



# CRIHAP NEWSLETTER



## CRIHAP Events

### CRIHAP held Workshop on Community-based Inventoring of ICH in Tonga

From October 24 to 28, Workshop on Community-based Inventoring of Intangible Cultural Heritage was held in Nuku'alofa in the Kingdom of Tonga.

The workshop was jointly organized by the International Training Centre for Intangible Cultural Heritage in the Asia-Pacific Region under the auspices of UNESCO (CRIHAP), and the Tonga Ministry of Internal Affairs.

Mr. Penisimani 'Epenisa Fifita, Minister for Internal Affairs, Mr. Chen Tie, chargé d'affaires of the Chinese Embassy to

Tonga, Mr. Niu Genfu, Vice President of Chinese National Academy of Arts, Mr. Zhang Jing, Deputy Director-General of CRIHAP, Mr. Ronald Porcelli, Representative of UNESCO Office in Apia, Ms Noriko Aikawa, UNESCO Training Expert, Mr. Sipiriano Nemani, UNESCO Training facilitator, and Ms Pulupaki Moala Ika, Deputy CEO of Culture and Youth Division of Ministry of Internal Affairs attended the opening session. Representatives specialized in safeguarding ICH from Tonga were also present.

Mr. Penisimani 'Epenisa Fifita

expressed his thankfulness to the support and fund given to this training workshop from CRIHAP, and also praised UNESCO's continuous effort and great contribution to building greater capacity of state party in safeguarding global intangible cultural heritage (ICH). He said since the ratification in 2010, Tonga government has paid great attention to the capacity building of ICH safeguarding in the light of the 2003 Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage, the training workshop will efficiently





enhance the local trainee's capability in safeguarding ICH and inventorying. It will also encourage communities to engage more in safeguarding ICH.

Now, facing the problem of decreasing number of ICH transmission, the Tonga government set a ten-year plan starting in 2015 to fully engage in culture promotion. This will be in line with the spirit of the Tonga people, namely, "Respect, Loyalty, Modesty and Mutuality". After the opening ceremony, Mr. Niu Genfu gave participants a lecture focus on the safeguarding of ICH in China.

The training lasted for five days, introducing the basic concepts and latest practices of the Convention

to the trainees through a series of lectures, surveys, discussions and field works. Trainees also had in-depth discussion on the specific implementation measures and steps of ICH inventorying. In two groups, facilitators and trainees went to communities to do field works on a group of local intangible cultural heritages, including traditional oral culture, fishing skills, dances, ceremonies and garland making. They recorded geographic and historic information of these heritages and further interviewed and videoed the ICH practitioners.

CRIHAP is an international institution in the field of intangible cultural heritage (ICH) established in Beijing under an agreement between

the Government of the People's Republic of China and UNESCO. CRIHAP is committed to conducting international training activities in the field of ICH, proactively building up a regional and international exchange and cooperation platform, engaging in the implementation of the Global Capacity-Building Strategy of UNESCO for strengthening national capacities for implementing the Convention, and making contributions to ICH safeguarding undertakings in the Asia-Pacific Region and worldwide. At present, CRIHAP has had its training workshop in 27 countries in the Asia-Pacific Region and benefited about 500 trainees.

## CRIHAP Brings Guqin Art to New Zealand

In cooperation with China Cultural Centre in New Zealand, CRIHAP organized a tour of Guqin with lectures on the safeguarding of this

ICH element in New Zealand from October 15 – 20, 2016.

The guqin Art was proclaimed as one of the masterpieces of Masterpieces

of the Oral and Intangible Heritage of Humanity in 2001 before inscription on the Representative List of the Intangible Cultural



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Heritage of Humanity by UNESCO in 2008.

Guqin art bearers from Juntianfang

lectured and performed in Wellington (Museum of New Zealand Te Papa Tongarewa) and Auckland aiming

at promoting the 2003 Convention and raising awareness of ICH safeguarding.



## CRIHAP's Training of Chinese Trainers' Workshop on the Implementation of the 2003 Convention held in Shanghai

The Training of Chinese Trainers Workshop on the Implementation of the 2003 Convention was held at Shanghai University from Nov 7 to 14, 2016.

The workshop was jointly hosted by the International Training Centre for Intangible Cultural Heritage in the Asia-Pacific Region under the auspices of UNESCO (CRIHAP), UNESCO's Beijing Office and Shanghai Municipal Administration of Culture, Radio, Film & TV (SMACRFT), supported by Bureau for External Cultural Relations and Department of Intangible Cultural Heritage (ICH) of Ministry of Culture of P.R. China (MOC).

The opening session was attended



by Mr. Wang Chenyang, Deputy Director General of the ICH Department of MOC, Mr. Niu Genfu, Vice President of the Chinese

National Academy of Arts (CNAA), Mme Marielza Oliveira, Director of UNESCO's Beijing Office, and Mr. Wang Wei, Deputy Director General

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of SMACRFT.

Speaking at the event, Wang Chenyang said, China became the state party to the 2003 Convention in 2004. In the spirit of the Convention, China has achieved tremendous results, thanks to the joint efforts by the Chinese Government and the people in the past decade. China's legal system for ICH safeguarding has been developed; ICH inventory system and safeguarding bodies been set up. As the practice of ICH safeguarding deepens across the world, theories on ICH safeguarding have also been enriched.

In June this year, a new chapter was added to the "Operational Directives for the Implementation of the Convention" on sustainable development at the national level, which will benefit all countries in their future work in the field of ICH safeguarding.

China's ICH safeguarding is entering a new era and facing a new situation and new requests. It's necessary to review the 2003 Convention and China's Law of ICH Safeguarding.

Under such circumstances, CRIHAP invited international trainers to help the faculty from 57 colleges and universities to understand the spirit of the Convention and to convey the message through them to ICH transmitters, their students and other beneficiaries of the community.

Marielza Oliveira praised CRIHAP for hosting a series of trainings under the framework of the Convention.

"Intangible cultural heritage is our precious cultural asset transmitted from generation to generation. The adoption of the Convention at UNESCO's General Assembly in 2003 demonstrated the acknowledgement and support of this kind of cultural expressions by the international community. So far, there are 170 state parties to the Convention." She said.

She also thanked CRIHAP for organizing this workshop as it was a great opportunity for Chinese practitioners engaged in ICH safeguarding education to communicate with their counterparts. Himalchuli Gurung, program

specialist for culture with UNESCO Beijing Office, attended the workshop's closing ceremony.

She said, ICH is a "living" heritage. It's under a process of constant developing, changing and reshaping. The safeguarding of ICH does not mean to freeze it, but to keep its dynamic evolution. Nomination is not the final purpose; safeguarding is.

In the spirit of the 2003 Convention, participation of community is critical for the safeguarding efforts. Community is key in recognition, inventorying, nomination of ICH elements, their final inscription into the Lists and Register and the implementation of safeguarding measures

There is no hierarchy among ICH elements; they all have value only if they give community a sense of identity. All ICH elements should be inherited as the common heritage of Humanity. This workshop will deepen participants' understanding of the spirit of the Convention and enhance their awareness of ICH







safeguarding, Gurung said.

Wang Wei said, Shanghai's the place where antiquity meets with modernity and the western culture meets with the eastern culture due to its unique historical, geographical and humanitarian environment. Shanghai's ICH is unique as it has both traits from agricultural farming civilizations and modern industrial & commercial civilizations. It's of great significance to choose Shanghai as the venue for the workshop.

Xu Rong, DG of CRIHAP, said that since the implementation of the Convention, China has achieved remarkable results and accumulated experience in the ICH safeguarding. It was right time to hold the workshop as it would echo

Ministry of Culture's Initiative of Training ICH Inheritors. The trainees were selected from the faculty of 57 participating colleges of the Initiative, who will be able to educate and interpret the Convention to their students and other beneficiaries in Chinese. They will become the backbone to prepare and reserve talents on ICH safeguarding in China. This will help China to recommend Chinese experts to serve as UNESCO certified trainers in the future. Chinese training of trainers workshop, as a mechanism, will be held on the regular basis. .

Trainees also joined trainers on several field trips. They visited Xinchang Town in Putong New District and Zhujiajiao Town in

Qingpu District. They interviewed ICH transmitters there, including those of Shanghai Gong & Drum Storytelling, Pipa Arts of Pudong School, Putong Storytelling, Wu ballads, Boat Racing and Silk & String Music performance on the banks of the Yangtze River. They learned how to identify and inventory ICH elements and to make a safeguarding plan and felt the importance of community's involvement.

In line with UNESCO's Global Strategy of ICH Capacity Building, trainings under the framework of the Convention will cover ratification, implementation, inventorying, nomination and safeguarding planning, among others.



Shanghai's training workshop focused on the major concepts of the Convention, the importance of safeguarding, as well as identification and inventorying of the ICH elements through courses in the classroom and practice in the field.

The training workshop echoes

Ministry of Culture's Initiative of Training ICH inheritors which is participated by 57 colleges and universities. Sixty trainees took part in the workshop at Shanghai University in two sessions.

Three UNESCO-certified facilitators, Noriko Aikawa, Suzanne Ogge and Zhang Min ran the classes and

gave detailed interpretation on key concepts and basic knowledge about UNESCO's Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage.

This workshop was undertaken by Shanghai University.

## Workshop on Developing Safeguarding Plans for Intangible Cultural Heritage held in Kathmandu, Nepal

The Workshop on “Developing Safeguarding Plans for Intangible Cultural Heritage” co-organized by International Training Centre for Intangible Cultural Heritage in the Asia-Pacific Region under the auspices of UNESCO (CRIHAP), the Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Civil Aviation of Nepal and UNESCO Kathmandu Office started on 21 November in Kathmandu, Nepal. Mr. Satya Mohan Joshi, an eminent culture expert of Nepal, Mr. Bharatmani Subedi, Joint-Secretary, Culture Division, Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Civil Aviation, Mr. Christian Manhart, UNESCO Representative to Nepal, and Mr. Zhang Jing, Deputy Director-General of CRIHAP attended the workshop and delivered remarks at the opening ceremony.

The expert Mr. Joshi inaugurated



the workshop by lighting the traditional Nepali oil lamp. He stressed that Nepal has rich cultural heritages. Effective safeguarding and transmission of the ICH can only be achieved when the community members are fully aware of the importance of their ICH. Joint-Secretary of the

Ministry Mr. Subedi expressed that this workshop, together with the previous 3 workshops in Nepal will promote a deeper understanding of the 2003 Convention. He hoped the trainees can apply what they learnt in the workshop to their future work in ICH safeguarding. Deputy Director-General Mr. ZHANG said,



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this workshop is a good start of the cooperation between CRIHAP and Nepal. CRIHAP is willing to work in join hands with related shareholders in Nepal to make ICH a driver and guarantee for the sustainable development of Nepal. Mr. Manhart said, the massive earthquake in Nepal in 2015 not only caused severe damage to the natural and cultural heritages, but posed a greater threat to the maintenance of the ICH in Nepal. The ICH is helpful to improve the sense of identity and to strengthen the social cohesion. Nepal is badly need to learn the knowledge

and techniques for developing ICH safeguarding plans. So this workshop is organized in a timely manner, and it will definitely help Nepal to better safeguard its ICH.

The workshop will last for 5 days. In total of 36 trainees participate, including ICH bearers from communities, representatives of museums, handicrafts associations and universities. Ms Shubha Chaudhuri and Ms Susanne OGGE are invited as facilitators to teach techniques and share experience in developing ICH safeguarding plan

by taking forms of lecturing and role playing. Trainees will have a field visit to Tokha community, discuss with community members, and develop an ICH safeguarding plan with the knowledge learnt from the workshop.

This workshop is the first capacity building workshop organized by CRIHAP for Nepal. CRIHAP will organize more capacity building training workshops and other activities in Nepal in the future.



## Workshop on Community-based Inventorying of Intangible Cultural Heritage held in Pakistan

The workshop on Community-based Inventorying of Intangible Cultural Heritage co-organized by CRIHAP and the Ministry of Information, Broadcasting and National Heritage of Pakistan in close collaboration

with UNESCO Islamabad Office was held in Islamabad, capital of Pakistan, from December 12 to 18, 2016.

Mr. Mohsin S Haqqani, Secretary of Ministry of Information,

Broadcasting and National Heritage of Pakistan, as well as Joint Secretary Mr. Mashhood Ahmad Mirza; Ms. Xu Rong, the Director-General of CRIHAP; Mr. You Yi, Counsellor of Cultural Office of

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Chinese Embassy in Pakistan; Mr. Ghulam Akbar Laghari, Secretary of Culture, Sports and Antiquities Department, Government of Sindh, Pakistan; Mr. Jawad Aziz, Cultural Program Specialist of UNESCO Islamabad Office attended the opening and closing ceremony and presented the certificate to the trainees for completing the workshop.

This was the second training workshop for intangible cultural heritage practitioners of Pakistan held by CRIHAP following the “Workshop on the Implementation of Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage for Pakistan” in Beijing in December 2015.

At the opening ceremony, Mr. Haqqani expressed his sincere thanks to CRIHAP for its great support and sponsorship. Mr. Haqqani said that Pakistan has rich intangible cultural heritage resources and since Pakistan ratified the Convention in 2006, Pakistan's capacity in safeguarding intangible cultural

heritage has effectively improved. At present, two elements have been inscribed on the Representative lists of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity. However, due to insufficient training on capacity-building of safeguarding intangible cultural heritage in Pakistan, agencies and practitioners in this field have not fully understood the Convention and therefore cannot fulfill their tasks well.

Mr. Haqqani believed that through this training workshop participants will be able to strengthen their abilities to safeguard the intangible cultural heritage and develop relevant skills in inventorying the intangible cultural heritage, as well as effectively enhance their capacity for implementation. Mr. Zhang Jing said that CRIHAP is honored to work together with Ministry of Information, Broadcasting and National Heritage of Pakistan to safeguard the intangible cultural heritage of Pakistan and the successful hosting of this workshop is a testimony of the great friendship

between China and Pakistan.

The seven-day training workshop was attended by 40 inheritors, practitioners of intangible cultural heritage from related cultural departments in Pakistan. In line with the spirit of the Convention, the workshop emphasized the importance and the role of “community participation” in the practice of intangible cultural heritage safeguarding.

Ms. Sajida Haider Vandal, a UNESCO facilitator, and Miss Linina Phuttitarn, guest lecturer from the Department of Culture Promotion, Ministry of Culture of Thailand, were invited to be the facilitators. Through lectures, fieldwork, panel discussions and case studies, and other means, the two facilitators covered 21 topics under discussion, including basic concepts and latest practice related to the Convention, and specific means and steps to develop inventorying of intangible cultural heritage. During the workshop, facilitators and trainees which were split into





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2 groups went to the communities of Truck artisans and Stone carving which located near Taxila to do field works. They interviewed and videoed the truck art artists and stone carving sculptors and briefly recorded the items of the historic information, artistic characteristic, and the status of inheritance under the guidance of the two facilitators. Trainees also had in-depth discussion on the specific implementation measures and steps of intangible cultural heritage inventorying. During the workshop, Ms Xu Rong briefly introduced the functions of the CRIHAP, as well as its work results. At the closing ceremony,

the Memorandum on Carrying out Intangible Cultural Heritage Capacity-building Activities in 2016-2018 was signed by CRIHAP and the Ministry of Information, Broadcasting and National Heritage of Pakistan, aiming to provide a series of capacity-building training programs in the next three years. Mr. Irfan Siddiqui, Minister of Ministry of Information, Broadcasting and National Heritage of Pakistan and Advisor to Prime Minister on National History and Literary, attached the great importance to the workshop and especially met Ms Xu Rong and the staffs of CRIHAP. He highly

appraised that the capacity building workshops held for Pakistan was timely and necessary. He also expected the trainees to apply what they learnt during the workshop into practice and subsequently to promote the intangible cultural heritage safeguarding of Pakistan. He also expressed that the workshop was a starting point for a new journey of the cooperation between CRIHAP and Pakistan in intangible cultural heritage safeguarding. He looked forward to further strengthen and expand the cooperation in the intangible cultural heritage safeguarding field.



As an international institution in the field of the intangible cultural heritage under the Agreement between the Government of the People's Republic of China and UNESCO, CRIHAP has been positively fulfilling its mission by providing capacity building training services in the field of ICH for the 48 member states in the Asia-Pacific region. Counting in this workshop in Nepal, CRIHAP has organized 18 ICH workshops, benefiting 27 countries and direct beneficiary trainees around 600 persons.

### New Forces of China's Woodblock New Year Paintings Spring up

Recently, the New Forces of New Year Paintings: Exhibition of New-generation Inheritors of Chinese Woodblock New Year Paintings was held at and sponsored by Feng Jicai Literature and Art Research Institute of Tianjin University and undertaken by Chinese Woodblock New Year Picture Study Center.

About 15 woodblock new year paintings were exhibited, all by prominent new-generation inheritors of this intangible cultural heritage element. Young painters from

Jiangsu, Tianjin, and Sichuan demonstrated traditional and innovative painting crafts including sketching, carving, printing, drawing and mounting.

Three replicas of Jin Dynasty were remarkable among the exhibits which were duplicated and restored by woodblock master Song Baowang, based on three Jin Dynasty woodblock paintings stored in the State Hermitage Museum, Russia.

Meanwhile, the international seminar

Tradition and New Generation — the Contemporary Inheritance of Traditional Woodblock New Year Painting was held. The seminar highlighted the significance of folk inheritors and contemporary outstanding inheritors to traditional folk arts and the relationship among folk culture and government, scholars and capital.

(<http://epaper.ccdy.cn/html>)

### Encyclopedia of Kunqu Opera Debuted in Beijing

On the morning of December 13, 2016, a grand ceremony was held at the Chinese National Academy of Arts to celebrate the first issuing of the Encyclopedia of Kunqu Opera. The ceremony was co-hosted by the Chinese National Academy of Arts and Anhui Publishing Group Time Publishing and Media Co., Ltd. Xiang Zhaolun, Deputy Minister of the Ministry of Culture, Lian Ji, President of the Chinese National Academy of Arts and China Intangible Cultural Heritage Safeguarding Center, Wang Wenzhang, Honorary President of

the Chinese National Academy of Arts, Wu Shangzhi, Deputy Director of the State Administration of Press, Publication, Radio, Film and Television, Yu Aihua, Member of The Standing Committee of the CPC Provincial Committee of Anhui and Director of the Provincial Publicity Department of Anhui, and Tian Haiming, General Manager of Anhui Publishing Group attended and delivered speeches at the ceremony. Nearly hundred experts and scholars from the opera, publishing industries, representatives of editors and publishers of the encyclopedia,

relevant journalists and reporters also participated in the ceremony. Lian Ji moderated the ceremony.

To facilitate the research, safeguarding and transmit of Kunqu Opera, the Chinese National Academy of Arts initiated the compilation of the Encyclopedia of Kunqu Opera in 2004. Mr. Wang Wenzhang, the Honorary President of the Chinese National Academy of Arts served as the chief editor, leading and participating in the compilation throughout the whole process. Mr. Zhou Weizhi, Guo Hancheng, Liu Housheng, and Gu



Duhuang took office as general counsels and gave instructions on planning. Over the past 12 years, more than 100 experts, scholars and publishing professionals, from the mainland China, Hong Kong, Macau and Taiwan, have also took part in the compilation and publishing of the encyclopedia. This project is one of major cultural heritage safeguarding publishing projects listed in the Outline of the National Cultural Development Program during the 11th Five-Year Plan Period and one of major publishing projects during the 11th Five-Year Plan and 12th Five-Year Plan identified by the former General Administration of Press and Publication. The final publisher is Anhui Literature & Art Publishing House, a company of Time Publishing and Media Co., Ltd.

The Encyclopedia of Kunqu Opera

contains significant literatures, music scores, pictures, video and audio documents and the cultural legacies of Kunqu transmitters over the past 600 years dating back to the middle of the Ming Dynasty. In particular, theoretical books, historical materials and music scores of the Ming and Qing dynasties and the modern period are the most important part of the encyclopedia. In total, the encyclopedia uses about 90.05 million words, including more than 22.30 million words of compiled literatures. It also includes over 70,000 copies of 396 photocopies of documents, over 6,000 pictures, over 120 hours of recordings, and over 400 hours of videos. To put in another way, the encyclopedia consists of 149 volumes, namely 15 on history, 14 on literature plays, 36 on performance, 73 on music, 8 on art,

2 on video and recording (including an attached hard disk drive), and 1 index. As a breakthrough compared with traditional book compilation, the Encyclopedia of Kunqu Opera demonstrates the legacy of on-stage performance and traditional culture and history of Kunqu Opera in a vivid and multi-level way by means of texts, recordings, videos and pictures. Meanwhile, it includes Kunqu Opera literatures as diverse as possible. The encyclopedia marks the first ever compilation of some literatures, as well as their inclusion into the inheritance, safeguarding, systematization and research of Kunqu Opera which serve as a solid foundation to expand the connotation of the stage art of Kunqu Opera.

(<http://www.ihchina.cn/11/51440.html>)

# The Twenty-Four Solar Terms, knowledge in China of time and practices developed through observation of the sun's annual motion

## (二十四节气)

This element was inscribed on the Representative List of Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity in 2016 by UNESCO.

The ancient Chinese divided the sun's annual circular motion into 24 segments. Each segment was called a specific 'Solar Term'. The element of Twenty-Four Solar Terms originated in the Yellow River reaches of China. The criteria for its formulation were developed through the observation of changes of seasons, astronomy and other natural phenomena in this region and has been progressively

applied nationwide. It starts from the Beginning of Spring and ends with the Greater Cold, moving in cycles. The element has been transmitted from generation to generation and used traditionally as a timeframe to direct production and daily routines. It remains of particular importance to farmers for guiding their practices. Having been integrated into the Gregorian calendar, it is used widely by communities and shared by many ethnic groups in China. Some rituals and festivities in China are closely associated with the Solar Terms for

example, the First Frost Festival of the Zhuang People and the Ritual for the Beginning of Spring in Jiuhua. The terms may also be referenced in nursery rhymes, ballads and proverbs. These various functions of the element have enhanced its viability as a form of intangible cultural heritage and sustain its contribution to the community's cultural identity. Knowledge of the element is transmitted through formal and informal means of education.

Beginning of Spring	Beginning of Summer	Beginning of Autumn	Beginning of Winter
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Rain Water</li><li>• Insects Awakening</li><li>• Spring Equinox</li><li>• Fresh Green</li><li>• Grain Rain</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Lesser Fullness</li><li>• Grain in Ear</li><li>• Summer Solstice</li><li>• Lesser Heat</li><li>• Greater Heat</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• End of Heat</li><li>• White Dew</li><li>• Autumnal Equinox</li><li>• Cold Dew</li><li>• First Frost</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Light Snow</li><li>• Heavy Snow</li><li>• Winter Solstice</li><li>• Lesser Cold</li><li>• Greater Cold</li></ul>



## 42 elements were inscribed on the Convention's List in 2016

<b>List of Intangible Cultural Heritage in Need of Urgent Safeguarding</b>	
<b>Element</b>	<b>Country (Countries)</b>
Bisalhães black pottery manufacturing process	Portugal
Chapei Dang Veng	Cambodia
Cossack's songs of Dnipropetrovsk Region	Ukraine
Ma'di bowl lyre music and dance	Uganda
<b>Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity</b>	
<b>Element</b>	<b>Country (Countries)</b>
Almezzmar, drumming and dancing with sticks	Saudi Arabia
Argungu international fishing and cultural festival	Nigeria
Beer culture in Belgium	Belgium
Bhojpuri folk songs in Mauritius, Geet-Gawai	Mauritius
Carnival of El Callao, a festive representation of a memory and cultural identity	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)
Carnival of Granville	France
Charrería, equestrian tradition in Mexico	Mexico
Culture of Jeju Haenyeo (women divers)	Republic of Korea
Falconry, a living human heritage	United Arab Emirates – Austria – Belgium – Czechia – France – Germany – Hungary – Italy – Kazakhstan – Republic of Korea – Mongolia – Morocco – Pakistan – Portugal – Qatar – Saudi Arabia – Spain – Syrian Arab Republic
Flatbread making and sharing culture: Lavash, Katyrma, Jupka, Yufka	Azerbaijan – Iran (Islamic Republic of) – Kazakhstan – Kyrgyzstan – Turkey
Gada system, an indigenous democratic socio-political system of the Oromo	Ethiopia
Idea and practice of organizing shared interests in cooperatives	Germany
Khidr Elias feast and its vows	Iraq
Kuresi in Kazakhstan	Kazakhstan

Living culture of three writing systems of the Georgian alphabet	Georgia
Mangal Shobhajatra on Pahela Baishakh	Bangladesh
Momoeria, New Year's celebration in eight villages of Kozani area, West Macedonia, Greece	Greece
Music and dance of the merengue in the Dominican Republic	Dominican Republic
Nawrouz, Novruz, Nowrouz, Nowrouz, Nawrouz, Nauryz, Nooruz, Nowruz, Navruz, Nevruz, Nowruz, Navruz	Afghanistan – Azerbaijan – India – Iran (Islamic Republic of) – Iraq – Kazakhstan – Kyrgyzstan – Pakistan – Tajikistan – Turkey – Turkmenistan – Uzbekistan
Oshi Palav, a traditional meal and its social and cultural contexts in Tajikistan	Tajikistan
Palov culture and tradition	Uzbekistan
Practices related to the Viet beliefs in the Mother Goddesses of Three Realms	Viet Nam
Puppetry in Slovakia and Czechia	Slovakia – Czechia
Rumba in Cuba, a festive combination of music and dances and all the practices associated	Cuba
Škofja Loka passion play	Slovenia
Tahteeb, stick game	Egypt
The Twenty-Four Solar Terms, knowledge in China of time and practices developed through observation of the sun's annual motion	China
Traditional craftsmanship of Çini-making	Turkey
Traditional wall-carpet craftsmanship in Romania and the Republic of Moldova	Romania – Republic of Moldova
Valencia Fallas festivity	Spain
Winegrowers' Festival in Vevey	Switzerland
Yama, Hoko, Yatai, float festivals in Japan	Japan
Yoga	India



<b>Register of Good Safeguarding Practices</b>	
<b>Element</b>	<b>Country (Countries)</b>
Community project of safeguarding the living culture of Rovinj/Rovigno: the Batana Ecomuseum	Croatia
Festival of folklore in Koprivshitsa: a system of practices for heritage presentation and transmission	Bulgaria
Oselvar boat - reframing a traditional learning process of building and use to a modern context	Norway
Regional Centres for Craftsmanship: a strategy for safeguarding the cultural heritage of traditional handicraft	Austria
Safeguarding of the folk music heritage by the Kodály concept	Hungary

## Advance Notice

Fourth meeting of Advisory Committee of CRIHAP (February 22nd, 2017, Beijing)

Sixth Session of Governing Board of CRIHAP (February 23rd, 2017, Beijing)

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