follow up, that can equilibrate the forces, and put limits to the State Parties. The State party should ensure the viability of the ICH. It should consider state and economical resources for the holders. It should ensure and participate in the Safeguarding Plan, but as a part. Support it, but not guide it.
3	The Committee, the Secretariat, the Evaluation Body play a complementary role in the follow-up of inscribed elements. However, the state party concerned should play more active role in motivating and inviting more individual experts and NGOs to be involved in this process. For instance, certain capacity-building programs should be introduced to enable the experts and NGOs are qualified for monitoring the safeguarding of the element concerned. For experts and NGOs, given their rich experiences and professional knowledge gained in the study and safeguarding of ICH elements, they should be taken as an important facilitating force in addition to widest possible participation of the communities, groups or individuals.
4	The role of other stakeholders should be the active work with the communities, groups, and bearers, respecting their cultural heritage and within the framework of ethical principles to support them during their ICH safeguarding.
5	For the GSP the stakeholders, should improve the sharing of models and experiences that others can learn from. Inscription is not enough. We have picked some excellent examples of good safeguarding practices, and we should use them for something!
6	I think that this, again, goes back to requiring a lot more specific requirements to be fulfilled with regard to (a) safgeuarding plans and (b) CGI involvement in the whole process. If this is in place, then how different stakeholders are involved int he follow up will be a lot clearer. Bringing them into the reporting process more explicitly would also have this effect.
7	Ces parties prenantes devraient pour une meilleure appréhension des éléments inscrits assurer des missions d'observation participante des éléments à calendrier fixe ou non.
8	The Committee, the Secretariat, the Evaluation Body, other experts, submitting States, NGOs and others should systematically and collaboratively work to put communities and groups associated with an element in a central position in the follow-up of inscribed elements. The Committee may initiate, consider and allocate additional funds for such training. Submitting States and experts and communities members should participatory reflex and develop locally relevant forms and approaches for such training.
9	NGO Forum could serve and be included in a more systematic way to all these processes. This would help to 'de-State' information avaialbale in the whole system and make it more reliable.
10	Research grants could be provided to scholars and students of ICH to carry out comparative research on inscribed elements and associated safeguarding measures. Their findings would not be intended to provoke action/reaction by the Committee in specific cases, but to allow larger lessons to be drawn about safeguarding measures and their effectiveness.
11	Committee and secretariat could be empowered to take action on the follow-up of inscribed elements. For example, some form of restrictions could be in place to encourage State Parties to submit the period reports on time.
12	Financement, cadrage, orientation, médiation et communication
13	Les Etats devraient s'assurer de pleinement refléter le point de vue des communautés concernées dans les rapports périodiques. Ils doivent aussi faire état de leur succès et de leurs échecs pour être crédibles. Un plan de sauvegarde qui ne marche pas aussi bien qu'anticipé n'est pas forcément fautif. Ces rapports ne devraient pas être des exercices d'autosatisfaction mais des rapports de suivi sincères. La société civile devrait pouvoir participer en toute transparence à l'exercice d'évaluation et de suivi.
14	In a monitoring mechanism other stakeholders, like accredited and non-accredited NGO's, experts concerbed, third parties could be involved in line with the Ethical Principles for Safeguarding Intangible Cultural Heritage, but also communities, groups and individuals. See also answer 22a about ethical committee. The EB can play a role in the asssesment of the information. It is important that the Committee is informed about threats or deterioration of elements. The Committee can ask for more information.
15	suivi de la vitalité de l'élément



24. EN: What could the role of other stakeholders – the Committee, the Secretariat, the Evaluation Body, other experts, submitting States, NGOs and others – be in the follow-up of inscribed elements? Please explain.

FR: Quel pourrait être le rôle d'autres parties prenantes – Comité, Secrétariat, Organe d'évaluation, autres experts, États soumissionnaires, ONG et autres, dans le suivi des éléments inscrits ? Veuillez expliquer.

16	If a State Party didn't realized the safeguarding measures proposed for an element inscribed, this State Party could not to present any new nomination file and the Body could not to evaluate it
17	Perhaps the Evaluation Body could also have a role in evaluating the periodic reports, especially the parts on the international inscriptions. NGOs could or should play a role in supporting the ICH communities in their safeguarding efforts and in evaluating them, such as is the case in the Netherlands.
18	More than anything else, to consider and support the revision of the idea and practice of reporting along the lines I have called attention to in Q20 to Q23.
19	As I have already mentioned, the figure of the State Party, and in that sense of all the actors that are external to the communities directly bearers of the ICH, should be the facilitators and promoters of the conditions that allow the bearer communities to directly manage their ICH; this can occur through technical and financial support, as well as training and strengthening of self-management capacities.
20	Discussion platforms with reflections on both general and specific safeguarding mechanisms across the world. It was suggested at the last GA that accredited NGOs could play a role in the peer review of the follow-up of inscribed elements. It is a very interesting point to consider. I don't know how it could be done, but I hope this idea will be taken into consideration during the process.
21	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- I do think that visits from the Secretariat to the states and participation on national and regional workshops, conferences, meetings and other activities (as was the case before the economic crises) are very important.</li> <li>- UNESCO used to organize exhibitions and produce many publications.</li> <li>- UNESCO should pay more attention and effort to translation to other languages.</li> </ul>
22	There are many roles to be envisaged, depending on the type of actor: documentation and research (experts), submitting states (support, facilitation, policy work, ...), NGOs (diverse roles possible, from helping with follow up of the safeguarding actions and monitoring until taking roles of critical reflection or alerting on unintended effects of inscription, mediation in relation to the high level of visibility of a UNESCO related element and its possible side-effects (tourism, controversy, ..), ...
23	I think the ICH NGO Forum should do shadow reports. However that requires resources that they not yet have.
24	Helping the communities analyze the effect and meaning of being on the list for the communities.
25	En lien avec les propositions formulées aux questions 20, 21, 22 et 23, le Secrétariat ainsi que le Comité devraient continuer à jouer les rôles qui leur sont dévolus concernant l'examen des rapports (formulaire ICH-10 et ICH-11). Aucun rôle spécifique ne sera dévolu à l'Organe d'évaluation. Les experts, les ONG et autres organisations pertinentes devraient continuer à jouer les rôles qui leur sont dévolus dans l'élaboration des rapports (formulaire ICH-10 et ICH-11) et peut-être que le Comité pourrait leur confier des rôles spécifiques d'analyse approfondie desdits rapports.
26	To ensure its continued viability as well its consistent integrity
27	C'est très important la participation des experts régionales pour le suivi et aussi la participation active en terrain de l'UNESCO.
28	<p>Experts, NGOs - evaluation of the reports on elements, feedback</p> <p>Committee - sanctions for not meeting the commitments (e.g. when a SP does not submit reports on already inscribed elements without having any serious reason, their new files won't be evaluated)</p>
29	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Long term follow up.</li> <li>- prepare proposal to teach communities about their ICH.</li> <li>- work closely to create awareness about ICH.</li> </ul>
30	Some international experts including representatives of NGOs and representatives of the States should take part in the follow-up activities.
31	Following up on the optimal implementation of the safeguarding plans of the inscribed elements and holding annual workshops to present a summary of the status of the inscribed elements, the best safeguarding plans implemented by the communities and future mechanisms that enrich human creativity.
32	The Evaluation Body, or a different team of experts (to be specified in OD) should read and evaluate the monitoring report.

24. EN: What could the role of other stakeholders – the Committee, the Secretariat, the Evaluation Body, other experts, submitting States, NGOs and others – be in the follow-up of inscribed elements? Please explain.

FR: Quel pourrait être le rôle d'autres parties prenantes – Comité, Secrétariat, Organe d'évaluation, autres experts, États soumissionnaires, ONG et autres, dans le suivi des éléments inscrits ? Veuillez expliquer.

33	<p>They should do what they can. In particular independent scholars and NGOs could play a role here to try and make evaluations, listen to the different stakeholders.</p> <p>For state parties: do notice operational directive 176. States Parties shall endeavour to ensure that inscriptions of intangible cultural heritage on the Convention's lists as provided in Articles 16 and 17 of the Convention and the selection of best safeguarding practices as provided in Article 18 of the Convention are used to advance the Convention's goals of safeguarding and sustainable development and are not misused to the detriment of the intangible cultural heritage and communities, groups or individuals concerned, in particular for short-term economic gain.</p> <p>A critical success factor is the role of "cultural broker", "mediator" and translator, that can be taken up reflexively by any of those actors. See operational directive 171(d) facilitate cooperation with sustainable development experts and cultural brokers for the appropriate integration of the safeguarding of intangible cultural heritage into plans, policies and programmes, both within and outside the cultural sector.</p>
34	Close monitoring to ensure implementation of safeguarding measures and also provide necessary assistance.
35	bonne connaissance de la situation réelle. peut-être définir une structure pour surveiller spécifiquement cela
36	All should be active in the follow-up process.
37	Creating a platform in exchanging the good safeguarding practices - sharing community.
38	Review of the Safeguarding Plan and provide the necessary checks on the prescribed deliverables.
39	Participer à un comité de gestion, conformément aux lois et procédures nationales, mais toujours en respectant le rôle de chef de file des communautés.
40	With the shift to regional cycles of reporting and the present periodic report form on the implementation of the Convention, there is a potential to come to a rich resource of data, which could further serve as basis for a regional analysis on a diversity of aspects. Several stakeholders could be contributing to the process of the analysis of these reports.
41	There is need for a tight and consistent follow-up process of inscribed elements, by the Committee and other stakeholders. All USL and RL elements should not remain on the lists ad vitam aeternam. Both should be possibly transferred from one list to the other according to their viability assessment through the Periodic Reporting process.



25. EN: What kind of mechanism would you propose when the Secretariat receives information from the public concerning:

a. elements already inscribed

FR: Quel type de mécanisme proposeriez-vous lorsque le Secrétariat reçoit des informations du public concernant :

a. éléments déjà inscrits

1	A direct communication platform between the communities or groups and the secretariat.
2	By any means, letters, social media, phone calls. The secretariat should know all about each element that is inscribed. It should also listen to all the voices. There has to be a Safeguarding Plan and the Compromise of the State Party to follow up. It is very difficult if the expression or the programme doesn't have the means to follow up.
3	An online platform transparent to all stakeholders; a mechanism of dialogue between the Secretariat and state parties.
4	If the information needs further clarification the Secretariat should inform that the State Party, in some cases the communities, groups, and bearers should be informed, also.
5	The information should be discussed in the EB, and if considered as a right decision, presented with a recommendation for the committee
6	The Delegation of the country has to be the first port of call, as well as the NatCom, but some form of on-the-ground investigation can also be envisaged as the only means of really understanding the situation. These are often very complex questions ... It is important not only to consider whether CGI rights have been ignored/violated, but also whether the complainant(s) actually speak for the elements bearers. If an independent body could be established to deal with these, that would be very helpful - can the EB play a role here? Of course, UNESCO already has a mechanism (the CCR) that can be useful for very serious issues.
7	Vérifier les informations qui parfois sont fantaisistes
8	evaluation through field trips done by the EB; cross-check with involvement of relevant stakeholders; close collaboration with NGO Forum.
9	Establishment of a kind of Ethical Committee helping in advisory capacity to understand the situation, composed of NGO Forum delegates, States Parties not sitting in the Committee and the Secretariat.
10	Sharing the information with the Evaluation Body, for possible further inquiry with the State Party on whose territory the element is found, and referral to the Committee when need be.
11	Secretariat could refer such information to the State Party for response. The feedback and response could be included in the Periodic Reports submitted to the Secretariat.
12	Saisir l'état concerné et demander un rapport circonstancié
13	Appliquer ce qui est fait pour les candidatures en cours d'examen. Transmettre à l'EP concerné, et transmettre les échanges au Comité pour son éventuelle décision.
14	see above
15	Rapport d'état de viabilité
16	- send to the State party for clarification - send to the Body for consideration if new files are proposed by the same State party - send to the Committee for a debate
17	To look at it carefully and communicate it to the state party responsible for the element that is possibly under discussion.
18	For both - and not only these two possibilities but the implementation of the Convention in general, the role of ICH in countries with regard to the SDGs and to education - a non-formal community forum/platform can be opened to public (with usual administrative securities in place). I see this as not only desirable but necessary given the thrust of the overall reporting framework which asks for "Complementary information sources and possible synergies", "Monitoring by non-State actors from civil society, including NGOs", "Potential synergies with reporting mechanisms outside the Convention", "Special attention to the reporting mechanisms on SDGs" and "Measuring Culture's contribution in Agenda 2030 SDGs".
19	Until now, the Secretariat informed the State Party of such information and asked it to take charge. However, I consider that there should be a change in the sense in which the Secretariat requests a position on the matter from the State Party, based on evidence (which must also be requested from the sender), and that based on this the Secretariat issues a more specific recommendation.
20	It depends on what kind of information. During the discussion of the Carnival in Aalst, EB and the Committee were informed. If it's information crucial for the understanding of the element it should be discussed in the EB asap, and presented with a recommendation for the Committee.

25. EN: What kind of mechanism would you propose when the Secretariat receives information from the public concerning:

a. elements already inscribed

FR: Quel type de mécanisme proposeriez-vous lorsque le Secrétariat reçoit des informations du public concernant :

a. éléments déjà inscrits

21	<p>- via the EB or an (to be established) ethical committee in the case of controversial aspects.</p> <p>- At least a procedure needs to be ready in which the rights and perspectives of the different actors/parties concerned are to be treated in equal and transparent ways, and with clear steps to be followed in the consideration of additional information/complaints/...</p> <p>Unesco bearing the motto of bringing peace in the minds of (wo)men, should therein always favor dialogue and reconciliation over simple judgement based on administrative procedures.</p> <p>It is not an easy role, but it is a crucial one in an age where numerous heritage elements becomes sensitive towards multi-perspectivity and many-voiced approaches reclaiming an experience or interpretation in their own right. Ethical principle 6 needs to be born in mind when addressing such situations. The first step is always to listen to each other, before any external judgement can be formulated, and even then the ongoing process of dialogue and building relations is to be fostered over any position judging another approach or interpretation?</p>
22	Organizing a short survey related to the problem by an stakeholder and it should be addressed to the Secretariat.
23	Le mécanisme actuellement en vigueur pour le traitement des informations provenant du public concernant les candidatures en cours d'examen devra être instauré également à ce niveau.
24	Confirm if information meets the minimum criteria and the minimum standard as prescribed
25	A travers des informes, cartes formelles et vidéos
26	The secretariat could receive information from the public and forward to the state party to reflect on it.
27	publish them for a consideration of the Committee
28	<p>- asking the community.</p> <p>- conduct assessment.</p>
29	this really depends on the source. In my view if you are to accept new information from a SP then there needs to be opportunity given to the Community concerned to respond and address it. Media and social media are going to prove problematic.
30	First, consult with the government concerned, secondly dispatch experts for further investigation.
31	Examining the provided information, verifying its validity, discussing the submitted element with the State party - and taking a decision to keep or remove the element from the list based on what is presented.
32	The Evaluation Body, or a different team of experts (to be specified in OD) should read and evaluate the monitoring report.
33	<p>TRANSPARENCY!</p> <p>It is crucial to distinguish elements that are not central to what is inscribed or that are decontextualised.</p> <p>Guidance should be found in the ethical principles, and if they are not adequate, they should be finetuned or changed.</p> <p>A better and clearer procedure than now, with rules and procedures for (positive or negative) sanctions, delisting, changes, follow-up. The problem is that no transparant or fair systems of dealing with complaints and information is available.</p> <p>Every stakeholder should have the right to consult feedback delivered to UNESCO. An anonymous letter cannot be accepted. .</p> <p>- a (relatively) independent and mixed "ethical committee" to deal with escalating problems</p> <p>-a mechanism of dialogue with submitting states or stakehilders involved,</p> <p>- after assessing the status (or possible agendas) of the public, but also publishing non-anonymous and not orchestrated, documents only, with the chance of replies, of both the submitting states, "communities, groups and individuals " involved and other stakeholders.</p> <p>This only applies during the "active period", before a sunset clause sets in.</p> <p>- taking serious the comments of the public about the inscription process and in particular what they can observe in the broadcasted meetings of the intergovernmental committee, so it can be used as feedback for committee members to evaluate their own actions and responsabilities</p>
34	Take into consideration and request State Party to provide clarification.
35	Consultation with the State Party and those part who sent the information,
36	To consult the SP, various other stakeholders might be involved as well - from the side of the SP. The accredited NGOs could also be consulted.
37	Present their technical analysis to the Committee for deliberation and onward considerations.

25. EN: What kind of mechanism would you propose when the Secretariat receives information from the public concerning:

a. elements already inscribed

FR: Quel type de mécanisme proposeriez-vous lorsque le Secrétariat reçoit des informations du public concernant :

a. éléments déjà inscrits

38	Il en fait un résumé et rend compte au Comité pour décision à prendre
39	Verification en terrain.
40	Informing respective State Party and making such information available to the Committee for consideration, as part of publicly available working documents.
41	The Secretariat may do its best to check the credibility of the received information and ask the State Party to provide its viewpoint. The NGO Forum and the Facilitators' network may contribute to this work through a formal procedure.
42	En principe, toute information devrait être analysée en termes de sa pertinence par les acteurs concernés.
43	Le Secrétariat doit opter pour le mécanisme de dialogue pour avoir des clarifications sur les informations reçues et faire confiance aux Etats soumissionnaires et aux communautés dépositaires.

25. EN: What kind of mechanism would you propose when the Secretariat receives information from the public concerning:

b. nominations under consideration

FR: Quel type de mécanisme proposeriez-vous lorsque le Secrétariat reçoit des informations du public concernant :

b. candidatures en cours d'examen

1	idem
2	Once a State Party Nominates an element, there should be a written compromise form the Government of the country to safeguard it and to help with resources, even if it is elected or not. There has to be a Safeguarding Plan and the Compromise of the State Party to follow up. It is very difficult if the expression or the programm doesnt have the means to follow up.
3	An online platform transparent to all stakeholders; a mechanism of dialogue between the Secretariat and state parties.
4	If the nomination under consideration, I think the same mechanism will work.
5	It should be presented for the EB and be a part of their evaluation. It should be up to the EB to consider if additional information should be taken into consideration
6	Here, of course, the State Party has a primary right to put its case while, at the same time, an open and transparent approach is essential that allows for other stakeholders to be heard. Some kind of formal and independent mechanism is certainly useful in order to facilitate this, expecially since the Secretariat is in a very difficult position vis-a-vis the member States.
7	Vérifier les informations qui parfois sont fantaisistes
8	request for additional information on points concerned; close collaboration with NGO Forum
9	Establishment of a kind of Ethical Committee helping to understand the situation, composed of NGO Forum delegates, States Parties not sitting in the Committee and the Secretariat.
10	Sharing the information with the Evaluation Body and Committee, as currently provided.
11	There should be a mechanism for the feedback from the public to be channeled to the State Party for their response. It could be useful for such information and responses to be included as part of the nomination form and information that will be considered by the Evaluation Body and/or the Committee when deciding whether to inscribe an element to the lists.
12	S'assurer de la réalité des informations avant de prendre de décision et impliquer la représentation de chaque état concerné
13	Le processus en vigueur me semble correct.
14	see above
15	mécanisme de dialogue
16	- send to Body and to the Committee for consideration
17	To look at it carefully and communicate it to the state party responsible for the element that is possibly under discussion.
18	For both - and not only these two possibilities but the implementation of the Convention in general, the role of ICH in countries with regard to the SDGs and to education - a non-formal community forum/platform can be opened to public (with usual administrative securities in place). I see this as not only desirable but necessary given the thrust of the overall reporting framework which asks for "Complementary information sources and possible synergies", "Monitoring by non-State actors from civil society, including NGOs", "Potential synergies with reporting mechanisms outside the Convention", "Special attention to the reporting mechanisms on SDGs" and "Measuring Culture's contribution in Agenda 2030 SDGs".
19	Until now, the Secretariat informed the State Party of such information and asked it to take charge. However, I consider that there should be a change in the sense in which the Secretariat requests a position on the matter from the State Party, based on evidence (which must also be requested from the sender), and that based on this the Secretariat issues a more specific recommendation.
20	It should be sent to the EB. They shall consider if the additional information should be taken into consideration.
21	via the EB, with possibly the advise of an (to be established) ethical committee in the case of controversial aspects.
22	The State Member should resolve the encountered problem.
23	Le mécanisme actuellement en vigueur devra être formalisé et maintenu.
24	Same as above
25	A travers des informes, cartes formelles et vidéos

25. EN: What kind of mechanism would you propose when the Secretariat receives information from the public concerning:

b. nominations under consideration

FR: Quel type de mécanisme proposeriez-vous lorsque le Secrétariat reçoit des informations du public concernant :

b. candidatures en cours d'examen

26	It should be through the state party or written reflection of the state party.
27	publish them for a consideration of the Committee
28	- check whether the community consent is real or not. - asking the community.
29	In this instance things may have to be time driven. To what extent is this going to impact of the evaluation of the nomination and its process towards inscription? To what extent is one able to determine validity and value to the evaluation/decision process.
30	The secretariat should not be involved in the drafting of the nomination under consideration.
31	Considering the provided information, verifying its validity, discussing the submitted element with the state party - - and taking a decision to inscribe the element or refer it to the state party.
32	The information should be sent to the EB for consideration.
33	Make them public like on the website today, if needed after assessment of an independent ethical committee.
34	Take into consideration and request State Party to provide clarification.
35	Consultation with the State Party and those part who sent the information,
36	During the current process, it is quite complicated to involve more actors. At least the SP should be consulted.
37	Provide the necessary advice to the respective Party States.
38	Il rend compte à l'organe d'évaluation pour décision à prendre
39	Continuing the present practice of making such information publicly available prior to the respective Committee's session.
40	Same proposal.
41	Idem
42	Le Secrétariat doit opter pour le mécanisme de dialogue pour avoir des clarifications sur les informations reçues pour vérifier l'impact négatif ou positif sur la candidature. Mais il faut faire confiance aux Etats parties en dernier ressort sans exclure le contrôle.



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Patrimoine  
culturel  
immatériel

## THEME C:

# ISSUES RELATED TO THE FOLLOW-UP OF INSCRIBED ELEMENTS

Removal of an element from a List

## THÈME C:

# QUESTIONS LIÉES AU SUIVI DES ÉLÉMENTS INSCRITS

Retrait d'un élément d'une liste



26. EN: Under what circumstances should an element be removed from the Urgent Safeguarding List?

FR: Dans quelles circonstances un élément doit-il être retiré de la Liste de sauvegarde urgente ?

1	When the expression dies.
2	Evidence of corruption
3	Only in case it is not urgent anymore and the measures to ensure it's viability are set.
4	
5	Having evaluated the current status of the element, if it is surely viable through many of safeguarding, then the basis for removing is ready. In addition, the removing should be based on the fact that the communities, groups or individuals concerned express their strong will to remove it from USL.
6	The element should be removed from the Urgent Safeguarding List as its viability increases, more bearers become involved in safeguarding and transmission events, and a wider range of communities, groups, and bearers recognize it, treat it with respect, and contribute to its preservation, transmission, and dissemination.
7	-When the element has healed, and is vibrant and alive, it should be removed -If the tradition dies, and there is no living tradition, bearers or practitioners. -If it has changed so much as a result of the safeguarding activities that the cultural and social functions are totally different, and the safeguarding has led to decontextualization, Theaterification or Disneyfication of the element, a removal should be considered. This information should be provided by the communities concerned, maybe in cooperation with the NGOs
8	1) When it no longer exists as a viable element. 2) When the safeguarding actions are deemed to be damaging to the element or the interests of its bearers. 3) When it no longer fulfils the requirements of Article 2(1).
9	Sur proposition de l'Etat partie
10	The Kyrgyzstan's case on "Ala-kiyiz and Shyrdak, art of Kyrgyz traditional felt carpets" shows some of such circumstances to remove the element from USL to RL. Since 2012, in 10 years, we see the tremendous impact of this inscription: a lot of local communities, both rural and urban, work on making felt carpets, the art of traditional felt carpets became popular and profitable. Yes, separate elements and details of ala-kiyiz was lost totally, but generally the art of traditional felt carpets as ICH phenomena has revived, there are a lot of its bearers and it is not an element in urgent safeguarding need more. The working wording for this circumstance could be "a positive impact of inscription on USL". Another circumstances could be zero/negative impact of inscription; strong impact of some social or natural phenomena.
11	When it is no longer in need of urgent safeguarding.
12	When the element is no longer in need of urgent safeguarding, either because safeguarding measures have successfully strengthened its viability or because the element has passed the lower threshold and is no longer viable despite those safeguarding measures.
13	When it is no longer under threat of disappearing. In this case, it should be moved to the Representative list or delisted.  When the element has died out, then the element should be removed from the Urgent Safeguarding List.
14	Si l'état de l'élément est jugé très satisfaisant et ne présente plus de risques de disparition ou de déperdition. Son transfert sur la LR en sera l'aboutissement. Si l'élément a complètement disparu ou si la communauté qui le porte n'est plus en mesure ou n'a plus la volonté d'assurer la viabilité et la visibilité de l'élément. Si l'élément présente une atteinte quelconque aux droits de l'Homme tels qu'ils sont universellement définis.
15	It is the State Party, initiated by the concerned communities submit the nomination.
16	Lorsque le plan de sauvegarde a produit tous ses effets et que la viabilité de l'élément n'est plus menacée.
17	The USL is an open-ended list. When an element has proven to have been successfully safeguarded it could be removed and nominated for the Representative List, if the community agrees and gives consent. The element should satisfy all the criteria for the list to which transfer is requested. For one element on the USL transfer to the RL was requested and granted, because the viability of the element was restored. So there is already some experience.
18	non respect des autres communautés arrêt de la pratique ou amélioration de la viabilité de l'élément inscription que pour mieux commercialiser les produits
19	- if the SP didnt' realized the SM proposed

26. EN: Under what circumstances should an element be removed from the Urgent Safeguarding List?

FR: Dans quelles circonstances un élément doit-il être retiré de la Liste de sauvegarde urgente ?

20	<p>Three possibilities:</p> <p>The community wants to remove it herself</p> <p>The State Party wants to withdraw it because it is no longer 'living' heritage</p> <p>When the Intergovernmental Committee judges inscription no longer values human rights or contributes to discrimination etc</p> <p>A fourth possibility is that a State Party wants to remove it from the USL because it is no longer in need of urgent safeguarding: because it is extinct or because it was 'saved' and now deserves a place on the Representative List.</p>
21	Mesures de sauvegarde non mises en œuvre
22	<p>This is related to me answer to Q21. "We need to know that the condition of urgency is being addressed, and hopefully addressed in a manner that will over the medium term result in the USL element exiting the list." And also the answer to Q20. USL elements need to be reported on annually. Without such reporting the Intergovernmental Committee and all other actors that have anything to do with that element are absent knowledge about the urgency that placed the element on the USL in the first place. Such reporting may be shorter and much more to the point than currently exists. In my view, the most important information that is required in such an annual update/briefing on a USL element is the socio-economic condition of the host community. With some criteria in place to evaluate its stability, positive briefings for two or three years in succession may be used to trigger a re-evaluation of the urgency state.</p>
23	<p>When the State Party has submitted a request to submit a nomination file to the Representative List of the cultural expression, by means of which evidence is shown that the cultural expression inscribed in the USL is no longer in danger of disappearing, proving in such a way that the objectives of the USL have been fulfilled.</p>
24	<p>When it is no longer a living tradition,</p> <p>has changed and no longer lives up to the criteria,</p> <p>has become more spread and is no longer in danger to disappear and</p> <p>when the SP for a second time does not submit a report of the status of the element.</p>
25	If it is no longer in need of urgent safeguarding.
26	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- when it is no longer under urgent threat</li> <li>- main criteria are U1 and U2 to consider in this respect</li> </ul>
27	When it doesn't need safeguarding anymore, or have died out.
28	When the community or group concerned doesn't agree to have their heritage on the list anymore.
29	I do not support removing elements from the USL and RL. But it is possible to transfer from a list to another.
30	<p>Le paragraphe 39 des Directives opérationnelles définit déjà les conditions dans lesquelles un élément est retiré de la LSU. Pour une prise en compte des informations provenant du public, un amendement pourrait être introduit au niveau de ce paragraphe et cela donnerait la formulation suivante, avec l'amendement entre parenthèse « Un élément est retiré de la Liste du patrimoine culturel immatériel nécessitant une sauvegarde urgente par le Comité lorsqu'il estime, après analyse de la mise en œuvre du plan de sauvegarde 'et/ou des informations pertinentes provenant du public, que cet élément) ne remplit plus un ou plusieurs des critères d'inscription sur cette liste ».</p>
31	When it is certainly no longer under the criteria prescribed and the element has salvaged and strengthened enough to ensure its viability and continued sustenance
32	<p>When it no longer corresponds to the criteria of USL. In case the question relates to transferring the element to RL, this should be backed up by clear information contained in a periodic report and the transfer could not happen before at least one periodic report has been submitted. Of course, there could be also cases when other criteria are not met any longer or the element has not survived despite the best efforts of the community concerned.</p>
33	<p>Quand l'élément ne soit plus en risque, quand les communautés (à travers l'état) le demande. Quand l'élément ou sa sauvegarde attente contre les droits humains ou de la nature ; quand existe une sous commercialisation ou exploitation touristique, entre autres.</p>
34	When considerable improvement of the element in terms of viability and the process should incorporate the idea of the community, groups and individuals concerned.
35	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- its viability has been restored</li> <li>- its viability has deteriorated to a point that it cannot be restored any more, despite efforts of the communities and SPs</li> <li>- the safeguarding strategy has not been effective and instead of restoring viability it leads to the loss of ownership by the communities and loss of social and cultural functions, decontextualization or extreme commercialization</li> <li>- when substantiated information appears that the practice is in contradiction with human rights</li> </ul>

26. EN: Under what circumstances should an element be removed from the Urgent Safeguarding List?

FR: Dans quelles circonstances un élément doit-il être retiré de la Liste de sauvegarde urgente ?

36	Has the element stabilized ,recovered and regenerated from the stated criteria, which determined its inclusion? Are there monitoring measures which can be put in place which are both the State Party's and the Committee's responsibility. I think the most credible measure would be if communities were voluntarily moving towards performance/production of an element at whatever level once again, and whether there was evidence of viable multigenerational activity on this regard.
37	under an exceptionally negative impact,
38	If the state does not implementing the proposed safeguarding plan. That would ensure the element's continuity and sustainability and remove the dangers threatening its sustainability.
39	When the element is practiced very differently (especially in negative way, such as breaching human rights, etc.).
40	When the element is safeguarded. This is a strange question if it is intended as a sanction. Would that not be a total failure of the 2003 Convention system? ----- After 25 years, a quarter of a century. Then either delete, move to a documentation site (see Memory of the World, special branch) , transfer to the RL or the GPL, or resubmit for the USL. Always consult the CGIs concerned and assure they grant their informed consent.
41	When safeguarding measures are not being implemented and periodic reporting is not submitted. Also if the element no more exists.
42	si les conditions qui l'ont mis en situation d'urgence ont changé
43	If the bearers from the local community asked to be removed if they decided that the element is revived enough and that can be transferred to the Representative List of to the Register of Good Practices.
44	When it ceases to exist because, despite efforts and safeguarding measures, it has failed to stay alive, or is so altered that it ceases to be an element that has been inscribed. When the element leading to the violation of human rights is changed.
45	When the respective Party States are notoriously uncooperative to the Committee recommendarecommendations.
46	Lorsqu'un élément , conformément au plan de sauvegarde a connu un succès avéré dans sa revitalisation
47	A removal of an element could be decided in cases if it no more satisfies one or more criteria for its inscription. Circumstances under which such a removal could be decided might vary depending on the criterion concerned.
48	In case the element does no longer meet one or more of the criteria, its removal from the USL might be considered.
49	Un critère essentiel est la démonstration de sa viabilité, en termes de l'existence de conditions d'un minimum d'autonomie des détenteurs pour la manifestation du bien culturel.
50	Quand l'élément n'est plus pratiqué par les communautés et a perdu toute sa viabilité malgré les efforts de revitalisation ; Quand l'élément ne respecte pas les valeurs de la convention notamment tout ce qui touche aux droits de l'homme et au respect de la Nature.

27. EN: Who should initiate this process?

FR: Qui doit initier ce processus ?

1	Communities, states or NGO's aware of the situations.
2	Either the community of Cultural practising agents or the international organization, UNESCO. Not the State Parties,
3	The communities, groups or individuals concerned should initiate the process, and the state party provides necessary assistance.
4	I think this process should be initiated by States Parties, in collaboration with ICH experts and NGOs.
5	Difficult question. The community need to play an important part. And it should be the same community concerned that inscribed the element that initiate a removal from the list. It could also be another concerned community affected in a negative way. I guess the NGOs could play an important role in this process as cultural brokers.
6	The Committee, on the basis of advice provided by the Secretariat and/or EB.
7	L'Etat partie
8	Each of the complex bodies below could initiate the process: 1. community/groups/individuals associated with an element jointly with a submitting State party 2. community/groups/individuals associated with an element jointly NGO experts (NGO Forum) 3, experts of NGO Forum jointly with a State party 4. community/groups/individuals associated with an element jointly with a submitting State party and NGO experts (NGO Forum).
9	Always communities, groups or individuals.
10	The communities, groups and/or individuals concerned should have the determining role, but formal action can only be initiated by the State Party concerned.
11	State Party should initiate the process, as they are the best party to do so and they should know the circumstances involved. Secretariat should be empowered to request State Parties to submit a report on the state of the element under USL, e.g. when Secretariat receives information from the community or NGOs requesting to initiate the review process. Communities should not be allowed to initiate this process, given that there are diverse communities associated with each element, and State Party should manage the diverse views and opinions of their domestic communities.
12	L'UNESCO en avisant l'état concerné et après avoir donné un délai raisonnable pour remédier à la situation. L'observatoire du PCI s'il est créé au niveau de chaque département de la culture
13	L'Etat Partie concerné, éventuellement à la demande des communautés concernées. Mais toutes les parties prenantes devraient s'accorder pour reconnaître la bonne viabilité de l'élément.
14	The initiative could be taken by the community, they could make the request to the State Party. The member state in question could make a request to UNESCO. Committee decides. This could only be done when the communities concerned agree and give their consent. Communities should be more involved in the process.
15	communauté et secrétariat
16	under proposal by community, ong, stakeholders, the Secretariat could ask to the scientific committee (or the Body) to check the information and send to the Committee a report for final decision
17	It depends: it could be the community, it could be the state party or it should be the Intergovernmental committee.
18	UNESCO
19	Ideally, community itself. That is, ICH bearers and practitioners, the host community, the participating community. This should include all those who participated in the framing of the safeguarding plan, in the documentation and inventorying, who are involved with the transmission, who are deriving some portion (or a major portion) of their livelihood through the product or expression or art of the ICH. If they are the initiators, the re-evaluation is on sounder footing than if other actors are initiators.
20	Ideally, it would be a joint request, although submitted by the State Party, endorsed by all the stakeholder involved, with the bearer communities being central.
21	The practitioners or communities involved need to play an important role in collaboration with the SP. It could also be another concerned community affected in a negative way (like in the Carnival of Aalst).
22	The concerned communities, group, individuals and NGOs via their authorized government body in their state.

27. EN: Who should initiate this process?

FR: Qui doit initier ce processus ?

23	it could go via the periodic reporting? And then be a part of the follow up, if urgent safeguarding is no longer evaluated to be at stake, there could be a process to remove it to the RL if this is the wish of the CGI + SP
24	Cooperation between communities and states.
25	De ma compréhension des dispositions du paragraphe 39 des Directives opérationnelles, l'initiative du retrait d'un élément de la LSU revient au Comité. Ce dispositif devrait être maintenu en l'état.
26	At the behest of Either the State party or Secretariat or an NGO with adequate and verifiable knowledge about the element
27	Ideally it should be the State Party concerned, but there could also be cases where the Committee or the Secretariat should act based on information brought to their attention and contact the State Party concerned.
28	Les communautés, les ONG
29	The state party or the community groups and individuals concerned could start the process.
30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- community</li><li>- State Party</li><li>- Intergovernmental Committee based on expert evaluation and negotiation with the community representatives - based on the results of periodic reporting</li></ul>
31	Community/ies
32	The intergovernmental committee,
33	The Secretariat should initiate this process through a committee that it forms for this purpose.
34	When concerns are received by the Secretariat, the Secretariat needs to initiate it.
35	Sunset; automatically (hence the Secretariat) other situations: In principle the CGIs concerned. In case of problems, see the key steps in 32, involve an Ethical Committee Use all ethical principles of the 2003 Convention as a key.
36	The Secretariat on approval of the Intergovernmental Committee
37	structure spéciale possible
38	Bearers and local community in cooperation with the State Party.
39	The State Party concerned or the Committee based on the periodic report, after the consultation of the Secretariat with the State Party.
40	Les communautés par le biais de l'Etat soumissionnaire
41	The process could be initiated by respective communities, groups or/and individuals; submitting State(s) or any third party. In case if the process is initiated by submitting State(s), the consent of communities, groups or/and individuals concerned would need to be asked. For instance, regarding the criterion U.2, even if the viability of the element has been strengthened to some extent and there would be interest at the governmental level to proceed with a removal from the USL, the respective communities, groups and/or individuals may consider the viability insufficient and the inscription on the USL as continuously beneficial for further enhanced support for the safeguarding.
42	In the 4-year Periodic report, concrete indicators might be added so that the communities and the States Parties can measure the viability of an USL element. Such indicators may include: (i) number of practitioners; (ii) average age of practitioners; (iii) availability of space and time to practice; and (iv) availability of support from the public institution in charge of ICH safeguarding, among others.
43	Il faudrait définir qui aurait légitimité auprès de l'Unesco pour prendre cette initiative
44	L'Etat, les ONG, les associations de la société civile et des membres de la communauté



28. EN: What kind of information, other than the Periodic Reports, could be used to assist the Committee in deciding on the removal of an element from the Urgent Safeguarding List and who should provide this information?  
FR: Quel type d'information, autre que les rapports périodiques, pourrait être utilisé pour aider le Comité à décider du retrait d'un élément de la Liste de sauvegarde urgente ? Qui doit fournir cette information ?

1	Reports of field work.
2	I think in this case there has to be a committee, a visit on site and a process of evaluation with the community
3	If possible, the accredited NGOs should provide an individual report on the background of the initiative, with evidences from the communities, groups or individuals supporting it. A special form needs to be formulated to deal with this issue, and if possible, another provisional consultative body should be established.
4	I think that the implementation of a needs assessment can help the Committee to be informed about it; it can be a basic point, as well.
5	-Community consent in favour of removal, and the same community that initiated the inscription in the first place -It could also be information from another concerned community affected in a negative way. -If the safeguarding plan has worked and the element is vibrant and alive, this should lead to removal. I guess the community concerned and NGOs could play a role here -If the element has passed away OR if it has changed so much that the cultural and social functions are totally different, and the safeguarding has led to decontextualization, Theaterification or Disneyfication of the element, a removal should be considered. This information should be provided by the communities concerned, maybe in cooperation with the NGOs
6	Submissions from various stakeholders if a mechanism (as envisaged above) is in place, and reports/decisions of the CCR (where appropriate). It is interesting to wonder if the Global Facilitators network and the NGO Forum could play some role here too. This latter point comes back to the possibility of some sort of mechanism for gathering information outside the periodic reports, on a more rolling basis.
7	L'avis motivé de l'Etat partie
8	Certain, but not sophisticated statistics to demonstrate an initial and current states of an element. A submitting State party should provide that. There could be field trips of the members of Evaluation Body or the representatives of the Committee members from the region (because of financial issue) . For example, Kazakhstan can undertake a trip to Asia-Pacific region.
9	NGO Forum and NGO Representatives from this particular country as a form of additional source, parallel to Periodic Report.
10	The Committee can only base its decision on information provided by the State Party concerned, whether this be through periodic reporting or other communications. Any form of external scrutiny or expertise would violate the principle under which nominations are evaluated and elements inscribed. It makes no sense to inscribe elements based on the representations of the submitting State, but then to dis-inscribe or remove an element based on external examination.
11	An independent assessment on the viability of the element under USL. Such an independent assessment can be carried out by accredited individuals or NGOs with UNESCO.
12	L'observatoire du PCI s'il est créé au niveau de chaque département de la culture
13	L'EP doit fournir des éléments dans le cadre du rapport périodique qui indiquent la viabilité retrouvée de l'élément. Je ne vois pas pourquoi des tiers devraient intervenir dans des informations additionnelles (sauf correspondance externe traitée comme on le fait déjà). L'inscription sur la LSU n'est pas une "punition". Faire intervenir des tiers dans un rapport périodique me rappelle trop les mécanismes de 1972... Pour le PCI, l'EM est toujours celui qui fournit l'information et qui en prend la responsabilité.
14	Development of a monitoring mechanism is necessary, to assess the viability of elements when transfer is requested. Monitoring could be outsourced or done online. Accredited (and non-accredited) NGO's could be involved.
15	rapport de l'état de viabilité
16	report by the scientific advisor of Body
17	The State Party and the involved NGO and Competent bodies in the Periodic Report should provide the UNESCO bureau in Paris on all the relevant information mentioned in 26.
18	See answer to Q23
19	I insist that the Periodic Report could be the ideal instrument to carry out the evaluation of the status of an element that is inscribed in either of the two lists (RL or USL), as long as the information requested provides resources that allow such an evaluation. In the case of the removal of an element from the USL, I consider that the ideal would be the submission of a new file to the RL that reliably shows that the element is no longer in danger, doing so should not involve a greater effort for the State Party since it would demonstrate the results of the work already done.



28. **EN:** What kind of information, other than the Periodic Reports, could be used to assist the Committee in deciding on the removal of an element from the Urgent Safeguarding List and who should provide this information?

**FR:** Quel type d'information, autre que les rapports périodiques, pourrait être utilisé pour aider le Comité à décider du retrait d'un élément de la Liste de sauvegarde urgente ? Qui doit fournir cette information ?

20	A) Two lacking reports. B) The content in a report of the status of an element, C) community consent in favour of removal or information from another concerned community affected in a negative way.
21	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Verbal or written requests and testimonies from communities, group, individuals and NGOs as well as research institutes and government bodies.</li> <li>- Photos.</li> <li>- Video</li> </ul>
22	Possibly also expert reports, CGI letters, ... could be considered to open such a reflection/assessment ?
23	ICH NGO Forums shadow reports.
24	Les informations provenant des rapports sur l'état des éléments inscrits sur la LSU (rapport de l'Etat partie et rapport des communautés conformément à ma proposition formulée au niveau de la question 24. L'information provenant du public pourrait également être prise en compte. Dans ce dernier cas, cette information devrait être rigoureusement analysée et faire l'objet de consultation avec l'Etat partie.
25	As I prescribed above
26	Informes d'experts, recherches académiques, informes des communautés, travail un terrain de l'Unesco.
27	Public and experts opinion could help the process.
28	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- requested reports of local NGOs</li> <li>- correspondence from the public</li> </ul>
29	Collecting information about the site from other othersources than the government concerned such as NGOs, private initiatives.
30	Through surveys filled out with information by the element's practitioners mentioned in the fourth criterion. The information includes the implementation of the proposed safeguarding plan.
31	The EB, or a different group of designated experts may gather information and write a report to the IGC.
32	Any.
33	Appointed Expert be sent on mission and provide report to the Evaluation Body for recommendation to the Intergovernmental Committee
34	il peut être approprié de retracer également l'opinion des détenteurs
35	The State Party should send the reasons and arguments that the criteria for removal of an element are fulfilled.
36	Accredited NGOs, State Parties
37	The periodic report, together with an expression of consent from the communities, groups and/or individuals concerned, could be a relevant format for providing information for the Committee to decide on the removal of an element from the USL. Information provided by third parties could be considered, in particular in cases where the criterion U.1 is examined.
38	Information from the NGO Forum and the Facilitators' network obtained through a formal procedure may assist the Committee to adopt an informed decision.
39	Voir les réponses antérieures
40	Les informations fournies par les ONG, les associations de la Société civile et des membres de la communauté qui partagent pas certaines pratiques qui menacent la survie de l'élément

29. EN: Under what circumstances should an element be removed from the Representative List?  
FR: Dans quelles circonstances un élément doit-il être retiré de la Liste représentative ?

1	If the states commit an offense on human or environmental rights that puts expression at risk.
2	<p>Only in case the constitution of the State Party changes and the community of cultural practising agents accept it. (Example: The use of animals in ceremonies. Sacred plants, Rituals, ...)</p> <p>In other cases it puts at risk the viability of the expression, in the Safeguarding Plan there are shared responsibilities and it will be a shame if someones fault destroys the whole Plan.</p>
3	The practice of the element is in conflict with the spirit of the Convention, or any international legal instruments on human rights; the viability of the inscribed element is severely endangered despite of efforts that have been made; the communities, groups or individuals concerned consider it better to remove it from RL for its better safeguarding in future.
4	The element should be removed from Representative List if the measures taken for safeguarding are carried out without keeping the ICH ethical principles or do not contribute to its protection and viability. If necessary, the element can be moved to the Urgent Safeguarding List.
5	<p>Basicly I am in favour of a limited time in the sunshine for the elements. For example 10 years. It is in the nature of ICH that it change over time, and this will also help the burden of monitoring the elements. For the communities concerned I do believe this would not be a big issue, as it is the inscription that is the main thing. And if this is same rules for all, I guess it would be OK. Except from this:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-If a tradition is broken</li> <li>-If the social and cultural function has changed significant so that it does not fit with the description.</li> <li>-If the element is not longer compatible with existing international human rights instruments or with the requirement of mutual respect among communities, groups and individuals, or with sustainable development.</li> </ul>
6	<p>1) under the operation of a sunset clause.</p> <p>2) When it no longer exists as a viable element.</p> <p>3) When its inscription is deemed to be damaging to the element or the interests of its bearers.</p> <p>3) When it no longer fulfils the requirements of Article 2(1) or the criteria on which it was inscribed.</p>
7	Même réponse que précédemment
8	If an element has lost its representativeness under religious, climate change, disasters or other social or natural reasons.
9	When an element does not fulfil the purposes of the Convention for the period of at least 5 years - one cannot delete an item on the basis of accidental actions.
10	This should be automatic, at the expiration of a fixed-term for inscription (perhaps a decade); such a sunset clause could help mitigate the negative consequences of inscription while maintaining any positive consequences attendant on the fact of inscription. Or if the element no longer responds to the purposes of the List (especially criterion R.2), it could be removed.
11	<p>When the proposed safeguarding measures are not implemented, despite repeated reminders and request.</p> <p>When the proposed element is under threat and in need of urgent safeguarding; element could be moved to USL.</p> <p>When the proposed element has evolved and lost its key characteristics and values/contributions to the Representative List</p> <p>When the proposed element has died and/or disappeared.</p>
12	<p>Si l'élément présente une atteinte quelconque aux droits de l'Homme tels qu'ils sont universellement définis.</p> <p>Si son état devient critique et nécessite des mesures de sauvegarde urgente</p>
13	The element should be removed when it does not meet the requirements addressed in the RL criteria.
14	Cas de manquements aux droits humains ou aux principes du développement durable avérés.
15	<p>When an element is in contradiction with human rights (definition ICH)</p> <p>When periodic report on the element makes clear that the viability of the element is threatened, the element could, at the request of the State Party be transferred to the USL. Concerned communities have to agree and give their consent and make the assesment.</p> <p>A sunset clause, to limit the duration of inscriptions on the RL, would mean that elements after a certain time (10/15 years) would automatically be removed from the RL, and replaced by other elements. This would contribute to the open-ended,, include, dynamic character of the RL, that highlights the cultural diversity of ICH world wide and the evolving nature of ICH.</p>
16	<p>non respect des autres communautés</p> <p>arrêt de la pratique</p> <p>inscription que pour mieux commercialiser les produits</p>
17	As previous
18	<p>Three possibilities:</p> <p>The community wants to remove it herself</p> <p>The State Party wants to withdraw it because it is no longer 'living' heritage</p> <p>When the Intergovernmental Committee judges inscripton no longer values human rights or contributes to discrimination etc</p>

29. EN: Under what circumstances should an element be removed from the Representative List?  
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19	Section I.11.40 of the operational directives is a bit cryptic about this (it isn't very different for the USL). The background question would be: is removal from the RL a 'demotion'/'relegation'? If so to what? The USL? Or a 'promotion' to the Register? Is the ceasing of a criterion fulfilment enough cause to remove an element from this list? If so, in what way is it realistic for the Convention to expect a state party to relinquish its position on the RL, when we have earlier discussed how the RL has tended to be used politically and tactically by states parties? On a terminological note, it may be better to call movement between and off lists and registers of elements what it is, movement, and find more wholesome ways to describe this movement.
20	When it presents characteristics that prove that it has ceased to comply with any of the registration criteria, or even with the general spirit of the Convention.
21	When it is no longer a living tradition, has changed and no longer lives up to the criteria and when the SP for a second time does not submit a report of the status of the element.
22	If the state decides that certain factors have affected the element to the extent that it needs urgent safeguarding.
23	Only if it is: - not viable anymore - suffering from internal conflicts (eg. between State Parties and CGI concerned) - being evaluated to be no longer in line with the criteria, following a procedure of removal when a serious complaint has been treated profoundly with due respect for all parties and perspectives concerned (see higher question 25)
24	When it doesn't fulfill the purpose of the convention.
25	When the community or group concerned doesn't agree to have their heritage on the list anymore.
26	Le paragraphe 40 des Directives opérationnelles définit déjà les conditions dans lesquelles un élément est retiré de la LR. Pour une prise en compte des informations provenant du public, un amendement pourrait être introduit au niveau de ce paragraphe et cela donnerait la formulation suivante, avec l'amendement entre parenthèse « Un élément est retiré de la Liste représentative du patrimoine culturel immatériel de l'humanité par le Comité lorsqu'il estime (, après analyse des rapports de l'Etat partie et des communautés concernées sur l'état de l'élément et/ou des informations pertinentes provenant du public, que cet élément) ne remplit plus un ou plusieurs des critères d'inscription sur cette liste ».
27	If it is no longer considered worthy of sustenance by the individual ,practitioners or communities it belongs to,who are the original gate-keepers of the element.2) Under the threat of force majeure like Tsunami,landslides earthquakes,etc 3) If the State party does not exists under the UN protocol as a State party or there secession and there is a new State party
28	When it no longer satisfies the criteria of the RL.
29	Quand une communauté le demande, quand l'élément ou sa sauvegarde attente contre les droits humains ou de la nature ; quand existe une sous commercialisation ou exploitation touristique, entre autres.
30	If it viability decline and the knowledge and skill transition faces a great change that question the sustainability of the element.
31	- when it deteriorates due to unexpected or undesirable effects of the inscription which the SP and the community are not able to control and handle anymore - when it becomes extremely commercialized or decontextualized and stops fulfilling social and cultural functions for its practitioners - when substantiated information appears that the practice is in contradiction with human rights
32	Its total commodification for touristic purposes. Lack of evidence or remaining practitioners
33	Under some exceptionally negative circumstances such as human right abuses.
34	There is no addition to what is stipulated in the Operational Directives of the convention clause 11.I (39-40).
35	When the element is practiced very differently (especially in negative way, such as breaching human rights, etc.).

29. EN: Under what circumstances should an element be removed from the Representative List?  
FR: Dans quelles circonstances un élément doit-il être retiré de la Liste représentative ?

36	<p>Positive: as a sunset clause, transfer to a Memory of the World, sublist. Of if it needs urgent safeguarding, transfer to the Urgent Safeguarding list, following the procedure or activating article 17.3 of the convention.</p> <p>If meant as a sanction;</p> <p>Avoid those circumstances or gain time. In any case try to avoid 'cancel culture' procedures, as they emerged via globalised mass media and polarizing action groups in the 2010s . Using the removal from the Representative List, is the 'atomic bomb' option. In any case, no fair and correct procedures are foreseen at this moment, avoiding breaching the Judge and party-divide or the trias politica rules, how can communities, groups and individuals defend themselves, etc.</p> <p>First see what can be done via operational directives, like 149 or 150.</p> <p>Develop clear procedures that can be used by everyone, avoid double roles for UNESCO personnel that according to the spirit of the convention have to take the interests of all CGIs (and not just "one community") at heart , do try to respect all ethical principles, explore the possibilities foreseen in operational directive 17 or 41, exploit all mediation possibilities, ...</p> <p>Do understand that every removal of an item from the representative list as a sanction of desafeguarding by organs for safeguarding is a lose-lose-lose game.</p>
37	When safeguarding measures are not being implemented and periodic reporting is not submitted. Also if the element no more exists.
38	s'il a perdu sa place inhérente à la culture
39	If the bearers and local community decide so.
40	<p>When the element is so altered that it ceases to be an element that has been inscribed.</p> <p>When the element has changed in the direction to the violation of human rights.</p>

30. EN: Who should initiate this?

FR: Qui doit initier ce processus ?

1	Communities involved, NGO's aware of the situation, regional offices of UNESCO
2	Either the community of Cultural practising agents or the international organization, UNESCO. Never the State Parties.
3	The communities, groups or individuals concerned should initiate the process, and the state party provides necessary assistance.
4	I think this process should be initiated by States Parties, in collaboration with ICH experts and NGOs.
5	The community need to play an important part. And it should be the same community concerned that inscribed the element that initiate a removal from the list. It could also be another concerned community affected in a negative way. I guess the NGOs could play an important role in this process as cultural brokers.
6	The Committee, acting on advice of the Secretariat (possibly based on information from other sources)
7	Même réponse que précédemment
8	1. community/groups/individuals associated with an element jointly with a submitting State party 2. community/groups/individuals associated with an element jointly with experts of NGO Forum 3. experts of NGO Forum with a State party 4. community/groups/individuals associated with an element jointly with a submitting State party and NGO experts
9	Hard question - possibly the procedure could involve different stakeholders submitting information to Ethical Committee...
10	It should be automatic, with nobody responsible for initiating it. In the case of elements no longer responding to the purposes of the List, the Committee may need to take the initiative when such instances are brought to its attention (e.g. by members of the communities, the media, public, etc.).
11	Similar to comments under USL.
12	L'UNESCO en avisant l'état concerné et après avoir donné un délai raisonnable pour remédier à la situation L'observatoire du PCI s'il est créé au niveau de chaque département de la culture
13	State Parties, initiated by communities.
14	N'importe qui peut/doit signaler de tels manquements incompatibles avec l'esprit de la Convention.
15	When removal is asked for by civil society, state parties, communities, there is the need for a mediation mechanism/ethical committee to assess and make recommendations to the Committee. The request for transfer to the USL could be done by the State Party concerned, communities could be initiators. Representatives of communities could have a role in the assessment and recommendations to the Committee. Automatic removal after 10/15 years.
16	communauté et secrétariat
17	As previous
18	It depends: it could be the community, it could be the state party or it should be the Intergovernmental committee.
19	See answer to Q27
20	The diversity of actors can be very wide, however, the responsibility of evaluating / investigating in a concrete way the status of the element in question falls on the Secretariat and the Committee.
21	The practitioners or communities involved need to play an important role in collaboration with the SP. It could also be another concerned community affected in a negative way (like in the Carnival of Aalst).
22	- The concerned state.
23	Depending on the reason, it could be initiated by the State Party, the CGI, an ethical committee (following a complaint and procedure), ...
24	Communities/NGO:s
25	De ma compréhension des dispositions du paragraphe 40 des Directives opérationnelles, l'initiative du retrait d'un élément de la LR revient au Comité. Ce dispositif devrait être maintenu en l'état.
26	Of course, the Secretariat must be vigilant of political happenings and events 2) Upon notification by concerned State party or State parties 3) Upon research or verifiable facts from NGO providing advisory services
27	Ideally it should be the State Party concerned, but there could also be cases where the Committee or the Secretariat should act based on information brought to their attention and contact the State Party concerned.

30. EN: Who should initiate this?  
FR: Qui doit initier ce processus ?

28	les communautés (a travers l'état), ONG, experts
29	The secretariat based on follow-up report and if there is clear situation that affect the viability of the element.
30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- communities (improbable)</li> <li>- States Parties (improbable)</li> <li>- Intergovernmental Committee based on expert evaluation and negotiation with the community representatives - based on the results of periodic reporting</li> </ul>
31	The intergovernmental committee.
32	The committee formed by the Secretariat to examine the reports.
33	When concerns are received by the Secretariat, the Secretariat needs to initiate it.
34	This depends. There should be a procedure first. Missing in a procedure is an independent Ethical Commission that can be activated by any party concerned (Secretariat, organs of the convention, member states, the CGIs concerned, other stakeholders that feel affected or concerned).
35	The Secretariat on approval of the Intergovernmental Committee
36	structure spéciale possible
37	State Party and their bearers in the local community.
38	The Committee based on the periodic report, after the consultation of the Secretariat with the State Party after more requests from the public.
39	The process could be initiated by respective communities, groups or/and individuals; submitting State(s) or any third party. In case if the process is initiated by submitting State(s), the consent of communities, groups or/and individuals concerned would need to be asked.
40	Information provided by other sources such as members of a community, the NGO Forum or members of the Facilitators' network.
41	Voir réponse à la question 26
42	L'Etat, les ONG, les associations de la société civile et des membres de la communauté



31. EN: What kind of information, other than the Periodic Reports, could be used to assist the Committee in deciding on the removal of an element from the Urgent Safeguarding List and who should provide this information?

FR: Quel type d'information, autre que les rapports périodiques, pourrait être utilisé pour aider le Comité à décider du retrait d'un élément de la Liste de sauvegarde urgente ? Qui doit fournir cette information ?

1	Reports of field work.
2	Advance of the measures Constant review of the list of responsibilities by carriers, individuals, institutions, communities, governments,... There has to be a intercomitee and they should be the ones to provide that information along with the cultural pactising agents of the expression.
3	If possible, the accredited NGOs should provide an individual report on the background of the initiative, with evidences from the communities, groups or individuals concerned supporting it. A special form needs to be formulated to deal with this issue, and if possible, another provisional consultative body should be established.
4	I think that the implementation of a needs assessment program can help the Committee to be informed about it; it can be a basic point, as well.
5	-Community consent in favour of removal, and the same community that initiated the inscription in the first place -It could also be information from another concerned community affected in a negative way. -If the safeguarding plan has worked and the element is vibrant and alive, this should lead to removal. I guess the community concerned and NGOs could play a role here -If the element has passed away OR if it has changed so much that the cultural and social functions are totally different, and the safeguarding has led to decontextualization, Theaterification or Disneyfication of the element, a removal should be considered. This information should be provided by the communities concerned, maybe in cooperation with the NGOs
6	Similar response to that for the USL
7	Même réponse que précédemment
8	Do you mean from the Representative List? The list of indicators to demonstrate an initial and current states of an element. A submitting State party should provide that. There could be field trips of the members of Evaluation Body or the representatives of the Committee members from the region (because of financial issue) . For example, Kazakhstan can undertake a trip to Asia-Pacific region.
9	Letters from the community (consultation might be enhanced via NGO Forum), because Periodic Reports are in hands of States.
10	Similar to comments under USL. Some form of independent assessment by an accredited individual or NGO could provide useful information that can allow the Committee to make an informed decision.
11	Rapports de l'observatoire du PCI s'il est créé au niveau de chaque département de la culture
12	J'imagine que vous parlez ici de la LR... Des informations venant de n'importe quoi, du moment qu'il s'agit d'individus ou d'entité vérifiées et sérieuses, devraient pouvoir être considérées.
13	Results of monitoring mechanism,, in which several stakeholders play a role: communities, NGO's, experts etc..
14	rapport de l'état de viabilité
15	As previous
16	The State Party and the involved NGO and Competent bodies in the Periodic Report should provide the UNESCO bureau in Paris on all the relevant information mentioned in 28.
17	See answer to Q23
18	Same question as No. 28.
19	A) Two lacking reports. B) The content in a report of the status of an element C) community consent in favour of removal or information from another concerned community affected in a negative way.
20	- Direct request from the state to the Secretariat asking to remove the element from the USL.
21	cfr. 28
22	Letter from the community /Shadow reports from ICH NGO Forum

31. EN: What kind of information, other than the Periodic Reports, could be used to assist the Committee in deciding on the removal of an element from the Urgent Safeguarding List and who should provide this information?

FR: Quel type d'information, autre que les rapports périodiques, pourrait être utilisé pour aider le Comité à décider du retrait d'un élément de la Liste de sauvegarde urgente ? Qui doit fournir cette information ?

23	Les informations provenant des rapports sur l'état des éléments inscrits sur la LR (rapport de l'Etat partie et rapport des communautés conformément à ma proposition formulée au niveau de la question 24. L'information provenant du public pourrait également être prise en compte. Dans ce dernier cas, cette information devrait être rigoureusement analysée et faire l'objet de consultation avec l'Etat partie.
24	Same as above but to peculiarities of the criteria for USL
25	Informes d'experts, recherches académiques, informes des communautés, travail un terrain de l'Unesco.
26	Experts' and public opinions
27	- requested reports of local NGOs - correspondence from the public
28	Information obtained from the people directly or indirectly concerned as well as the group of experts specially established for this purpose.
29	This question is repeated. It is the same as the question 28.
30	The EB, or a different group of designated experts may gather information and write a report to the IGC.
31	Any.  But again, used as a sanction, would be a very sad thing indeed, adding insult to injury, desafeguarding a phenomenon in need of urgent safeguarding. It should be handled with the greatest care, and keeping the interests of all CGIs and other stakeholders in mind.
32	Appointed Expert be sent on mission and provide report to the Evaluation Body for recommendation to the Intergovernmental Committee
33	il peut être approprié de retracer également l'opinion des détenteurs
34	Accredited NGOs, State Parties
35	The periodic report, together with an expression of consent of the communities, groups and/or individuals concerned, could be a relevant format for providing information for the Committee to decide on the removal of an element from the RL. Information provided by third parties could be considered, in particular in cases where the criterion R.1 is examined.
36	In case, as suggested above, the 4-year Periodic reports are prepared by the communities and submitted by States parties (as representing the view of the community but not necessarily the on of the State Party), this will allow for the Committee to have a balanced information. Other sources might be the NGO Forum and the Facilitators' network through a formal procedure.
37	À mon avis le dialogue avec les détenteurs et aussi avec les institutions publiques concernés avec les actions réalisées doit fournir des informations très rélevantes pour cette prise de décision.
38	Les informations fournies par les ONG, les associations de la Société civile et des membres de la communauté qui partagent pas certaines pratiques qui menacent la survie de l'élément

32. EN: What do you think the key steps for removing an element from the following Lists should be:

a. the Urgent Safeguarding List

FR: Selon vous, quelles devraient être les principales étapes pour retirer un élément des listes suivantes :

a. la Liste de sauvegarde urgente ?

1	Get provatory evidence
2	Only to pass it to the Representative List I don't think there should be removals
3	The more formal and legal regulations in Ods; consents of the communities, groups or individuals concerned; a special form devised to deal with the issue; a provisional consultative body; assistance of the state party.
4	From the Urgent Safeguarding List, the element should be removed by the suggestion of ICH experts and NGOs.
5	1. Communities and practitioners concerned suggest removal OR Communities affected in a negative way suggest removal. This step might be assisted by an NGO. 2. UNESCO ICH section receives the suggestion and ask the SP for a comment 3. The SP give their comment on the request from the secretariat 4. The EB discuss the issue and give their advice to the Committee. In serious situations the EB should be able to suspend the the element until the Committee meeting 5. The committee make their decision.
6	1. Identifying the problem. 2. Informing the State Party and giving them a time period in which to respond. 3. Setting down specific actions to be done (if possible) to reverse the process and a time-scale for these. 4. If these are not possible or not fulfilled, formal removal from the USL at the next Committee meeting.
7	L'Etat partie écrit au secrétariat qui propose le retrait au Comité
8	1. submitting a request to the Committee by a State party 2. consideration by the Committee and its decision
9	After implementation of the monitoring procedure.
10	- Assessment of the viability of the element; preferably an independent assessment - Response by the State Party on their justifications for removing or retaining the element - Assessment by the EB; submitted to the Committee - Decision to be made by the committee.
11	Aviser l'état concerné Donner un délai raisonnable pour remédier à la situation Orienter et aider les acteurs sur le terrain Mission d'évaluation Décision
12	The key step should be monitoring by the community members.
13	Viabilité assurée. Manquements aux droits humains et aux principes du développement durable.
14	see above
15	évaluation sur terrain, recommandation de l'organe d'évaluation et décision du comité
16	It should be a well-balanced, just and transparent procedure, in which all relevant stakeholders are heard: the communities, groups and individuals involved, the stateparty. With the Evaluation Body in an advisory capacity.
17	At this point, considering such steps is probably premature. What is first required is a thorough revisiting of the relations between the lists and the register, and also with possible 'provisional' recognition (see answer to Q8).
18	- Assessment of the impact of the inscription on the cultural expression (assessment of its status) - Express request of the State Party to submit a new nomination fileof the element to the RL
19	Alternative A: 1) Stakeholders like communities and practioners concerned suggest removal OR Communities affected in a negative way suggest removal. 2). UNESCO ICH section receives the suggestion and ask the SP for a comment 3). The SP give their comment on the request from the secretariat 4) The EB discuss the issue and give their advice to the Committee. In serious situations the EB should be able to suspend the the element until the Committee meeting 5) The committee make their decision

32. EN: What do you think the key steps for removing an element from the following Lists should be:

a. the Urgent Safeguarding List

FR: Selon vous, quelles devraient être les principales étapes pour retirer un élément des listes suivantes :

a. la Liste de sauvegarde urgente ?

20	Lorsque le Comité estime qu'un élément ne remplit plus un ou plusieurs critères d'inscription sur la LSU : <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- une notification officielle devra être faite à l'Etat partie avec ampliation aux communautés concernées avec la justification des motifs du retrait envisagé</li><li>- des consultations devraient être engagées entre le Comité, par l'entremise de son bureau, et l'Etat partie ; et l'Etat partie devrait avoir la possibilité, s'il y a lieu, de produire un contre argumentaire étayé de preuves</li><li>- à l'issue de la phase des consultations, le bureau du Comité devra faire part à l'Etat partie de son projet de décision qui devra être soumis à la session suivante du Comité pour examen.</li><li>- Le Comité examine le projet de décision en vue de son adoption</li></ul>
21	When it has crossed the threshold of being endangered and is strong enough by verifiable facts and evidence that it has become sufficiently viable
22	Demande; Organe d' évaluation.
23	the state party application, expertise or evaluation body review and approve by the committee.
24	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- evaluation of the report</li><li>- initiation of the process by the IGC</li><li>- negotiation with the SP</li><li>- removal</li></ul>
25	The element is no longer danger.
26	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>1- In the event of non-compliance with the implementation of the proposed safeguarding plan.</li><li>2- Not involving communities in implementing the plan.</li><li>3- If the element violates one of the registration criteria.</li></ul>
27	EB (or, another group of experts)'s report to IGC and the decision by IGC
28	<p>1) Consult the communities, groups and individuals concerned with due diligence.. Try to obtain their informed, prior/sustained consent for what wil happen and inform them fully about all options. Try to set up a mediation process and involve skilled mediators and brokers.</p> <p>2) If the CGIs agree, then activate the State Party to request the removal from the list in the next Committee meeting, after getting an advice from the Evaluation Body, or to submit a new nomination file using the possibilities in OD 17 or 41, or another creative solution. If the state does not agree, consider activtating article 17.3.</p> <p>If the CGIs (and the state) do not agree, that refer to an Ethcial Committee. They should have the power to temporarily suspend the inscription (e.g. for four years), in order to mediate and to gain time to find a solution. If mediation does not work that dropping the atomic bomb of forceful removal can follow (but taking into consideration collateral damages for communities, groups and individuals , and other stakeholders involved.</p>
29	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Request State Party to submit report/clarifications and set deadline</li><li>2. If not submitted or report not to satisfaction, Evaluation Body make recommendation to Intergovernmental Committee for removing of element on list.</li></ul>
30	signal - discussion (contrôle) - décision
31	If the element has been strongly recognised and revived and there is not again the fear of its disappearance. It can be added to the Register of Good Practices or moved to the Representative List. State Party should be the first to recognise and ask for this and than the Secretariat should ask for the expertise and proceed this to the Evaluation Body for decision to propose to the Committee.
32	Formal initiation of the process and submission of respective documents (for instance, up-to-date periodic report and consent of the communities, groups and/or individuals concerned, in case if initiated by the submitting State(s)) / examination of the request by the Evaluation Body / decision by the Committee. In cases if initiated by third parties, the request could be directly examined by the Committee.

32. EN: What do you think the key steps for removing an element from the following Lists should be:

a. the Urgent Safeguarding List

FR: Selon vous, quelles devraient être les principales étapes pour retirer un élément des listes suivantes :

a. la Liste de sauvegarde urgente ?

33	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Examination of the Periodic Report by the community submitted by the State Party</li><li>- Check whether the criteria still apply</li><li>- Check the indicators (suggested above to be added to the Format of the 4-year Periodic Report)</li><li>- Examine any other information received by the Committee</li><li>- In light of the Report and of the additional information received (if any), and in case, one or more criterion do no longer apply and/or indicators are very low, invite the State Party to act accordingly in the following four years</li><li>- In light of the following report, decide whether to remove the element or not.</li></ul>
34	<p>Recueillir le maximum d'informations sur les menaces ou problèmes auprès des communautés mais aussi des autres parties prenantes (Etat, ONG, Associations...) ;</p> <p>Demander à l'Etat partie concernée de soumettre un rapport au Secrétariat ;</p> <p>Commettre, au besoin, un expert pour aller évaluer, sur place, le suivi du statut de l'élément ;</p> <p>Présenter le dossier complet au Comité qui prendra la décision finale.</p>

32. EN: What do you think the key steps for removing an element from the following Lists should be:

b. the Representative List

FR: Selon vous, quelles devraient être les principales étapes pour retirer un élément des listes suivantes :

b. la liste représentative ?

1	Get provatory evidence
2	To take the measures, and if not, change it to Urgent Safeguarding  I don't think there should be removals
3	The more formal and legal regulations in Ods; consents of the communities, groups or individuals concerned; a special form devised to deal with the issue; a provisional consultative body; assistance of the state party.
4	From the Representative List the element should be removed by the suggestion of ICH experts and NGOs.
5	1. Communities and practitioners concerned suggest removal OR Communities affected in a negative way suggest removal. This step might be assisted by an NGO. 2. UNESCO ICH section receives the suggestion and ask the SP for a comment 3. The SP give their comment on the request from the secretariat 4. The EB discuss the issue and give their advice to the Committee. In serious situations the EB should be able to suspend the the element until the Committee meeting 5. The committee make their decision.
6	1. Identifying the problem (setting out the criteria no longer being fulfilled). 2. Informing the State Party and giving them a time period in which to respond. 3. Setting down specific actions to be done (if possible) to reverse the process and a time-scale for these. 4. If these are not possible or not fulfilled, formal removal from the RL at the next Committee meeting.
7	L'Etat partie écrit au secrétariat qui propose le retrait au Comité
8	1. initiating by bearers/groups concerned and addressing the issue to a submitting state 2. participatory research by community members and state's experts 3. submitting a request to the Committee based on this research 4. evaluation by the EB and its decision 5. consideration by the Committee and its decision
9	After implementation of the monitoring procedure and advisory opinion from the Ethical Committee.
10	A calendar should govern this process, with a fixed term for inscription and an automatic expiration of inscription.
11	- Assessment of the viability of the element; preferably an independent assessment - Response by the State Party on their justifications for removing or retaining the element - Assessment by the EB; submitted to the Committee - Decision to be made by the committee.
12	Aviser l'état concerné Donner un délai raisonnable Orienter et aider les acteurs sur le terrain Mission d'évaluation Décision
13	The Key step should be monitoring by the community members.
14	Manquements aux droits humains et aux principes du développement durable.
15	see above
16	évaluation sur terrain, recommandation de l'organe d'évaluation et décision du comité
17	It should be a well-balanced, just and transparent procedure, in which all relevant stakeholders are heard: the communities, groups and individuals involved, the stateparty. With the Evaluation Body in an advisory capacity.
18	At this point, considering such steps is probably premature. What is first required is a thorough revisiting of the relations between the lists and the register, and also with possible 'provisional' recognition (see answer to Q8).
19	- Assessment of the impact of the inscription on the cultural expression (assessment of its status) - Prioritize attention to "red flags" around an element, for example, the reception of public information, complaints that show evidence, etc. - Specific consultation with the State Party and request for more information on the subject. - Preparation of a detailed report on the status of the element, based on evidence and issuance of recommendations or decision-making.



32. EN: What do you think the key steps for removing an element from the following Lists should be:

b. the Representative List

FR: Selon vous, quelles devraient être les principales étapes pour retirer un élément des listes suivantes :

b. la liste représentative ?

20	Alternative A: 1) Stakeholders like communities and practioners concerned suggest removal OR Communities affected in a negative way suggest removal. 2) UNESCO ICH section receives the suggestion and ask the SP for a comment 3) The SP give their comment on the request from the secretariat 4) The EB discuss the issue and give their advice to the Commitee. In serious situations the EB should be able to suspend the the element until the Committee meeting 5)The commitee make their decision
21	Lorsque le Comité estime qu'un élément ne remplit plus un ou plusieurs critères d'inscription sur la LR : - une notification officielle devra être faite à l'Etat partie avec ampliation aux communautés concernées avec la justification des motifs du retrait envisagé - des consultations devraient être engagées entre le Comité, par l'entremise de son bureau, et l'Etat partie ; et l'Etat partie devrait avoir la possibilité, s'il y a lieu, de produire un contre argumentaire étayé de preuves - à l'issue de la phase des consultations, le bureau du Comité devra faire part à l'Etat partie de son projet de décision qui devra être soumis à la session suivante du Comité pour examen. - Le Comité examine le projet de décision en vue de son adoption
22	When it has lost its viability and finds no relevance with the individual practitioners or the communities
23	Demande ; Organe d'évaluation. Pas l'Assemblée Générale parce ce qu'il peut se prêter au lobby.
24	The secretariat concern from the follow up report or other means of information expertise view and observation, approval of the committee
25	- evaluation of the report - initiation fo the process by the IGC - negotiation with the SP - removal
26	The element is threatened with significant damage or disapperance.
27	If the element violates the registration criteria and the objectives of the 2003 Convention.
28	EB (or, another group of experts)'s report to IGC and the decision by IGC
29	1) Consult the communities, groups and individuals concerned with due diligence.. Try to obtain their informed, prior/sustained consent for what wil happen and inform them fully about all options. Try to set up a mediation process and involve skilled mediators and brokers. 2) If the CGIs agree, then activate the State Party to request the removal from the list in the next Committee meeting, after getting an advice from the Evaluation Body, or to submit a new nomination file using the possibilities in OD 17 or 41, a project for urgent safeguarding and even article 17.3 (if something is done wrong by a government)) or another creative solution.. If the CGIs (and the state) do not agree, that refer to an Ethcial Committee first. They should have the power to (rapidly, if needed, temporarily suspend the inscription (e.g. for maximum four years), in order to mediate and to gain time to find a solution. If mediation does not work that dropping the atomic bomb of forceful removal can follow (but taking into consideration collateral damages for communities, groups and individuals , and other stakeholders involved.  In any case, a procedure is needed, a global cancel culture solution is a very blunt instrument and removal from a list is a lose-lose sitiion. This is why a multilayered toolbox and an Ethical commmtee and buffer is strongly needed.
30	1. Request State Party to submit report/clarifications and set deadline 2. If not submitted or report not to satisfaction, Evaluation Body make recommendation to Intergovernmental Committee for removing of element on list.
31	signal - discussion (contrôle) - décision
32	Similarly like in 32.a.
33	Formal initiation of the process and submission of respective documents (for instance, up-to-date periodic report and consent of the communities, groups and/or individuals concerned, in case if initiated by the submitting State(s)) / examination of the request by the Evaluation Body / decision by the Committee. In cases if initiated by third parties, the request could be directly examined by the Committee.
34	- Examination of the Periodic Report by the community submitted by the State Party - Check whether the criteria still apply - Examine any other information received by the Committee - In light of the Report and of the additional information received (if any), and in case, one or more criterion do no longer apply, invite the State Party to act accordingly in the following six years - In light of the following report, decide whether to remove the element or not.



United Nations  
Educational, Scientific and  
Cultural Organization



Intangible  
Cultural  
Heritage



Organisation  
des Nations Unies  
pour l'éducation,  
la science et la culture



Patrimoine  
culturel  
immatériel

## THEME C:

# ISSUES RELATED TO THE FOLLOW-UP OF INSCRIBED ELEMENTS

Transfer of an element from one list to another

## THÈME C:

# QUESTIONS LIÉES AU SUIVI DES ÉLÉMENTS INSCRITS

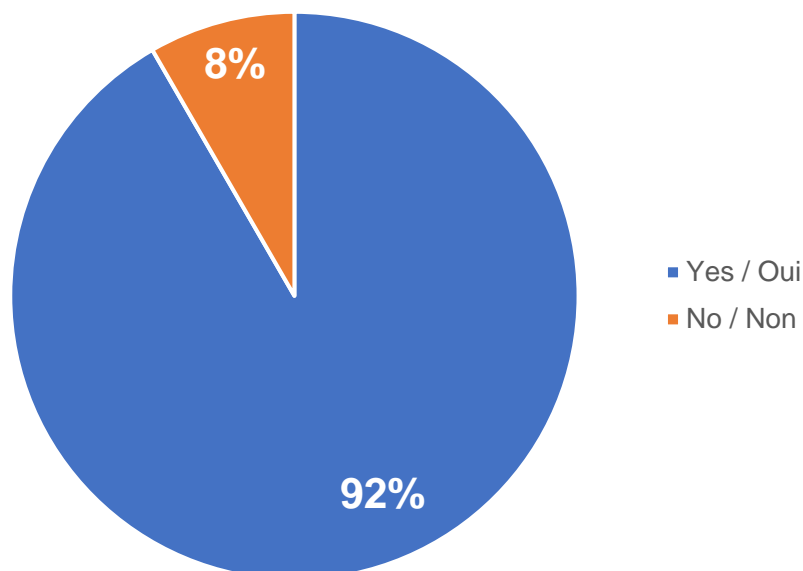
Transfert d'un élément d'une liste à une autre

33. EN: In your opinion, should the Committee have the possibility to transfer an element:

FR: À votre avis, le Comité devrait-il avoir la possibilité de transférer un élément :

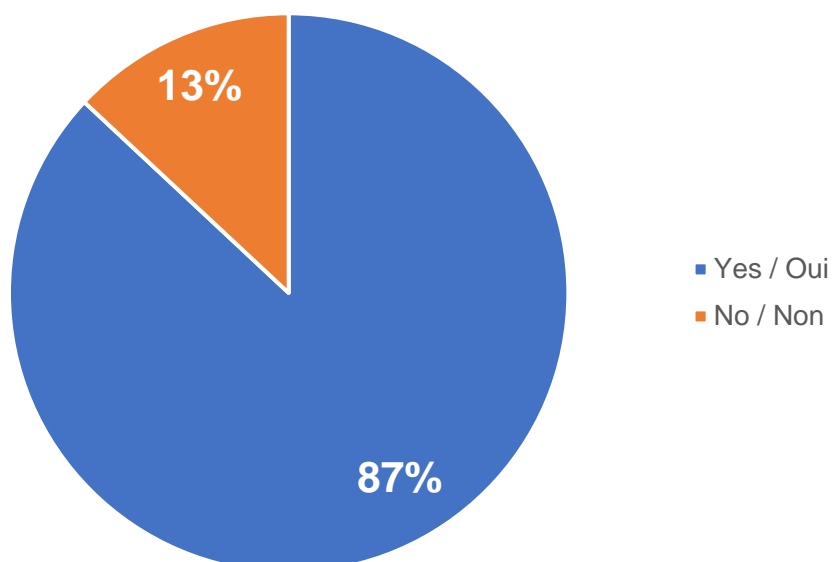
EN: a. from the Urgent Safeguarding List to the Representative List?

FR: a. de la Liste de sauvegarde urgente à la Liste représentative ?



EN: b. from the Representative List to the Urgent Safeguarding List?

FR: b. de la Liste représentative à la Liste de sauvegarde urgente ?



33. EN: a. from the Urgent Safeguarding List to the Representative List? Comments  
FR: a. de la Liste de sauvegarde urgente à la Liste représentative ? Commentaires

1	when actions prove the element has revitalized
2	Once the element is not in an Urgent condition, I think It should go to the Representative list and continue safeguarding.
3	When the threats which cuse the urgency are removed or defeated
4	This demonstrates the effectiveness and achievements of the Convention.
5	Yes, I think the Committee can transfer an element from the Urgent Safeguarding List to Representative List as an authorized body for that activity and when will exist reasonable clarifications.
6	If the safeguarding activities has worked out well, and with the consent of the community states that the element is vibrant and alive, this would be a good thing.
7	The purpose and criteria for listing are currently not sufficiently aligned. If safeguarding is made more prominently a criterion of RL listing, then the logic for this would be much more obvious. However, I do not think this is a good thing to encourage since the USL should not be seen as a lesser list. Is there some other 'reward' possible for successful safeguarding of a USL listed element?
8	Après réception des rapports de l'Etat partie et du rapport d'observation participante d'un expert.
9	I am proposing the steps for such a removal in 32 a. Both steps are related to the Committee: 1. submitting a request to the Committee based on this research 2. consideration by the Committee and its decision This mechanism and steps are consistent with working on listing system in general
10	But only upon the request of the State Party and with the free, prior and informed consent of the communities, groups and/or individuals concerned.
11	Committee should be the decision making body. But it needs to have adequate information in order to make such a decision. Example, Committee should be supported by an independent assessment conducted on the element.
12	Des exemples ont donné satisfactions et les éléments ne sont plus menacés de disparition D'où la nécessité de figurer sur la LR.
13	If so requested by the State Parties, initiated by the communities concerned, the Committee should consider the case.
14	Oui, quand la viabilité de l'élément est assurée, il devrait pouvoir sortir de la Liste, et éventuellement, si l'EP le souhaite, entrer dans la LR
15	This could only be done when sufficient results from monitoring are available to take this decision. Communities, groups and individuals concerned have to give their consent and be involved in the assesment.
16	lorsque la viabilité de l'élément est garantie
17	This seems sensible, when an element is no longer in need of urgent safeguarding.
18	See answers to Q26 and Q27
19	Not automatically, but based on the reliable demonstration that the element is no longer in danger, through the evaluation of a new nomination file for the RL
20	Yes, in consent with the communities involved, if the safeguarding measures have been sucessful and it has become a living, spread and dynamic element, which lives up to the criteria.
21	see before
22	Yes, if it fits the criteria for the RL
23	De ma compréhension du paragraphe 38 des Directives opérationnelles ; notamment l'extrait suivant « Un Etat partie peut demander qu'un élément soit transféré d'une liste à l'autre », la demande de transfert d'un élément d'une liste à l'autre est une prérogative de l'Etat partie. De ma compréhension de la dernière phrase dudit paragraphe, ce transfert est une nouvelle inscription sur une autre liste et cela s'apparente à l'élaboration d'une nouvelle candidature avec le formulaire approprié (le formulaire de la liste vers laquelle le transfert doit être réalisé) et l'élément à transférer doit satisfaire tous les critères d'inscription de la liste dans laquelle le transfert est demandé et cette nouvelle candidature est soumise selon les mêmes procédures et les mêmes délais établis pour les candidatures initiales. La similarité des procédures et des délais de soumission, induit que comme c'est le Comité qui décide des inscriptions sur les listes, dans le cadre des candidatures initiales (LSU et LR) pour les transferts d'une liste à l'autre qui s'apparentent à une nouvelle inscription sur la liste vers laquelle le transfert est demandé ; c'est également le Comité qui devrait être compétent et prendre la décision de transfert.

33. EN: a. from the Urgent Safeguarding List to the Representative List? Comments  
FR: a. de la Liste de sauvegarde urgente à la Liste représentative ? Commentaires

24	On the application of a State party and to be subjected to evaluation like othe elements.It should not be automatic.
25	Toujours sous demande de l'état ou communauté associé à l'élément
26	Yes it is possible with the application of state party , evaluation body review and committee approval
27	The expectation is that if it has met its goals to regain credible growth and viability, then since it has already been evaluated for ICH at the outset of the process it should find a ready place on the Representative List
28	This procedure is encouraging for the government to undertake safeguarding measures.
29	in the event that the State party is able, during its submission of periodic reports which monitor the implementation of the safeguarding plan, to prove the effectiveness of the implementation of these plans in a way that ensures meeting the included criteria then the committee may take a decision to assess what has been done by the state party to safeguard the element and submit a proposal to transfer it to the Representative List.
30	It is one of the options, to deal with the notion of urgency and the high profile status of the safeguarding operation.
31	après un dossier bien rempli
32	Pas pour le moment pace qu'il n'existe pas encore un mécanisme officiel figurant dans les directives opérationnelles
33	As visible from the periodic reports on the USL inscriptions, there is a growing demand from the States to have the possibility to transfer an element from the USL to RL. In cases of enhanced viability, such transfers could strengthen the role of the USL in providing the attention needed for safeguarding.
34	The Committee is the organ responsible for the inscription mechanism. To this end, the procedure for such transfer should be clarified and adopted.
35	Dès que le Comité ait les informations qui permettent une évaluation bien fondée sur les faits et sur une analyse qualifiée – et dès que des critères généraux soient formulés – je ne vois pas d'obstacles.
36	Oui, si les efforts combinés des communautés et de toutes les parties prenantes ont permis de revitaliser un élément et lui rendre sa viabilité qui lui a permis de satisfaire les critères d'un dossier d'inscription sur la LR dûment soumis, le Comité peut alors examiner la possibilité de son transfert. Pour ces cas, un mécanisme plus flexible doit être trouvé comparé aux autres candidatures normales à l'inscription sur la LR.

33. EN: b. from the Representative List to the Urgent Safeguarding List?  
FR: b. de la Liste représentative à la Liste de sauvegarde urgente ?

1	when an element suffers an evident decrease on the significance, vitality or so
2	When measures of Safeguarding are not taken or not working, and puts the element at risk.
3	It doesn't make substantial change, meanwhile in the reverse process it helps to celebrate distinctive achievements
4	This provides an option for elements that continue to be endangered by various factors and would bring more attention to their safeguarding.
5	Yes, I think the Committee can transfer an element from Representative List to the Urgent Safeguarding List as an authorized body for that activity and when will exist reasonable clarifications.
6	If the element becomes threaten, and are in strong need of safeguarding activities , and with the consent of the community states that the element is so, this would be a good thing.
7	It is much preferable to keep the two quite distinct and avoid the sense of failure that downlisting in the WHC transmits. However, if an element is removed from the RL on the basis of poor safeguarding/lack of viability, then SPs could be encouraged (even by lifting the ceiling for this) to apply under a special emergency mechanism for USL listing.
8	Même réponse que précédemment
9	I am proposing the steps for such a removal in 32 b. Three steps are related to the Committee: 3. submitting a request to the Committee based on this research 4. evaluation by the EB and its decision 5. considerations by the Committee and its decision This mechanism and steps are consistent with working on listing system in general
10	But only upon the request of the State Party and with the free, prior and informed consent of the communities, groups and/or individuals concerned.
11	Similar to above explanation. Committee needs to be supported by an independent assessment.
12	Si l'élément ne bénéficie pas suffisamment de mesures de sauvegarde
13	Those who are affected by transfer should be involved.
14	Oui, si l'élément sur la LR (qui, il faut le noter, n'a pas de critère de viabilité exigé) a une viabilité fragilisée, et que l'EP le souhaite, il devrait pouvoir être inscrit sur la LSU, à condition que les critères de la LSU (U.2, U.3 et U. 4) soient respectés, en particulier le plan de sauvegarde.
15	This could be done when the state party and communities concerned make a request and after monitoring of the status of the element it is clear that this is needed for the safeguarding of the element.
16	lorsque la viabilité de l'élément est compromise
17	This seems sensible, when an element is now in need of urgent safeguarding.
18	See answer to Q29
19	Not automatically, the reason must be demonstrated with evidence and it must be the result of an in-depth joint evaluation process with the State Party and the involved stakeholders (communities, experts, etc.)
20	Yes, in consent with the communities involved, if the circumstances have changed and the element is in strong need of safeguarding activities.
21	- Through a request from the concerned state.
22	when viability is no longer guaranteed, it is just a logical step to put if from RL to USL and start actions toward urgent safeguarding
23	But after a request by the community, supported by the state.
24	De ma compréhension du paragraphe 38 des Directives opérationnelles ; notamment l'extrait suivant « Un Etat partie peut demander qu'un élément soit transféré d'une liste à l'autre », la demande de transfert d'un élément d'une liste à l'autre est une prérogative de l'Etat partie. De ma compréhension de la dernière phrase dudit paragraphe, ce transfert est une nouvelle inscription sur une autre liste et cela s'apparente à l'élaboration d'une nouvelle candidature avec le formulaire approprié (le formulaire de la liste vers laquelle le transfert doit être réalisé) et l'élément à transférer doit satisfaire tous les critères d'inscription de la liste dans laquelle le transfert est demandé et cette nouvelle candidature est soumise selon les mêmes procédures et les mêmes délais établis pour les candidatures initiales. La similarité des procédures et des délais de soumission, induit que comme c'est le Comité qui décide des inscriptions sur les listes, dans le cadre des candidatures initiales (LSU et LR) pour les transferts d'une liste à l'autre qui s'apparentent à une nouvelle inscription sur la liste vers laquelle le transfert est demandé ; c'est également le Comité qui devrait être compétent et prendre la décision de transfert.

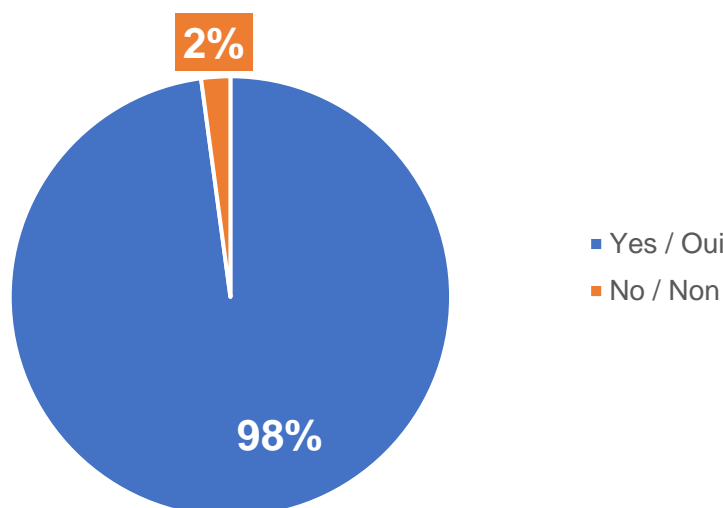


33. EN: b. from the Representative List to the Urgent Safeguarding List?  
FR: b. de la Liste représentative à la Liste de sauvegarde urgente ?

25	If the above is the reverse case
26	Toujours sous demande de l'état ou communauté associé à l'élément
27	If the secretariat and the committee have a concern by assigning expert team to review and observe the situation of the element and approved by the committee.
28	There may be moments of extreme vulnerability where help needs to be given to help ensure the survival of ICH a) in times of war b) in times of disaster etc especially where it was not foreseen. This transferral does allow for a recovery process.
29	Such treatment of the element gives warning to the concerned government.
30	it is better to leave the freedom of choice to the state in this decision.
31	Yes of course, that is one of the reasons that instrument is meant for, in case of a need of urgent safeguarding, also look at 17.3
32	If element is in danger of disappearing.
33	s'il y a une telle situation, cela signifiera que quelque chose a été manqué entre-temps
34	Pas pour le moment pace qu'il n'existe pas encore un mécanisme officiel figurant dans les directives opérationnelles
35	Such cases could witness the dynamics of the safeguarding of the element, and the role of monitoring. For instance, in cases where the viability becomes weakened, a transfer could draw attention to existing risks for safeguarding.
36	Same answer
37	Idem
38	Quand un élément ne véhicule plus les valeurs pour lesquelles il avait été inscrit sur LR pour des raisons liées à des difficultés d'une mise en œuvre de mesures de sauvegarde adéquates ou d'autres raisons comme les conflits ou les catastrophes naturelles. Si cet élément perd inexorablement sa viabilité et sa survie est menacée, il faut mettre en place un mécanisme qui permettrait au Comité de transférer sur la LSU.

34. EN: In your opinion, for the Committee to decide to transfer an element from the Urgent Safeguarding List to the Representative List, is it necessary to first demonstrate that the element is no longer in need of urgent safeguarding?

FR: Selon vous, pour que le Comité décide de transférer un élément de la Liste de sauvegarde urgente à la Liste représentative, faut-il d'abord démontrer que l'élément ne nécessite plus de sauvegarde urgente ?



1	Reports of different entities, organizations of communities
2	And guarantee the compromise of all the people and institution involved in their safeguarding.
3	This is the purpose of RL. The purpose of USL is to safeguard elements that are in need of urgent safeguarding. It shouldn't be a permanent one.
4	If the Committee decides to transfer an element from the Urgent Safeguarding List to Representative List it is necessary to introduce factual documents for that.
5	With the consent of the communities concerned
6	Definitely, but see above response.
7	En foi des rapports de l'Etat partie et du rapport d'observation participante d'un expert
8	The Committee to decide to transfer an element from the Urgent Safeguarding List to the Representative List should have demonstration that the element is no longer in need of urgent safeguarding from a a submitting State and/or NGO Forum. But it should be a simple form for that.
9	monitoring procedure
10	As with any new nomination, the representations of the State Party will have to be the primary basis for any such determination.
11	Yes, it needs to explain why it is no longer in need of urgent safeguarding. And the explanation needs to provide sufficient details on why this is so. E.g. providing statistics to show increase in number of practitioners, changes in age profile of practitioners, views and consent from communities.
12	Current nomination process is complicated and should not be made worse. For transfer, State parties are asked to demonstrate the element meets criteria for RL.
13	Oui, puisqu'il a été inscrit sur la LSU à la demande de l'EP pour cette raison. L'EP devrait pouvoir fournir des éléments de démonstration de la viabilité de l'élément, assorti du plein accord des communautés et des ONG concernées.
14	Results of a light monitoring mechanism to be able to decide for the Committee.
15	with the evaluation of the Body or scientific committee
16	But it could only be done when the community and the state party agree on this and give relevant arguments.
17	See answers to Q26 and Q27
18	Of course, the best way to do so is to submit a specific nomination file to the RL.

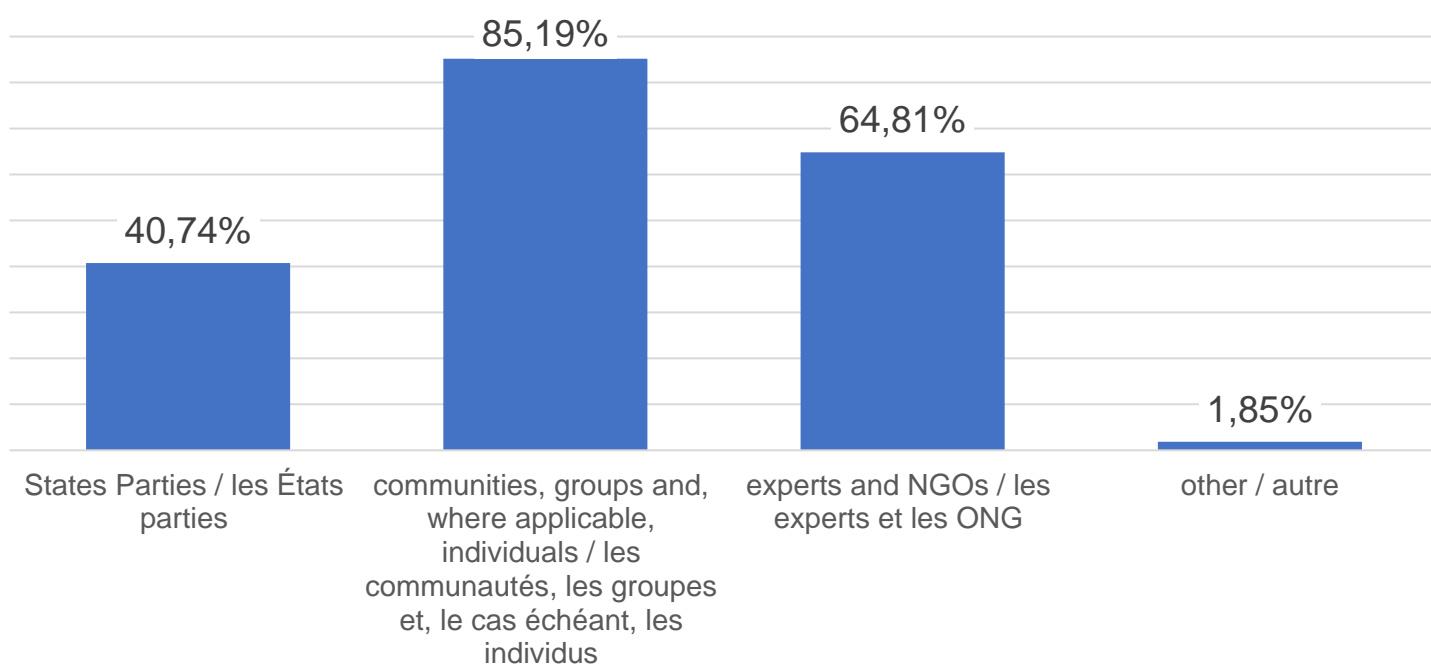
34. EN: In your opinion, for the Committee to decide to transfer an element from the Urgent Safeguarding List to the Representative List, is it necessary to first demonstrate that the element is no longer in need of urgent safeguarding?

FR: Selon vous, pour que le Comité décide de transférer un élément de la Liste de sauvegarde urgente à la Liste représentative, faut-il d'abord démontrer que l'élément ne nécessite plus de sauvegarde urgente ?

19	in collaboration with the communities and practioners involved.
20	In fact the state should decide that.
21	see higher, this could actually go via different ways
22	Pour l'inscription d'un élément sur la LSU, le critère U2 doit être satisfait et c'est ce critère qui motive l'inscription d'un élément sur la LSU. Pour le principe, la demande de transfert d'un élément de la LSU vers la LR doit d'abord démontrer que l'élément ne nécessite plus de sauvegarde urgente à travers les rubriques pertinentes de la section 3 du formulaire ICH-O2 (formulaire à utiliser pour le transfert d'un élément de la LSU vers la LR) ; notamment la rubrique 3.a. qui rend compte des efforts passés et en cours des communautés concernées et de l'Etat pour assurer la viabilité de l'élément.
23	With proven and verifiable facts and evidence
24	If the criteria under which is was determined to need safeguarding are no longer relevant or relational, then this needs to be demonstrated if the Committee is to take that step.
25	It is necessary to do the "Etat des lieux"of the condition in which the element is placed.
26	there is a need to prove that the element is no longer under threat and no longer in need of urgent safeguarding, and the state proves that it has implemented a safeguarding plan that addresses the various risks and ensures the sustainability of the element.
27	But the procedure can be light, request the informed consent of the CGIs. Any element on the USL for more than twenty years should be reexamined.
28	C'est évident; un élément destiné à être inscrit sur la LR doit avoir tous ses aspects vivants
29	The consent of communities, groups and/or individuals concerned would needed to accompany this demonstration.
30	In case an element is no longer in need of urgent safeguarding, this means that the criterion U2 no longer applies.
31	La comparaison entre la situation qui a justifié l'inscription du bien sur la Liste de sauvegarde urgente et celle du moment de la proposition de trensférence est, à mon avis, l'information qui peut justifier l'ouverture de ce procès.
32	L'Etat soumissionnaire doit présenter au rapport sur le suivi du statut de l'élément qui démontre que cet élément a retrouvé toute sa viabilité. Cela doit être conforté par le dossier de transfert qui montre que l'élément satisfait à tous les critères d'inscription de la LR.

35. EN: Who do you think is best placed to ascertain whether an element is no longer in need of urgent safeguarding:

FR: Selon vous, qui est le mieux placé pour déterminer si un élément ne nécessite plus de sauvegarde urgente ?



1	Communities are the main voice in this. After that, organizations, experts, universities, that do field work can also understand how is the situation. Not all states have personal doing conscius field work, but some might.
2	Its the experts who can see the urgency and make a plan with the community. Not the State Parties
3	The communities, groups or individuals concerned should play the central role. They are the ones who decide the future of the element. Moreover, individual experts and NGOs usually have rich experiences and deep understanding of the transmission of the element, they are suitable to ascertain the viability of the element. State Parties are encouraged to provide necessary assistance rather than to play the dominant role.
4	Experts and NGOs can document changes during the elements safeguarding and transmission processes; their studies and observations are useful in terms of the current statistics of elements.
5	I believe that the communities concerned are the ones that are in position to make a judgement on the status of their element. And they might need assistance from relevant NGOs.
6	Les éléments sont inscrits avec l'accord des communautés
7	All these bodies are engaged in the steps of initiating, evaluating and taking a decision I have described in 32 and 33.
8	Primary responsibility rests with communities, groups and/or individuals, but formal action vis-a-vis the Committee can only be taken upon the initiative of the State Party. Experts and NGOs can assist communities in their own assessments and advise States Parties about possible outcomes and consequences.
9	All need to play a part in assessing the status of the element, given that this is a complex process.
10	Les communautés sont mieux placées pour évaluer l'état de leur élément et ceci les responsabilise davantage. L'Etat est en mesure d'évaluer l'état de l'élément par le biais de l'Observatoire du PCI
11	Transfer should be initiated and carried out with respects for the will of the practitioners and community members.
12	C'est l'ensemble des parties prenantes qui, ensemble, peut l'évaluer, chaque partie ayant un point de vue spécifique. Au final, c'est évidemment les communautés qui doivent estimer que leur PCI n'est plus en péril, mais c'est l'EP qui a la responsabilité de la mise en oeuvre du plan de sauvegarde et de la coordination de ces efforts. Donc tout le monde doit s'exprimer sur cette question cruciale et être entendu.
13	Participation and assessment by the communities concerned are crucial. Experts and NGO's could play a role in monitoring and give an overall expert assessment of the status of the element. States parties have to be completely involved (in the ideal situation) but are more at arm's length, and need to be advised.
14	La neutralité des Etats parties n'est pas garantie
15	All three of them should be consulted, with a final say by the State Party and by the communities involved.

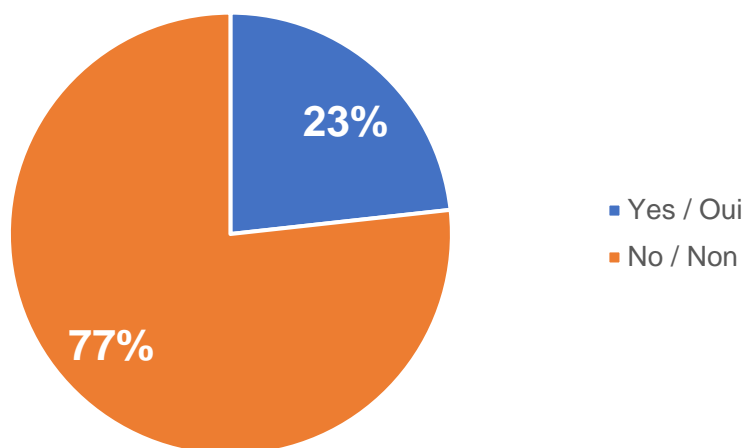
35. EN: Who do you think is best placed to ascertain whether an element is no longer in need of urgent safeguarding:

FR: Selon vous, qui est le mieux placé pour déterminer si un élément ne nécessite plus de sauvegarde urgente ?

16	Best placed, in order: (1) communities, groups and, where applicable, individuals, (2) experts and NGOs. Culture ministry (or any mandated ministry) administrations and officials have a facilitating role only insofar as being the formal point of contact for the Convention. The motive for our training and capacity building - which is focused on communities and practitioners - is that the impetus for such decisions comes from them.
17	Considering that the safeguarding process of the ICH must include the participation of various actors, the definition of its status must start from its bearer communities, since in a strict sense they are those that know directly the nature of their ICH, but it is also equally important the participation of the State Party (understood as the government authorities that ideally accompany the safeguarding processes) and, at a next level, experts, NGOs and other relevant stakeholders.
18	The communities and practitioners concerned are the ones who know the circumstances and the status of their element. But it is also of importance to take note of the opinions from experts and NGOs to understand the question in a broader context.
19	Sometimes conflict arises between the communities, experts, NGOs from one side and the officials of the state party.
20	Toutes les parties prenantes de la sauvegarde de l'élément au niveau national doivent intervenir dans cette détermination.
21	All the various ladder of interests above must confirm and attest to this fact
22	The element is with the approval of the community, group and individuals conserved nominate to urgent safeguarding list; thus it should be the same groups should say the element should not be in urgent safeguarding list.
23	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- communities "own" the element, they should have the ultimate right to decide what happens with it; unfortunately, any inscription means institutionalization of the element - different institutions take responsibility on them for its safeguarding, thus becoming part and parcel of the "life after inscription" - communities are not totally sovereign decisionmakers anymore</li> <li>- the point of view of SP is important, but can differ from the perspective of the communities</li> <li>- the viewpoint of NGOs and experts is valuable but institutionalized as well</li> </ul>
24	Those communities most closely associated with the ICH should be best placed to make this determination. Experts and NGOs may also make discerning observations and bring this to the SPs attention.
25	The community members are primarily concerned with their ICH elements and their safeguarding measures to be taken.
26	The State Party, as it is the most capable of determining the status of the element based on its direct contact with the communities.
27	It will depend from case to case.
28	Need to consult all stakeholders to ascertain an element is no longer in need of urgent safeguarding
29	It should be a cooperation of all stakeholders involved enabling a multi-perspective
30	An assertion on viability of an element would need to be grounded primarily in the estimation provided by the communities, groups and/or individuals concerned. This consideration is linked to the Ethical Principles that highlight the primary role of communities, groups and, where applicable, individuals in safeguarding their own intangible cultural heritage (principle 1) and their role in determining what constitutes threats to their intangible cultural heritage (principle 10).
31	All three are best placed to ascertain this.
32	J'ajouterais à ces agents les représentants de l'Unesco Cette définition demande une discussion collective
33	Les experts et les ONG qui sont des parties prenantes actives pour la sauvegarde des éléments mais restent neutres On aurait pu choisir les communautés qui pratique l'élément mais on ne peut pas être juge et partie

36. EN: Do you think that if an element is deemed to be no longer in need of urgent safeguarding, it should be automatically transferred to the Representative List?

FR: Selon vous, si un élément est considéré comme n'ayant plus besoin d'une sauvegarde urgente, devrait-il être systématiquement et automatiquement transféré vers la Liste représentative ?



1	It has to be revised
2	Once it is not in danger it still needs safeguarding
3	An element no longer in need of urgent safeguarding does not necessarily or automatically fulfill the requirements for RL. A legal procedure is required.
4	My opinion is if the element becomes viable, actively transmitted, and expands the circle of young bearers, it should be automatically transferred to Representative List because the tasks and directions of its safeguarding are changed.
5	This would only be the case if the element is vibrant and alive after the safeguarding measures taken. If the element has changed (Ref R1 and the question about the social and cultural function of the element) it would challenge this idea. This could be an unwanted effect of the safeguarding activities (Ref R3 and the risk of decontextualization, Disneyfication, Theatrification)
6	See earlier response.
7	There should be a simple process to transfer an element. It is described in 32 a for removal, but it may be applied for transferring also.
8	Not automatically, but after monitoring procedure.
9	Only if it satisfies all of the criteria for inscription on the Representative List, including the (new, strengthened) criterion R.2 (see above).
10	An element in need of urgent safeguarding is not necessary representative or deserving to be on the RL. But there can be some process to allow the transfer to take place, e.g. some form of assessment and evaluation, to ensure that the element is worthy of being listed on the Representative List.
11	Si l'Etat et la communauté le veulent.
12	Communities and State Parties, experts should be involed in the process.
13	Seulement si l'EP le souhaite, avec l'accord des communautés concernées. Pour diverses raisons, l'EP/les communautés peuvent ne pas souhaiter la visibilité et l'exposition médiatique/touristique induite par l'inscription sur la LR. Ce passage ne devrait pas être automatique. Là encore, se méfier des systèmes de la Convention de 1972.
14	Not necessarily. State Party (and communities) can make the request. and communities have to agree and give their consent. It could be a very light procedure and maybe not the whole nomination process, but recommendations to the Committee to transfer.
15	si le rapport de suivi de viabilité est concluant.
16	It's necessary the approval of the Committee



36. EN: Do you think that if an element is deemed to be no longer in need of urgent safeguarding, it should be automatically transferred to the Representative List?  
FR: Selon vous, si un élément est considéré comme n'ayant plus besoin d'une sauvegarde urgente, devrait-il être systématiquement et automatiquement transféré vers la Liste représentative ?

17	Not automatically. The state party and the communities should be consulted on this.
18	No, because the urgency state no longer being found for an element does not automatically confer upon it the representative state.
19	Not automatically, but based on the reliable demonstration that the element is no longer in danger, through the evaluation of a new nomination file for the RL
20	It must still be living up to the criteria. The safeguarding measures leads to changes of the element.
21	They should follow the regular procedure of filling form ICH-2
22	The RL is meant anyway to include the diverse ICH in our world, and urgent safeguarded ICH can surely be part of that
23	Le choix de la liste sur laquelle l'élément est proposé pour inscription est une prérogative de l'Etat soumissionnaire. La même procédure devra être suivie pour le transfert d'un élément n'ayant plus besoin d'une sauvegarde urgente de la LSU vers la LR. Sinon, c'est comme si le Comité pouvait décider du choix de la liste sur laquelle les éléments doivent être inscrits dans le cadre d'une candidature initiale.
24	It should not be automatic It should go through all the UNESCO cycle and objective criteria of what it seeks inscription for
25	It should qualify the criteria of Representative List
26	It is up to the community-concerned to decide whether their ICH element should be transferred from one element to the other.
27	because it motivates other States Parties and their communities to put effective safeguarding plans in place and to follow up on their implementation
28	Perhaps the safeguarding strategy failed partially, Being on the representative list, with all the visibility effects, can be counterproductive or harmful. so automatically would be a bad idea. In any case, for all actions consent of the CGIs is necessary.
29	State Party and experts should make the proposal and the Evaluation Body should confirm the conditions that are satisfied.
30	Il doit satisfaire aux critères de la LR dans le cadre d'une nouvelle candidature
31	An inscription to the RL would need a consent from the communities, groups and, where applicable, individuals concerned; and any transfer would need to demonstrate the satisfaction of all the criteria established for the RL.
32	Since the lists are separate, an element should first be removed from the USL and a new nomination submitted for inscription on the RL.
33	Ce n'est pas clair pour moi quel est le sujet de cette considération. Mais, en tout cas, il faudrait prendre en considération les critères pour l'inscription sur la LR
34	Non, pour moi, le transfert ne saurait être automatique et systématique, l'élément à transférer doit faire l'objet d'un dossier de transfert vers la LR qui sera soumis par l'Etat partie, il faudra un mécanisme plus flexible pour l'examen de ces dossiers qui diffèrent de ceux des candidatures normales à la LR.

37. EN: What do you think should be the key steps for transferring an element:

a. From the Representative List to the Urgent Safeguarding List

FR: a. de la Liste représentative à la Liste de sauvegarde urgente ?

1	Getting the probatory evidence
2	To guarantee tha all the efforts where made. To demonstrate that all the efforts are being made and the measures are not working
3	Evaluation of the viability of the element; a formal procedure with regulation from ODs; consents of the communities, groups or individuals concerned; a provisional evaluation body to recommend it to the Committee; following up of the removal.
4	From Representative List to the Urgent Safeguarding List, the element should be transferred by the suggestion of ICH experts and the community or bearers, if they will be agreeing to do it, the State Party should suggest to the Committee transfer the element from Representative List.
5	1. Communities and practitioners concerned suggest a move from RL to USL. This step might be assisted by an NGO. 2. UNESCO ICH section receives the suggestion and ask the SP for a comment 3. The SP give their comment on the request from the secretariat 4. The EB discuss the issue and give their advice to the Committee. 5. The committee make their decision.
6	New application (for the USL).
7	Proposition de l'Etat partie au Secrétariat qui étudie le dossier et le propose au Comité.
8	1. initiating by bearers/groups concerned and addressing the issue to a submitting state 2. participatory research by community members and state's experts 3. submitting a request to the Committee based on this research 4. evaluation by the EB and its decision 5. consideration by the Committee and its decision
9	Status and viability of the element; whether it is increasingly under threat. Whether the transfer will enable the element to be revitalised and support additional/new safeguarding efforts.
10	As a key step, the communities identifies that the element should no longer be listed on RL.
11	Nouvelle candidature reprenant les critères d'inscription à la LSU. Le U.1 et U.5 peuvent nécessiter des mises à jour. Le U.2 est le U.3 sont nécessairement à expliciter, et le U.4 doit être obtenu, les communautés devant être impliquées dans le plan de sauvegarde et d'accord pour une inscription sur la LSU.
12	see above
13	rapport de suivi de viabilité, recommandation de l'organe d'évaluation, décision du CIG
14	Any advice that an element is in danger
15	It should start with an initiative by the State Party and/or by the communities involved. And there should be a role of the Evaluation Body in an advisory capacity. The Intergovernmental Committee should make the final decision.
16	See answer to Q32
17	Same answer of question 32.
18	1) Stakeholders like communities and practioners concerned suggest the transfer in collaboration with the SP 2) The EB evaluates the issue and give their advice to the Committee 3) The committee make their decision
19	Le choix de la liste sur laquelle l'élément est proposé pour inscription est une prérogative de l'Etat soumissionnaire. La même procédure devra être suivie pour le transfert d'un élément n'ayant plus besoin d'une sauvegarde urgente de la LSU vers la LR. Sinon, c'est comme si le Comité pouvait décider du choix de la liste sur laquelle les éléments doivent être inscrits dans le cadre d'une candidature initiale.
20	The relevant State party must apply like others and follow the procedure for the Lists it seeks inscription
21	Demande ; Organe d'évaluation.
22	Concern from the follow up report or other mechanisms, proving the situation and if the viability of the element is at risk preparing safeguarding measures and transferring the element to the Urgent Safeguarding List.

37. EN: What do you think should be the key steps for transferring an element:

a. From the Representative List to the Urgent Safeguarding List

FR: a. de la Liste représentative à la Liste de sauvegarde urgente ?

23	Firstly, collect information about the situation in which the element is placed in consultation with the community concerned. Then the government, in consultation with the community, take necessary step to request the Committee to remove the element from the REP List to USL.
24	The state submits a letter to UNESCO explaining the dangers affecting the element and requiring its urgent safeguarding
25	State party's request (with the participation of the communities) --> EB (or, another expert group) --> IGC decides
26	1) if they do not take the initiative themselves, fully inform the communities, groups, individuals concerned and all other stakeholders of all options and get their consent 2) involve the state party or activate article 17.3 3) Provide funding.
27	If it is found that the element is in danger, the Evaluation Body could recommend for transferring the element
28	Form could be developed for simultaneously demanding a removal from the RL and an inscription to the USL (similarly as a simultaneous demand is made possible for nomination to the USL with request for international assistance); in that case, demand from the submitting State(s) / examination by the Evaluation Body / decision by the Committee.
29	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- The six-years Periodic Report (from the communities, submitted by the State Party) and other information sources (through a formal procedure) show that the element is threatened</li><li>- The Committee discusses the state of safeguarding of the element</li><li>- The Committee seeks the consent of the community concerned, submitted by the State Party</li><li>- The Committee removes the element from the RL and invites the State Party to submit a new nomination, if this is the wish of the community, for inscription on the USL</li></ul>
30	Recueillir le maximum d'informations sur les menaces ou problèmes auprès de l'Etat soumissionnaire, des communautés et les autres parties prenantes (ONG, Associations...) pour plus d'informations ; -Commettre, au besoin, un expert pour aller évaluer, sur place, le suivi du statut de l'élément ; -Présenter le dossier complet au Comité qui prendra la décision finale.

37. EN: What do you think should be the key steps for transferring an element:  
b. from the Urgent Safeguarding List to the Representative List?  
FR: b. de la Liste de sauvegarde urgente à la Liste représentative ?

1	Getting the probatory evidence
2	To demonstrate that its viability is not urgent anymore To redesign the Safeguarding Plan
3	Evaluation of the viability of the element; a formal procedure with regulation from ODs; consents of the communities, groups or individuals concerned; a provisional evaluation body to recommend it to the Committee; following up of the removal.
4	From the Urgent Safeguarding List to the Representative List the element should be transferred by the suggestion of ICH experts, and NGOs, in some cases by the suggestion of State Parties, too.
5	1. Communities and practitioners concerned suggest a move from RL to USL. This step might be assisted by an NGO. 2. UNESCO ICH section receives the suggestion and ask the SP for a comment 3. The SP give their comment on the request from the secretariat 4. The EB discuss the issue and give their advice to the Committee. 5. The Committee make their decision.
6	New application (for the RL). As I have stated, I do not think this should be encouraged.
7	Même réponse que précédemment
8	1. submitting a request to the Committee 2. consideration by the Committee and its decision
9	Status and viability of the element; whether the status of the element is improving after it has been listed. Whether the element on the USL would meet the regular criteria for nomination to the RL (to ensure consistency with elements listed on the RL). Level of commitment of State Party to maintain and ensure continual viability and transmission of the element.
10	The same as above, it is the communities who identifies the need for transfer.
11	Si le rapport périodique parvient à justifier que la viabilité a été retrouvée, alors l'inscription à la LR, avec l'accord de l'EP et des communautés, devrait être aussi simple que pour les éléments inscrits directement pour la LR, selon mes propositions ci-dessus
12	see above
13	rapport de suivi de viabilité, recommandation de l'organe d'évaluation, décision du CIG
14	Any advice that an element is not more in danger
15	It should start with an initiative by the State Party and/or by the communities involved. And there should be a role of the Evaluation Body in an advisory capacity. The Intergovernmental Committee should make the final decision.
16	See answer to Q32
17	Same answer of question 32.
18	1) Stakeholders like communities and practioners concerned suggest the transfer in collaboration with the SP 2) The EB evaluates the issue and give their advice to the Commitee 3) The commitee make their decision
19	Le choix de la liste sur laquelle l'élément est proposé pour inscription est une prérogative de l'Etat soumissionnaire. La même procédure devra être suivie pour le transfert d'un élément n'ayant plus besoin d'une sauvegarde urgente de la LSU vers la LR. Sinon, c'est comme si le Comité pouvait décider du choix de la liste sur laquelle les éléments doivent être inscrits dans le cadre d'une candidature initiale.
20	Same as above
21	Demande ; Organe d'évaluation.
22	State party application to remove from the Urgent Safeguarding List, review of the application, remove from the Urgent Safeguarding List, apply for Representative list,, review whether the element fulfill the criteria of Representative List and the approval.

37. EN: What do you think should be the key steps for transferring an element:  
b. from the Urgent Safeguarding List to the Representative List?  
FR: b. de la Liste de sauvegarde urgente à la Liste représentative ?

23	Firstly, collect information about the situation in which the element is placed in consultation with the community concerned. Then the government, in consultation with the community, take necessary step to request the Committee to remove the element from the USL to REP List.
24	The State Party should prove through its periodic reports that the element no longer needs urgent safeguarding and it meets the criteria in the Representative List.
25	State party's request (with the participation of the communities) --> EB (or, another expert group) --> IGC decides
26	1) if they do not take the initiative themselves, fully inform the communities, groups, individuals concerned and all other stakeholders of all options and get their consent 2) if the CGIs, really consulted and informed, agree, let the state party submit the nomination file.(but not use the ceiling of files; it does not count in the country's contingent)
27	If it is found that the element is more in danger and is being widely practiced, the Evaluation Body could recommend for transferring the element
28	Form could be developed for simultaneously demanding a removal from the USL and an inscription to the RL (similarly as a simultaneous demand is made possible for nomination to the USL with request for international assistance); in that case, demand from the submitting State(s) / examination by the Evaluation Body / decision by the Committee.
29	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The four-years Periodic Report (from the communities, submitted by the State Party) and other information sources (through a formal procedure) show that the element is no longer threatened</li> <li>- The Committee discusses the state of safeguarding of the element</li> <li>- The Committee seeks the consent of the community concerned, submitted by the State Party</li> <li>- The Committee removes the element from the USL and invites the State Party to submit a new nomination, if this is the wish of the community, for inscription on the RL</li> </ul>
30	Recueillir le maximum d'informations sur les menaces ou problèmes auprès des communautés mais aussi des autres parties prenantes (ONG, Associations...) ; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Demander à l'Etat partie concernée de soumettre un rapport au Secrétariat ;</li> <li>- Commettre, au besoin, un expert pour aller évaluer, sur place, le suivi du statut de l'élément ;</li> <li>- Présenter le dossier complet au Comité qui prendra la décision finale.</li> </ul>



United Nations  
Educational, Scientific and  
Cultural Organization



Intangible  
Cultural  
Heritage



Organisation  
des Nations Unies  
pour l'éducation,  
la science et la culture



Patrimoine  
culturel  
immatériel

## THEME D:

# METHODOLOGY FOR THE EVALUATION OF NOMINATIONS

Overall process and methodology

## THÈME D:

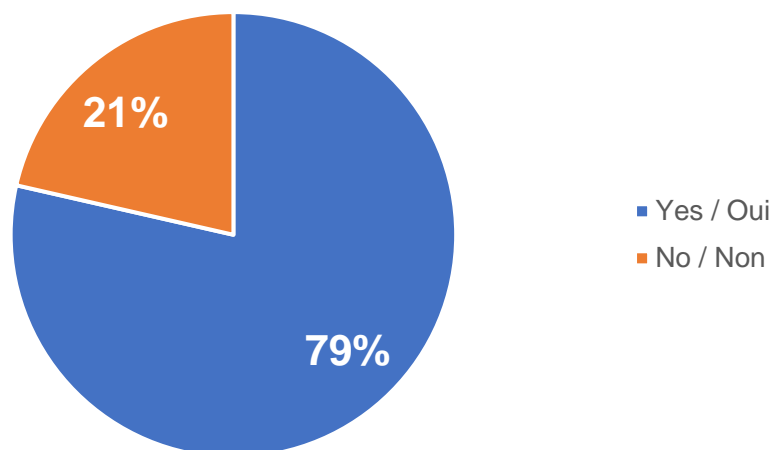
# MÉTHODOLOGIE POUR L'ÉVALUATION DES CANDIDATURES

Processus global et méthodologie



38. EN: Do you think that the current composition of the Evaluation Body is appropriate for the evaluation of nominations?

FR: Pensez-vous que la composition actuelle de l'Organe d'évaluation est appropriée pour évaluer les candidatures ?



1	It's not enough. There should be more capacity to evaluate more files, there is the international need and there are a lot of files that haven't been evaluated
2	The establishment of EB is based on many years of practice and proves effective.
3	In my opinion, the current composition of the Evaluation Body is very effective for the evaluation of nominations, as it includes professional experts and professional organizations.
4	According to my experience from the EB I think it's a good mix between individual experts and NGOs who work directly with the communities worked well, and with a wonderful support from the secretariat.
5	I would like to see a formal mechanism which gives a clear role to the NGO Forum to advise the Committee on evaluation for nomination files. As the system currently exists, it is far too state-driven (the Committee votes for the non-governmental reps also) ... The NGO Forum could, in the future, take over the role played by IUCN and ICOMOS in the WHC since there is sufficient variety of expertise now present in accredited NGOs.
6	There is no option 'other' here. By this reason 'yes', at the same time it would be reasonable: a) to see not only a general name and profile of NGO, but concrete names and profiles of their representatives, who will represent this NGO b) to try to keep gender equality and have more gender balanced teams.
7	This question might only be adequately addressed by the people who have had an experience in sitting within the Evaluation Body. The overall composition seems to be fine.
8	All twelve members should be acting in their personal capacities, rather than six being representatives of their respective States and beholden to them. The current six NGO members should be expanded to twelve.
9	Diverse group of individuals from different parts of the world, with diverse views and expertise.
10	If the listing system is to change, as I suggested earlier, there should be a separate EB, who assist the communities to complete nomination file.
11	12 experts, dont la moitié d'ONG, géographiquement répartis, sont un bon groupe pour assurer la diversité des points de vue autant que leur constance d'application des critères d'évaluation.
12	In the case of nominations to the RL-new-style (sunset clause, more inclusive, open, dynamic) a lighter nomination procedure could be worked out, where representatives of communities could play a role in the assessment of nominations.
13	A body of experts drawn by lot from an annually updated list or roster of experts would be much more effective, in terms of independence and expertise.
14	It is a well balanced group, with NGOs and experts from all regions. No reason for complaints.

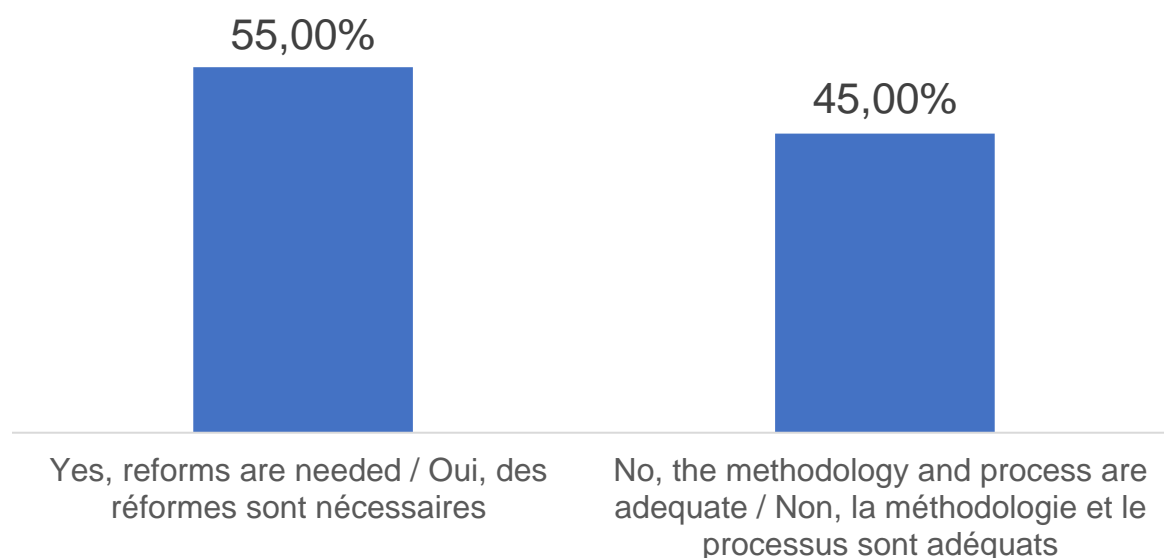
38. EN: Do you think that the current composition of the Evaluation Body is appropriate for the evaluation of nominations?

FR: Pensez-vous que la composition actuelle de l'Organe d'évaluation est appropriée pour évaluer les candidatures ?

15	Yes. However, from the very outset, the investiture of the submitting state party, by the Convention, as the sole 'owner' of the nomination, has been a position from which democratic progress is difficult. This is responsible for the twin problems: (a) the nomination process has no authoritative check and balance on what is submitted, which is independent of the state party, (b) the nomination is a purely textual representation of the condition of an element, with (because of the absence of (a)) no verification on the ground.
16	Yes, I think it is a valuable to have experts from both SP and from the NGOs. They represent different positions and have knowledge and experiences in and about the ICH.
17	Yes. However, the small number of NGOs in certain groups affects the composition.
18	It is a well balanced intersubjective process of evaluation with 6 SP experts from the different regions and six NGO members from the different regions, which in practice works very well to deliver thorough and solid evaluations
19	It is a good mix of experts and NGO:s
20	La composition actuelle de l'Organe d'évaluation est calquée sur celle du défunt Organe consultatif qui a largement fait ses preuves, en termes de rigueur et de crédibilité dans ses travaux d'évaluation. Toutefois, les nouveaux membres devraient bénéficier à élection d'un renforcement des capacités dès l'entame de leur mandat pour garantir la qualité et l'objectivité des évaluations individuelles, des débats et des délibérations finales.
21	It should revert to split into what it was before. Since the Body became one, the burden is too much for one one Body and there is no proof that it has cut costs as it was envisaged. The Secretariat must give us proof of this prudence. Again, it has compromised the fidelity and integrity of the whole process. We should revert to old system of Consultative and Subsidiary Bodies, it is more efficient and less burdensome
22	Yes, the size of the body is optimal, there is a balance btw accredited NGOs and individual experts.
23	La composition régionale et d'appartenance aux ONG ou Etats parties des membres de l'organe d'évaluation est adéquate. Mais, pas tous les membres de l'organe ont les compétences et objectivité pour examiner les dossiers. D'autre part, il existe des alliances régionales qui favorisent les postulations de quelques territoires.
24	The composition of the Evaluation body well represented our gold and it is good.
25	- geographically equitable - compact - continuity ensured
26	I don't see other solution.
27	the current composition of the Evaluation Body is sufficient and appropriate, as it achieves the geographical and functional diversity of the members. It is also effective in terms of the outcome.
28	6 members would be sufficient, probably.
29	There is equitable geographical representation ensured, and the involvement of both governmental experts and NGOs. However, it is hard to observe clearly whether taking into consideration various domains of intangible cultural heritage has influenced the decisions for selecting the members of the EB.
30	The current composition of the Evaluation Body is appropriate as it is balanced on the political and technical levels.
31	Ne connaissant pas les profils des membres de l'organe, je ne puis juger si la composition est appropriée. L'organe doit être pluridisciplinaire au regard de la typologie variée des éléments du PCI et sa composition doit respecter l'équité géographique car il est impossible aux experts d'appréhender les ressorts de certaines pratiques associées aux éléments d'un terroir méconnu.

39. EN: Do you think that the current methodology and process for the evaluation of nominations by the Evaluation Body needs to be reviewed?

FR : Pensez-vous que la méthodologie et le processus actuels d'évaluation des candidatures par l'Organe d'évaluation doivent être revus ?



1	There are a lot of files and very few capacity to review it. There should be the possibility of at least 90 files a year
2	The current methodology and process are adequate. However, some minor changes can be made, such as the up-stream dialogue mechanism.
3	I think the current methodology and process for the evaluation of nominations by the Evaluation Body don't need to be reviewed because it works very productive and professionally.
4	I think the methodology and process worked well. Not least in order to consistency in the recommendations, which is very important.
5	The main reform required is the existence of the EB and the independence of the members from outside influence (given that they are elected by the Committee).
6	The explanation is in the section for question 41.
7	This question might only be adequately addressed by the people who have had an experience in sitting within the Evaluation Body. The overall methodology seems to be fine.
8	I am not convinced that the feedback mechanism during the nomination process is an improvement; it may mitigate some of the overt lobbying to overturn EB recommendations, but the Committee seems to be too willing to accept any answer from the SP as adequate.
9	The work of the Evaluation Body is limited to the information provided in the file. It is quite limiting, and countries which have better resources and even language ability tends to score well in such a system.
10	The same as above.
11	Je pense que le processus d'évaluation, très professionnel et impartial, effectué par l'Organe, devrait être exclusivement réservé à l'AI de plus de 100 000 dollars et à la LSU.
12	The EB has in several cases noticed in their reports to the Committee problems they encounter. For instance the combined mechanism of nominations to the USL and international assistance. To these important dilemma's the Committee should pay more attention. In 15.COM8 the EB 'acknowledged that its evaluations could, in some cases, benefit from the possibility to consider information outside of the nomination files. Although one should be careful to the fairness of the evaluation process, this possibility could provide valuable information.
13	The dialogue system was a good improvement. No need for further reform.
14	Yes, because the suggestions I have made in Q38 will widen the scope for the Evaluation Body to query directly the ICH practitioners and bearers, and the communities, where possible, and will very probably make necessary more frequent and searching questioning of the submitting country's officials.
15	As I mentioned before, it is necessary to carry out a review process of both the inscription criteria and the evaluation methodology.

39. EN: Do you think that the current methodology and process for the evaluation of nominations by the Evaluation Body needs to be reviewed?

FR : Pensez-vous que la méthodologie et le processus actuels d'évaluation des candidatures par l'Organe d'évaluation doivent être revus ?

16	EBs work is very qualified and in the spirit of the convention.
17	-The experts of Evaluation Body sometimes act as if they are university professors and teachers correcting examination papers of students. They stick to the rules and forget the spirit of the convention.
18	Yes, maybe, with view to align better with the success of the Listing Process and the aim of the Listing processes, there could be elaborated more differentiated methodologies that can accomodate even more effectively for these dynamics and objectives
19	I have never attended a EB meeting, but it seems fine.
20	To long processes of evolution
21	La méthodologie et le processus actuels d'évaluation des candidatures par l'Organe d'évaluation sont le produit de plusieurs évolutions et innovations. La méthodologie actuelle garantie une évaluation individuelle par chaque membre de chacune des candidatures du cycle, un débat général sur les candidatures afin de parvenir à un consensus pour l'évaluation collective des candidatures, un dialogue en amont avec les Etats parties concernant certaines candidatures et enfin les délibérations finales (validation des projet de décisions à soumettre au Comité).
22	I have stated my reasons throughout the survey
23	I am not familiar with all the details of the current evaluation process, but I do value the collective decision-making.
24	L'expérience online ne permet pas une discussion sérieuse et profonde. La méthodologie des consensus et d'évaluation conjointe est adéquate mais elle peut se développer seulement de façon présentielle.
25	The methodology and the composition doesn't give a room for biased evaluation. So I believe it should continue as it is.
26	The methodology may be modified based on changes in the listing mechanisms; there is no point in reforming it separately, without knowing the result of the reflection on the listing mechanisms.
27	It is an opportune moment to reflect on whether the methodology and process cannot be more appropriately structured.
28	More up-stream consultation should be encouraged.
29	The diversity in the evaluation body and the different experiences lead to the presence of many points of view that are collectively discussed by the members of the body leading to appropriate decision-making.
30	Reduce the political-diplomatic interventions and massive changes of the evaluations based on the criteria in the phase of the intergovernmental committee meetings. Allow the Evaluation Body to use information outside the nomination file to check the contents of the file.
31	Il faut affiner le mécanisme du dialogue en amont
32	There seems to be an elaborate knowledge management system developed for the purposes of the evaluation. While bringing together independently developed and motivated opinions, the general principle to come to a consensus within the EB seems to be a productive approach.

40. EN: If you answered yes to question 39, do you have a specific proposal on how to improve this methodology and process?

FR : Si vous avez répondu par l'affirmative à la question 39, avez-vous une proposition spécifique sur la façon d'améliorer la méthodologie et le processus ?

1	Sistematize the files. In my experience we had to invent the file. There was no guidance. Each State Party should receive a manual or capacitation that should be socialized with all the elements.
2	I suggested this at Q.38.
3	it is proposed in the question 41 - to use information available outside the contents of the file that may shed additional light on the accuracy and relevance of the arguments put forward in the file in relation to the criteria required for inscription.
4	Some form of presentation by the submitting state, including a Q&A session with the Evaluation Body (e.g. online over ZOOM) would be useful to take into account the information contained outside of the file. Such a process maintains the transparency of the process, and avoids imposing too much cost on all parties involved.  An alternative is for individual EB members to conduct visits to the State Party and observe the element and meet with the community involved. To keep the workload manageable and cost low, EB members could be put into groups of 2, and each pair takes a number of nominations. The site visit observations are then included into the evaluation process, and considered by the full EB when evaluating the individual files and preparing the draft decisions and EB report.
5	Yes
6	Je pense que le processus d'évaluation, très professionnel et impartial, effectué par l'Organe, devrait être exclusivement réservé à l'AI de plus de 100 000 dollars et à la LSU.
7	see above.
8	Accorder plus de temps pour la compilation des évaluations.
9	it's important to give to evaluators the opportunity to check information provided by the State and to know directly the element nominated by mission or similar kind of technical mission
10	No. A methodology and process can begin to be framed if the suggestion given in Q38 is considered.
11	It is necessary to carry out a deep and collective reflection, in such a way that the transparency of the process is ensured through clear evaluation criteria and in accordance with the established inscription criteria. In which, although the debate is open and is part of the deliberative process, it is not subject to subjective interpretations either.
12	- I would suggest asking one or two experts to provide the Committee with the numbers, percentages and No of criteria that the Committee has revised and decided against the decision of the Evaluation Body.
13	A lighter and differentiated methodology for the different Mechanisms - maybe RL via peer review models (with e.g. 3 or 5 reviewers per file, being processed via an overall Body overseeing the whole process) - see multiple suggestions in the previous questions
14	N/A
15	Look at my previous suggestions
16	More active consultation and negotiation between the communities concerned with the government and between the government and the Intergovernmental Committee should be encouraged.
17	NO, The methodology and process are sufficient
18	Try to evacuate discussions about the Representative List and the Good Practices out the political-diplomatic arena of the Intergovernmental committee. Or really activate, from now on, article 6.7 of the convention to try to get the decision process out of the lobby sphere and as the concern of specialists
19	It would be necessary to find a way for members of the Evaluation Body to be able to take into account information that is not in the nomination file. Everyone comes up with some knowledge and expertise that is reflected in their evaluation of the file. However, finding a way to make this, often unconscious, information more transparent, probably won't be easy.
20	Une réflexion globale sur les mécanismes d'inscription est déjà lancée avec un groupe d'experts du PCI et elle permettra à coup sûr d'améliorer la méthodologie. Mais en attendant je reste persuadé que le principe du dialogue en amont est indispensable. Que l'Organe puisse avoir des informations additionnelles ou des clarifications de la part des Etats soumissionnaires avant leur évaluation finale.



41. EN: Should the Evaluation Body use information available outside the contents of the file that may shed additional light on the accuracy and relevance of the arguments put forward in the file in relation to the criteria required for inscription:

FR : L'Organe d'évaluation doit-il utiliser des informations disponibles en dehors du dossier susceptibles d'apporter un éclairage supplémentaire sur l'exactitude et la pertinence des arguments avancés dans le dossier au regard des critères requis pour l'inscription ?

1	A lot of times the file is manipulated by the State Parties. The evaluation body should listen to all the voices
2	This has pros and cons. For me, the cons overwhelm the pros, because the source of the information and its credibility are both important, and the members of EB can be easily misled.
3	The Evaluation Body should be competent by all means, informed comprehensively, as it has a responsibility for the evaluation of nominations.
4	<p>This is a tricky question. Yes and No. All members of Evaluation Body bring their knowledge and insights to the table. Sometimes this information contributes by throwing light on an unclear issue, it could for example be situations where a member of the body have particular insights or understandings that should be shared. I also believe that we all Google from time to time if there are unclear expressions or issues.</p> <p>On the other hand I believe that the body should be strict in order to evaluate the information in the file and that only. It must NOT be an argument used that the EB would have found this information in the web or in a Library, if they has searched. The information should be provided in the file.</p>
5	If there are independently verifiable facts that strongly suggest that a file is not accurate or relevant, then they should be free to raise this. The important issue here is how this can be done - the submitting SP must have the right to respond to such an assertion without losing its opportunity in that nomination cycle.
6	Cela peut susciter des équivoques, des quiproquos et autres malentendus.
7	Under certain circumstances the Evaluation Body may use information available outside the contents of the file. One of such circumstances could be contradicting ideas put forward in different sections of the file.
8	EB, in case of doubts, could reach for the field knowledge and experience of accredited NGOs from particular country or region. NGO Forum can serve both in terms of existing legal provisions and in terms of acquired expertise in such advisory capacity. Relevant procedure for such additional consultation should have been established.
9	The 2003 Convention begins from the fundamental principle that only the communities, groups and/or individuals can recognize their own ICH. To introduce external knowledge or expertise (other than the representations of the communities themselves) in the manner of the 1972 Convention is a very slippery slope that risks contradicting the basic premise of the 2003 Convention. The inherent and inevitable reality is that nomination and inscription is a paper exercise; to depart from this reality by introducing external knowledge (especially that of the EB members themselves) will create new problems without addressing the built-in inadequacy of the process.
10	Yes, additional information is useful, as the file is limited by word count. But we will need a process to ensure that the process is fair for all submitting States. Otherwise, countries that have information readily available in English and French, and easily available online, will clearly have an advantage over others.
11	As EB has to understand the content of the nomination that deals with diverse types and nature of the communities. Fundamental information should enhance understanding of the communities, thus better evaluation.
12	Ce principe, s'il semble intuitivement bon, introduit une inégalité de traitement pour des candidatures issues de pays/régions dont l'élément considéré est moins connu ou documenté. Certaines candidatures bénéficieront donc d'informations complémentaires obtenues dans le domaine public, quand d'autres n'en bénéficieront pas. Ce devrait être à l'Etat soumissionnaire de faire figurer toutes les informations nécessaires. Le processus de dialogue leur permet de compléter certaines informations le cas échéant.
13	see explanation 39
14	No. With extra information obtained by way of the dialogue system as the only exception.
15	Yes, I think this has been necessary for a long time, perhaps from the beginning of the nomination process. In answer 38 I wrote "the nomination is a purely textual representation of the condition of an element". This simply means that the information presented to the Evaluation Body is a part of the whole, and is provided by an actor (ministry officials) extrinsic to the ICH community. Without direct access and correspondence with the community, with practitioners to provide more immediate context and situational analysis, without independent views and perspectives provided by either non-community actors familiar with the ICH element or by academics and observers, the Evaluation Body is in fact working with only one of several versions of an element narrative. This curtailed information sphere only restricts the ability of the Evaluation Body's members to understand social, political and economic influences on the element which are very likely to have profound and long-term effects on the nomination's proposals.



41. EN: Should the Evaluation Body use information available outside the contents of the file that may shed additional light on the accuracy and relevance of the arguments put forward in the file in relation to the criteria required for inscription:

FR : L'Organe d'évaluation doit-il utiliser des informations disponibles en dehors du dossier susceptibles d'apporter un éclairage supplémentaire sur l'exactitude et la pertinence des arguments avancés dans le dossier au regard des critères requis pour l'inscription ?

16	It is a complex question that should likewise be debated collectively due to all that this may entail. At first, I could say yes, in order to carry out a serious and in-depth evaluation process that truly considers the various aspects of an ICH element, but this should be subject to the submission of evidence regarding the veracity and reliability of such information.
17	No, but The dialog process shall continue.
18	-Not from outside the file but outside the nomination form. They could find evidence in the videos, photos, and other supporting documents.
19	Yes, but only when provided via external sources. It is unfeasible to go out and research every element; this would become a very heavy process and it is too heavy already today, so it is better to alert civil society around living heritage and the possibility to notify specific aspects/arguments/issues when a file is being presented and evaluated
20	This is a tricky question. I assume that all the members of the EB have different knowledge that could help the process. But it will also be "confusing" if other information outside the file would be used. If other information would to be used, I guess some kind of monitory commission would be needed/experts/NGO:s to be consulted.
21	Aucune information en dehors du dossier de candidature ne devra être utilisée.
22	Yes,so that we don't reduce the whole process to academic exercise and it can be more practical
23	It would further complicate the process and would not be transparent.
24	Dans beaucoup des cas les dossiers ne renseigne pas des informations de contexte qui est importante pour évaluer la pertinence ou non du formulaire. D'autre part ce n'est pas suffisant les rapports que les membres de l'organe qui appartiennent à chaque région, parce que parfois il y a des préjugés dans sa vision de leurs territoires.
25	It is very difficult to know the accuracy of the information from other sources.
26	but only to clarify unclear point in the file, otherwise the evaluation would not be just
27	It is difficult for an expert body to ignore its own expertise and experience with where this information may lie. This issue has also been a trigger point for some State Parties. My view is that if you are seeking international recognition then you must be prepared for global perspectives to be brought into play.
28	This is the natural procedure. The procedure currently in vigor seems to be prohibitive.
29	No, because the sixth criterion provides a number of links that allow the members of the evaluation body to access sources of sufficient information on the element.
30	Fact checking are always useful.
31	cette question nécessite une discussion préliminaire plus longue
32	That would be open ended process and than each party could expect the same treatment.
33	see the comment above
34	The use of outside information might open up a different setting for the listing mechanisms. In cases of official correspondence on the nominations prior to the inscriptions, or in cases if a removal is asked by third parties, considering outside information could be within the competence of the Committee.
35	This might be possible provided that a clear methodology on the use of this kind of information is formalized in the evaluation procedure.
36	Oui si l'Organe reçoit ces informations avant l'évaluation finale ou bien avant le Comité. Non, si l'Organe n'est informé de ces informations en séance tenante lors des sessions du Comité.



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## THEME D:

# METHODOLOGY FOR THE EVALUATION OF NOMINATIONS

Multinational files

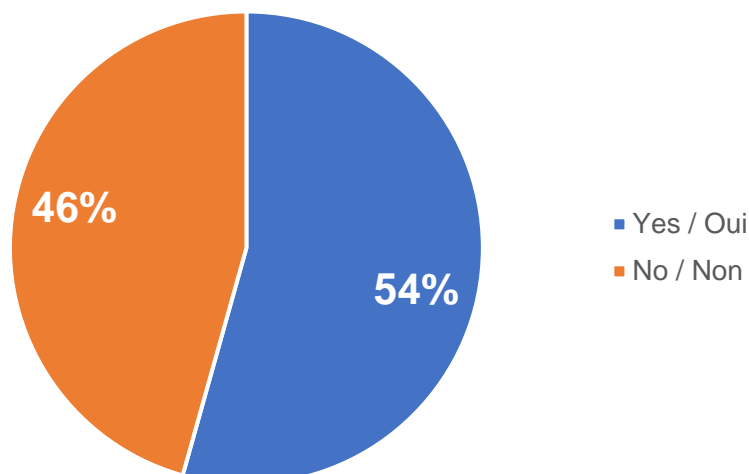
## THÈME D:

# MÉTHODOLOGIE POUR L'ÉVALUATION DES CANDIDATURES

Dossiers multinationaux

42. EN: Do you think that the process of extending multinational inscriptions to new States Parties should be simplified?

FR : Pensez-vous que le processus d'élargissement des inscriptions multinationales aux nouveaux États parties devrait être simplifié ?



1	Because once an element is inscribed it has proven its value. The ICH transcends borders and sometimes the State Parties doesn't even noticed it.
2	They should be treated equally to other nominations. Promoting international cooperation is only one aim of the Convention.
3	I have one experience with the preparation of multinational inscription and it was a very smooth process. I think it does not need to be simplified.
4	ICH know no borders, and in the spirit of the convention we should encourage multinational nominations. Nevertheless the new state parties should do the job, in order to secure community involvement.
5	It seems that some SPs are now 'gaming' the system in order to benefit from the current priority given to multinational nominations. This should not be encouraged, especially since it may encourage a tendency towards artificially created 'multinational' nominations. USL nominations should be encouraged in place of these.
6	Definitely yes, in order to save time, efforts and money of all sides involved this process should be simplified.
7	States that has done their job should not have to do it again!
8	The same rigour should prevail for extensions as for new nominations, particularly the requirement for the free, prior and informed consent of the communities concerned TO THE NEW NOMINATION/EXTENSION. Decisions about possible extension should rest with the communities concerned and cannot be pre-empted by the States Parties concerned. Multinational nominations in far too many cases are NOT concerned with a shared element but instead with a similar element that happens to be found in multiple sites; the race to multinational inscriptions is too often demagoguery or competition rather than sound cultural work or heritage work.
9	Yes, the extension of multi-national inscriptions should be encouraged. Existing State Parties should not be burdened by the inclusion of new State Parties. Any administrative burden will discourage existing State Parties from welcoming new additions to the list.
10	Les documents demandés à chaque élargissement sont souvent un obstacle au regard des délais de re-soumission du dossier
11	Definitely yes. Current requirement is overwhelming.
12	Je pense que les candidatures multinationales sont de plus en plus des chevaux de Troie pour contourner les plafonds annuels de candidatures. La solution n'est pas d'assouplir les critères, mais de sortir la LR de ce processus d'examen, afin de libérer les quotas pour la LSU et l'AI. Il y aura mécaniquement beaucoup moins de candidatures multinationales.
13	One of the important goals of the convention is to assemble communities around transnational elements. After inscription of the Craft of the miller on wind and water mills in the Netherlands on the RL we started a network of millers and miller organisations to exchange knowledge and information. Millers from all over the world are joining the network, from Canada to Egypt etc. We hope that states parties can join the nomination in a simple extended inscription.

42. EN: Do you think that the process of extending multinational inscriptions to new States Parties should be simplified?

FR : Pensez-vous que le processus d'élargissement des inscriptions multinationales aux nouveaux États parties devrait être simplifié ?

14	Extended files do not need the elaborate treatment they get now as it were a totally new nomination. For extended files a simple advice of the Paris UNESCO bureau should suffice. Only if the Bureau in its technical assessment turns down the nomination it should be transferred to the Evaluation Body, This means that extended files could be covered in a one year procedure, provided that the judgement of the bureau is positive. If negative it should follow the normal procedure that includes the Evaluation Body in the second year.
15	I regret that I have very limited exposure to, and experience with, multinational ICH and cannot contribute to this section. However, i find there is an increasing interest among state parties to consider multinational inscriptions. While this helps one of the aims of the Convention - to help respect for cultures and their expressions - I do not find sufficient support from the mechanisms of the Convention to tackle one of the first needs of the shared exploration of any ICH, and that is the harmonisation of terms, meanings and values.
16	Since the international cooperation aimed to the ICH safeguarding is one of the main objectives of the 2003 Convention, the extending process of multinational inscription should be a bit simplified.
17	In the spirit of the Convention the multinational files are of importance, and it is also valuable that more SP joins earlier nominations. But the work with the files must be the same for the new SP, since it is of the same importance that all the criteria are fulfilled.
18	Not to burden and slow down the whole RL process this could go via a lighter procedure, not being counted as a new file
19	I think it should be easy to extend, but still I believe that the new states that like to be added needs to go through the same procedure (answer the criteria) to make sure they have the "right engagement" in the element. But the states that has done their job should not have to do it again.
20	L'élargissement des inscriptions multinationales à de nouveaux Etats parties devrait être simplifié. Les Etats pour lesquels l'élément est déjà inscrit devraient juste actualiser certains aspects liés aux critères 3, 4 et 5 et ne plus revenir sur les critères 1 et 2. A cet effet, ces Etats devraient juste actualiser les informations concernant les efforts en cours pour la sauvegarde de l'élément, les nouvelles mesures de sauvegarde envisagées, produire les preuves de consentement des communautés concernées en lien avec l'élargissement ainsi que sur l'actualisation éventuelle de l'inventaire.
21	If there is sufficient evidence of compatibility and abundance proof of complementarity
22	For example, in case 10 countries have submitted a nomination and another wants to join, it is not logical to expect all of them to start all over again.
23	C'est fondamental que tous les états respecte les mêmes exigences et s'engagent avec un plan de sauvegarde équitable et collaborative entre les pays.
24	It should be the same as other process.
25	Since the determination has already been made that an element has met the criteria for inscription, it just needs for SPs to demonstrate that their nomination can properly meet the same criteria as articulated in the original dossier
26	The current procedure is not encouraging the States to proceed with the extension of multinational inscription.
27	No, there is no addition except to what is referred by the Operational directives of the Convention 5.I(13-14-15-16)
28	Only the newly participating states parties need to provide full information. The states parties that are already in just need to provide their agreement to the inclusion of the new states parties, and update information.
29	Allow a cooptation procedure by the member states and the communities, groups and individuals concerned. If they all sign a statement, this should be sufficient.
30	New SPs joining might bring a completely new perspective to the nomination file. In any case, the wider the international nomination, the greater the risk of connecting incompatible things that are the same or similar only at first glance. The new nomination also means respecting all stakeholders involved equally.
31	It is relevant, for instance, to maintain the demand for a consent of all concerned communities, groups and, if applicable, individuals for an extended inscription, including from the previous submitting State(s). To some extent the overall presentation of such inscription needs to be adapted to a new set of States and respective communities, groups and, if applicable, individuals.
32	The current procedure is appropriate
33	Oui si les nouveaux Etats parties acceptent de travailler avec les anciens dans un cadre harmonisé conjoint sur les mesures de sauvegarde pour le suivi de l'élément

43. EN: If you answered yes to question 42, do you have any suggestions for how the process could be simplified?

FR : Si vous avez répondu par l'affirmative à la question 42, avez-vous des suggestions pour simplifier le processus ?

1	Once an element is inscribed and there is evidence that is in a territory that is not protected, the UNESCO should call the State Party and start the process. First the recognition of the ICH, then the acceptance of the community cultural practising agents and then the extensions. I dont think there should be a new file, just an extension of the original
2	The initial group of State Parties might be notified about the process not necessarily starting up all the discussion process from scratch
3	if it is one new State Party, it should develop its own proposal strictly based on the multinational file inscribed. They should demonstrate their cultural necessity to join this inscription. If it is two or more new countries, they should develop and apply with a joint proposal, which should be strictly based on the multinational file inscribed. Taking into account lessons learnt during the pandemic, all consultations and collaboration should be done online.
4	The new State Party's nomination can be assessed in detail. The existing State Party can be required to submit a declaration that they welcome the new State Party's involvement, and provide some information on how they intend to work with the new State Party in exchange of information, expertise and experiences.
5	Se limiter au consentement des pays.
6	Current requirement is that nothing in the nomination should be repeated. If the situation does not change dramatically by extension, the file can be quite similar. Especially, the letters of consent can be used repeatedly for those State Parties who had been a member of the multi nomination.
7	Yes
8	Il faudrait sans doute demander aux EP lors de l'introduction d'une candidature de bien veiller à consulter tous les autres EP éventuellement concernés par un élément. Cela faciliterait certainement le processus et éviterait des élargissements successifs... Mais il me semble dangereux d'ajouter aveuglément des nouveaux pays/communautés à une candidature sans que toutes les autres aient donné leur accord...
9	Nominations to the RL could be done in a light inscription procedure. This also applies to an extended multinational nomination. Maybe it is not necessary to compile a complete new nomination file, but add to the existing file new safeguarding practices, new social meanings of the element existing in the territory of the element. Communities give their consent and add to the existing file, the State Party agrees.
10	If a SP wants to join an element inscribed in the list, it could be enough for this State to receive agreement by States that proposed originally the nomination file and add some integration to the original files. This proposal could be evaluated by the Body and approved by the Committee, without a new dossier and a new evaluation
11	For extended files a simple advice of the Paris UNESCO bureau should suffice. Only if the Bureau in its technical assessment turns down the extended file it should be transferred to the Evaluation Body, This means that extended files could be covered in a one year procedure, provided that the judgement of the bureau is positive. If negative it should follow the normal procedure that includes the Evaluation Body in the second year.
12	NA
13	I need to reflect more on the matter, however, it would be important to start by preparing an updated guide that makes clear the specific process to follow, as this is not available in an attainable way. Not to mention that the support material (aide-mémoires) for the preparation of the nominations that can currently be consulted online dates from 2014.
14	- The new state should present a complete file to the Secretariat (UNESCO) who in its turn transfer the file to the leading state. After obtaining the approval of other states, the leading state should use the old nomination file and add the entries of the new state in different color or format. In other words, no need to change the whole file.
15	Not to burden and slow down the whole RL process this could go via a lighter procedure, not being counted as a new file
16	L'élargissement des inscriptions multinationales à de nouveaux Etats parties devrait être simplifié. Les Etats pour lesquels l'élément est déjà inscrit devraient juste actualiser certains aspects liés aux critères 3, 4 et 5 et ne plus revenir sur les critères 1 et 2. A cet effet, ces Etats devraient juste actualiser les informations concernant les efforts en cours pour la sauvegarde de l'élément, les nouvelles mesures de sauvegarde envisagées, produire les preuves de consentement des communautés concernées en lien avec l'élargissement ainsi que sur l'actualisation éventuelle de l'inventaire.

43. EN: If you answered yes to question 42, do you have any suggestions for how the process could be simplified?

FR : Si vous avez répondu par l'affirmative à la question 42, avez-vous des suggestions pour simplifier le processus ?

17	Check the earlier criteria of the earlier multinational file stage by stage and ensure compliance with the rules as provided as against the extending file submission and confirm the similarities and complementarity
18	The procedure to obtain the agreement of other States already included should be simplified.
19	There is no addition
20	Only the newly participating states parties need to provide full information. The states parties that are already in just need to provide their agreement to the inclusion of the new states parties, and update information.
21	Give the responsibility to the group of actors that are managing the multinational file: a cooptation procedure, connected to the promise to produce richer and detailed follow up files and reports.
22	A mon avis, si un projet d'inscription multinationale est retenu, les porteurs dudit projet doivent ratisser largement pour impliquer tous les Etats concernés même s'ils n'avaient pas encore ratifié la convention. Ainsi le projet les aidera à enclencher le processus de ratification de manière concomitante.





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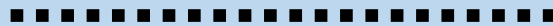


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# OTHER IDEAS



# AUTRES IDÉES

44. EN: Please provide any other ideas you may have for improving the listing mechanisms of the 2003 Convention for safeguarding the intangible cultural heritage of communities around the world.

FR : Veuillez fournir toute autre idée que vous pourriez avoir pour améliorer les mécanismes d'inscription sur les listes de la Convention de 2003 pour la sauvegarde du patrimoine culturel immatériel des communautés du monde entier.

1	<p>In my opinion there should be more compromise from the State Parties once an element is declared. They use it politically and setup a propaganda towards the inscription, but once they have to put awareness and resources to safeguard it, they don't do it.</p> <p>Probably to get a compromise document from the State Parties at the Nomination File, that once it is declared, they will do anything at their hands to safeguard it.</p> <p>Most of the Safeguarding requires committees, since a lot of people and institutions should work as a team in the Safeguarding Plan. I think it should be obligatory for each element, and to have all representatives, international, national and regional.</p> <p>The evaluation body should have the capacity of evaluating at least one file per country each year. There has to be a change in the evaluation process than can set up to this goal.</p>
2	<p>The current mechanisms are not perfect but effective in terms of providing the inscribed elements with worldwide recognition and reputation that are essential for their safeguarding. However, they also become the source that leads to competitions between states and hierarchy among elements. Reasons for this partly result from the limitedness of numbers of elements to be inscribed in each cycle. If the ceiling for inscriptions can be enlarged, then maybe the states parties would pay more attention to the quality of their files and not to competing for the limited inscriptions. This is also in accordance to the purpose of the Convention---to safeguard ICH, which should never be the mechanism for issuing international reputation. In addition, the current lists remain somehow separate other than a dynamic and inter-related whole. A clear procedural and legal connection among the three should be established, therefore a healthier listing mechanism can be expected. For instance, on a regular basis, elements on USL should be transferred to RL, and then that on RL to GSP, which requires strict evaluation and does not occupy each state's assigned ceiling. This will largely motivate the states' enthusiasm to safeguard elements presented in their territories.</p>
3	<p>I would suggest establishing special awards or prizes for those communities, groups, and bearers, who have participated in the preparation of inscribed nominations, to enhance their activity in heritage safeguarding, involvement and provide continuity of the ICH safeguarding participatory process.</p>
4	<p>Linking the RL much more directly to safeguarding, and to the measures set out in Part III of the Convention. Promoting this aspect and the idea of diversity of the list. A tentative list of elements that is open to non-state actors (members of the NGO Forum as a 'filter'?) would be great, but unlikely ever to be adopted by the Committee.</p> <p>For the USL, finding some kind of incentive/reward for SPs that successfully apply safeguarding plans. Successful and innovative plans should be given much more prominence.</p> <p>The RGSP should be decoupled from the RL/USL so that its purpose as a repository of good practice is much more obvious. If it was presented in the form of a database built around safeguarding objectives and practices, then this also would help.</p>
5	RAS
6	<p>It is reasonable to conduct observations on improving the listing mechanisms of the 2003 Convention for safeguarding ICH regularly and discuss that once in 2-3 years.</p>
7	<p>The nomination files are increasingly evaluated on the use of appropriate and inappropriate words. We should move the evaluation process to focus on the substance of the element, the quality of the safeguarding proposals, etc. For example, tourism and commercialisation shouldn't be automatically discouraged. Sustainable tourism and sustainable commercialisation of listed ICH elements can be encouraged, if they can contribute to the long term viability of the element, and benefit the communities, improve livelihoods of people, etc. Instead of discouraging mentions of tourism and commercialisation (which leads to nominations being silent on such matters), State Parties should be encouraged to actively consider if and how they intend to manage the tourism and commercialisation aspects, to achieve sustainability and long term viability.</p>
8	Faire toujours appel à des experts extérieurs et ne pas se fier uniquement sur les avis des agents culturels locaux
9	<p>L'aide financière peut encourager les communautés à présenter des éléments qui nécessitent une intervention urgente. La sauvegarde doit primer sur la représentativité.</p>
10	<p>There is a strong need for a system to extend the communities, groups, or if applicable, individuals concerned after the element is inscribed on RL. It is often the case where successful implementation of safeguarding plans bring about more communities that are eligible to be part of the inscribed element. Currently, the only way to extend the communities, groups, or if applicable, individuals, concerned is to resubmit the element with extended communities. I would like to suggest that State Parties may extend the communities by including this in Periodical Reports. This will also encourage State Parties to submit Periodical Reports.</p>

44. EN: Please provide any other ideas you may have for improving the listing mechanisms of the 2003 Convention for safeguarding the intangible cultural heritage of communities around the world.

FR : Veuillez fournir toute autre idée que vous pourriez avoir pour améliorer les mécanismes d'inscription sur les listes de la Convention de 2003 pour la sauvegarde du patrimoine culturel immatériel des communautés du monde entier.

11	It is time to look closely at the processes and y we have had some success in admitting some underserved communities/regions /SIDS and why not... there are dactors that are not just in the implementing or process of the operating guidelines
12	Je ne peux qu'appuyer les nombreux déclarations des EP qui rappellent les objectifs premiers de la Convention : sauvegarder le PCI. Il faut impérativement faire preuve du principe de réalité: on ne peut pas tout faire avec les moyens disponibles, et il est nécessaire de trouver des moyens de préserver les objectifs de la Convention, d'allouer le temps et les fonds disponibles aux urgences de sauvegarde, et de trouver des moyens plus légers de refléter et célébrer la diversité culturelle sans alourdir inutilement le système et sa crédibilité, déjà largement affectés aujourd'hui.
13	Work on Dive into Intangible Heritage and make it more accessible for the communities groups and individuals that want to learn about exemplary safeguarding measures.
14	No ideas readily at hand other than what I have written as answers to these questions. I do think the lists and the great hive of activity that surrounds listing, both for the Convention and for those country officials whose ministries implement the Convention, are overdue for a searching and thorough audit. Even a kind of social audit where the effects of listing (and not listing) especially on ICH communities and their practitioners are brought out as objectively as possible. Without a community-eye view, the Convention risks 'reforming' the lists and how they work ad infinitum without addressing the central question: what do they in fact do for ICH where it is practiced and expressed.
15	Undoubtedly, it is essential to carry out a reflection on how to improve the listing mechanisms, since we are at a crucial moment in which it is important to update the instruments that have been implemented for just over eleven years to the current circumstances, and to use the experience that has been accumulated in this period.  Although the process is still incipient, I am sure that the review, update, and reinforcement of the listing mechanisms will contribute to strengthening the credibility of the 2003 Convention and, therefore, to guarantee that its objectives are met.
16	How shall we reduce the number of nominations waiting to be reviewed? If the files submitted were quality assured, not so many would need to be sent back to SP and then to EB for a second review to the extent that must happen today. Is there a way to put a second step before sending in the nominations? With some core questions about the criteria that are most difficult to live up to. Is it possible to have a condition for those who are nominating - that one of the persons behind the file must have completed one of UNESCO's capacity building courses?
17	- Organize regional meetings for improving the listing mechanisms.
18	Remain closer to the Spirit of the Convention instead of the whole process of Listing absorbing the majority of time and efforts ever since 2008 for IGC, LHE, EB, ... Re-consider the discussions on Wiki-models and facilitate such participatory process within the Unesco frame, as such the role of Unesco would become really one of facilitating the CGI and processes of dialogue and sharing and exchanging diversity, and the time and efforts could go towards processes of safeguarding, capacity building, mediation (where needed), promotion, transnational cooperation and networking, ...
19	I am against racism!
20	MERCI
21	I have already provided some in my submissions.Bring up expert groups as per UNESCO 6 regional groups to meet per region.let them come with changes their region desire and then pick representatives of this UNESCO regional to now meet globally to streamline all ideas and suggestions
22	C'est fondamental la suivi des listes en terrain (conversation directes avec les communautés), éliminer R2; et encourager les autres listes. D'autre part, c'est nécessaire avoir un accord sur comment doit être la participation des communautés et comment s'exprime (en tenant en considération les différences, les processus top to bottom et les manipulations de pouvoirs vers les communautés). Finalement il faut revoir les critères de genre, le comprendre comme une perspective et non comme parité ou inclusion des femmes dans des élément masculinisé.
23	The idea of reviewing the format and listing mechanism based on the situation could make the implantation of the Convention dynamic by maintaining consistence and principles of the conversation.

44. EN: Please provide any other ideas you may have for improving the listing mechanisms of the 2003 Convention for safeguarding the intangible cultural heritage of communities around the world.

FR : Veuillez fournir toute autre idée que vous pourriez avoir pour améliorer les mécanismes d'inscription sur les listes de la Convention de 2003 pour la sauvegarde du patrimoine culturel immatériel des communautés du monde entier.

24	As I mentioned above, the procedure for the Rep List should be simplified and a large priority should be given to the USL. More proactive procedure should be implemented to inscribe and monitor the state of their aliveness. The involvement of the communities concerned should be improved at all stages of the safeguarding activities.
25	- The questions in the second criterion of the Representative list could be improved by being more comprehensive so that it is possible to discuss the inscription and the element at once, because the registration and the element are related to each other. Establish new list of endangered elements /, as a result of the wars in the region, there are many elements that are exposed to grave dangers. These elements need to be safeguarded through various mechanisms and methods that do not agree with the list of urgent safeguarding and do not meet its criteria. They are rather at greater risk, nevertheless, the practitioners of these elements are still present, but they need means of support in different ways than what is in the Urgent Safeguarding List. Also, these dangers may be caused by natural disasters that inflicted significant harm to the elements.
26	If UNESCO can secure the budget, experts' assistance for preparing nomination needs to be arranged for the less experienced states parties.
27	For communities, groups and individuals, it would be good that the focus on "safeguarding" is the central topic and procedures to promote article 15 get more emphasis. For the convention: invest in follow-up and try to introduce buffers against commercial or political exploitation or cancel culture: invest in a toolkit of ethical instruments and an Ethical committee. Try to reduce the workload concerning article 16 while opening up the system. And for the world, connect it closer to the Agenda 2030 and try to use the listing mechanisms to influence and realise an Agenda 2045 and 2060.
28	It is important and valuable to have, for instance, the threats to ICH viability addressed as part of the 'Dive into ICH' tool. This is appreciated, and such an approach has a potential to raise awareness both about the existing risks, as well as the USL as such. There is a need in such communication tools that would draw attention specifically to USL and GSP in order to seek for an enhanced balance of attention to the listing mechanisms.
29	La formation : le renforcement de capacités dans le domaine des inventaires ainsi que l'élaboration des dossiers d'inscription ; - Un appui technique et financier du Secrétariat surtout en direction des Etats qui en ont besoin ; - Les réformes et améliorations à apporter sur les mécanismes d'inscription en termes dialogue mais aussi de règles à établir pour le fonctionnement des différents organes.