

National ICH Report Made by an NGO

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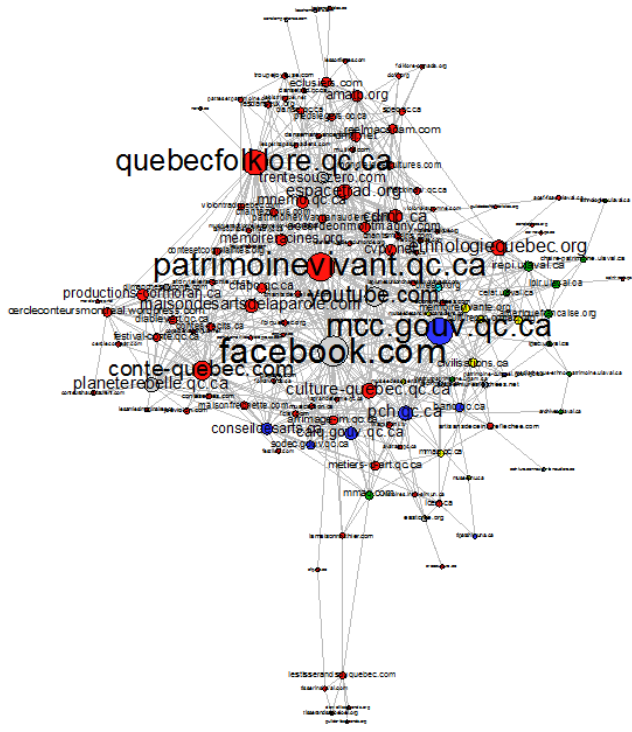
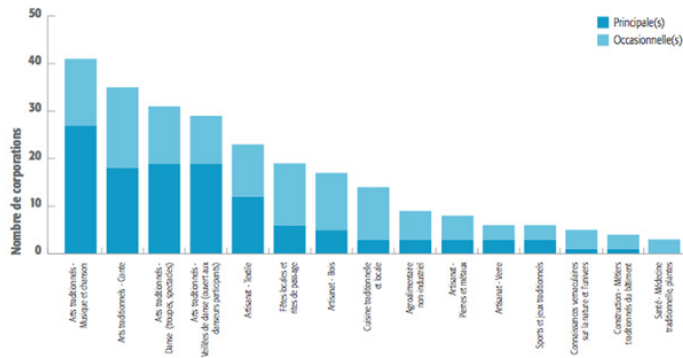
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The Quebec Council for Intangible Heritage (Conseil québécois du patrimoine vivant, CQPV) has undertaken the task of measuring ICH in the corollary Canadian province. The CQPV created and collected data from various sources in order to analyse the main ICH actors and their socio-economic environment and published a 104-page report, including recommendations for public authorities. The aim of the initiative is to better administrate ICH and enhance the support provided towards it. It can be an interesting alternative or complement to national ICH inventories.

Data now available show detailed information about eighty community-based associations who consider themselves part of ICH safeguarding: their geographical location, budget, elements safeguarded (main and subsidiary ones), available archives, salaries provided, public subsidies received, educational offer, membership, etc. Figure 1 shows, for example, the main ICH elements concerned by the work of those associations.

The report also shows how ICH-related websites relate to each other following four types of parameters. See the following figures based on both inward and outward directional links.

FIG. 1 - DISCIPLINES FONDÉES SUR LA TRADITION CONCERNÉES PAR LES ACTIVITÉS DES CORPORATIONS



The CQPV report further examines the structure and the level of public financial and technical support towards ICH or elements of traditional oral culture. Provincial cultural expenses are analysed in comparison to different sectors, showing that ICH-related elements are poorly represented, more specifically in the formal educational field. In addition, all municipalities that have officially incorporated ICH in their cultural/heritage policies have been identified and invited to complete a survey regarding their actual work on ICH. It shows altogether a certain degree of misunderstanding about ICH. The results are highly relevant for citizens and for associations working with their local institutions as well as for governmental policies on municipal ICH statuses.

FIG. 31 - MOYENNE PAR OSBL DU SOUTIEN PROVINCIAL AU FONCTIONNEMENT EN FONCTION DU SECTEUR CULTUREL (2012-2013)

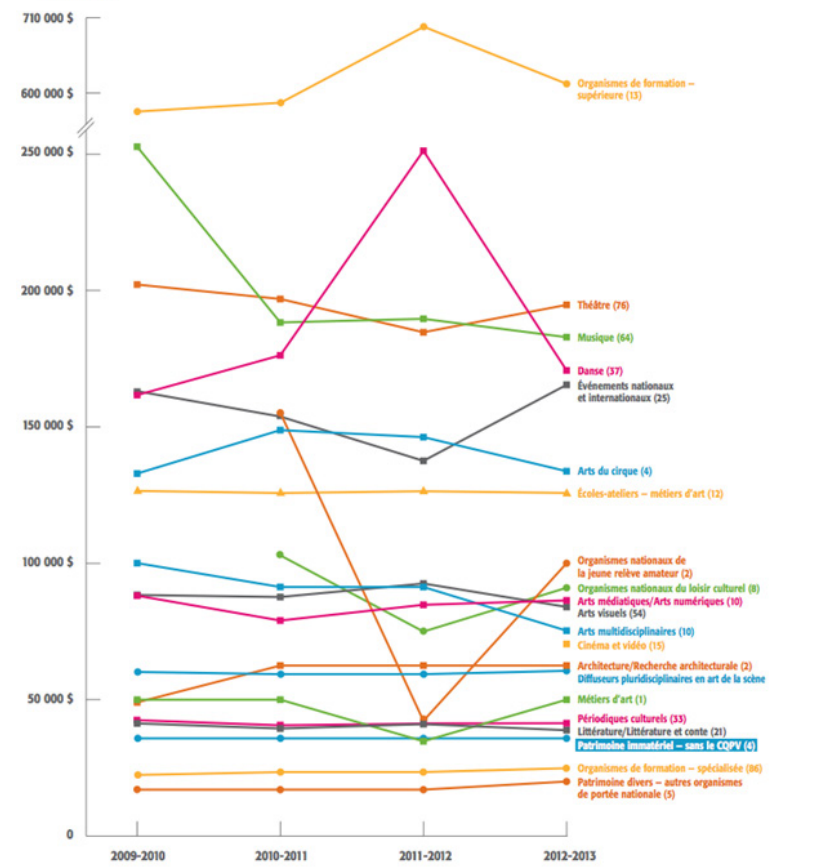
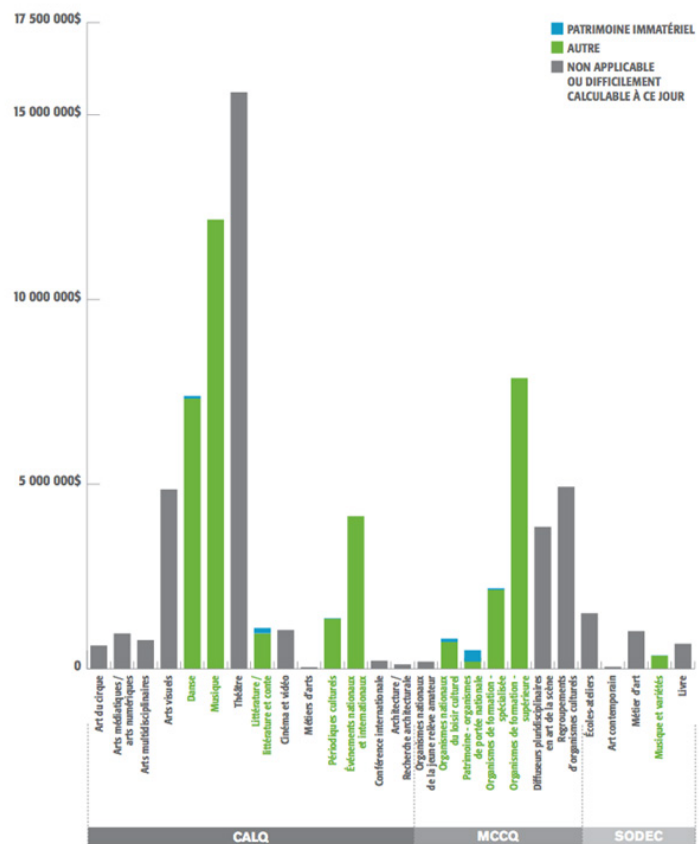


FIG. 33 - PROPORTION DU PATRIMOINE VIVANT DANS LES SECTEURS FINANÇÉS AU FONCTIONNEMENT PAR LE MCCQ, LA SODEC ET LE CALQ (TOUS TYPES D'OBNL CONFONDUS) POUR 2012-2013



Figures 31 and 33 provide a glimpse into the resources the provincial government and its institutions provide to ICH elements.

The report also includes a complete case study on traditional music, based on a survey and on the collection of cultural statistical information, sometimes obtained under the Law on Information Accessibility. Results show the instruments played, the proportion of professionals versus amateurs, sound recording production, performance contexts, affiliation structures, geographical location, learning historic, teaching activities, revenue, etc. Public qualitative and quantitative information includes mainly educational offers (musical camps, conservatory, university, college, etc.), subsidized community-based musical associations, public radio, and financial

support towards two main generalist music festivals (including observations on the presence of traditional music in their programme). Figure 26 offers statistics regarding the place that oral-tradition music and songs take amongst the public in comparison to music in general.

TABLEAU 26 - PLACE DE LA MUSIQUE ET DE LA CHANSON TRADITIONNELLE DANS L'ESPACE PUBLIC PAR RAPPORT À LA MUSIQUE EN GÉNÉRAL, SELON LES STATISTIQUES DISPONIBLES

OPTIONS	POURCENTAGE
Ventes annuelles d'enregistrements sonores québécois	1,02%
CALQ (bourses aux artistes pour les projets en musique, moyenne 2011-2012 & 2012-2013)	3,6%
CALQ (subventions fonctionnement organismes 2011-2012 & 2012-2013)	0%
SODEC (regroupement musique)*	1%
MusicAction (projets de production musicale 2009 à 2013)	6%
Radio communautaire (CIBL, CINQ et CKRL)***	1%
Espace.mu	0,5%
Festival d'été & franco de MTL en nombre de groupes programmés (2010-2013)	0,6%
Formation cégeps et universités (MERST)*	0,2%
Conservatoire (MCCQ)	0%
Camps (MCCQ)	3% des élèves* ou moins de 1% du temps de cours**
Nombre de musiciens professionnels**	entre 1,9% et 6,8%
Danse traditionnelle du Québec 2010 (activité connexe impliquant de la musique traditionnelle) ³⁹	1%

Légende :
 * cote de fiabilité moyenne
 ** cote de fiabilité faible
 *** médiane des radios communautaires eu égard aux émissions thématiques de musique traditionnelle

The CQPV report methodology can be explained alongside a specific critic of the UNESCO Framework for Cultural Statistics, whose dispositions on ICH are often misleading or contradictory.

The advantages of this kind of work for international NGOs are plural. First, it shows that NGOs are able to create and collect data in order to act as credible advisers for their respective government. NGOs become in addition active auditors monitoring real public initiatives, that is to say the job done by the public administration(s) beyond official discourses. Second, the results can help to identify clearly where the difficulties and opportunities for safeguarding ICH elements

are. It may become easier afterwards to convince public bodies to work alongside cultural associations or individual practitioners, arguing they could then better understand and fulfil their duty regarding national and international ICH legal instruments.

Reports on ICH at a national level are excellent tools for NGOs to share with other NGOs involved in the 2003 Convention. It serves as a counterbalance and/or a complement to States periodic reports as well as good comparison information regarding ICH administration over the world, including the role given to/taken by NGOs on safeguarding actions. NGO-forum could be used, among other capacities, for sharing this kind of national information, highlighting relevant collaborative action, or structuring deployment among them. A great variety of NGOs accredited by the 2003 Convention appears in that sense as a positive linkage, useful for sharing a diversity of sources of information.

See www.patrimoine-immateriel.qc.ca to download the report “État des lieux du patrimoine immatériel”.

ICH NGOs in the East African Region: Contributions and Prospects

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Abstract

Across the East African region, intangible cultural heritage is situated and ICH-oriented NGOs evolve in a challenging environment, where the promotion and preservation of the region’s diverse and rich intangible heritage is considered a low priority, and generally unhelpful for meeting these countries’ considerable development challenges.

As a result of the negative connotations given to culture—due to a variety of factors, both historical, religious and social—and, therefore, to the very limited resources that are made available for its preservation in all its forms, few NGOs are active in this field, and their activities are both fragmented and poorly resourced.

Nevertheless their numbers are increasing, their range of activities is widening, and coordination mechanisms (including with their respective governments) are emerging. This gives hope for a future where NGOs active in the ICH field will be in a better position to make the important contribution that is sought of them.