

Contributions of the Joint Programme to the implementation of UNESCO's Conventions on culture



[1954 UNESCO Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict](#)

Joint Programme products:

By-law for "[Research and Conservation of Cultural Heritage Proclamation No. 209/2000](#)" prepared and submitted to the Council of Ministers. The Proclamation establishes a new Government institution entitled 'Authority for Research and Conservation of Cultural Heritage', whose mandate includes protecting cultural heritage against man-made disasters (art. 4.2 of the Proclamation).



[1970 UNESCO Convention Prohibiting the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Cultural Property](#)

Joint Programme products:

By-law for "[Research and Conservation of Cultural Heritage Proclamation No. 209/2000](#)" prepared and submitted to the Council of Ministers. The Proclamation establishes a new Government institution entitled 'Authority for Research and Conservation of Cultural Heritage', whose mandate includes controlling the illicit trafficking and looting of cultural heritage (art.8 of the Proclamation).



[1972 UNESCO Convention on the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage](#)

Joint Programme actions:

Cultural heritage conservation was promoted through capacity building workshops on site management planning and methodologies (82 beneficiaries) as well as 3 awareness-raising workshops on shared indigenous values on natural heritage conservation (352 beneficiaries).

Joint Programme products:

Cultural heritage conservation has been fostered through:

- Enhanced legal frameworks:
 - 4 site protection laws for the World Heritage Properties of Axum, the Rock-Hewn Churches (Lalibela), Tiya and Fasil Ghebbi (Gondar Region) prepared and submitted to the Council of Ministers for endorsement;

- By-law for “[Research and Conservation of Cultural Heritage Proclamation No. 209/2000](#)” elaborated and submitted to the Council of Ministers for endorsement - the Proclamation establishes a new Government institution (Authority for Research and Conservation of Cultural Heritage) whose mandate includes protecting cultural heritage (by authorizing and providing technical support for cultural heritage restoration and conservation works – art. 6.7 and 6.10 of the Proclamation).
- Inventories:
 - National manual for the inventory and standard setting of natural and cultural heritage;
 - Compilation of assessments on shared indigenous values on natural heritage conservation.



2003 UNESCO Convention on the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage

Joint Programme actions:

Natural resources management and climate change mitigation have been supported by safeguarding and promoting traditional/indigenous knowledge on the natural environment: 3 awareness-raising workshops on shared religious values regarding natural heritage conservation were organized (352 beneficiaries).

Joint Programme products:

- **Intangible cultural heritage has been promoted** at the national level through the elaboration of a by-law for “[Research and Conservation of Cultural Heritage Proclamation No. 209/2000](#)” (pending endorsement by the Council of Ministers) – the Proclamation establishes a new Government institution (Authority for Research and Conservation of Cultural Heritage) whose mandate includes the registration, supervision, protection and study of intangible heritage (art. 3.4 of the Proclamation: “cultural heritage” encompasses both tangible and intangible heritage);
- **Natural resources management and climate change mitigation** have been supported by safeguarding and promoting traditional/indigenous knowledge on the natural environment: compilation of assessments on shared religious values regarding natural heritage conservation;
- **Education has been strengthened** by conducting a study to prepare a National Language Policy in view of safeguarding endangered minority languages.



2005 UNESCO Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions

Joint Programme actions:

- **Socially inclusive and creative communities** have been fostered in Ethiopia:
 - 14 religious tolerance forums established in Addis Ababa, Tigray, Oromia and Harare, and dialogue forums organized in 4 regions – 360 community and religious leaders participated;
 - 7 trainings on intercultural dialogue organized for national and local stakeholders (namely religious leaders and teachers);
 - 9 round-tables on pluralism conducted.

Please note that the information presented on the Conventions is based on the feedback received from the Joint Programme Team in the course of the implementation of the programme, and may therefore not be exhaustive.

- **Creativity and production of cultural expressions** have been nurtured:
 - Trainings for actors in the cultural industries (in areas including product design, quality control, marketing, accounting, business planning) – as a result new market linkages have been established for 568 artisans and 15 artists (mainly in the pottery, weaving and leather production sub-sectors) and 235 beneficiaries from 25 associations gained new skills and access to equipment and to a revolving fund;
 - 120 unemployed youth trained to open small theatre businesses, thereby facilitating access to cultural activities for economically disadvantaged groups;
 - 4 Living Cultural Resources Centres (LCRCs) constructed in 4 regions, thereby providing equipment and capacity building activities for local artisans in the craft sector.

Joint Programme products:

- **Socially inclusive and creative communities** have been fostered in Ethiopia through various JP products:
 - Intercultural toolkit (English, Amharic, Oromifa);
 - English manual on interreligious dialogue (providing basic information on rites, beliefs, values etc.);
 - Regional survey on prevailing cultural values in the JP’s targeted regions of intervention;
 - Study in preparation of a National Language Policy to safeguard endangered minority languages.
- **Creativity and production of cultural expressions** have been nurtured, and economic empowerment has been pursued, through:
 - The development and operationalization of a [centralized database and interactive website on the handicraft industry](#);
 - Institutional strengthening of the culture sector:
 - Enhanced policy frameworks for the cultural industries: strategies developed for the music and paint sub-sectors; market assessment of the craft industry
 - Enhanced legal frameworks for the culture sector: by-law for “[Research and Conservation of Cultural Heritage Proclamation No. 209/2000](#)” elaborated and submitted to the Council of Ministers for endorsement - the Proclamation establishes a new Government institution (Authority for Research and Conservation of Cultural Heritage) whose mandate includes the provision of access to domestic cultural content (for example by organizing cultural heritage museum exhibitions - art.6.4 of the Proclamation), as well as education and technical support on cultural heritage (art.3 and 10 of the Proclamation).