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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



The Eighth Session of the Governing Board of CRIHAP Held in Beijing

The eighth session of the Governing Board of CRIHAP was held in Beijing on March 26, 2019.

Mr. Zhang Xu, Chairperson of the Governing Board, Member of the Leadership and Vice Minister of China's Ministry of Culture and Tourism, chaired the session. More than 60 participants attended, including members of the Governing Board and the CRIHAP Advisory Committee. Also attending were representatives from China's Ministry of Culture and Tourism, the China National Commission for UNESCO, the UNESCO Office in Beijing, 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 (ICHCAP).

The session examined and approved the centre's Work Report and Financial Statement for FY2018 and its Work Plan and Budget for FY2019, as well as the Three-Year Development Plan for 2019-2021.

In 2018, CRIHAP organized eight capacity-building training workshops in Kyrgyzstan, Vanuatu, Thailand, Kazakhstan, Korea, China, Bangladesh and Pakistan. The centre, in cooperation with UNESCO headquarters, organized Training of Trainers Workshops for the Intangible Cultural Heritage Facilitators in the Asia-Pacific region and expanded the UNESCO network of

ICH Facilitators in the region. CRIHAP held a Workshop on the Nomination of ICH under the Convention in Pakistan, thus accomplishing all the workshops required, according to the Three-year Memorandum signed with the Pakistani government. This lays a solid foundation for ICH capacity building in Pakistan. Focusing on the important role of youth in safeguarding ICH, CRIHAP organized the Workshop on Capacity Building for Active Youth of the Kyrgyz Republic on Safeguarding ICH. In view of the frequent occurrence of natural disasters in Vanuatu, CRIHAP held a course in incorporating ICH safeguarding into assessment of post-disaster needs and for Vanuatu, and guided participants to explore the important role of ICH in disaster prevention, disaster reduction and post-disaster recovery around natural disasters, such as a volcanic eruption, hurricane and tsunami.

When Mr. Ernesto Ottone Ramirez, UNESCO Assistant Director-General for Culture, visited CRIHAP in September last year, he highly praised the centre's training on capacity building in the region and praised the centre for its outstanding contribution to ICH safeguarding in the Asia-Pacific region and the world.

To meet the growing needs of capacity-building of safeguarding ICH in Asia-Pacific countries, in 2019 CRIHAP will conduct more training workshops in more countries and regions. Distinctive ICH training activities will be carried out in nine countries, including Uzbekistan, Fiji, Thailand, Vietnam and the Philippines. Among them, a Capacity Building Workshop on the Intangible Cultural Heritage (ICH) Safeguarding Plan and International Assistance Requests (IARs) Development in the Pacific in Fiji is attracting much attention.





The economic strength of Pacific small island countries is generally weak, thus the centre will organize training courses on the theme of “International Assistance” for these countries to guide them to enhance their capacity of ICH safeguarding by participating in international assistance. CRIHAP attaches great importance to the role of facilitators in the dissemination of the concept of ICH safeguarding, and will continue to provide a series of training of trainers in four Central Asian countries, Thailand, the Philippines, China and Mongolia. CRIHAP also will incorporate education, which is also the focus on the agenda of UNESCO, into its training plan. It plans to organize a Workshop on the “Linking 2003 Convention and University ICH programs” , in China for the universities in this region.


According to the Three-Year Development Plan for 2019–2021, CRIHAP will continue to play a role in enhancing the capacity of ICH safeguarding of communities, groups, individuals and countries in the Asia-



Pacific region. While doing well in the regular training themes of “Implementation of the 2003 Convention, Inventorying of Intangible Cultural Heritage, Safeguarding Plan Development, and Nomination” under the framework of the Convention, CRIHAP, closely following up with the strategic deployment of UNESCO and in accordance with UNESCO priorities, integrates ICH and education, ICH and gender, ICH and youth, safeguarding ICH in the event of emergencies (such as disaster risks reduction, climatic changes,

post-disaster recovery) in its training courses. At the same time, the centre also will design more targeted training workshops to meet the specific needs of different countries.

At present, CRIHAP is actively building databases of experts, trainees and facilitators, collecting and collating relevant information, participating in seminars at national, regional and international levels, grasping the dynamic information of safeguarding ICH in the Asia-Pacific region and at the global level, to further improve the training



model and content. And it will support follow-up safeguarding ICH activities in target countries through training assessment and publication of training outcome documents.

After hearing the work report, the members of the Governing Board highly praised CRIHAP's work. Mr. Zhang Xu said that over the past seven years, with the strong support of the Chinese government and UNESCO, CRIHAP has actively participated in the UNESCO strategy of capacity-building for the implementation of the Convention in the Asia-Pacific region. Its work has been unanimously recognized by UNESCO and countries in the region, and even in the world, making outstanding contributions for the safeguarding of intangible cultural heritage.

The members believe that CRIHAP effectively realized the cultural significance and social functions of ICH by combining ICH with other cultural and social fields, such as youth, disaster prevention and reduction, and post-disaster recovery. In view of the gap between the textbooks of ICH used by some universities and the spirit of the Convention, it is necessary to organize the training of the integration of the Convention and ICH projects in universities. Members also looked forward to integrating the content, like poverty alleviation, ethical principles of ICH, rescue and protection of endangered languages, and primary and secondary education of ICH in capacity-building training.

Since its establishment in 2012, CRIHAP has held 35 training workshops in 16 countries in the Asia-Pacific region, with 32 beneficiary countries, making positive contributions to the safeguarding of ICH in the region. In 2018, CRIHAP successfully completed the first six-year agreement between the Chinese government and UNESCO on

the establishment of CRIHAP. In August, the agreement between the Chinese Government and UNESCO on the continuation of the establishment of CRIHAP came into force, and CRIHAP entered a new stage of development.

Mr. Zhang Xu expected CRIHAP to continue to provide necessary intellectual support and technical assistance for safeguarding ICH in various countries and make new contributions to ICH safeguarding in the Asia-Pacific region, in cooperation with UNESCO, its offices in the Asia-Pacific region and 48 Member States, as well as the Category 2 centres in Japan and Republic of Korea, in accordance with the spirit of the new agreement, the Convention and the requirements of the UNESCO capacity-building strategy.

Members also looked forward to the centre's unremitting efforts in training trainers on ICH safeguarding, using the internet and publications to effectively disseminate ICH on the basis of continuing to maintain the regional balance among the countries, regions and sub regions where the trainings were distributed.

After the session, some delegates visited Fengning Manchu autonomous county in North China's Hebei province to carry out an investigation and research activities on ICH. The delegation inspected the Longteng Museum of Art Exhibition of Cloth Paste Painting, Cloth Paste Painting Workshop for Poverty Alleviation and Employment and Manchu Customs Exhibition of Fengning Manchu Museum. They also examined ICH campus activities in Fengning Second and Fourth Primary Schools, Manchu Paper-cut Poverty Alleviation Workshop of Wudaoying village and Fengning intangible cultural heritage base. They conducted in-depth exchanges with representatives of local government and communities.

Sixth Meeting of Advisory Committee of CRIHAP Held in Beijing

The sixth meeting of the CRIHAP's Advisory Committee was held in Beijing on March 25, 2019. Chairperson of the Advisory Committee Zhang Aiping chaired the meeting with members of the Advisory Committee attending it.

Committee members and delegates appreciated and affirmed the work carried out by the CRIHAP since its establishment, which is fully consistent with the direction determined by UNESCO, with the goals, principles and objectives set forth in relevant UNESCO documents such as C4 and C5. Its outstanding achievements have been praised and recognized by UNESCO headquarters. Apart from the regular courses on Convention implementation, inventorying, safeguarding plan and nomination, CRIHAP gradually added recent ICH-related hot issues into training theme, such as “intangible cultural heritage and education”, “ICH and young generation” and “ICH and post-disaster reconstruction”, which are common problems and challenges in the field of ICH for every society in the process of globalization, modernization and urbanization. In terms of organizing of the workshop, the CRIHAP was praised for efficiently incorporating new training based on previous experience.

The attendees proposed suggestions on the course and theme of future workshops, the localization of training material translation, the follow-up assessment of training, and also the medium- and long-term development goals of the CRIHAP.

Delegation from Thailand Ministry of Culture Visits CRIHAP

A delegation of 18 from the Department of Cultural Promotion of Thailand's Ministry of Culture visited CRIHAP on the morning of May 27. They came for an academic visit and to exchange knowledge with the centre's staff members.

Mr. Liang Bin, Director-General of CRIHAP, delivered a warm welcome to the Thai delegation, saying that CRIHAP was willing to provide training in the field of intangible cultural heritage for Thailand under the framework of the Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage 2003. The first training workshop held by the centre in Thailand in 2018 received good response. The second one will be held in Thailand in June this year. Liang said that he hopes for both countries to partner on more programs in the future. At the same time, he also said he hopes that Thailand can strengthen publicity regarding intangible cultural heritage training. That way the Thai people will know more about the capacity-building training under the framework of the





Convention and make five-day training workshops more effective. In addition, Liang said that CRIHAP, as a category 2 centre established by UNESCO and the Chinese government, is willing to build a platform to promote cultural exchanges between China and Thailand.

Ms. Archaraporn Pongchavee, head of the Thai delegation and Deputy Director-General of the Department of Cultural Promotion of Thailand's Ministry of Culture, thanked CRIHAP for its capacity-building services and intellectual support in the field of intangible cultural heritage. She said training of trainers on inventorying intangible cultural heritage held by CRIHAP in Thailand last year provided effective help and support for the promotion of knowledge and the ability of Thai officials in ICH, and the work of nomination in Thailand. She also said she hopes that the training of trainers on safeguarding plan development to be held in June in Thailand will achieve similarly positive results. During the visit, representatives of the two sides briefed their own institutions, and spoke of their hope for further cooperation with each other in the field of intangible cultural heritage.



ICH Hot Topics

Recent Developments in the Field of
International Intangible Cultural Heritage





Recently, UNESCO and relevant institutions have organized a series of forums, seminars and training courses in the field of intangible cultural heritage (ICH). This is a way of building platforms for exchange and cooperation to promote the Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage (hereinafter referred to as the Convention), enhance the ability of State Parties to implement the Convention and achieve the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals of the UN.

CRIHAP has focused on and tracked recent activities of the international ICH, sorting out the following priorities and trends.

First, intersectoral cooperation between ICH and education is becoming increasingly frequent.

The integration of ICH and education has become one of the key concerns of UNESCO. Therefore, UNESCO and relevant institutions have carried out the following activities. UNESCO cooperated with the EU to bring ICH into campuses whose school network is associated with ICH and try to incorporate ICH into such core courses as mathematics, physics and chemistry. Besides, UNESCO convened a virtual meeting on ICH Safeguarding through Vocational and Technical Education to explore the opportunities and challenges in this aspect. Moreover, UNESCO recruited experts to develop information materials on integrating ICH into educational policies. UNESCO Bangkok Office and UNESCO Dhaka Office organized subregional meetings on the theme of education in Central Asia and South Asia respectively to explore ways for countries to integrate ICH into education. UNESCO Bangkok Office has carried out long-term projects for the sustainable development of ICH education in the Asia-Pacific region as diverse as questionnaires for primary and secondary schools and developing teaching materials according to local conditions. In July 2018, the Asia-Pacific Higher Education Network for Safeguarding Intangible Cultural Heritage (APHEN-ICH) was established, for which CRIHAP organized its first training under the framework of the Convention in





July this year.

It is clear that cooperation on ICH and education has been carried out at the international and regional levels in various ways from the formulation of educational policies to curriculum development, textbook development, teacher training and improvement of teaching methods in primary, secondary, colleges and universities and vocational education and to non-formal education based on community and transmitters. Countries have recognized the close links between ICH and education and have taken actions in line with their own conditions.

Second, the participation of young people in the field of ICH continues to increase.

This May, UNESCO collaborated with the EU to organize the European Young Heritage Professionals Forum, hoping to build a network of young experts in ICH and to disseminate ICH information in their own countries and communities. In this way, youth and heritage can be a driving force for positive change. Youth represents an important force for the inheritance and sustainable development of ICH. On the one hand, youth, as the main body of heritage inheritance and dissemination, plays an important role in sustainable development. On the other hand, the inheritance and practice of living heritage can improve the living conditions of poor students through learning skills. Therefore, UNESCO advocates maximizing the power of youth in safeguarding ICH.



Third, safeguarding ICH in emergencies needs continued attention.

This May, UNESCO gathered together international experts to hold a work conference and discuss ways of safeguarding ICH in emergencies. In December 2018, IRCI organized the Seminar on Intangible Cultural Heritage and Natural Disasters in the Asia-Pacific Region, which explored the impact of natural disasters on ICH and studied the role of ICH in community-based disaster reduction management and post-disaster reconstruction and how to promote community-based ICH safeguarding. It is recommended to strengthen the dialogue between ICH and reducing the risk of natural disasters, ensuring that ICH and other cultural factors can be integrated into policies and plans to reduce natural disaster risks at the regional, national and international levels.

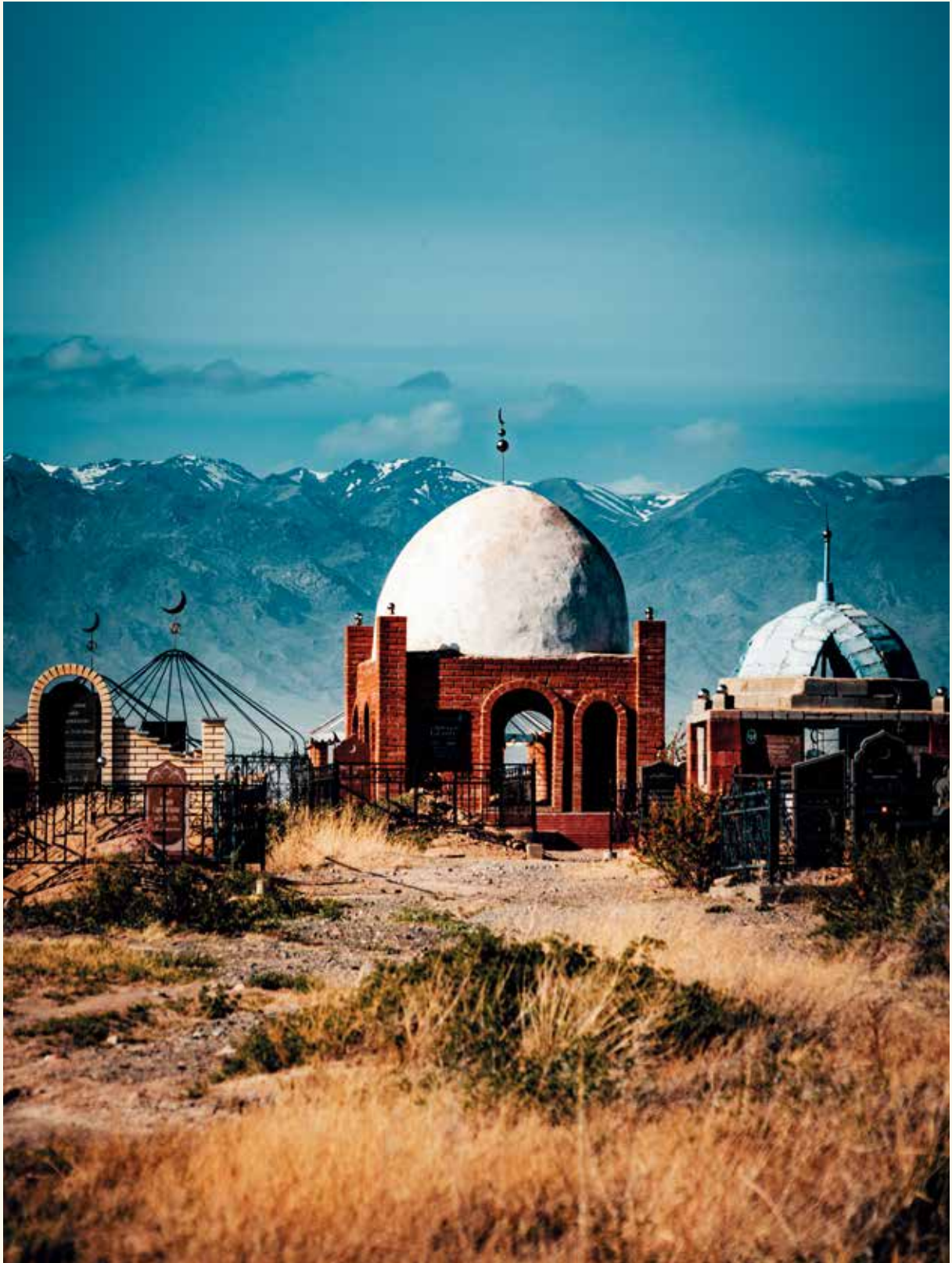
It is apparent that ICH plays an important role in disaster preparedness and reconstruction as a resource. When the sustainability of ICH is threatened in an emergency, UNESCO advocates that it should start with people because ICH is inseparable from the inheritors. In this case, it is necessary to raise awareness of disasters and risks and the role of ICH in disaster prevention, mitigation and post-disaster reconstruction, to assess ICH and post-disaster needs and to take appropriate measures to safeguard ICH in emergencies.

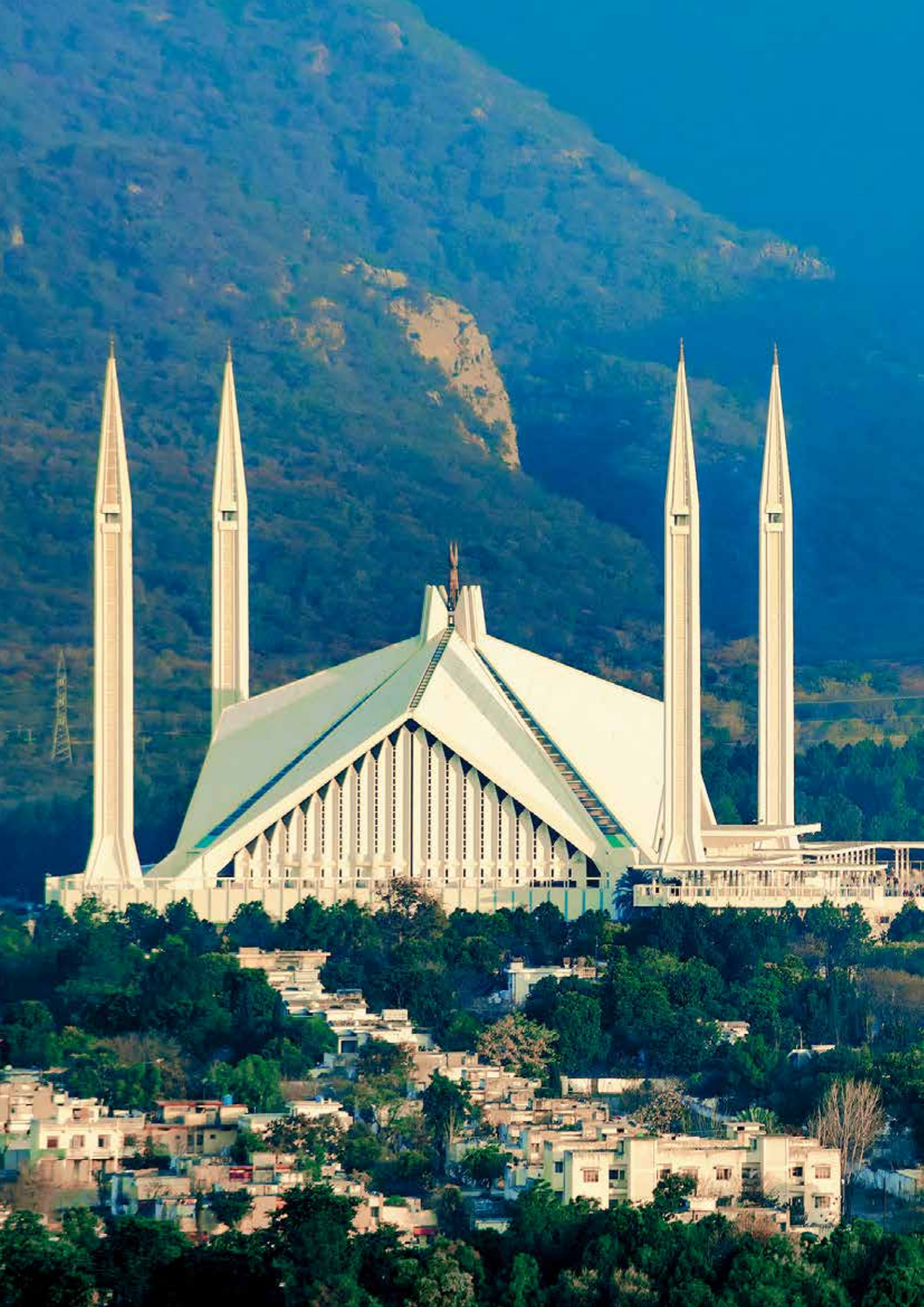
Fourth, the technical means of safeguarding ICH needs to be improved.

In recent years, UNESCO and relevant institutions have used such technical means as cultural mapping and digital archiving to safeguard ICH. Cultural mapping has been recognized by UNESCO as an important tool and technology for safeguarding world cultural heritage and ICH. It includes a wide range of technologies and activities, from community-based data collection and management to the use of geographic information systems for making complex maps. Cultural maps cover a wide range of topics and fields, including anthropology, sociology, archaeology, genealogy, linguistics, topography, musicology and botany. The collected data can be represented in a variety of formats such as geographic maps, charts, aerial photographs, satellite-generated images and statistical databases. Besides, digital archiving is used to organize the digital heritage literature. Creating new ways to apply digital technology in the visualization and archiving of ICH helps people gain a comprehensive understanding of cultural resources so as to protect cultural diversity.

CRIHAP has offered training on “ICH and education”, “ICH and youth”, “ICH safeguarding in emergencies” and “integration of the Convention and ICH safeguarding in universities” in Mongolia, Nepal, Bangladesh, Vanuatu and Fiji. CRIHAP's website and database have been upgraded. The Three-year Development Plan for 2019–2021 was adopted at the 8th session of the Governing Board of CRIHAP. The above work priorities have been reflected in the Three-year Plan in the document and incorporated into the working plan of CRIHAP in the next three years. CRIHAP will continue to focus on the developments in the field of international ICH and work closely with UNESCO's development trends.









ACTIVE SIDELIGHTS

of Workshops





From Consolidating Foundation to Overall Improvement Four-year Training on Intangible Cultural Heritage in Pakistan

LIU Guozheng

- From 18 to 23 December 2015, the Training Workshop on the Implementation of the Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage was held in Beijing, China;
- From December 12 to 18, 2016, the Training Workshop on Formulating Community-based Intangible Cultural Heritage List was held in Islamabad, Pakistan;
- From 15 to 19 November 2017, the Training Workshop on the Development of Intangible Cultural Heritage Safeguarding Plan was held in Lahore, Pakistan;
- From 5 to 10 December 2018, the Training Workshop for the Registration of Intangible Cultural Heritage under the Framework of the Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage was held in Islamabad, Pakistan.





From 2015 to 2018, four years passed. Our footprints started from the magnificent Beijing of China, to the holy and devout Islamabad of Pakistan, to the colorful Lahore, and then to Islamabad, trailing across the lands of the two countries. The trainings cover all the subjects under the framework of the Convention, including its implementation, safeguarding plan formulation, and nomination on the list. The trainings help improve the basic safeguarding awareness and measures, as well as the comprehensive capacity building.

Pakistan is where many cultures meet in the South Asian subcontinent and an important birthplace of ancient Indian civilization. It has numerous historical and cultural relics and rich intangible cultural heritage. In response to Pakistan's urgent need for training on intangible cultural heritage safeguarding, CRIHAP taps into its own resources to provide annual training to Pakistan, as part of UNESCO's strategy of capacity building. The training covers a different subject every year. Its comprehensive, multi-level, and widely participated courses help improve Pakistan's capacity of intangible cultural heritage safeguarding and address its dilemma due to lack of expertise. The country's intangible cultural heritage safeguarding efforts have achieved remarkable results.





A training “right on time” in 2015 Beijing, China

Turning back to December 2015 in the winter time of Beijing, wind was blowing outside while the meeting room of the Tibet Hotel was warm and active. Officials from more than 20 cultural departments in Pakistan were listening carefully to the lectures. It is a training "right on time", as Pakistan is in urgent need of such expertise. Pakistan's economic development is relatively backward, with limited access to information and low level of openness. For a long time, cultural heritage safeguarding has not received enough attention in the country. Its safeguarding efforts are still in its infancy and its people, having little understanding on the significance and role of intangible cultural heritage, are not widely involved in the undertaking. The government has not formulated relevant support policies and the safeguarding measures are lagging behind. The system is not sound, especially lacking financial support. Therefore, the Pakistani government has requested CRIHAP via the Cultural Office of the Chinese Embassy in Pakistan to provide professional trainings on intangible cultural heritage safeguarding. Why is the intangible cultural heritage training for Pakistan held in China? That is because, given the organizational

First, the trainings covering all related subjects prove to be solid and effective.

In addition to financial and material support, the trainings provided by CRIHAP focus on the status quo of the Pakistan's intangible cultural heritage safeguarding and design targeted courses in a series of four sessions. It is also the only Asia-Pacific country, where CRIHAP has provided training courses covering all subjects under the Convention framework since the implementation of the capacity building strategy in the Asia-Pacific region.





form and model of the first training, it is easy to be carried out in China, and it lays a good foundation for the subsequent cooperation with Pakistan. Meanwhile, the Pakistani trainees can feel the support of CRIHAP and see China's status in intangible cultural heritage safeguarding. The Pakistani trainees, led by the Joint Secretary of the Ministry of Information, Broadcasting, National History and Literary Heritage, were very excited and sincerely appreciative of the training courses. The Joint Secretary praised that "The organization of the national level intangible cultural heritage training courses for Pakistan in China is a practical action of UNESCO's global capacity-building strategy for intangible cultural heritage safeguarding".

["The knowledge comes from practice": an "immersive" training in 2016 in Islamabad, Pakistan](#)

With the good cooperation foundation laid by the 2015 Beijing training, CRIHAP held the second training session in Pakistan to get close to the beneficiaries and promote the "self-training" ability on intangible cultural heritage for the Pakistani side. The courses kindled the passion of Pakistani officials and practitioners to push forward intangible cultural heritage safeguarding. During the training, they conducted field study in several communities regardless of dangers. The trainees wish to grasp the method and experience of making inventory through field study, operation, and interaction. The serious attitude of the Pakistani trainees touches heart and proves the saying that "knowledge comes from practice".

"Distance cannot divide people with shared aspiration." During the training, Irfan Siddiqui, advisor to Pakistani Prime Minister and head of the Division of National History and Literary Heritage, learnt about CRIHAP's arrangement



and came all the way to immerse himself in the training. He was very appreciative and met CRIHAP personnel during his busy schedule. He highly praised that the training marked a new milestone for Pakistan to carry out intangible cultural heritage safeguarding under the framework of the Convention.

“Every bit of effort delivers to the results” – the training in Lahore, Pakistan in 2017 helps enhance expertise and capacity of trainees

As Pakistan's famous saying goes, "If you want to know Pakistan, please come and touch the pulse of Lahore". The city condenses Pakistan's colorful culture and long history, and shows the bright future of Pakistan's flourishing development. That is why the third training session chose to hold its lectures here. As the artistic and cultural centre of Pakistan, Lahore is also known as "the soul of Pakistan", which is very appealing to Pakistani trainees, who showed great enthusiasm about the courses. At the same time, the "communities" in the ancient city has many typical intangible cultural heritage elements suitable for field study and teaching in practice. It can reflect the deep interaction of "communities" in the safeguarding of intangible cultural heritage. Since it is already the third session, most of the participants have attended the first two sessions that have laid a good foundation for intangible cultural heritage knowledge. In the field study in real communities, the knowledge that they accumulated in previous sessions apparently adds to their confidence in adopting proper safeguarding methods for many intangible cultural heritage projects in the ancient city.

A "successful and joyful conclusion" of the training program • 2018 once again in Islamabad

The last training came back to Pakistan's capital, Islamabad. It is not only a revisit to the city, but more importantly a conclusion of the series training. The series has come through four years. These four years mark big steps of Pakistan's capacity-building in intangible cultural heritage safeguarding as well as a gradual enhancement of the awareness of intangible cultural heritage safeguarding. They have addressed the original contradictions and constraints through the process. The four training sessions have condensed into strong force that pushes the country forward in intangible cultural heritage safeguarding. During the courses, Aamir Hassan, the permanent secretary of the National History and Literary Heritage Division, expressed his excitement and his heartfelt gratitude for the tremendous support and funding provided by CRIHAP. He also said that since Pakistan ratified the Convention in 2006, the country's insufficient capacity of intangible cultural heritage safeguarding plagued their practitioners and cause. However, after four years of continuous training, two intangible cultural heritage elements have been inscribed in the UNESCO's Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity and an intangible cultural heritage element is included in the UNESCO's List of Intangible Cultural Heritage in Need of Urgent Safeguarding. This achievement is inseparable from the assistance of CRIHAP. CRIHAP's outstanding contribution has pushed Pakistan's implementation capacity to a new level.

The last training session ended in Islamabad, with a series of successful results. However, the cooperation has not ended and will set “sail” in other areas of intangible cultural heritage.



Second, fruitful results live up to the expectation of CRIHAP

In the past four years, CRIHAP has worked closely with Pakistan's Ministry of Information, Broadcasting, National History and Literary Heritage to coordinate its peers. A series of training events have been held as scheduled, making Pakistan's intangible safeguarding harvest results both in "visible" and "invisible" areas, especially in terms of implementation of the Convention, development of inventory plans, making of safeguarding plans, and registration on the List:

The beneficiaries of the training course covered the intangible cultural heritage officials of the cultural departments throughout Pakistan. After comprehensive trainings, they have good understanding of the Convention, and have learned about UNESCO's work processes, especially in the preparation of

implementation reports and submission of nominations to the UNESCO Headquarters; After the training on inventory was held in 2016, the National History and Literary Heritage Division adopted an approach of the training and established a database of intangible cultural heritage in Pakistan. At present, the database has included a list of more than 100 intangible cultural heritage elements according to standards; In terms of nomination, Pakistan has inscribed two elements, "Falcon" and "Traditional New Year and New Spring Celebrations, such as the Nowruz", on the Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity. During the UNESCO's 13th Intergovernmental Committee for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage in December 2018, Pakistan's "Suri-Jagek" project was successfully inscribed on the Urgent Safeguarding List; In terms of implementation, the training activities under the framework of the Convention have comprehensively improved the level of capacity building for the safeguarding of intangible cultural heritage, improved its ability to perform,

and promoted Pakistan's earnest fulfillment of international commitments and the implementation of the Convention's essence.

In the four-phase training, CRIHAP has made endeavor and strived to implement and promote the intangible cultural heritage safeguarding capacity-building strategy advocated by UNESCO on a global scale. It is in this idea that CRIHAP and the Pakistani government have kept up their efforts for four years. They have conducted serious practice in the single country. In just a few years, the development and achievements of Pakistan's intangible cultural heritage safeguarding is conspicuous and fundamental - a magnificent transformation.

Third, the top-level design includes establishing a long-term cooperation mechanism with Pakistan.

The programme helps strengthen the top-level design and establish a long-term cooperation mechanism with the Pakistani side in seek of something permanent in the changing situation. Due to government system and mechanism, the change of Pakistani government staff is fast, which may lead to a lack of continuity and consistency in the cooperation between CRIHAP and the Pakistani government. In a break of that, CRIHAP discussed the feasibility of signing a memorandum of cooperation with Pakistan in the 2015 Beijing session. During the 2016 training, the two sides signed a Memorandum of Understanding on Capacity Building for Intangible Cultural Heritage in 2016-2018. The document helps further strengthen cooperation with Pakistan and carry out capacity building for the safeguarding of intangible cultural heritage. It also helps promote the comprehensive development of intangible cultural heritage safeguarding and guarantee the success of

the training program in Pakistan.

Results has proved that such cooperation mechanism based on memorandum has effectively guaranteed and strengthened the close cooperation between CRIHAP and Pakistan's National History and Literary Heritage Division, and has formed a cooperation model of "experience-based communication". This model has also been endorsed by UNESCO Headquarters and is expected to continue.



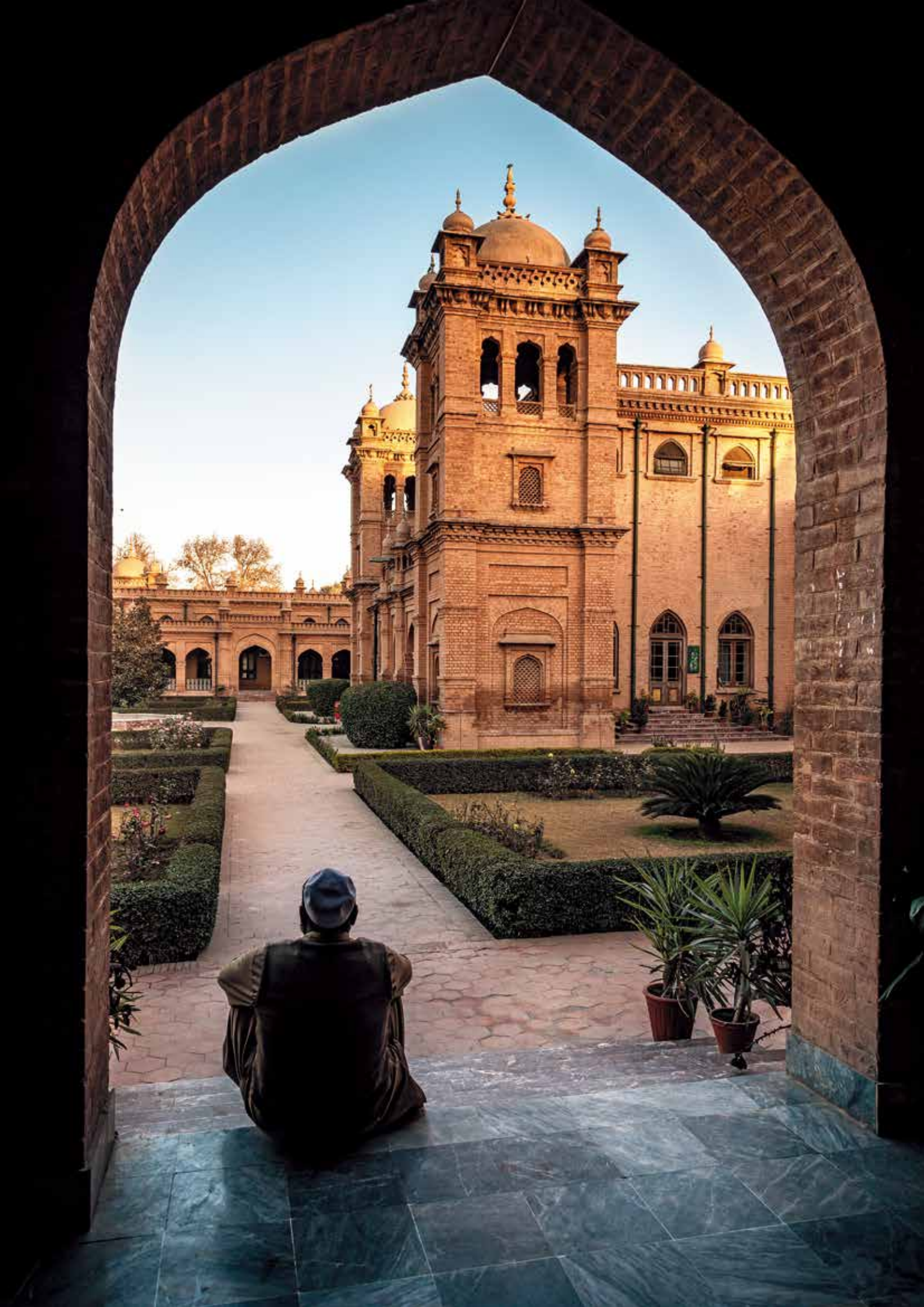


Fourth, consensus and cooperation helps deepen the implementation of UNESCO's global capacity-building strategy for the safeguarding of intangible cultural heritage.

"CRIHAP has helped us carry out intangible cultural heritage safeguarding capacity-building and promote the comprehensive development of Pakistan's intangible cultural heritage safeguarding. This has enabled us to comprehensively improve our performance capacity and address the serious constraints due to a lack of expertise," said the Joint Secretary of the National History and Literary Heritage Division of Pakistan. He said that through the strong support of CRIHAP, Pakistan has achieved a milestone in the development of intangible cultural heritage safeguarding.

In fact, the Pakistan training course is only a part of CRIHAP's implementation of the UNESCO's strategy of global capacity building. Since the establishment of the Centre, we have never forgotten our "original aspiration". Capacity building and training is our duty. Our goal is to contribute to the implementation of UNESCO's global capacity building strategy and enhance intangible cultural heritage safeguarding capabilities of all member states. So far, our training has covered 40 countries and regions. Our cooperation with various countries in the intangible cultural heritage field embodies the consensus of the Convention. And our cooperation is generating new vitality under new consensus.

CRIHAP has effectively promoted the development of the global intangible cultural heritage safeguarding, which is highly praised by UNESCO and countries involved. In the future, CRIHAP will continue to act on the strategy through international training, communication, and cooperation. The ultimate goal is to promote the intangible cultural heritage safeguarding and sustainable development in the Asia-Pacific region and the world.





4 CRIHAP's
Workshops in
2019





Training of Trainers Workshop for Central Asia Held in Uzbekistan

CRIHAP held the Third Training of Trainers Workshop for Central Asia in joint hands with UNESCO Headquarters from April 8 to 12 in Tashkent, Uzbekistan. The workshop was greatly supported by the UNESCO Almaty Cluster Office and the UNESCO Tashkent Office.

Mr. Giovanni Scepi, representative of UNESCO's Living Heritage Entity, and Ms. Kamola Akilova, Vice-Minister of Culture of the Republic of Uzbekistan, attended the workshop and delivered speeches at the opening ceremony.

The workshop is the third of its kind held for Central Asia by CRIHAP, and centering on the training of trainers. The previous two were held in Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan and Almaty, Kazakhstan in 2017 and 2018 respectively. It is also the only training of trainers planned by UNESCO Headquarters for the Asia-Pacific region in 2019. Its aim is to cultivate ICH trainers for the common Russian-speaking Central Asia region, and to strengthen the capacity of ICH safeguarding of the region.

Seventeen experts and scholars in the field of ICH from Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan and Tajikistan participated in the workshop as trainees. Ms. Tamara Nikolic Deric, UNESCO ICH facilitator and Ms. Aijarkyn Kojobekova, a Central Asian expert on ICH safeguarding, gave lectures.

During the training, centering on the ICH policy-making, combining factors that threatened the inheritance and safeguarding of ICH, such as excessive commercialization, lack of youth participation and large-scale mechanized production, the trainees discussed the role of trainers in ICH safeguarding, especially the ways trainers could promote the formulation of ICH safeguarding policies in their own countries and regions in accordance with the Convention.

Using training materials developed by UNESCO and examples of ICH safeguarding in Central Asia, the trainees also simulated the process of lesson preparation and teaching around four themes: ICH and gender, ethical principles, international assistance and nomination. Through the teaching practice, they further understood the key points trainers should focus on in teaching.

Mr. Giovanni Scepi introduced new changes related to the 2003 Convention and the ongoing UNESCO capacity-building projects for ICH in Central Asia. Ms. Tamara Nikolic Deric shared a briefing on the side event on “Global Networking of Facilitators” during the thirteenth session of the Intergovernmental Committee for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage.

In addition, the trainees also had a field study of the traditional Ceramic making of Uzbekistan. Taking the safeguarding and inheritance of this ICH element as an example, they discussed the relationship between ICH and sustainable development in the context of over-commercialization, especially the cross-domain content of ICH and sustainable tourism. When organizing the workshop, CRIHAP debuted an online registration system and created a database of trainees to incorporate big data in the workshop preparation and follow-up evaluation.

To better understand the participants feedback on the workshop and their further training needs,

for the first time, the working group of CRIHAP interviewed some of the participants during the training, gaining positive affirmation and valuable suggestions. Mr. Giovanni Scepi said the training was very successful. CRIHAP has always been an important partner of UNESCO, and its importance in the Asia-Pacific region had been increasing. The capacity of ICH safeguarding in Central Asia is relatively weak, thus he hoped the centre will continue to provide support for capacity-building in the region together with UNESCO Headquarters. The trainees said the workshop provided them with valuable opportunities to exchange and learn from each other, and knowledge gained in the workshop would be an important basis for them to guide other relevant parties in their own countries on ICH safeguarding.





Workshop on ICH Safeguarding Plan and IARs Development Held in [Fiji](#)

The CRIHAP working group was fully involved in organizing the workshop by preparing coordination meetings, attending daily meetings and by delivering lectures, live video interviews, and an online registration system. It also collected reports from trainees and published the results of the training session. CRIHAP is deeply involved in the training process, meeting every requirement, and identifying problems and solving them, while striving to maximize the effect and impact of the training so that the short-term training can benefit as many people as much as possible.

The training workshop has been positively affirmed by all parties and valuable suggestions were offered. Ms. Akatsuki Takahashi, culture specialist of UNESCO Apia Office, said that the training was very successful. CRIHAP is considered an important partner of the UNESCO Office in Apia. The centre has conducted six years of continual training in the region, and its influence continues to grow. Based on the strategic needs of UNESCO headquarters, CRIHAP published the training result document, ICH Safeguarding in the Pacific Region: Way Forwards, and it will be a significant reference for the Apia office to formulate the ICH safeguarding work plan over the next five years. Takahashi held discussions with the centre's working group on the training plans for the coming years, and training countries and themes have been preliminarily formulated.

Mr. Collin Yabaki participated in the training as a full-time trainee. He highly praised CRIHAP's training courses and said that through exchanges with facilitators and trainees from other SIDs, the Fijian government is aware of the importance of establishing a separate ICH sector. It is considering increasing investment in various fields and trying to establish a Ministry of Culture, Heritage, Art and Tourism to conduct better work





in all aspects of ICH safeguarding in the country.

Trainees gave positive comments on the curriculum, teaching methods and organization of the training workshop. They said that the training helped them grasp the concepts of the Convention and provided practical and effective guidance for their further work on the safeguarding ICH in their own countries, and they looked forward to further training by CRIHAP.

CRIHAP Holds Second Training of Trainers on Developing Safeguarding Plan in Thailand



The Department of Cultural Promotion of Thailand's Ministry of Culture, in collaboration with UNESCO Bangkok Office, and with support from CRIHAP, organized the Training of National Trainers on Developing Safeguarding Plan for Intangible Cultural Heritage, from June 17 to 23, 2019, in Chiang Mai province, Thailand. Mr. Wang Fuzhou, Vice-President of the Chinese National Academy of Arts and Deputy Director-General of the China National Centre for Safeguarding Intangible Cultural Heritage; Ms. Duong BichHanh, Culture Director of the UNESCO Bangkok Office; Ms. Archaraporn Pongchavee, Deputy Director-General of the Department of Cultural Promotion of Thailand's Ministry of Culture; and Ms. Ge Yuqing, Director of CRIHAP's Training Department, attended the opening session. A total of 44 trainees, including cultural officials from Thailand's Ministry of Culture, provinces, and non-governmental organizations, experts from Chiang Mai University, representatives of community ICH projects and ICH practitioners participated in the training workshop.

In their opening remarks, representatives of the UNESCO Bangkok Office and the Department of Cultural Promotion highly appreciated CRIHAP's continued capacity-building training for the safeguarding of intangible cultural heritage in Thailand, and expressed a willingness to promote the development of ICH in Thailand hand in hand with other two parties.

Ms. Alexandra Denes and Ms. Linina Phuttitarn, UNESCO-accredited facilitators, were invited to give lectures. The training workshop was conducted through classroom teaching, group discussion, case study and field visit. It covered 10 sub-topics, such as the Convention and latest practice, concepts, steps, and methods of Safeguarding Plan Development. Combining the content of the course and making use of the rich ICH resources of the ancient urban areas and the surrounding communities of Chiang Mai, the training workshop selected "Silverware Making", "Hmong Batik (Miao Wax Dyeing)", "Karen Rotation Farming" and "Salak Yom" as field visit projects. After being divided into four groups, the trainees conducted field investigation

of the projects, practiced developing safeguarding plans, and discussed the difficulties in developing safeguarding plans and the key points for development of safeguarding plans in the future. Under the guidance of two facilitators, the trainees recorded in detail the history, development status, technical characteristics and inheritance of four projects by means of recording, photographing and interviewing.

Mr. Wang Fuzhou gave a lecture entitled “China's Practice of the Convention on Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage 2003 – Sharing Experiences in the Safeguarding of China's Intangible Cultural Heritages” during the workshop. Based on the spirit of the Convention and the safeguarding practice of China's ICH, he elaborated the form, regular pattern of safeguarding, theoretical understanding, system and discipline construction of ICH from three aspects of the attributes of cultural heritage, cultural characteristics and spirituality.

The training workshop is the second of the “Three-Year Training Workshops on Capacity-Building of Intangible Cultural Heritage” for Thailand. Next year, CRIHAP will continue to provide professional ICH safeguarding capacity-building training to Thailand in accordance with its actual needs.





Workshop on ICH Safeguarding Plan for Sustainable Development Held in the Republic of Korea

The UNESCO Capacity-Building Workshop on the ICH Safeguarding Plan for Sustainable Development was successfully held from July 1 to 5, 2019 in Jeonju, Republic of Korea, co-hosted by CRIHAP and the International Information and Networking Centre for Intangible Cultural Heritage in the Asia-Pacific Region under the auspices of UNESCO (ICHCAP).

Mr. Kim Gye-sik, Director General of the Heritage Promotion Bureau of the Cultural Heritage Administration of Korea, Ms. Kim Yeonsoo, Director General of Korea's National Intangible Heritage Center, and Mr. Keum Gi Hyung, Director General of ICHCAP, attended the opening session and delivered speeches. In his opening address, Mr. Keum Gi Hyung said that under the framework of the 2003 Convention, CRIHAP and ICHCAP have been deeply involved in the implementation of the UNESCO global capacity-building strategy for safeguarding ICH, which is witnessed by the three-year capacity-building training workshops in Republic of Korea jointly held by the two centres. Meanwhile, he expressed his thanks to CRIHAP for its support, and hoped that in the future, the two centres would continue to cooperate in depth and make mutual efforts to jointly promote the safeguarding and sustainable development of ICH in the Asia-Pacific region.

Nearly 30 trainees, including ICH cultural officials, experts, representatives of non-governmental organizations in the ICH safeguarding field, practitioners and young scholars from Korean universities, participated in the workshop. Two UNESCO-accredited facilitators, Rahul Goswami and Deirdre Prins-Solani, were invited to give lectures. Focusing on the Convention and ICH safeguarding plan for sustainable development, the facilitators explained in detail the concept and method, community participation and the sustainable development of the safeguarding plan development. In addition, they also gave lectures on intellectual property rights and gender equality. During the workshop, the facilitators and the trainees interacted actively. The former inspired the latter to think by experience sharing, role simulation, and question and answer, and deepened the trainees' understanding of the safeguarding and development of ICH. In the session, local experts, Professor Kim Taekyoon from the Graduate School





of International Studies of the Seoul National University, and Mr. Lim Seung-Bum, Ph.D and Senior Curator of the National Intangible Heritage Center of Korea, made thematic reports on “Sustainable Development Goals and the implementation in the Korean context” and “Korean Legislation and Policies on ICH” , respectively. According to the training plan, the trainees visited Dangjin city, Republic of Korea, to investigate two ICH projects, the Gijisi Tugging Rituals and Games, which was inscribed on the UNESCO Intangible Cultural Heritage Lists in 2015, and “Duyeonju Liquor of Myeoncheon,” a national-level ICH, to deepen their understanding of theoretical knowledge and enhance their ability to use the knowledge they've learned. During the field visit, the trainees went deep into the community and the ICH base to investigate the projects and interview people from different angles, channels and levels. They collected information about the projects' history, current situation and specific safeguarding measures, and discussed with the director of the Dangjin Culture and Finance Department the issues related to the safeguarding plan in the future.

This is the third workshop jointly organized by CRIHAP and ICHCAP. It aims to promote UNESCO's global capacity-building strategy for ICH safeguarding, strengthen the effective implementation capacity of Republic of Korea at the national level, publicize the spirit and value of the Convention, and enhance the country's ability to safeguard ICH. In the future, the two centres will further work together to organize various activities and make positive contributions to the development of ICH in the Asia-Pacific region.



Capacity Building Workshop on Linking 2003 Convention and University ICH Programs Held in **Shanghai**

From July 22 to 25, 2019, the Capacity Building Workshop on Linking 2003 Convention and University ICH Programs was held at Shanghai International Studies University by CRIHAP, in collaboration with the International Information and Networking Centre for Intangible Cultural Heritage in the Asia-Pacific Region under the auspices of UNESCO (ICHCAP), the UNESCO Bangkok Office, and the Asia-Pacific Higher Education Network for Safeguarding Intangible Cultural Heritage (APHEN-ICH).

Over 50 participants attended the workshop, including representatives from the above organizations and from the Intangible Cultural Heritage Department under China's Ministry of Culture and Tourism, UNESCO Headquarters, UNESCO Office in Beijing, Shanghai Municipal

Administration of Culture and Tourism, Shanghai International Studies University (SISU), and experts and scholars from 20 universities in China, India, Nepal, the Philippines and other countries in Asia-Pacific.

Mr. Liang Bin, Director-General of CRIHAP, chaired the opening ceremony. Mr. Wang Chenyang, Deputy Director-General of the Intangible Cultural Heritage Department under China's Ministry of Culture and Tourism; Ms. Bich Hanh Duong, programme specialist for Culture of the UNESCO Bangkok Office; Ms. Himalchuli Gurung, programme specialist for Culture of the UNESCO Office in Beijing; Mr. Weonmo Park, Director of the Cooperation and Networking Office of ICHCAP; Mr. Wang Wei, inspector of the Shanghai Municipal Administration of Culture and Tourism and Mr.

Jiang Feng, University Council chair of SISU, attended the opening ceremony and delivered speeches.

In recent years, UNESCO has acknowledged the importance of universities as an essential vector to build a skilled workforce to implement and support intangible cultural heritage (ICH) safeguarding activities in a sustainable and locally appropriate manner. Whilst there has been an increase in post-graduate heritage education in the Asia-Pacific region in the past decade, few programs focus on intangible cultural heritage. Professionals in the cultural heritage sector often received their training from programs that emphasize the management of tangible heritage (conservation, architecture and archaeology) rather than intangible heritage. In light of this, UNESCO decided to launch a reflection on the possible advantages and relevance of programs dedicated to intangible cultural heritage.

On Nov 2 to 3, 2015, UNESCO organized the first Regional Symposium on the Development of Post-Graduate Degrees Focusing on Intangible Cultural Heritage in Bangkok, Thailand. This meeting brought together 16 universities from 11 countries, coming from various disciplines and domains. This symposium resulted in the identification of many existing initiatives and resources, and highlighted the need for more information exchanges and collaboration among the tertiary education institutions in order to strengthen their ICH-related programs.

Building up on the preliminary conclusions of the symposium, UNESCO and the International Information and Networking Centre for Intangible Cultural Heritage in the Asia-Pacific Region (ICHCAP) partnered to conduct a comprehensive survey of current activities and needs of tertiary education actors in the Asia-Pacific Region.

This survey was designed to generate an understanding of current activities and needs of tertiary education actors in Asia and the Pacific region. It also explored the feasibility of establishing a network of universities to deepen reflection on ICH in the academic world and to address a hypothesis raised during the 2015 meeting.

Building upon the encouraging findings of the survey, ICHCAP and UNESCO organized the first meeting with prospective members of the network on July 18 and 19 in Buyeo (Republic of Korea). The meeting was hosted by the Korean National University for Cultural Heritage on their campus. Representatives from 19 representatives of higher education institutions from 11 Asia-Pacific countries participated in the meeting. CRIHAP also attended the meeting as





an observer. The sessions organized within the two days provided a great opportunity for meeting participants to learn about each other's experiences in developing and teaching ICH-related courses, and together develop joint actions in which they can collaborate during the years to come. It was agreed by all meeting participants that a network was formed, officially entitled “Asia-Pacific Higher Education Network for Safeguarding Intangible Cultural Heritage” , or in abbreviated form, ‘APHEN-ICH’ . Based on the objectives agreed upon, the network shall endeavor to meet biennially, to share knowledge and experiences through its platforms, to develop a work plan that is updated with member activities at least every two years, and to focus its activities on network interchange/collaboration, and cooperation with partners such as UNESCO and Category 2 centres in the field of intangible cultural heritage.

While all participating universities teach ICH in one form or another, it has become apparent through the meeting discussions that not all professors/lecturers share the same understanding of ICH as defined under the 2003 Convention. More critically, few are aware of the Convention and even fewer are aware of the wealth of capacity building materials that have been developed by the Secretariat. (The survey results showed that only about one-third of the responding universities refer to the Convention or use the capacity building materials in their programs). This shows an immediate need for an awareness-raising workshop to introduce the 2003 Convention to network members and to identify ways to link this Convention with teaching at their universities. As the first training workshop linking the Convention with higher education, according to the needs of higher education institutions, this workshop has taught APHEN-ICH member universities of the principles and key messages of the 2003 Convention, as well as the materials developed under the Convention's capacity building program. Based on what they learned during the workshop, the participants can revise their ICH courses to reflect the principles and key messages of the Convention, as well as its capacity building materials.

The workshop sessions were facilitated by Ms. Sang Mee Bak, and Mr. Gamini Wijesuriya. The sessions included lectures on “The 2003 Convention and its Key Concepts” , “Policy, Legal Framework, Institutions and Agencies Relevant to the Implementation of the 2003 Convention” , “Identifying and Inventorying ICH Elements” , “Community and Community Participation” , “Safeguarding ICH (including ethics)” , “On ICH and Gender” and “ICH and Sustainable Development” . Combining the curriculum design, textbook



compilation and ICH practice into the lectures, the facilitators answered the trainees' questions and ensured that the in-depth integration of ICH and higher education is more pragmatic and effective. Two Chinese universities, Beijing Normal University and Shanghai University, will join APHEN-ICH at this time.

Ms. Ashley Elizabeth Cunningham, an official from the Capacity Building and Heritage Policy Unit in the UNESCO Secretariat of the 2003 Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of UNESCO Headquarters, introduced the capacity-building strategy of UNESCO for the safeguarding of intangible cultural heritage and the role played by universities in it. Taking recent results of two surveys of universities in Africa as examples, she made analysis and explanation, and pointed out the direction for the integration of ICH and universities from the perspective of "top-level design".

ICHCAP shared a survey on existing ICH-related curricula. Korea has established its own system in the research and safeguarding of intangible cultural heritage, and paid much attention to the integration of ICH and education in recent years. These findings have reference significance for the theoretical construction of ICH and education.

Experts and scholars from six universities introducing the ICH programs of their schools highlighted the workshop. Based on the specific situation of education and ICH safeguarding in their countries, participants, including Abhijeet Thapa, lecturer of the Central Department of Nepalese History at Tribhuvan University; Anna Wai Yu Yau, project manager of policy for the Sustainability Lab of the Faculty of Social Science at the University of Hong Kong; Benny Baskara, lecturer of the Department of Anthropology at Halu Oleo University in Indonesia; Eric Babar Zerrudo, Director of the Graduate School Center for Conservation of Cultural Property and Environment and the Tropics at the University of Santo Tomas in the Philippines; MD Saifur Rashid, professor of the Visual and Media Anthropology Program, Department of Anthropology at the University of Dhaka in Bangladesh and Soledad Natalia Dalisay, professor in the Department of Anthropology at the University of the Philippines, Diliman, shared different perspectives on teaching practices of ICH safeguarding. They also discussed additional courses to be developed for universities and what these courses would entail.

At last, participants went on a field visit to the Shanghai Museum of Arts and Crafts to investigate ICH programs, such as Shanghai dough figurines, Shanghai paper-cuts, Shanghai boxwood carving, and Shanghai tapestry.

CRIHAP Holds the Workshop on Community-based Inventorying of ICH in Vietnam

CRIHAP organized the Workshop on Community-based Inventorying of Intangible Cultural Heritage, together with Ho Chi Minh City University of Culture and Ho Chi Minh City Museum, in Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam from August 5 to 9. It was also strongly supported by the UNESCO Office in Hanoi. The five-day workshop was attended by 32 participants from over 20 provinces of southern Vietnam, including museum workers, university teachers, and cultural officials. Six representatives from Singapore, Indonesia, Brunei, Laos, Myanmar and Timor-Leste participated in the training as observers. Mr. Frank Proschan, UNESCO Intangible Culture Heritage Facilitator, Ms. Lê Thị Minh Lý and Mr. Nguyễn Đức Tăng, local experts in the field of ICH, were invited to facilitate the workshop sessions.

During the training, which was centered on the theme of inventorying, participants discussed and explored the 2003 Convention and its key concepts, the specific skills and methods of inventorying, and studied and analyzed the cases of inventorying of ICH programs in Vietnam, combining the actual situation of the ICH. By way of lectures, group discussion and case study, they gained deeper understanding of inventorying.

To strengthen the effect of the training and to promote the participants' understanding of the relevant knowledge in inventorying under the framework of the Convention, two representatives who engaged in the inventorying of two Vietnamese



ICH programs, “Art of Đờn ca tài tử music and song in southern Vietnam” and “Goldsmithing–Jewelry Crafts” , were invited to an interview about the problems they met and the skills and experiences they gained in inventorying.

In addition, six observers from Singapore, Indonesia, Laos, Myanmar, Brunei and Timor-Leste shared with Vietnamese participants the experience and methods accumulated in the process of inventorying



of ICH, and the difficulties and challenges they faced in their own countries. They also interacted with Vietnamese participants on relevant issues to exchange experiences and explore solutions to common issues.

It was the first time that ICH practitioners in southern Vietnam had received training under the framework of the Convention. It is a complement to the previous UNESCO capacity-building training on ICH in Vietnam, and plays an important role in enhancing the overall capacity of safeguarding ICH in the country. Ms. Phạm Thị Thanh Hương, National Officer for Culture of UNESCO Office in Hanoi, said that the workshop held by CRIHAP was a “timely rain” for Vietnam.

CRIHAP will continue to carry out follow-up training of ICH in accordance with its situations for Vietnam in the future, to enhance its capacity of ICH safeguarding, and promote UNESCO's global capacity building strategy for the safeguarding of intangible cultural heritage to be carried out in a locally appropriate manner.



Workshop of the Training Project for ICH Bearers and Practitioners Held in **Shanghai**

Co-organized by CRIHAP and the Intangible Cultural Heritage Department under Ministry of Culture and Tourism of The People's Republic of China, the Workshop of the Training Project for ICH Bearers and Practitioners was held in Shanghai from Aug 19 to 23, 2019.

Sixty-four scholars and teachers from 62 colleges and universities in 32 provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities participating in the Training Project for Chinese ICH Bearers and Practitioners attended the workshop.

To enhance the deeper understanding of ICH safeguarding theoretically among Chinese universities, CRIHAP was entrusted by the Intangible Cultural Heritage Department under the Ministry of Culture (now is the Ministry of Culture and Tourism) to organize the Training of Trainers Workshop on 2003 Convention in November 2016 and April 2017 for university teachers participating in the Project. CRIHAP invited international facilitators to introduce the basic concepts, ideas, main tasks and practice rules of the Convention to

trainees.

These two training workshops achieved remarkable results, effectively improving the understanding of the concept of ICH safeguarding among teachers participating in the Project, and training a number of experts and scholars both theoretically and practically. This ensures the implementation of the Project and the dissemination and promotion of the Convention among Chinese universities.

Two years later, CRIHAP, in collaboration with the Intangible Cultural Heritage Department under the Ministry of Culture and Tourism, once again organized a training workshop for teachers who had the primary responsibility of educating under the Project but never participated in training on the Convention. The workshop is innovative and flexible in form. It closely combines the spirit of the Convention with the practical experience of ICH safeguarding in China.

Mr. Rahul Goswami, UNESCO-accredited facilitator, from an international perspective, focuses on “the basic concepts of the Convention” , “community participation” , “safeguarding plans and ethical principles” , “ICH and sustainable development” and “linking ICH and higher education”. Combined with the new development of the Convention and the practice of ICH, he answered questions from the trainees to ensure that the integration of the Convention in colleges and universities is more pragmatic and effective.

Mr. Liang Bin, Director-General of CRIHAP, gave a lecture titled, “UNESCO Capacity Building Strategy and the Category 2 Centre” , and briefed participants on the basic strategy of UNESCO.



Mr. Wang Chenyang, Deputy Director of the Intangible Cultural Heritage Department under the Ministry of Culture and Tourism, shared with the trainees the latest theoretical understanding and practical achievements of China in the field of ICH safeguarding.

Teachers from nine universities, including Fujian Normal University and Nanjing Normal University, shared specific practices of the Project from different angles in light of their respective schools. The trainees discussed topics such as the Convention and education during the workshop and they also went to the Public Art Cooperation Center for field visit.



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