

CRIHAP Newsletter

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CRIHAP

International Training Centre
for Intangible Cultural Heritage in the Asia-Pacific Region
under the auspices of UNESCO

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Special Report

UNESCO Assistant Director-General for Culture Ramirez visits CRIHAP

Mr. Ernesto Ottone Ramirez, UNESCO Assistant Director-General for Culture, visited CRIHAP in Beijing and listened to the CRIHAP work report on Sept 25, 2018. He highly appreciated the centre's close coordination with the strategic deployment of UNESCO and the achievements of its active capacity-building efforts in the Asia-Pacific region in recent years.

Mr. Liang Bin, Director-General of CRIHAP, introduced the centre's future ideas, including further strengthening the communication of knowledge, integrating

intangible cultural heritage with other cultural fields, and especially exploring trainings themed on Safeguarding ICH in post-disaster reconstruction.

Ramirez expressed his total agreement with all of these goals. He said that strengthening communication is conducive to people's understanding of ICH and the 2003 Convention.

He hoped that UNESCO and CRIHAP will become bridges between knowledge and the whole communities. He said that compared with tangible cultural heritage, global capacity-building for safeguarding ICH needs to be strengthened, which will be a major goal of the UNESCO Headquarters. He expected the centre to continue to play a good role. He also said that safeguarding ICH should be combined with creative economy. Attention should be paid to the transmission of ICH among young people, so that ICH can be inherited in a new form.

Ramirez praised the close cooperation between CRIHAP and UNESCO Headquarters and relevant field offices, and invited the centre's staff to strengthen exchanges with Headquarters and field offices so that they can understand the overall operational mechanism and goals of UNESCO.

"Thank for this wonderful meeting and your valuable work in the field of Living Heritage for the region and for the world. Congratulations!" Ramirez said, praising CRIHAP's work in a written message.

Ramirez and his delegation also visited the exhibition on the guqin art, at the Chinese National Academy of Arts, and highly praised the work of ICH safeguarding in China.



Fifth Meeting of CRIHAP's Advisory Committee held in Beijing

The Fifth Meeting of the Advisory Committee of CRIHAP was held in Beijing on Dec 18, 2018. It was chaired by Mr. Wang Xuexian, Chairperson of the Advisory Committee.

The CRIHAP Secretariat briefed the Advisory Committee on CRIHAP's work report and financial statement for FY2017 and FY2018, as well as the first draft of Three-year Development Plan for 2019–2021.

After hearing the work report, committee members and delegates agreed that the work carried out by CRIHAP in 2017 and 2018 was commendable, and they expressed their expectation to the future work mapped out in the Three-year Development Plan for 2019–2021. They also congratulated the centre on its successful renewal of the agreement with the UNESCO.

The meeting also discussed the appointment of new Chairperson of the Advisory Committee, renewal and supplementation of committee members.



behalf of the Chairperson of the Governing Board. More than 40 people attended the meeting, including members of the Governing Board and Advisory Committee of CRIHAP, representatives from China's Ministry of Culture and Tourism, the China National Commission for UNESCO, the Chinese National Academy of Arts, the UNESCO Beijing Office, the International Research Centre for Intangible Cultural Heritage in the Asia-Pacific Region under the auspices of UNESCO (IRCI), and the International Information and Networking Centre for Intangible Cultural Heritage in the Asia-Pacific Region (IHCAP).

The CRIHAP Secretariat submitted its work report and financial statement for fiscal year 2017 to the Governing Board and briefed the board on its work plan and budget for fiscal year 2018.

The session announced the renewal of the Agreement of CRIHAP. In accordance with the decision adopted by UNESCO's 202nd Executive Board, UNESCO and the Government of the People's Republic of China have signed the Agreement between the government of the People's Republic of China and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) regarding the renewal of the designation of the international training centre for intangible cultural heritage in the Asia and Pacific region as a category 2 centre under the auspices of UNESCO in Beijing (PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA) in August 2018. Members of the Governing Board and delegates of various agencies offered congratulations, and expressed their expectations for CRIHAP's future contributions on safeguarding ICH in the Asia-Pacific region and the world.

In addition, the session also announced the replacement of the Chairperson of the Governing Board, approved the renewal and supplementation of Advisory Committee members, approved the revision of the Rules of Procedure of the Governing Board, and adopted the Summary Records of the Sixth Session of the Governing Board.

After the session, the delegates went to Tianjin for a field visit. They inspected ICH projects including the Yangliuqing woodcut New Year pictures, the Laomeihua Chinese Shoe Culture Museum, the Changle stilts, the Mazu Temple and the Darentang Chinese Medicine Culture Exhibition Hall.

CRIHAP

Governing Board meets for the seventh session in Beijing

The seventh session of the Governing Board of CRIHAP was held in Beijing on Dec 19, 2018.

Ms. Li Yaying, Deputy Director-General of the Bureau of International Exchange and Cooperation, Ministry of Culture and Tourism of China, chaired the session on





CRIHAP's workshops in 2018

NO PHOTO PLEASE



engaged in ICH safeguarding from all over the country participated in the workshop.

The workshop was a capacity-building activity organized under the framework of the 2003 Convention. It aims to strengthen the implementation of the 2003 Convention in Kyrgyzstan at national level, promote the spirit of the Convention and enhance the capacity of ICH safeguarding in the country.

It was the first time for the Centre to conduct country-specific training in Central Asia, and to organize training specifically for active youth engaged in actual activities. Two UNESCO facilitators, Ms. Suzanne OGGE and Ms. Tamara Nikolić Đerić, and a local expert engaged in ICH safeguarding field gave lectures to the workshop.

The training was conducted in various ways, including lectures by facilitators, presentations by trainees, group discussions, field study and class interactions. The workshop covered basic concepts of the Convention, the current situation of ICH in Kyrgyzstan, ratification and implementation, awareness-raising, inventorying and identification safeguarding plan, sustainable development and gender issues.

The trainees also paid a visit to the local community. Through an in-depth field study of the making and transmission of *elechek*, a traditional white Kyrgyz female headdress (in a form of a turban) made of many layers of a single piece of silk, wool or cotton, the trainees further studied and used what they had learned during the workshop.

The trainees highly praised the curriculum, organization and teaching methods of the workshop. They said it helped them master relevant knowledge of the Convention and provided practical and effective guidance for their safeguarding work. They looked forward to such a workshop organized by the Centre again.

Training workshop on safeguarding intangible cultural heritage held in Kyrgyzstan

A training workshop on capacity-building for active youth of the Kyrgyz Republic on safeguarding Intangible Cultural Heritage was held in Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan from April 7 to 15, 2018. It was co-organized by CRIHAP and the National Commission of the Kyrgyz Republic for UNESCO.

Representatives attended the opening and closing ceremonies of the workshop and made speeches on the sessions, including Mr. Zhang Jing, Deputy Director-General of CRIHAP, Ms. Khalafova Aigul, representative of the UNESCO Almaty Cluster Office, Ms. Makhmudova Mukhayyo, representative of the UNESCO Office in Tashkent, Ms. Sabira Soltongeldieva, Secretary General of the National Commission of the Kyrgyz Republic for UNESCO, and Ms. Cholpon Tentieva, head of the Department of Historical and Cultural Heritage of Ministry of Culture. A total of 26 active youth





CRIHAP holds capacity building workshop on intangible cultural heritage in Vanuatu

Under the support of the UNESCO Office in Apia, CRIHAP jointly held a Capacity Building Workshop on Intangible Cultural Heritage and Community Resilience with the Vanuatu Cultural Centre from April 23 to 27, 2018 in Port Vila, Vanuatu.

It was the first time for Vanuatu to receive capacity-building training under the framework of the Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage since the country ratified the Convention in 2010. It also was the first time CRIHAP organized a training workshop for Vanuatu at the national level. A total of 25 trainees, including officials from Vanuatu cultural organizations, researchers and ICH practitioners in the community, attended the workshop.

Two UNESCO-accredited facilitators, Mr. Richenel Ansano and Mr. Sipiriano Nemani Ranuku, delivered lectures on basic concepts of the Convention, implementation obligation and inventorying steps. In particular, highlighting the fact that natural disasters in Vanuatu have frequently threatened the existence of ICH, the facilitators also provided extra lectures on post-disaster need assessment involving ICH. They also guided the trainees to explore the important role of ICH in disaster prevention, disaster reduction, and post-disaster reconstruction through cases of three types of natural disasters: volcanic eruption, hurricane and tsunami.

The CRIHAP and UNESCO Office in Apia working groups also participated in the discussion with the trainees, and shared unique interpretations of the Convention and experiences of ICH safeguarding in Fiji, China and other Pacific countries.

The workshop provided a platform for trainees to exchange information and views on ICH safeguarding. Taking the diversity of participants into account, officials of the Vanuatu Cultural Centre, researchers, local chiefs, youth, and female representatives were invited to attend the workshop. It also gave the chance for representatives of all parties to speak at the workshop.

The trainees actively expressed their views based on their specific work and proposed many constructive ideas on ICH safeguarding from different perspectives. The atmosphere in the classroom was very active.

In addition, the trainees were divided into two groups to conduct field surveys on skills of traditional food (laplap) preparation and the traditional architecture (nakamal) building skills. Through interviews, observations and other methods, the trainees summarized the current status of the two ICH elements and the threats they face. The trainees also contributed a large number of pictures, audio and video data to the Vanuatu Cultural Centre as an important source of information on the development of the country's ICH inventorying in the future.



CRIHAP holds training of trainers on inventorying intangible cultural heritage in Thailand

A workshop for trainers on community-based inventorying of intangible cultural heritage was held from May 10 to 19, 2018 in Chiangmai, Thailand. It was the first capacity-building training event received by Thailand under the framework of the Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage since the country ratified the Convention in 2016, and was also the first time CRIHAP organized a training workshop for Thailand.

The training was co-organized by the CRIHAP, UNESCO Office in Bangkok and Department of Cultural Promotion of Thailand's Ministry of Culture. A total of 55 trainees attended the workshop, including officials from Thailand's Ministry of Culture and provincial cultural departments, representatives from nongovernmental organizations, experts from Chiang Mai University, community-based intangible cultural heritage representative inheritors, intangible cultural heritage practitioners and observers from Malaysia, the Philippines, Vietnam and Pakistan.

UNESCO-accredited facilitators Ms. Paritta C. Koanantakool and Ms. Alexandra Denes were invited to run the training. The training was conducted through basic capacity-building courses on inventorying and six pilot fieldwork exercises. It covered 17 sessions, including basic concepts and latest practices of the Convention, the concept of inventorying, and its specific tools, methods and techniques. The workshop used various training methods, such as lectures, classroom interactions, group work and case studies. Through an in-depth investigation into six intangible cultural heritage projects -- sapao traditions, silversmiths, hmong batik, salak yom traditions and karen rotational farming -- the trainees practiced the community-based inventorying skills they had learned in fieldwork exercises. Observers from four countries also shared their practical experience in safeguarding intangible cultural heritage, and had in-depth exchanges and discussions with trainees.

After ratifying the Convention in 2016, Thailand was in need of improving its national capacity on safeguarding intangible cultural



heritage and implementing the Convention. The training was held to meet the urgent needs of the country and respond to its two-year plan focused on strengthening intangible cultural heritage safeguarding capacity and fieldwork. All the trainees were chosen through a strict selection process, with high comprehensive quality and a willingness to actively participate in the workshop.

Hangzhou welcomes more facilitators to join in ICH safeguarding work

Co-organized by the UNESCO and CRIHAP, supported by the Zhejiang Provincial Department of Culture, the Training of Trainers Workshop on Intangible Cultural Heritage for Facilitators from the Asia-Pacific was held at Hangzhou, capital of East China's Zhejiang province, from July 2 to 6, 2018.

More than 40 participants including trainees, expert professors, media and officials took part in the opening ceremony on July 2. Liang Bin, Director-General of CRIHAP, hosted the event and extended his warm welcome to all the trainees who came all the way to Hangzhou city.

The training focuses on several issues including UNESCO's capacity building, follow-up of the 2017 global strategy meeting with facilitators and its recommendations,



network development, sustainable development, national-level policy support, international assistance, building the capacity to integrate intangible cultural heritage in development policies and program, and the inclusion of intangible cultural heritage in education.

The training also sets out to enrich the ICH faculty building in the Asia-Pacific, provides opportunities for participants to practice how to teach the basic concepts, requirements, mechanisms and policy support of the Convention, and offers the platforms for trainees from different countries to exchange views with one another.

Susanne Elizabeth SCHNÜTTGEN-KÖSTER, chief of the capacity building and heritage policy unit, intangible culture heritage section, UNESCO, expressed her gratitude for CRIHAP's efforts to hold the training session and hoped that trainees can learn something useful from the course and get a better understanding of ICH safeguarding work in the future work.

CRIHAP holds the second TOT workshop for the intangible cultural heritage facilitators in Kazakhstan

The Second Training of Trainers Workshop for the Intangible Cultural Heritage Facilitators from Central Asia was held from June 25 to 29, 2018 in Almaty, Kazakhstan. It was co-organized by CRIHAP and UNESCO Almaty Cluster Office of Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan. Sixteen trainees from Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan and Tajikistan participated.

The workshop aimed to train a group of trainers who are familiar with the contents and teaching methods of UNESCO's capacity-building courses, strengthen the ability of Central Asian countries to implement the 2003 Convention, review relevant needs for further capacity-building in Central Asia, and explore the possibility of networking for trainers in the whole region.

During the five-day workshop, Ms. Suzanne Ogge, UNESCO-accredited facilitator, Ms. Aijarkyn Kojobekova and Ms. Saniya Bazhenyeva, two assistant facilitators from Central Asia, focused on inventorying and safeguarding plan development under the framework of the 2003 Convention. By ways of giving lectures, role-playing, group discussion and other forms of teaching, the facilitators explained the role of trainers under the UNESCO global capacity building strategy for the safeguarding of the intangible cultural heritage, the effective setting of training courses and basic techniques and skills that trainers need to master. The facilitators also explained some issues on which UNESCO focused, such as international assistance application, networking, ICH and education, and gender and sustainable development. The trainees also actively shared their experience and challenges

in developing ICH training programs in their own countries. Ms.

Helena Drobna, representative of the ICH Secretariat introduced to the trainees the Overall Results Framework and Major Priorities identified by the seventh session of the General Assembly of the States Parties to the Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage held in June this year.

The training is the second workshop for ICH facilitators in the Central Asian region after the first held in June, 2017 in Bishkek (Kyrgyzstan). Ms. Krista Pikkat, Director of the UNESCO Almaty Cluster Office thanked CRIHAP for its human, intellectual and financial support for the training. Mr. Liang Bin, Director-General of the CRIHAP, hoped that the workshop could train a number of trainers in Central Asia who can further understand the spirit of the 2003 Convention and teach courses in the region under the framework of the convention, to promote the development of ICH in the region.



Capacity-building workshop on community-based ICH inventoring held in Republic of Korea

From July 23 to 27, 2018, a capacity-building workshop on community-based ICH inventoring took place in Jeonju, Republic of Korea, jointly held by CRIHAP and the International Information and Networking Centre for Intangible Cultural Heritage in the Asia-Pacific Region under the auspices of UNESCO (ICHCAP). More than 30 trainees, including cultural officials, experts, practitioners and NGO representatives from ICH field in Korea, gathered for the workshop.

Two UNESCO facilitators, Harriet Deacon and Richenel Ansano were invited to deliver lectures at the workshop. Based on the theme of 2003 Convention and ICH inventoring under the framework of capacity building, the workshop covered topics on concepts, processes and methodologies of inventoring, ways to making working plans of recording and inventoring, setting budgets and other fundamental tasks. Trainees also paid a one-day field visit to the heritage base of hansen mosi and the Hansen Mosi Museum in Seocheon. With the help of two facilitators and community representatives, trainees interviewed inheritors and practitioners of the ICH project hansen mosi. By audio recording and photo taking, trainees recorded the history, recent development, distinguishing features and inheritance condition of hansen mosi.

Based on the fruitful results of the workshop on strengthening national capacities for effective implementation of the 2003 Convention in Republic of Korea held in July 2017, CRIHAP and ICHCAP jointly held this second training workshop in Korea, which was also the third ICH event co-organized by the two centres. In the future, the two centres will continue working together to make positive contributions to the development of ICH safeguarding in the Asia-Pacific.



CRIHAP holds UNESCO workshop on ICH safeguarding in Bangladesh

UNESCO Workshop on Intangible Cultural Heritage (ICH) Safeguarding, co-organized by CRIHAP and UNESCO Dhaka Office, was held in Dhaka, the capital of Bangladesh, from Sept 17 to 20, 2018.

Mr. Liang Bin, Director-General of CRIHAP, Ms. Sun Lei, Officer-in-Charge of UNESCO Dhaka Office, Ms. Sun Yan, Cultural Counselor of Embassy of the People's Republic of China in Bangladesh, Mr. Mahbubur Rahman, Joint Secretary of the Ministry of Cultural Affairs of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, attended the opening ceremony of the workshop and delivered speeches.

Twenty trainees from Bangladesh government departments, research institutes and universities participated in the training.

The training is the first capacity-building activity for Bangladesh organized by CRIHAP under the framework of the 2003 Convention. It aims to strengthen the capacity of Bangladesh to implement the Convention at the national level, promote the spirit of the Convention and enhance the ability of Bangladesh to safeguard their intangible cultural heritage.

During the four-day workshop, two UNESCO facilitators, Noriko Aikawa and Suzanne Ogge, led the participants to discuss and conduct case studies on the ICH safeguarding through lectures, group discussions and exchanges.

Ms. Guan Jing, staff of training division of CRIHAP, shared a case study regarding the strategy for training coming generations of Fujian puppetry practitioners with the trainees, which was inscribed on UNESCO's Register of Good Safeguarding Practices for safeguarding of the intangible cultural heritages in 2012.

The trainees highly praised the curriculum, teaching methods and



organization of the workshop, believing that the training helped them acquire the relevant knowledge of the Convention and provided practical and effective guidance for their further efforts to safeguard intangible cultural heritage of the country.



CHIAP holds workshop on the Nomination of ICH in Pakistan

The Workshop on the Nomination of Intangible Cultural Heritage under the 2003 Convention, co-organized by CRIHAP and Ministry of Information, Broadcasting, and National Heritage and Literary of Pakistan, was held in Islamabad, Pakistan, from Dec 5 to 10, 2018.

As the fourth training workshop organized by CRIHAP for Pakistan, the workshop aims to promote the UNESCO global capacity-building strategy for the safeguarding of intangible cultural heritage, and to implement the Memorandum of Cooperation on Capacity-building Activities for ICH 2016–2018 signed by CRIHAP and the Ministry of Heritage of Pakistan. It is also the last training workshop organized by the centre for Pakistan under the framework of the memorandum. The completion of the workshop marks the successful conclusion of a series of training activities provided by the centre for Pakistan to enhance its capability of ICH safeguarding.

Thirty-five people, including cultural officials from the Ministry of Heritage and provincial government of Pakistan, representatives and practitioners of community ICH projects and officials of UNESCO Islamabad office attended the six-day event.

During the workshop, CRIHAP's working group communicated closely with the head of Ministry of Heritage of Pakistan and exchanged views on the evaluation of the results of the four-year capacity-building training projects organized by the CRIHAP for Pakistan.





3 ACTIVE SIDELIGHTS

of workshops





Sidelights on Intangible Cultural Heritage Training in Chiang Mai

Liu Guozheng

“The small city has many stories filled with happiness and joy. If you come to this city, you will gain a lot. The small city is like a painting to eyes and a song to ears. The sincerity, kindness and beauty in realm of life are all included here.”

Chiang Mai is one of Teresa Teng’s favorite cities during her lifetime. The elegance of Chiang Mai must be infused into this song, so that the singer can touch the listeners. In early May, 2018,

the air is fresh and the sky is clear in Chiang Mai. The Intangible Cultural Heritage Training Workshop organized by by the International Training Center for Intangible Cultural Heritage in the Asia–Pacific Region under the auspices of UNESCO (hereinafter referred to as “CRIHAP”) has brought cultural vitality to this small city, which, like light rain, makes the small city more charming.

With the reputation of “Northern Rose” in Thailand, Chiang Mai boasts beautiful mountains, clear waters and many precious historical and cultural remains. It is home to about 3000 ancient temples representing the splendid history and culture of northern Thailand. Fresh and dignified, Chiang Mai has rich humanistic charm. From May 10th to 19th, 2018, CRIHAP worked with UNESCO Office in Bangkok and Department of Cultural Promotion of Thailand’s Ministry of Culture to organize the Workshop of Training-of-Trainers on Community-based Inventorying of Intangible Cultural Heritage in Chiang Mai. Cultural officials from Thailand’s Ministry of Culture and provincial cultural departments, representatives from non-governmental organizations, experts from Chiang Mai University, community-based intangible cultural heritage representative inheritors, intangible cultural heritage practitioners and observers from countries including Malaysia, Philippines, Vietnam, and Pakistan gathered together in Chiang Mai. Trainees listened carefully during the training event, participated in field study activities and group discussions, and tried their best to enhance their capability in understanding and development of intangible cultural heritage.

This training workshop has made huge innovations in the teaching mode, highlighting the practicability and pertinence of training. With classroom teaching, we have made innovations in modules of fieldwork exercise. We have combined the reflections within closed space with the richness of open space, with the

efficiency of training as the core. This training workshop arranged international observers to take part in, which makes the training process orderly and effective.

I. Support and response: adjusting curriculum module to match up Thailand’s integrated intangible cultural heritage training plan

Mr. Pradit Posew, Deputy Director-General of the Department of Cultural Promotion of Thailand’s Ministry of Culture, expressed his gratitude to CRIHAP’s support and funding in his speech at the opening ceremony of the training workshop. He pointed out that the Thai government has always attached great importance to the safeguarding and inheritance of intangible cultural heritage, formulated relevant policies and measures and carried out various activities to promote renaissance of traditional handicraft, guide the public to gain awareness of national cultural values and their importance and encourage the public to participate in the safeguarding and inheritance of intangible cultural heritage, which has obtained some achievements. However, since Thailand was a later comer to the Convention, progress made

in implementing the Convention was relatively limited. There are also many shortages at national level in terms of capability building for the safeguarding of intangible cultural heritage. Thailand is not very familiar with the international cooperation mechanism under the framework of the Convention. The awareness of the importance and safeguarding of intangible cultural heritage nationwide still needs to be promoted. At present, no intangible cultural heritage element in Thailand has been inscribed on the List of Representative of the Intangible Heritage of Humanity of UNESCO. Therefore, Thailand is in high need of promoting the capability in the safeguarding of intangible cultural heritage under the framework of the Convention and meeting with international practice.

After ratification the Convention on June 10th, 2016, Thailand's Ministry of Culture negotiated with UNESCO Office in Bangkok to plan to adopt the method of faculty training to improve the professional capability for those engaged in the intangible cultural heritage sector. And the two-year comprehensive plan has been worked out with priorities given to improvement of ICH safeguarding capability and field study. The workshop was entitled "Training-of-Trainers on Community-based Inventorying of Intangible Cultural Heritage". But to respond to Thailand's comprehensive plan, after careful communication with trainers, the regular courses on capacity building of "community-based inventorying of intangible cultural heritage" are combined with the pilot training of "field study". Since the training contents for regular courses and fieldwork exercise projects are huge in quantity, the workshop lasts as long as 10 days, much longer than other regular training workshops held by CRIHAP.

II. Preparation and implementation: clarifying the training purpose and carefully designing training contents

With a long history and rich culture among Southeast Asian countries, Thailand is home to multiple nationalities and diverse cultures. It boasts numerous historical sites and splendid intangible cultural heritage. The Thai government has long valued the protection of its national culture. It is of the opinion that Thai culture represents national dignity, which is fundamental to national unity and decisive to national stability and prosperity. As King Bhumibol Adulyadej said before, "Safeguarding the culture is safeguarding the nation". Therefore, before the entry into UNESCO's Convention, Thailand had been dedicated to the safeguarding of intangible cultural heritage. It has set up the national-level intangible cultural heritage list for 336 items since 2005 and built up the three-dimensional pattern for the safeguarding and inheritance of intangible cultural heritage. It has formulated relevant laws and regulations and adopted and implemented the law on intangible cultural heritage in 2018. But since it became a State Party to the Convention in 2016, the safeguarding and inheritance work of its intangible cultural heritage needs to be promoted under the framework of the Convention and its implementation capacity needs to be thus improved. The training workshop was organized under this premise. With themed training, we hope to help Thailand improve its capability in ICH inventorying and safeguarding and remove serious constraints caused by a lack of professional knowledge in intangible cultural heritage to a certain extent.

CRIHAP has constantly enhanced the academic and professional level of workshops to ensure that the



training matches the capacity building strategy of UNESCO to the extent possible. For example, in coordinating the preparation of the workshop, I had in-depth discussions with trainers based on the theme of the workshop. In terms of conception of courses, I proactively participated in ICH element selection for field study and interaction with trainees during the lessons and gave certain professional suggestions from the perspective of CRIHAP, which has effectively monitored each step of the workshop and guaranteed the effect of the workshop.

UNESCO-accredited facilitators Ms. Paritta C. Koanantakool and Ms. Alexandra Denes were invited to provide training for the workshop. Upholding the spirit of the Convention, the training courses covered 17 sessions, including basic concepts and latest practices of the Convention, the concept of inventorying, and its specific tools, methods and techniques. The workshop used various training methods, such as lectures, classroom interactions, group discussions, group work, case studies and field study. Observers from four countries also shared their practical experience in safeguarding intangible cultural heritage and a Q&A session was arranged to enable in-depth exchanges and discussions with trainees.

By making full use of the rich cultural resources of communities in and near Chiang Mai, we relied on targeted ICH elements to design innovative courses. This has not only manifested the in-depth interaction between "community-based" participation and ICH safeguarding and enhanced the effectiveness of the training, but also perfectly matched the two-year fieldwork plan developed by Thailand's Ministry of Culture.

Since there were a large number of trainees in this workshop, CRIHAP requested the Department of Culture Promotion to carefully select trainees at earlier stage. Facts also prove that the Department of Culture Promotion has carefully selected the trainees including cultural officials from governments, experts and

scholars from universities, researchers from non-governmental organizations and community representatives with high quality. During the training process, trainees had good learning attitudes, listened to the trainers carefully and proactively participated in group discussions and fieldwork exercises.

When developing the training schedule, trainers and I conducted in-depth discussions with the UNESCO Office in Bangkok. Despite the long duration of training, the curriculum for each day has been designed and planned in a scientific and proper manner. The curriculum contents of the 17 sessions are simple, which focus on both theoretical concepts and practices. The cases were selected to the point. It is worth mentioning that the cases selected are real cases participated by the two trainers instead of general cases provided by UNESCO. The two trainers come from Thailand and the courses taught in Thai language can avoid the loss of knowledge information due to translation. In this way, the efficiency of trainers in lecture giving and the accuracy of trainees in knowledge acquisition are very high.

While coordinating and organizing the training event, I also attended the training courses carefully and participated in fieldwork exercises and group discussions. In this way, I accumulated new experience in organization of training workshops and obtained systematic knowledge of intangible cultural heritage.

III. Organization and coordination: scientific and orderly fieldwork projects

The fieldwork exercise accounts for one third of the whole training period. The success of fieldwork exercises is vital to the success of the whole workshop. Therefore, CRIHAP required trainers to select fieldwork projects in



advance with detailed project profile, so as to ensure that fieldwork projects are closely related to training contents.

Intangible cultural heritage projects covering categories of performing art, traditional skills, festival ceremonies and nature including “sapao traditions”, “silversmiths”, “hmong batik” and “karen rotational farming” are selected. During the practice of the fieldwork exercise, orderly and proper arrangements are made in terms of group distribution, scientific scheduling and time control. In terms of design of fieldwork contents, the ideas of the Convention are fully manifested. We respect communities and actively absorb community-based intangible cultural heritage representative inheritors and intangible cultural heritage practitioners to participate in training to enable them to obtain the sense of respect and participate in fieldwork link. This has given full play to the significant role of “community-based participation” in inventorying and safeguarding practice of intangible cultural heritage. According to the public in communities, they received numerous batches of research teams, which is the first time for close contact and in-depth research.

Under the instruction of the two trainers and community representatives, the trainees have recorded the history, development status quo, technique features and inheritance condition of these projects in the form of recording, photograph, interview and preparation of intangible cultural heritage map. During fieldwork exercises, trainees had in-depth discussions on how to make corresponding safeguarding plans and exchanged opinions on problems faced by intangible cultural heritage safeguarding.

IV. Result and breakthrough: regional cooperation network established by CRIHAP preliminarily

The training is the “timely rain” presented by CRIHAP to Thailand after its ratification the Convention and the first domestic training event on capacity-building of intangible cultural heritage hosted by Thailand. With a wide coverage of trainees, the training event benefits high-level trainees with rich training methods. This training event has deepened Thai trainees' understanding of the Convention and enhanced their capability in safeguarding of Thailand's intangible cultural heritage. The trainees have acquired professional knowledge in the methods and steps of ICH inventorying, which has to a certain extent promoted Thailand's performance of international promises and effectively practiced the spirit of the Convention.

CRIHAP invited relevant people in intangible cultural heritage and government representatives from Malaysia, Vietnam, Philippines and Pakistan as observers to participate in the training. They have learned the significance of capacity building to intangible cultural heritage safeguarding and strongly expressed their desire for cooperation with CRIHAP.

Southeast Asian countries including Cambodia, Thailand, Vietnam, Malaysia and Philippines boast rich intangible cultural heritage with outstanding achievements in safeguarding and inheritance of intangible cultural heritage. But they still need to improve the capacity building for intangible cultural heritage under the framework of the Convention. These countries are in desperate need of intellectual support provided by international intangible cultural heritage training organizations like CRIHAP. The training event in Thailand plays a demonstrative role for countries where the observers come from. In the future, CRIHAP can build on the positive momentum and make use of the training to broaden the way of thinking and cultivate potential partners. We can fully build up and expand partnership with each Southeast Asian country, and even achieve the whole coverage of countries within the Asia-Pacific region.



B

angladesh Has More Than Tigers

Sidelights on the CRIHAP Capacity Building Workshop on Intangible Cultural Heritage in Bangladesh

Guan Jing

I. Forging ahead despite challenges

The popularity of the Internet, the development of the We Media, and the rise of personal awareness inevitably lead to some people's "self-righteousness". They are not born in scholarly or wealthy families. They never traveled around the world. But in the face of the vast amount of information swept over, they without thinking can jump to conclusions in defining a person, a thing, and a place: "This is not a good person", "This thing must be sneaky", "This place is too boring". As long as "I" feels right, then "there should be no doubt" and "no space for questioning". In the eyes of such people, Bangladesh is definitely not a good place: dirty, chaotic, and degrading, with worn cars running all over the streets, amid three-wheelers and rickshaws sprayed with cheesy colors; people in ragged clothes ride Phoenix brand bikes through crowds; simple board houses and half-finished buildings can be seen everywhere. The weather here is not good and the pollution is serious. Some local people tell me that there are usually only two kinds of weather here: hot and hotter. Not to mention the raging and frightening dengue fever. During my stay in Bangladesh this time, I had my first contact with a person who had recovered from dengue fever and was discharged from hospital. I could not help feeling nervous but also having admiration to people

who live here.

The chaos among Bangladesh's population may derive from excessive faith to religion, or the bombings that happened a few years ago, or the rally and riots that occurred frequently before elections. The situation forced UNESCO, which takes the responsibility of uniting the world and spreading love and peace, to act with caution here. Before the training was opened, colleagues from UNESCO Headquarters and its field office in Dhaka and even those well-versed international facilitators have repeatedly urged us to pay attention to safety and hygiene, telling us to wear long trousers and eat less outside. They also put us under the protection security system of the United Nations, which is not a usual practice in such training activities, meaning we will live in a hotel under diplomatic protection, taking a ride on the vehicles of UNESCO security system, and having training at UNESCO's designated hotels, where armed forces are stationed. This kind of caution is rarely seen

by ordinary Chinese folks, who only think of Bengal tiger when mentioning this country. Yet this deviation from impression brings curiosity.

It was out of this curiosity that I came to this country and carried out the one-week Capacity Building Workshop on Intangible Cultural Heritage hosted by CRIHAP. The theme is to safeguard intangible cultural heritage with the aim of strengthening UNESCO's capacity building in South Asia via training workshops

Although it is our first time to formally cooperate with Dhaka Office, our previous connections with them helped us quickly fit in. The chief of the office is an amiable German lady. She stayed in China for a while, and understood basic Chinese. German people's organized logic and good executing ability were reflected in her mail content. One of her subordinates - one who had the most contact with me - is a beautiful local girl named Kizzy. UNESCO's office chiefs around the world are mainly foreigners, while most of the subordinates are local employees, which seems to be a tacit rule. Ms. Kizzy is clearly influenced by her German superior. The way she hosted people and handled jobs is efficient and clear-cut, which is different from the typical Bangladeshi people in people's impression. This greatly reduced our workload. Sometimes, it took luck to encounter such reliable cooperation partners.

II. Development of multiculturalism

Bangladesh has a population of nearly 200 million distributed in a territory totaling nearly 150,000 square kilometers. It is one of the most populous countries and one of the least developed countries in the world. The country - 87% Muslims, 12% Hindus, and 1% Buddhists, Christians & Sikhs, together with mountain indigenous and ethnic minorities - has diverse ethnic, religious, and cultural systems. As a multi-ethnic and multi-religious country, ethnic and religious contradictions coexist and mutually influence each other in Bangladesh. Bengali takes majority in its ethnic composition. "Nationalism" is deemed as one of the four principles for the founding of the nation, with the aim of establishing a single nation





state. The majority ethnic group is often caught in contradiction with other ethnic groups, in particular indigenous peoples, communities and ethnic minorities. As a world's main Islamic country, the Constitution of Bangladesh provides protection of citizens' religious freedom and the government emphasizes the peaceful coexistence between religions as a prerequisite for social and economic development. But contradictions are still on the rise between the state religion of Islam and other religions. Multi-ethnicity and multi-religion not only influence the political and economic development of Bangladesh, but also determines the diversity of its culture.¹

Looking into a larger picture of intangible cultural heritage, Bangladesh's music and performing arts involve classical dances that have an origin with the South Asian subcontinent (Indian subcontinent), such as Bharatha Natyam and Manipuri, as well as the famous Baul Songs. Bangladesh's ceremonies and social activities include widely celebrated festivals such as Muslim Eid al-Fitr and Eid al-Adha, as well as the Hinduism "Durga Puja" that is also celebrated by Muslims. Many ethnic minorities are engaged in various social and religious practices that are not directly related to religion but closely related to nature and the universe. Bangladesh traditional handicrafts are also various, including clay sculptures, Kantha embroidery, Jamdani weaving and Alpana floor paintings. Since June 11, 2009 when it became a State Party to the UNESCO 2003 Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage, Bangladesh has four elements inscribed in the Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity as of 2018: Baul Songs (2008); Traditional Art of Jamdani Weaving (2013); Mangal Shobhajatra on Pahela Balshakh (2016); Traditional Art of Shital Pati weaving of Sylhet (2017)² It has no elements inscribed in the List of Intangible Cultural Heritage in Need of Urgent Safeguarding and the Register of Good Safeguarding Practices. There is no joint nomination project with other countries. Also, two Bangladesh nominations in 2014 and 2015 respectively were withdrawn due to insufficient preparation of the nomination dossiers.

As the fifth of the seven countries in South Asia ratified the 2003 Convention (India, Pakistan, Bhutan in 2005; Sri

Lanka in 2008; Nepal in 2010), the Bangladeshi government faces many difficulties in the safeguarding of intangible cultural heritage: complicated political situation, turbulences, and frequent shift of officials lead to frequent policy changes that is difficult to implement from top to bottom. It thus cannot truly touch the core issues; economic under-development and poor infrastructure make it unable to fix a nation-wide intangible cultural heritage list; multi-ethnicity, complex beliefs, multiculturalism, contradictions between the majority ethnic groups & the indigenous people and religious radicalization are also of concern.

In accordance with UNESCO's request, a State Party should submit an implementation report on a regular basis after the nomination is successfully inscribed. Based on Bangladeshi government's reports in 2013 and 2017, we can have a look on its efforts in safeguarding intangible cultural heritage. First, they developed national cultural policies. In 2013, Bangladesh submitted a report on its implementation of the Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions (2005 Convention), entitled "Measures of Protecting and Promoting the Diversity of Cultural Expressions". The report said that the Ministry of Cultural Affairs of Bangladesh made a proposal in 2006 to build a national cultural policy framework, in order to establish a sound foundation regarding the main objectives, economic policies, subsidy systems, and organizational structures. The policies aim to protect and promote diversified cultural expressions with no regard to race, clan, class, religion, and origin; carry out cultural activities and adapt it to economic development; protect, preserve and develop cultural elements of ethnic minorities; respond to the wave of globalization and reduce its negative impact. The report also points out that for seven years the policy has been implemented in 17 institutions under the Ministry of Culture, the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Women & Children, and the Ministry of Industry. In the mere two years between 2011 and 2012, the Bangladesh government appropriates a total of \$28,005,524 and implemented the policies through government agencies and non-political organizations. Second, the implementation report for the 2003 Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage submitted in December 2017 pointed out that the Asiatic Society of Bengal under the auspices of the government published the results of its research starting from 2007. The book, entitled "Living Traditions", contains a list of intangible cultural heritage projects across the country. The report also mentioned that other major institutions involved in the safeguarding efforts include the Bangladesh Academic Research Institute, the Bangladesh National Academy of Art, Bangladesh National Museum, and the Bangladesh Arts and Crafts Foundation. Representatives of these national academic institutions are also formed into a professional team for the safeguarding of intangible cultural heritage in Bangladesh. They played a significant role in policy counseling, education, research, and field research.³

III. Targeted training

With the support of the Azerbaijan Foundation, UNESCO Dhaka Office and the Ministry of Culture of Bangladesh jointly launched a two-year training program in 2016. The trainees were mostly government officials, representatives of national academic institutions, and representatives of government organizations and community representatives. The training program was focused on implementation of the Convention, community-based inventorying and nomination, comprehensively enhancing the participants' understanding of the Convention and further strengthening capacity building. Both the Bangladeshi government and UNESCO hoped to achieve the following objectives through the program:

- a. Form a national expert group giving suggestions on the safeguarding of intangible cultural heritage;

¹ Zhang Shijun, Ethnic and Religious Issues in the Process of Political Modernization in Bangladesh, *Journal of Southwest Minzu University* (edition of humanity and social sciences), issue 202, June 2008.

² The Chinese translation of description of elements included on the List has source from www.crihap.cn.

³ Noriko Aikawa, Susan Auger, Final Report on the UNESCO Workshop on Safeguarding under the UNESCO 2003 Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage, September 2009.

b. Start with the most important task of "inventory development", conducting related research and sorting out basic materials on the country's intangible cultural heritage, so as to develop a series of safeguarding mechanisms;

c. Set up communication platforms between governments, academic institutions, non-governmental organizations, and communities to promote dialogue and exchange, and reduce "disagreements."

In the first training workshop on implementation of the Convention held in January 2017, the Dhaka Office and the Ministry of Culture took the lead in formulating an action plan, which was continuously updated in the next two training workshops. The plan contains a detailed form of actions being carried out or planned to be carried out by various organizations and institutions, with clear division of "personnel responsibilities", which serves as an important basis for implementation of the Convention in the future. The plan points out that Bangladesh's intangible cultural heritage safeguarding has the Ministry of Culture at the core of the efforts as well as an expert committee formed by representatives from 17 organizations including the National Academy of Arts of Bangladesh, the Bangladesh Academic Research Institute, the National Museum of Bangladesh and archaeological departments. They are each responsible for NGOs and communities' field research on inventory development, issuance of related publications, safeguarding of intangible cultural heritage from museum collections and protection of archaeology-related intangible cultural heritage. The plan also contains detailed measures on nine fronts: establishing a national intangible cultural heritage trust fund, inventorying intangible cultural heritage elements nationwide, digitizing intangible cultural heritage elements, developing safeguarding plans, nomination of ICH elements, capacity building training, integrating formal and non-formal education, enhancing awareness, and assessment. By standardizing what they are doing and plan to do into written form, the plan seeks to keep track with the implementation so as to minimize the impact from political and personnel instability.

The Dhaka Office dedicated much time and energy, but without the deep involvement of the Azerbaijan Foundation, Bangladesh still needs improvement in its capacity after two years of training. It is against this background that the Dhaka Office has submitted a request for cooperation with CRIHAP, wishing that CRIHAP can offer practical solutions in capacity building training. After receiving the request, CRIHAP immediately studied the overall situation of the safeguarding of intangible cultural heritage in Bangladesh and reviewed the three phases of training in the past two years. It also communicated with the Dhaka Office in terms of theme, selection of facilitators and trainees and course setting. CRIHAP developed a rational and targeted training program to guarantee continuity of training, by maintaining the trainers and two-thirds of the trainees. At the same time, the training has been deepened via new topics and new content.

During the collection and research of materials, we noted that inventory development was frequently mentioned by the UNESCO and the Bangladeshi government. The training workshops of the past two years also aimed to be centered on developing inventories based on field research and data collection of intangible cultural heritage elements. At the same time, given that Bangladesh has not yet achieved wide coverage of basic training, the trainers went detail with "making safeguarding plans", giving lectures on element description, community related work, targeted groups of inheritors, geographic mapping, threats, expected results and safeguarding measures, etc. These, in combination with inventory development, will better serve identification and documentation of ICH elements through field study. The training workshop took the form of group discussion, supplemented by the trainers' lectures. It also simulated a community environment for more practices and interactions. It is worth mentioning that local trainees were active in the classes, leaving us good impressions. They showed a sense of responsibility and eagerness for knowledge when taking part in lectures and group discussions. I found that everyone was working hard for their cause no matter how difficult the environment was. I also learned that a studying opportunity that some took for granted may turn out to be valuable for many others. It was a pity, however, that due to the security situation in Dhaka, we did not have field investigations, missing a chance for an in-depth understanding of Bangladesh.



IV. Good prospect amid challenges

During the training workshop, we also noticed that in spite of the Bangladesh government's great attention to the safeguarding of intangible cultural heritage and the UNESCO capacity building training - with the Joint Secretary of the Ministry of Culture taking part in the entire training workshop - the trainees were merely high-level officials. It is going to be a long process for the knowledge to be passed down to the grassroots staff and implemented to the forefront of the safeguarding of intangible cultural heritage. In addition, local people also have a vital role to play in the safeguarding of intangible cultural heritage. While being the carrier of living traditions, they are, like people around the world, undergoing tremendous changes brought about by modernization: growing consumerism, changes of social media & telecommunication technology, migration inside and outside the community, climate change, and deterioration of the natural environment, etc. These are the challenges that they need to face in protecting cultural heritage. Other native representatives suggested that they found some of the basic concepts put forward by UNESCO, such as "based on the community", difficult to understand, which stood as an obstacle toward safeguarding. It can be seen that a more basic training approach that suits native people is urgently needed.

Bangladesh has a large population among the seven South Asian countries. It has abundant intangible cultural heritage resources. South Asia is one of the key focuses of UNESCO's work. CRIHAP previously provided training to Pakistan and Nepal, but failed to reach other countries in South Asia. This activity with Bangladesh is an opportunity to further expand the scope of cooperation network.

About the Author

Guan Jing (1987-) is a training officer with CRIHAP, an assistant research fellow and master's degree holder. She is focused on the studies of international cultural communication and cooperation.

E-mail: guanjing@crihap.cn



What CRIHAP will do in 2019

International Training and Workshops

1. The 3rd Training of Trainers (Russian Speaking) Workshop for Central Asia (Uzbekistan)
2. Capacity Building Workshop on the Intangible Cultural Heritage (ICH) Safeguarding Plan and International Assistance Requests (IARs) Development in the Pacific (Fiji)
3. The Capacity Building Workshop on Training of National Trainers on Developing Safeguarding Plan in Thailand (Thailand)
4. The Workshop on Developing Safeguarding Plans of Intangible Cultural Heritage in the Republic of Korea (Republic of Korea)
5. Workshop on the ‘Linking 2003 Convention and university ICH programs’ (China)
6. The Workshop on Community-based Inventorying of Intangible Cultural Heritage in Vietnam (Vietnam)
7. Workshop of the Training Project for ICH Bearers and Practitioners (China)
8. Review on Capacity Building Workshops (2012–2018) organized by CRIHAP and Recommendations on future activities (China)
9. The Capacity Building Workshop on National Training of Trainers of Intangible Cultural Heritage in the Philippines (The Philippines)
10. The Capacity Building Workshop on Community-based Inventorying of Intangible Cultural Heritage in Bangladesh (Bangladesh)
11. The Capacity Building Workshop on ICH for Mongolia (Mongolia)

Basic Information

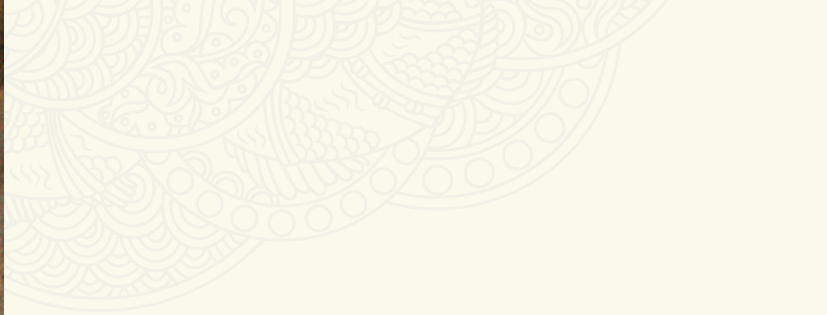


Category 2 centres under the auspices of UNESCO

Category 2 centres under the auspices of UNESCO are established and funded by Member States to contribute to the achievement of UNESCO's objectives by way of global, regional, sub-regional or interregional activities. They are not legally a part of the Organization, but are associated with it through formal agreements between UNESCO and the Member State hosting the centre. The centres are intended to serve as international or regional centres and poles of expertise or excellence to provide technical assistance and services to Member States, cooperation partners and also to the network of UNESCO field offices.

The centres share certain key objectives, among which are:

- (a) to promote the UNESCO Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage and contribute to its implementation;
- (b) to reinforce capacities in the Region for actively implementing the 2003 Convention on the regional and international level;
- (c) to increase the participation of communities, groups and individuals in safeguarding intangible cultural heritage in the Region; and



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(d) to foster regional and international cooperation for safeguarding ICH.

Each centre has a specialized field of activity and set of functions in order to accomplish those shared objectives. There are to date seven centres devoted to intangible cultural heritage:

- ALGERIA - Regional Centre for the Safeguarding of Intangible Cultural Heritage in Africa
- BULGARIA - Regional Centre for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage in South-Eastern Europe
- CHINA - International Training Centre for Intangible Cultural Heritage in the Asia-Pacific Region (CRIHAP)
- IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF) - Regional Research Centre for Safeguarding Intangible Cultural Heritage in West and Central Asia
- JAPAN - International Research Centre for Intangible Cultural Heritage in the Asia-Pacific Region (IRCI)
- PERU - Regional Centre for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Latin America (CRESPIAL)
- REPUBLIC OF KOREA - International Information and Networking Centre for Intangible Cultural Heritage in the Asia-Pacific Region (ICHCAP)

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The International Training Centre for Intangible Cultural Heritage in the Asia-Pacific Region under the auspices of UNESCO (hereinafter referred to as “CRIHAP”) is a UNESCO category 2 centre in the field of the intangible cultural heritage (ICH) established in Beijing, China on 22nd February 2012 under an agreement between China and UNESCO.

As a regional and international organization and coordinating agency in the field of ICH under the auspices of 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.

Under the framework of the Convention for the Safeguarding of Intangible Cultural Heritage and UNESCO's global capacity-building strategy for ICH safeguarding, CRIHAP has been carrying out international training programmes actively and improving its institutional arrangement and delivery in accordance with its Medium-Term Development Strategy (2011-2015) and Three-Year Development Plan for 2016-2018, with the aim of providing intellectual support and technical assistance for ICH safeguarding in the Asia-Pacific region. By the end of 2018, CRIHAP has conducted 35 international training activities, which have covered 32 countries and regions in the Asia-Pacific, with 1113 direct beneficiaries.

Meanwhile, CRIHAP continued to engage itself in international cooperation in ICH safeguarding and to expand its networking with UNESCO Member States in the Asia-Pacific region. In addition, to uplift its delivery, CRIHAP continued to carry out training-oriented research work, edit and translate training materials, practice innovative training models and develop new training contents.

C

apacity-building strategy enhancing capacities worldwide for safeguarding intangible cultural heritage

Goal

The 2003 Convention recognizes importance of intangible cultural heritage as a guarantee of sustainable development;

Accordingly, the global Capacity-building programme creates positive institutional and professional environments for safeguarding intangible cultural heritage and harnessing its potential for sustainable development and peaceful societies.

Traditional knowledge, skills and practices are essential for food security, health, education, reconciliation, social cohesion and maintaining biological diversity.

Benefits

- Improved policies and strategies for safeguarding in relevant policy areas (culture, education, environment, peace, food security, etc.).
- Improved infrastructure for safeguarding and strengthened human resources.
- Availability of community-based inventorying and safeguarding methodology.
- Effective participation in the Convention's international cooperation mechanisms.

DELIVERY

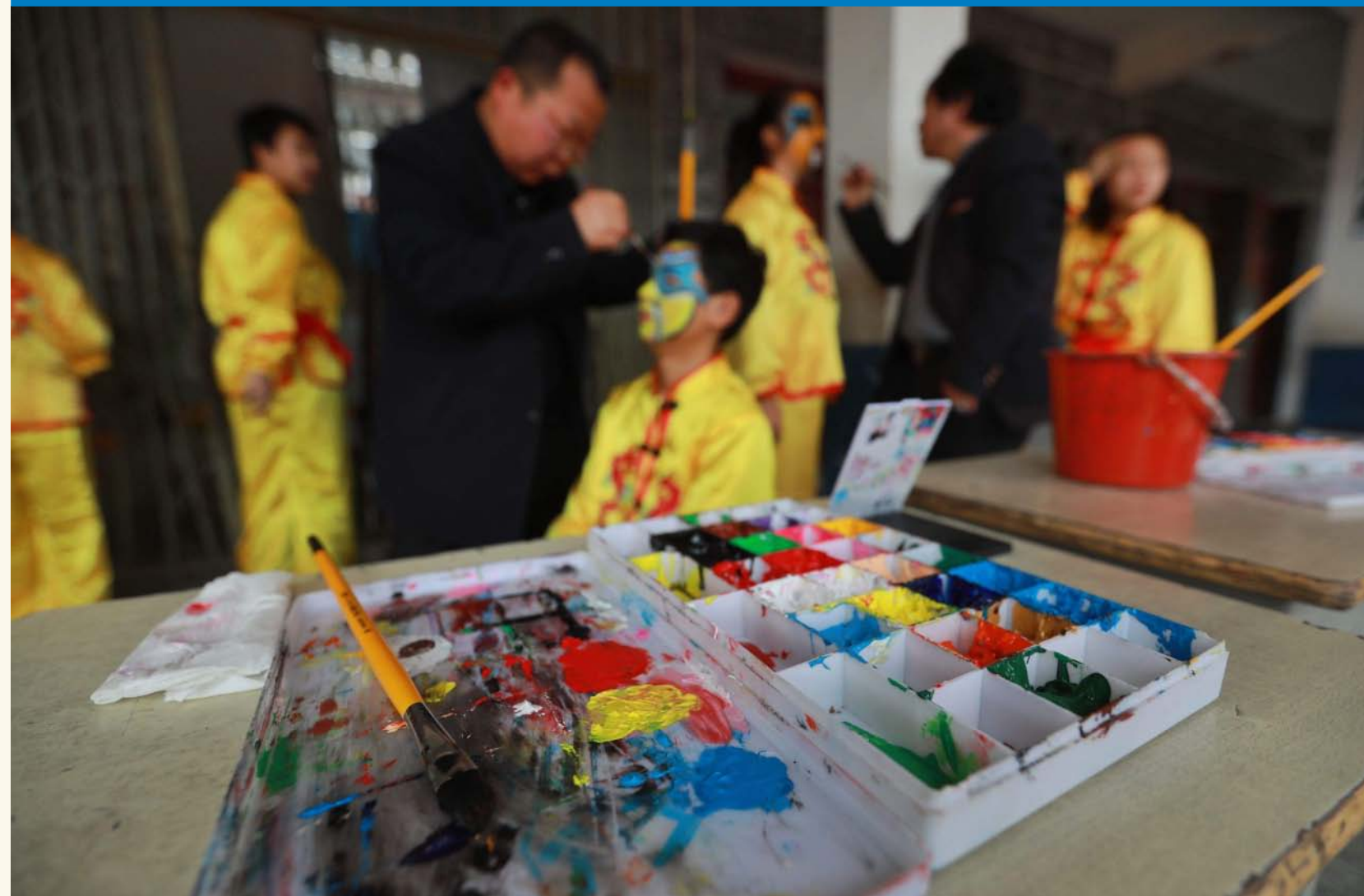
The global programme focuses on capacity-building services at country level, combining training, advisory services, stakeholder consultation and pilot activities. Different options are possible; a project does not have to cover the full programme menu. If delivered with all components a project extends over two to three years with budgets of up to US\$350,000.

Needs assessment on the status of the institutional and human capacities for safeguarding allows countries to identify and prioritize their needs. It facilitates collaborative planning with the national counterparts and affords time to clarify the scope and possibilities for support.

If stakeholders need support to strengthen their knowledge of the basic concepts, mechanisms and State obligations under the Convention, the programme offers training on **implementing the Convention**. It also discusses the linkages with the 2030 agenda for sustainable development.

If the institutional infrastructure and supportive policy frameworks are not yet in place, the programme can provide long-term support to **policy and legal development** in culture and other relevant fields, extending throughout the life of the project. Attention is given to gender issues, as appropriate.

If a country finds that its **inventorying frameworks** or methodologies do not reflect the principles of the Convention, the programme can give support to establishing or revising them, through training and pilot activities with the participation of communities, groups and NGOs.



What can CRIHAP do for UNESCO Member States?

The main functions of CRIHAP:

1. To organize long-term and short-term training courses, including classroom training and field-based training on the following subjects:
 - i. the 2003 Convention and its Operational Directives;
 - ii. different examples of policies, including legal, administrative, technical and financial measures fostering the safeguarding of ICH;
 - iii. introduction to UNESCO publications on the identification and documentation of ICH, and their application in field work;
 - iv. teaching ICH in formal and non-formal education, including courses of theory and practice training; and
 - v. any new training content developed by UNESCO for the effective implementation of the 2003 Convention.
2. To mobilize international and Chinese experts, as well as scientific NGOs specialized in the different domains of ICH, to work as instructors and advisors on the mentioned above training activities; and
3. To enhance international and regional cooperation with institutions active in the domain of ICH, notably those category 2 centres established under the auspices of UNESCO.

Themes of the Training workshops conducted by CRIHAP:

1. Ratification
2. Implementing the Convention at the national level
3. Community-based inventorying
4. Preparing nominations to the Lists of the Convention
5. Safeguarding plans
6. Gender and ICH
7. International assistance
8. Policy development
9. Other themes that will be developed by UNESCO



How to collaborate

CRIHAP engages in the global capacity-building strategy of UNESCO by providing training services to UNESCO Member States. Member States in the Asia-Pacific may request a training workshop on capacity-building for safeguarding intangible cultural heritage from CRIHAP. For further information, please contact:

Training Division,

International Training Centre for Intangible Cultural Heritage in the Asia-Pacific Region under the auspices of UNESCO

Address: Jia1, Huixinbeili, Chaoyang District, Beijing, China

Zip Code: 100029

Website: <http://www.crihap.cn>, <http://www.crihap.net>

Email: crihap@crihap.cn, training@crihap.cn

Similarly, if countries are not satisfied with their level of knowledge and skill for the elaboration of safeguarding plans, the project can offer the relevant training.

Once a solid foundation has been constructed in terms of institutional and human capacities, a policy framework and communities mobilized for safeguarding, the country is well equipped to request training that builds capacity for participation in the international mechanisms of the Convention, such as international assistance and nominations to the Lists. Training on international assistance also may be combined with other trainings earlier in the process.

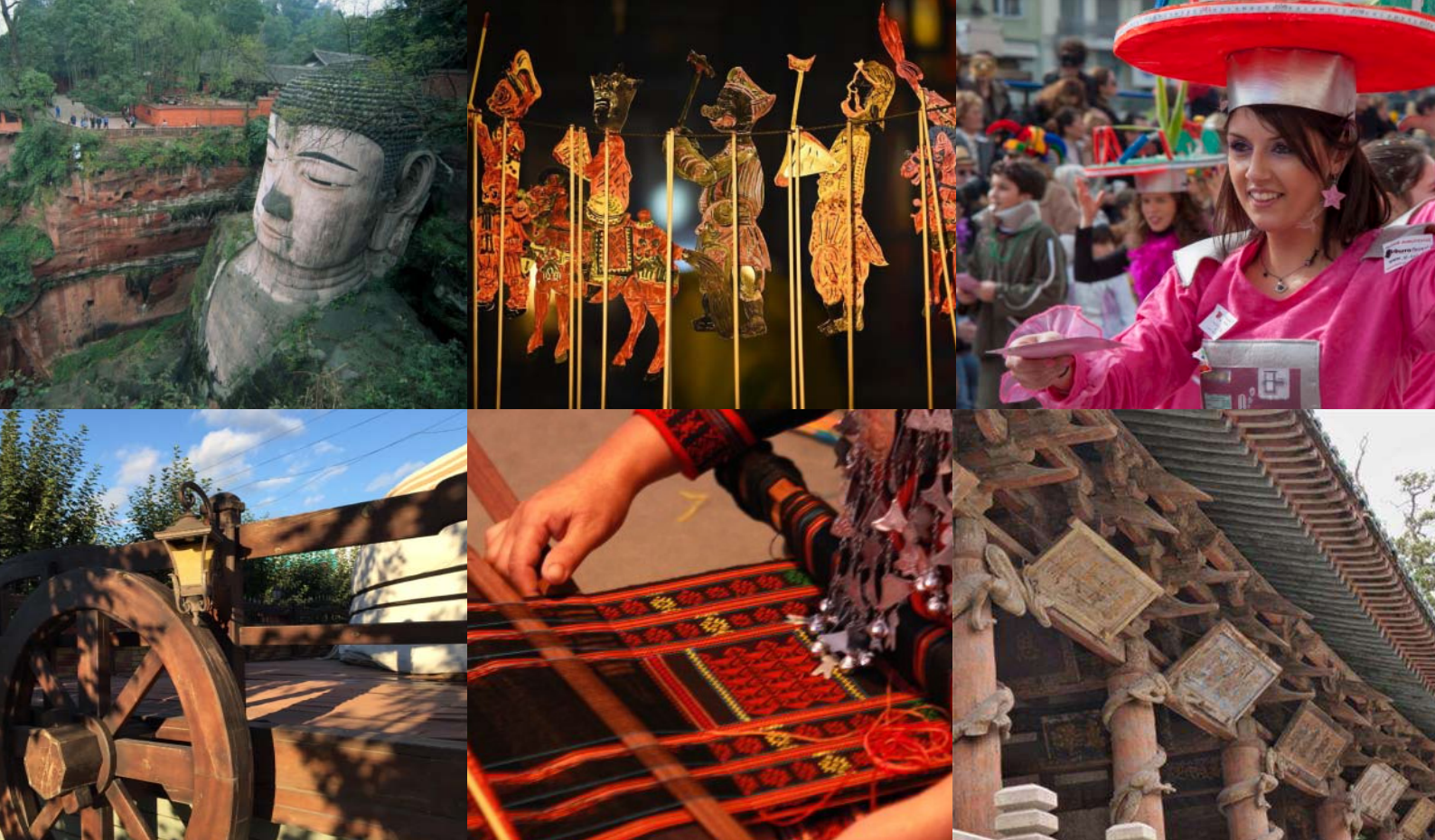
Finally, it is necessary to conduct a project evaluation to identify needs and assess if the initial project should be complemented by follow-on activities under a second or even a third project.

UNESCO works closely with national counterparts through all stages of a project. In regions where specialized centres on intangible cultural heritage working under the auspices of UNESCO (category 2 centres) exist, it coordinates and collaborates, if and as appropriate.



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Website

Address: Jia 1, Huixinbeili, Chaoyang District
Beijing, China 100029
Tel: 86-10-64966526; 86-10-64891166 Ext 2427
Fax: 86-10-64969281
Website: www.crihap.cn
E-mail: crihap@crihap.cn

