



### **University of Cagliari**







- Established in 1620
- University campuses: Cagliari,
   Monserrato, Oristano
- Multidisciplinary University, with 6 Faculties:
  - Biology and Pharmacy
  - Engineering and Architecture
  - Medicine and Surgery
  - Sciences
  - Economics, Law and Political Sciences
  - Humanities





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University numbers		
Students	25.500	
Number of graduated students in	3.750	
2020		
Faculties/Schools	6	
<b>Teaching and Administrative Staff</b>	1910	
Degree Programmes		
First cycle 3-year programmes	40	
(Bachelor)	(5 e-learning)	
Second cycle programmes	37	
(Master's)		
One-cycle programmes	6	
	(1 e-learning)	







Research	
Departments	15
PhD Programmes	16
PhD Students	290
Horizon 2020 Projects approved	35
Other European Projects	47
approved since 2018 (LIFE;	
Interreg; Erasmus+)	
Spin off	21
Patents	47





### Internationalization

International Framework agreements	209
Students mobility exchange	1100
agreements	with 70 Countries
Exchange students	450 incoming
	1200 outgoing
Visiting Professors	50
Courses in English (A.Y. 2022-23)	120

#### **Departments**

- Literature, Languages and Cultural Heritage
- Pedagogy, Psychology, Philosophy
- Physics
- Chemical and Geological Science
- Mathematics and Computer
   Science
- Life and Environmental Sciences
- Law
- Economics and Business
- Political and Social Sciences
- Civil Environmental Engineering and Architecture
- Electrical and Electronic Engineering
- Mechanical, Chemical and Material Engineering
- Biomedical Sciences
- Surgical Sciences
- Medical Science and Public Health









University of Cagliari is member of EDUC, one of the first 17 "European Universities", alliances of HEIs funded by the European Commission in order to

create a structural long-term cooperation supporting historical values of Europe, from inclusion to innovation.

The aim is to promote physical and virtual mobility of students, faculties and staff, to favour common research projects and face societal challenges in a multidisciplinary way.

#### The other seven universities partners with UniCa of the EDUC Alliance are:

Potsdam University (Germany), coordinator,

**University Rennes 1** (France),

**University Paris-Nanterre** (France),

Masaryk University (Czech Republic),

**University of Pécs** (Hungary)

**University Jaume I (Spain)** 

**University South Eastern Norway** (Norway).



#### Center for Entrepreneurship and Innovation Activities (CREA)

The Center supports students and professors in developing entrepreneurial skills and provide tailored support for early-stage, high-growth businesses and ideas, fostering university-industry collaboration.

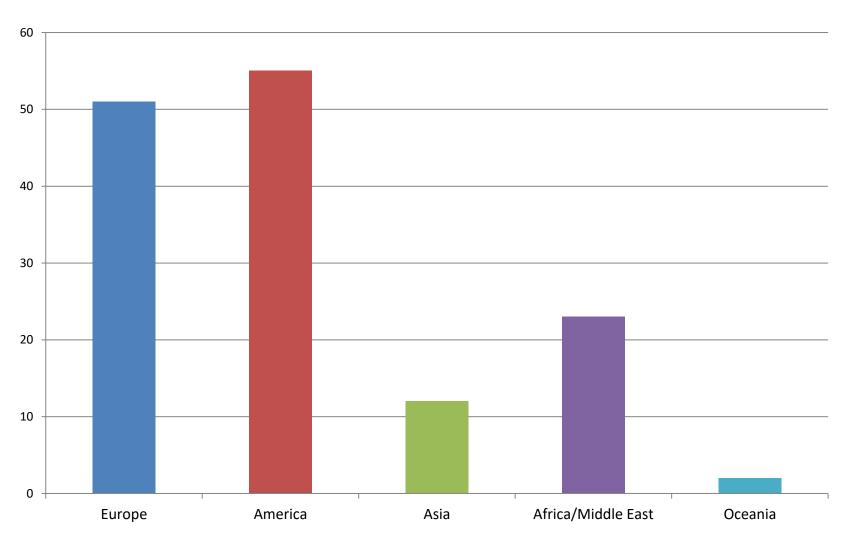




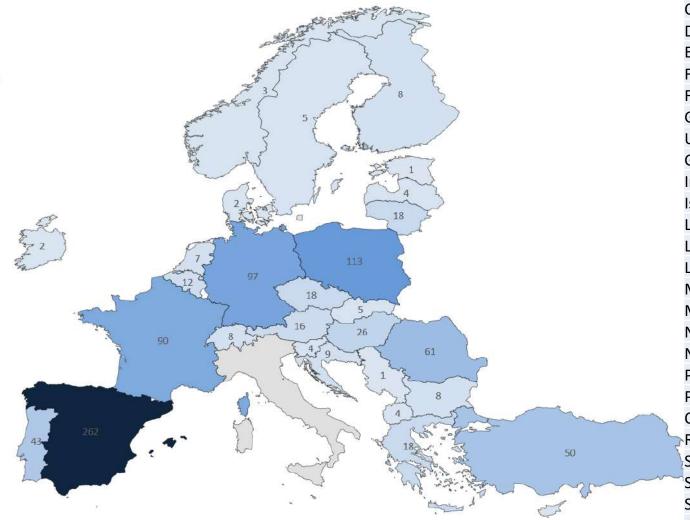
CLab UniCa, within CREA, is a project promoting innovation and entrepreneurship which enrolls each year 120 students with different backgrounds in a five-month program for the creation of start-ups. The program offers the opportunity to go through the entire entrepreneurial process – from problem identification to venture creation - possibly establishing real-world companies. Interdisciplinarity is the main goal.

CLab UniCa was the 2016 National Winner of the European Enterprise Promotion Awards.

### N of Universities/Country Cooperation Framework agreements



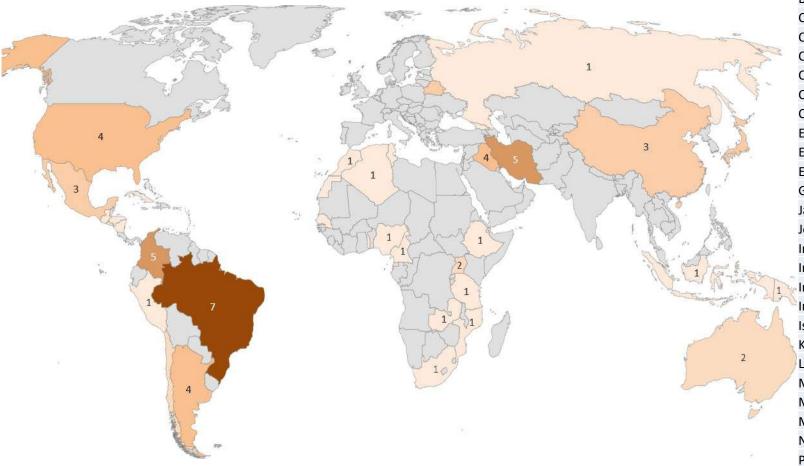
### **Student mobility: Erasmus+ exchange agreements**



**TOT: 980 AGREEMENTS** 

Austria	16
Belgium	12
Bulgaria	8
Cyprus	2
Croatia	9
Denmark	2
Estonia	1
Finland	8
France	90
Germany	97
UK	20
Greece	18
Irland	2
Island	1
Latvia	4
Liechtenstein	1
Lithuania	18
Macedonia	4
Malta	5
Norway	3
Netherlands	7
Poland	113
Portugal	43
Czech Republic	18
Romania	61
Serbia	1
Slovakia	5
Slovenia	4
Spain	262
Sweden	5
Switzerland	8
Turkey	50
Hungary	26

#### **Student mobility: extra-UE exchange agreements**

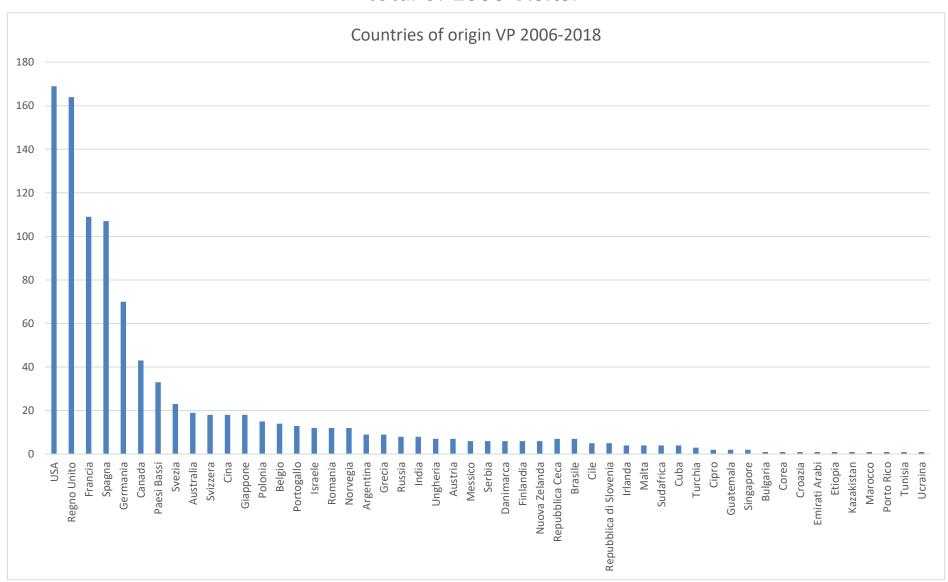


Project SARDEGNA FORMED (Algeria, Marocco, Tunisia)

Erasmus+ Credit Mobility with: Mozambique, Iran, Belarus, Senegal, Uganda, Tunisia, Georgia, Indonesia, El Salvador, South Africa, Jordan, Taiwan, Ethiopia, Tanzania, Lebanon, Peru, Brazil

Camerun Canada Chile China Colombia Cuba Ecuador El Salvador Ethiopia Georgia Japan Jordan India Indonesia Iran Iraq Israel Korea Lebanon Morocco Mexico Mozambique Nigeria Peru Russia Senegal South Africa Taiwan Tunisia Uganda Uruguay Usa 1			
Australia Brasil 1 Camerun Canada Chile China Colombia Cuba Ecuador El Salvador Ethiopia Georgia Japan Jordan India Indonesia Iran Iraq Israel Korea Lebanon Morocco Mexico Mozambique Nigeria Peru Russia Senegal South Africa Taiwan Tunisia Uganda Uruguay Usa 1		Belarus	5
Brasil 1 Camerun Canada Chile China Colombia Cuba Ecuador El Salvador Ethiopia Georgia Japan Jordan India Indonesia Iran Iraq Israel Korea Lebanon Morocco Mexico Mozambique Nigeria Peru Russia Senegal South Africa Taiwan Tunisia Uganda Uruguay Usa 1		Argentina	8
Camerun Canada Chile China Colombia Cuba Ecuador El Salvador Ethiopia Georgia Japan Jordan India Indonesia Iran Iraq Israel Korea Lebanon Morocco Mexico Mozambique Nigeria Peru Russia Senegal South Africa Taiwan Tunisia Uganda Uruguay Usa 1		Australia	3
Canada Chile China Colombia Cuba Ecuador El Salvador Ethiopia Georgia Japan Jordan India Indonesia Iran Iraq Israel Korea Lebanon Morocco Mexico Mozambique Nigeria Peru Russia Senegal South Africa Taiwan Tunisia Uganda Uruguay Usa 1		Brasil	16
Chile China Colombia Cuba Ecuador El Salvador Ethiopia Georgia Japan Jordan India Indonesia Iran Iraq Israel Korea Lebanon Morocco Mexico Mozambique Nigeria Peru Russia Senegal South Africa Taiwan Tunisia Uganda Uruguay Usa 1		Camerun	1
China Colombia Cuba Ecuador El Salvador Ethiopia Georgia Japan Jordan India Indonesia Iran Iraq Israel Korea Lebanon Morocco Mexico Mozambique Nigeria Peru Russia Senegal South Africa Taiwan Tunisia Uganda Uruguay Usa 1		Canada	5
Colombia Cuba Ecuador El Salvador Ethiopia Georgia Japan Jordan India Indonesia Iran Iraq Israel Korea Lebanon Morocco Mexico Mozambique Nigeria Peru Russia Senegal South Africa Taiwan Tunisia Uganda Uruguay Usa 1		Chile	2
Cuba Ecuador El Salvador Ethiopia Georgia Japan Jordan India Indonesia Iran Iraq Israel Korea Lebanon Morocco Mexico Mozambique Nigeria Peru Russia Senegal South Africa Taiwan Tunisia Uganda Uruguay Usa  Ethiopia Ecuador Ethiopia Georgia Feru Ethiopia Fe		China	4
Ecuador El Salvador Ethiopia Georgia Japan Jordan India Indonesia Iran Iraq Israel Korea Lebanon Morocco Mexico Mozambique Nigeria Peru Russia Senegal South Africa Taiwan Tunisia Uganda Uruguay Usa 1		Colombia	4
El Salvador Ethiopia Georgia Japan Jordan India Indonesia Iran Iraq Israel Korea Lebanon Morocco Mexico Mozambique Nigeria Peru Russia Senegal South Africa Taiwan Tunisia Uganda Uruguay Usa 1		Cuba	3
Ethiopia Georgia Japan Jordan India Indonesia Iran Iraq Israel Korea Lebanon Morocco Mexico Mozambique Nigeria Peru Russia Senegal South Africa Taiwan Tunisia Uganda Uruguay Usa 1		Ecuador	1
Georgia Japan Jordan India Indonesia Iran Iraq Israel Korea Lebanon Morocco Mexico Mozambique Nigeria Peru Russia Senegal South Africa Taiwan Tunisia Uganda Uruguay Usa 1		El Salvador	1
Japan Jordan India Indonesia Iran Iraq Israel Korea Lebanon Morocco Mexico Mozambique Nigeria Peru Russia Senegal South Africa Taiwan Tunisia Uganda Uruguay Usa 1		Ethiopia	1
Jordan India Indonesia Iran Iraq Israel Korea Lebanon Morocco Mexico Mozambique Nigeria Peru Russia Senegal South Africa Taiwan Tunisia Uganda Uruguay Usa 1		Georgia	1
India Indonesia Iran Iraq Israel Korea Lebanon Morocco Mexico Mozambique Nigeria Peru Russia Senegal South Africa Taiwan Tunisia Uganda Uruguay Usa 1		Japan	9
Indonesia Iran Iraq Israel Korea Lebanon Morocco Mexico Mozambique Nigeria Peru Russia Senegal South Africa Taiwan Tunisia Uganda Uruguay Usa Israel		Jordan	1
Iran Iraq Israel Korea Lebanon Morocco Mexico Mozambique Nigeria Peru Russia Senegal South Africa Taiwan Tunisia Uganda Uruguay Usa 1		India	1
Israel Korea Lebanon Morocco Mexico Mozambique Nigeria Peru Russia Senegal South Africa Taiwan Tunisia Uganda Uruguay Usa 1		Indonesia	1
Israel Korea Lebanon Morocco Mexico Mozambique Nigeria Peru Russia Senegal South Africa Taiwan Tunisia Uganda Uruguay Usa 1	200	Iran	1
Korea Lebanon Morocco Mexico Mozambique Nigeria Peru Russia Senegal South Africa Taiwan Tunisia Uganda Uruguay Usa 1	17	Iraq	3
Lebanon Morocco Mexico Mozambique Nigeria Peru Russia Senegal South Africa Taiwan Tunisia Uganda Uruguay Usa 1		Israel	1
Morocco Mexico Mozambique Nigeria Peru Russia Senegal South Africa Taiwan Tunisia Uganda Uruguay Usa 1	1	Korea	1
Mexico Mozambique Nigeria Peru Russia Senegal South Africa Taiwan Tunisia Uganda Uruguay Usa 1	)	Lebanon	3
Mozambique Nigeria Peru Russia Senegal South Africa Taiwan Tunisia Uganda Uruguay Usa 1		Morocco	1
Nigeria Peru Russia Senegal South Africa Taiwan Tunisia Uganda Uruguay Usa 1		Mexico	4
Peru Russia Senegal South Africa Taiwan Tunisia Uganda Uruguay Usa 1		Mozambique	1
Russia Senegal South Africa Taiwan Tunisia Uganda Uruguay Usa 1		Nigeria	1
Senegal South Africa Taiwan Tunisia Uganda Uruguay Usa 1		Peru	1
South Africa Taiwan Tunisia Uganda Uruguay Usa 1		Russia	5
Taiwan Tunisia Uganda Uruguay Usa 1		-	1
Tunisia Uganda Uruguay Usa 1		South Africa	1
Uganda Uruguay Usa 1		Taiwan	1
Uruguay Usa 1		Tunisia	6
Usa 1		Uganda	2
		Uruguay	1
Vietnam		Usa	10
		Vietnam	1

The **Visiting Professor Program** started in the Academic year **2006-2007**, sponsored by Regione Autonoma della Sardegna. Between 2006-2018, we had a total of **1006 Visits**.



# Internazionalizzazione RICERCA

#### **COOPERATION PROJECTS 2018-2022**

<b>Cooperation Programme</b>	Approved
Interreg PC Italia-Francia "Marittimo"	5
ENI CBC MED (Cross-Border Cooperation in the Mediterranean)	4
LIFE (Programma UE per l'ambiente e l'azione per il clima)	2
Brain to South	2
L.R. 19/96 (Cooperazione con i Paesi in via di sviluppo e collaborazione internazionale)	17
MAECI – Italia-Israele	1
EuropeAid - International Cooperation and Development	1
Fondazione La Maratò	1
Creative Europe	1
European Space Agency (ESA)	1
TOTAL	35

#### PROJECTS ERASMUS+ 2018-2022

Action	Approved
Strategic Partnership	9
Capacity Building	2
Small Collaborative Partnerships - Sport	1
Social inclusion in the fields of education, training and youth	1
Jean Monnet	2
EUROPEAN UNIVERSITIES	2
TOTAL	17





### Welcome to UniCA





Welcome to Sardinia!

Cantu a tenore as Sardinian pastoral song has been inscribed in 2008 (3.COM) on the Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity (originally proclaimed in 2005 as Masterpieces of the Oral and Intangible Heritage of Humanity).

Within the "Network of Unesco Cultural Space" Erasmus+ project we had the opportunity to reflect on the main good practices that communities and scholars have engaged in studying, preserving and promoting *cantu a tenore* since the Proclamation.





Nomination file No. 00165

#### **Decision**

Previous: 3.COM 1



#### Periodic reporting

The report on the implementation of the Convention, due by States Parties every 6 years, includes a section on the elements inscribed on the Representative List. Read more on periodic reports.

#### Canto a tenore, Sardinian pastoral songs

Italy

Inscribed in 2008 (3.COM) on the Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity (originally proclaimed in 2005)

Canto a tenore has developed within the pastoral culture of Sardinia. It represents a form of polyphonic singing performed by a group of four men using four different voices called bassu, contra, boche and mesu boche. One of its characteristics is the deep and guttural timbre of the bassu and contra voices. It is performed standing in a close circle. The solo singers chants a piece of prose or a poem while the other voices form an accompanying chorus. Most practitioners live in the region of Barbagia and other parts of central Sardinia. Their art of singing is very much embedded in the daily life of local communities. Often it is performed spontaneously in local bars called su zilleri, but also at more formal occasions, such as weddings, sheepshearings, religious festivities or the Barbaricino carnival.



© NDV Associati

The Canto a tenore encompasses a vast repertoire that varies within Sardinia. The most common melodies are the serenade boche 'e notte ('the voice of the night') and dance songs such as the mutos, gosos and ballos. The lyrics are either ancient or contemporary poems on present-day issues, such as emigration, unemployment and politics. In this sense, the songs can be regarded as both traditional and contemporary cultural expressions.

The canto a tenore is especially vulnerable to socio-economic changes, such as the decline of the pastoral culture and the increase of tourism in Sardinia. Performances on stage for tourists tend to affect the diversity of the repertoire and the intimate manner this music was performed in its original context.







Since 2006, two main NGO, "Sòtziu Tenores Sardinia" and "Boches a Tenore" carried forward and still managed promotional initiatives, live performances, festivals, and collaborations with universities and research centers.

Many singers are also part of the "Cordinamentu CAMPOS," founded in 2015 to create a network between the nine most representative musical and poetical arts expressed by the island's oral tradition.



#### CANTU A TENORE AND THE SARDINIAN SOCIAL LIFE

In contemporary Sardinia, Cantu a Tenore is a crucial aspect of the social life of over 50 villages located in the north and central parts of the Island. In this area, multipart singing is a male bonding experience, which provides a space for social exchange that is still profoundly characterized by the gender of the singers.

Cantu a Tenore is performed as a quartet, with each person singing a different vocal part. The boghe is the soloist of the ensemble, who sings the main melodic line, while the other three parts, called bassu, contra, and mesu boghe, accompany him by singing chords.

One of the main characteristics of Cantu a Tenore is the presence of the guttural voices of bassu and contra, which give it an distinctive timbre. In most performances, the boghe is the only one who pronounces the lyrics, while the other singers pronounce nonsense syllables.

A tenore singers perform in different social contexts, such as private dinners, parties, weddings, community, and religious celebrations throughout the year in honour of Christian saints, and depending on the village, during the Holy Week rituals.

Cantu a Tenore is an oral tradition practice and the main vehicle for musical interpretation of poetry in the Sardinian language. The boghe can choose the lyrics from both oral and written poetries. The repertoire includes various forms such as boghe 'e note, sèria, lestra, boghe' e ballu (dance songs), mutos, gosos (religious hymns). Depending on the metrical form and the performing context, different musical structures can be employed.

Each village has its own local style of singing (moda) which is perceived as one of the strongest musical and cultural defining traits of the community.

#### THE TEDIMUS PROJECT FROM THE UNI-VERSITY OF CAGLIARI

edimus (Digital Technologies And Multipart Singing In Sardinia) is a project promoted by the University of Cagliari, in collaboration with CRS4, ISRE, and the Multimedia Museum of Canto a Tenore of Bitti.

The project aims to promote the study and knowledge of the cantu a tenore through new digital technologies focusing mainly on the role of the body inside the cantu a tenore performances in public and private contexts. The research also aims to collect historical audiovisual documents and spread knowledge about the relationship between music and dance.

#### BIRTH OF THE PRACTITIONERS' ASSOCIATIONS

Hundreds of a tenore singers are actively involved with two leading associations that reunite them: "Sòtziu Tenores Sardinia" and "Boches a Tenore" associations.













From 2006/2007, after UNESCO recognition, they carried forward and still managed promotional initiatives, live performances, festivals, and collaborations with universities and research centers.

#### INVOLVEMENT OF THE CANTU A TENORE WITH THE "CORDINAMENTU CAMPOS"

Since 2015, the cantu a tenore has been actively involved in a prominent regional association named "Cordinamentu CAMPOS," founded to create a network between the nine most representative musical and poetical arts expressed by the island's oral tradition.

The association's primary purpose is to promote these forms of expression, which for years have had to deal with the social, economic, cultural, and communication changes that have taken place in the life of Sardinians.

CAMPOS association was born to overcome divisions and coordinate actions, constituting a unitary and cohesive entity dealing with cultural operators and public and private institutions in different contexts with recognized authority.

#### THE "MUSEO MULTIMEDIALE DEL CANTO A TENORE" IN BITTI

ocated in Bitti, the Multimedia Museum of Canto a Tenore is a unique expositive reality dedicated to the cantu a tenore. This museum and research center aims to become a reference for scholars, researchers, groups of singers, enthusiasts, and visitors.

The museum consists of five rooms containing technological and multimedia installations that allow the visitor to gain knowledge about the musical and cultural aspects of the cantu a tenore through a multimedia immersion in its sounds, images, and history.

#### THE "MODAS" PROJECT FROM ISRE

odas is a project developed by the Istituto Superiore Regionale Etnografico (ISRE, the Sardinia Ethnographic Institute) in collaboration with the island's two leading associations of tenore singers.

The project provides an all-around action aimed at safeguarding, studying, and promoting the musical practice: from the census of the tenore singers of the island to the creation of a tenore singing network, up to the recovery and development of the traditional performative contexts. Moreover, Modas aim to involve the younger generations through meetings in the communities they belong to and a definite plan of educational activities to be organized in the schools.

Photos by Diego Pani and Stefano Zedda.











As ethnomusicologists, we carry out several research projects on *cantu a tenore* in collaboration with other subjects involved in safeguarding this ICH.

One of this project is called MODAS, coordinated by Diego Pani with the collaboration of Sebastiano Pilosu.

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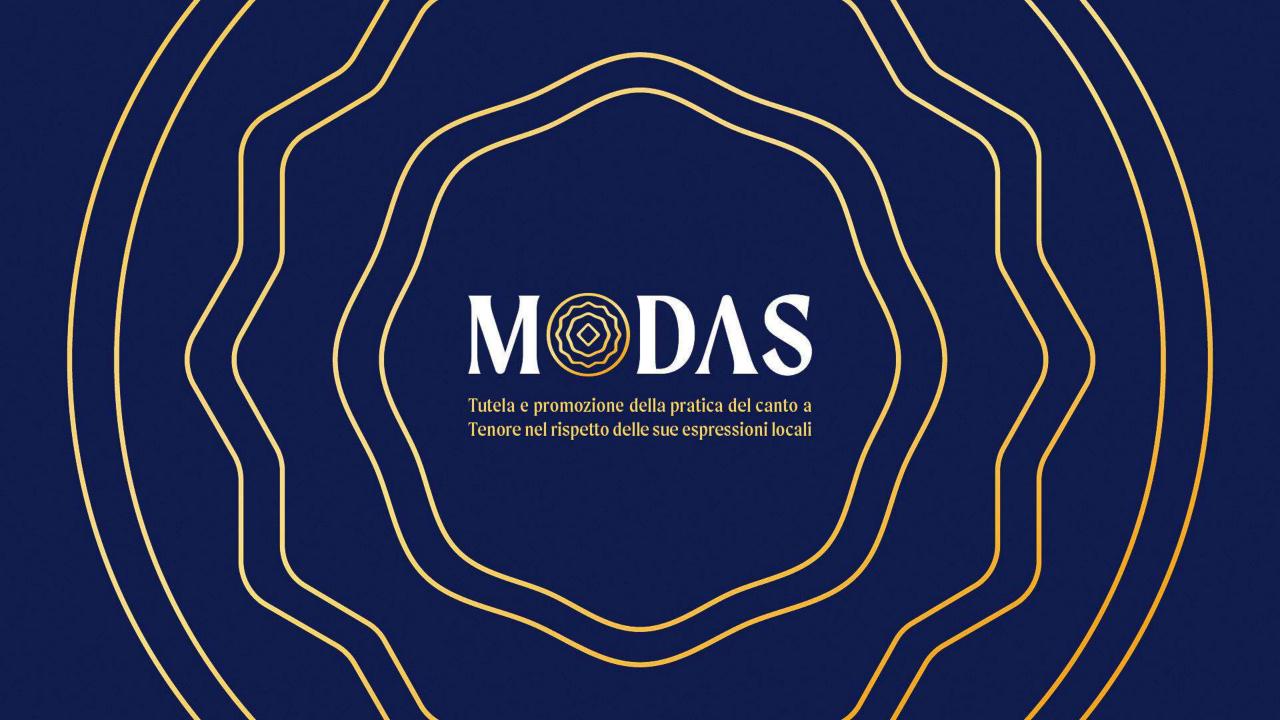












### THE PROJECT

Modas articulates a comprehensive initiative aimed at safeguarding, studying, and promoting this musical practice: from the census of singing linked to academic activities, audiovisual documentation, and ethnographic research, to the creation of a cantu a tenore singing network, to the involvement of the younger generations through public events in the communities to which they belong and, also, didactic activities in schools. All these cultural actions directly involve the singers, thus favoring an interaction between the various communities.

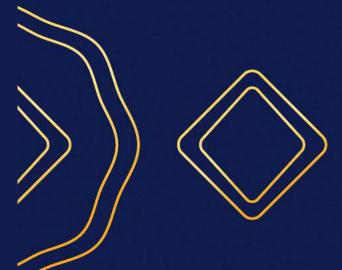




### THE MODAS WEBSITE

A meeting point for the activities of the entire project, their scheduling and inclusion in a unified system, is a website through which individual singers, singing groups, as well as researchers, enthusiasts, national and international press, cultural workers, teachers as well as other social actors can interface.







Another project that we are still carrying out is called TEDIMUS (Digital Technologies and Multipart Singing in Sardania).

The main aim of the TeDiMuS project is to promote the study and knowledge of Sardinian Multipart Singing of oral tradition through the use of new technologies.



#### CANTU A TENORE AND THE SARDINIAN SOCIAL LIFE

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# TeDi MuS

TECNOLOGIE DIGITALI E MULTIPART SINGING IN SARDEGNA



# **PROJECT**

Ignazio Macchiarella principal investigator

Marco Lutzu research coordinator



# ETHNOGRAPHIC RESEARCH

Sebastiano Pilosu

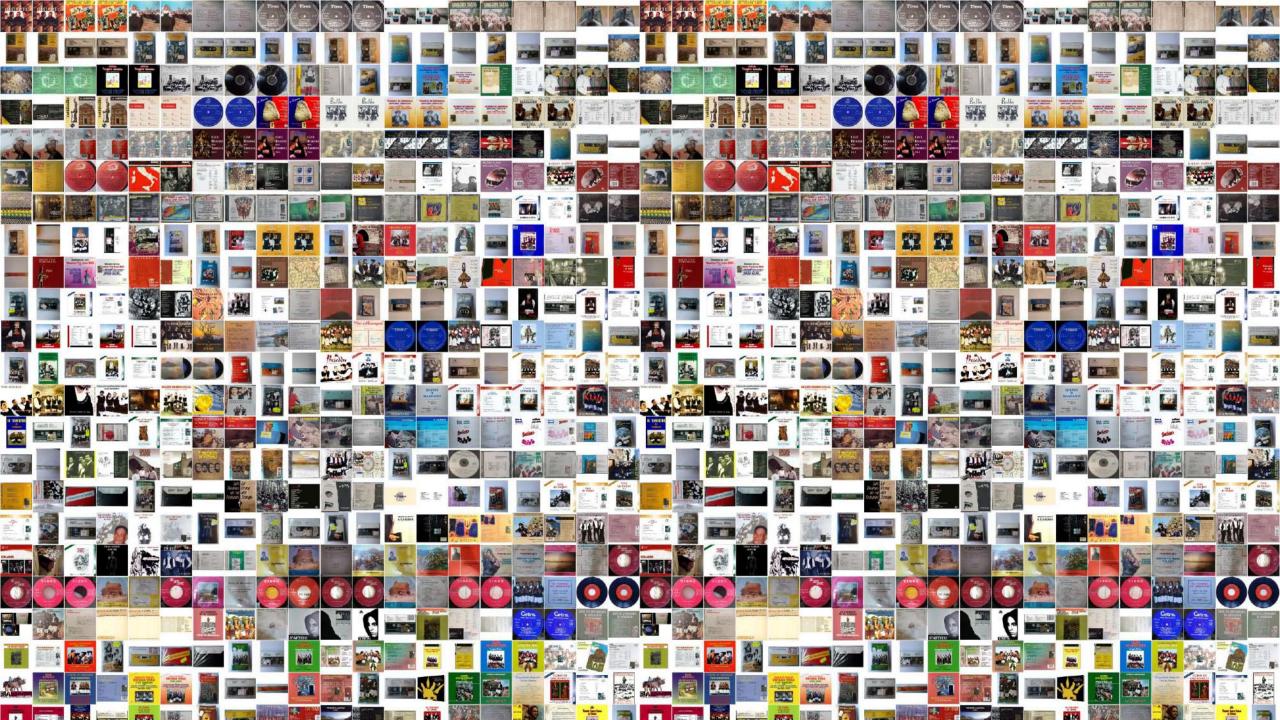
Luigi Oliva



# DISCOGRAPHY

Roberto Milleddu

**Omar Bandinu** 









## **AUDIOVISUAL DOCUMENTATION**

Diego Pani

Marco Lutzu



# **VOICE SCIENCE**

Alessandro Sanna Enrico Di Lorenzo







- MUSIC AND DANCE (MOTION CAPTURE)
- **PUBLICATIONS**
- INTERNATIONAL COLLOQUIUM
- MOBILE EXHIBITION
- DISSEMINATION EVENTS

