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Education, Scientific and
Cultural Organization



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Safeguarding Intangible Cultural Heritage through the Strengthening of National Capacities in Asia and the Pacific

2011-2014 Project Completion Report

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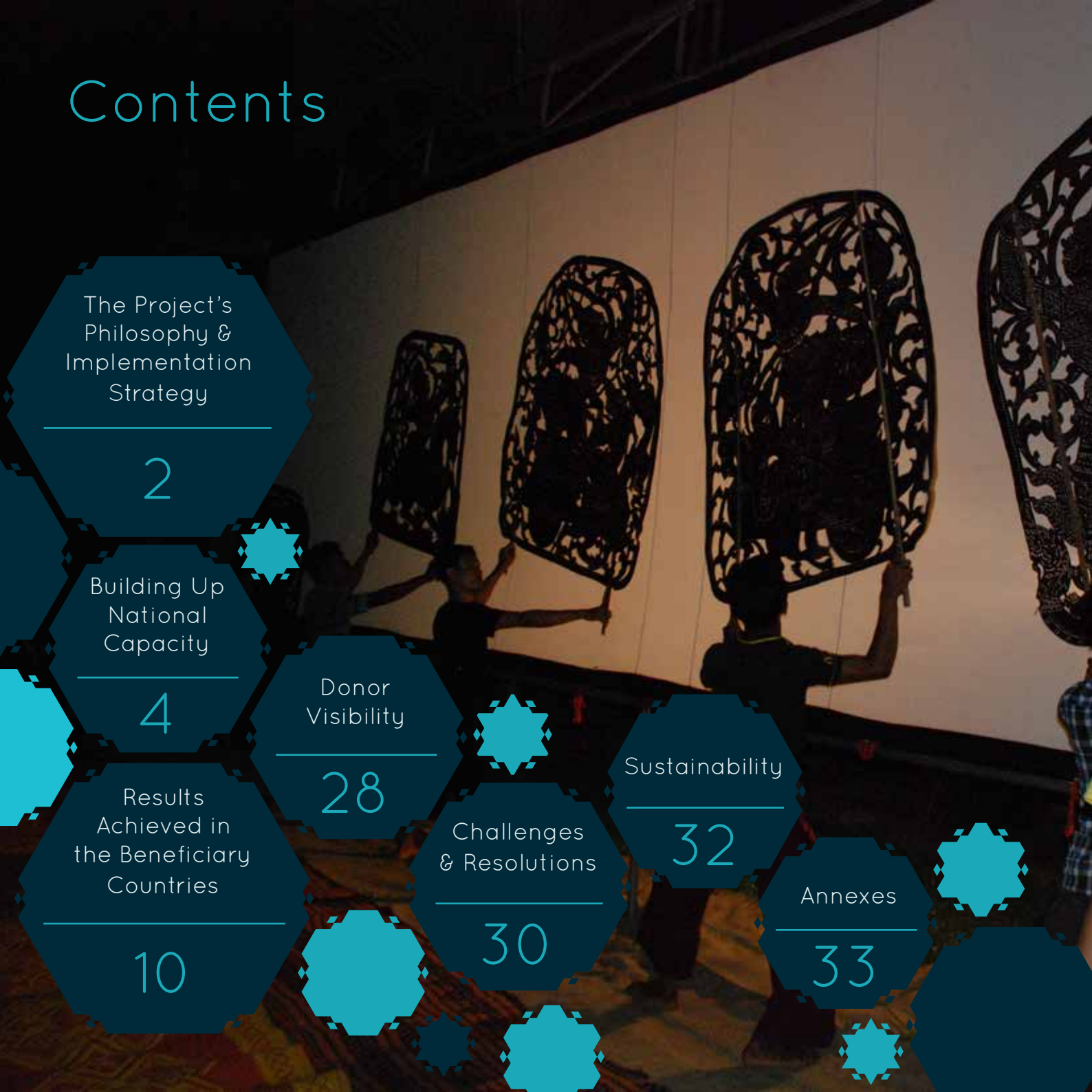
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The Project's Philosophy & Implementation Strategy



The Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage was adopted by the General Conference in October 2003 and entered into force in 2006 after ratification by 30 Member States. To date, the Convention has been ratified by 161 Member States (as of May 2014). Despite the rapid rate of ratification, many States Parties to the Convention still need to appreciate better the concepts and mechanisms established under the Convention. They often lack the human capacities and financial resources to implement the Convention effectively.

In response, UNESCO implemented a regional project aimed at building up the knowledge and skills in both government institutions and civil society in beneficiary countries, so that they will have sustainable frameworks for safeguarding intangible cultural heritage and implementing the 2003 Convention on a long-term basis. The project implemented an integrated strategy, including a series of training workshops and activities, tailored to respond to the identified needs of each beneficiary country. The project also provided other benefits, ranging from practical support to community-based

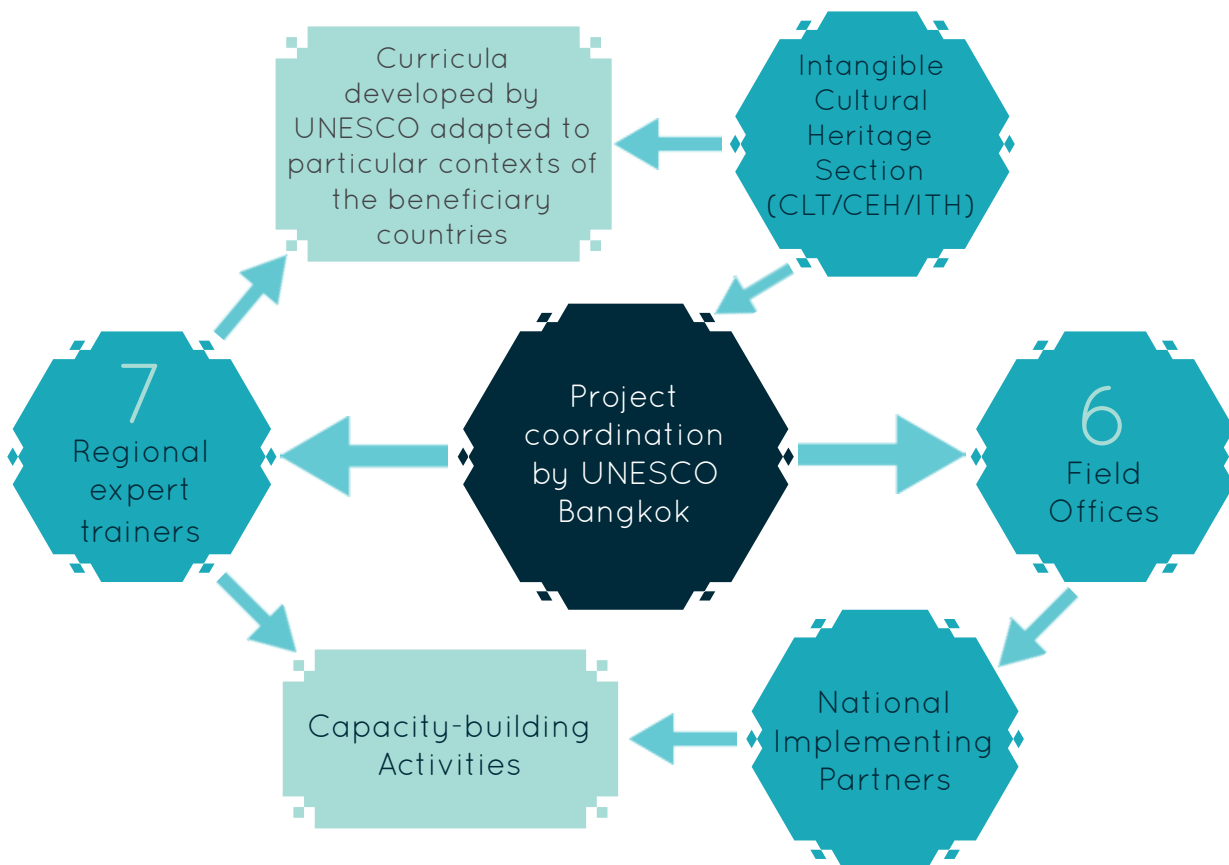
inventorying to consultation on possible policy or legal reforms or technical assistance to the national government agency responsible for ICH safeguarding.

The beneficiary countries under the project were Bhutan, Cambodia, Mongolia, Nepal, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Sri Lanka and Timor Leste.

To prepare for project implementation, UNESCO developed training materials designed as tool kits to facilitate their adaptation to the specific needs and context of each country. Regional experts with adequate experience in safeguarding intangible cultural heritage

were trained to use the tool kits and were later assigned to facilitate the capacity-building activities in the beneficiary countries.

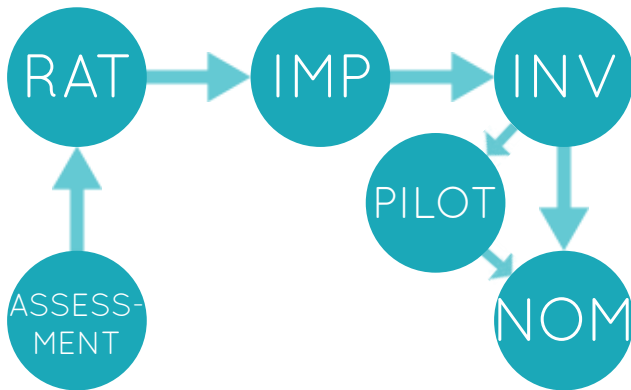
The UNESCO Bangkok Office coordinated the regional project in close collaboration with the Intangible Cultural Heritage Section (CLT/CRE/ITH) and UNESCO Field Offices responsible for the beneficiary countries. The Programme Officers of the concerned Field Offices were responsible for coordinating and liaising with the national implementing partners in the organization of project activities in the beneficiary countries.





Building Up
National
Capacity

Thematic Workshops



To carry out UNESCO's global capacity-building strategy on safeguarding intangible cultural heritage, training materials and strategies have been developed on the different areas concerning the implementation of the 2003 Convention. Two regional expert trainers were assigned to facilitate the capacity-building activities in each beneficiary country, customizing the training materials to the national context and the trainees' academic backgrounds and the sectors they represented. Training workshops were structured to maximize interactivity and active learning through group sessions, role playing, practical exercises and field work.



RAT

Ratification of the 2003 Convention

Intended for Member States which have not ratified the 2003 Convention, this workshop aims to clarify the Convention, detail the processes and mechanisms for successful ratification, provide guidance in solving problems in ratifying the Convention and explain the importance of legal or policy reform to facilitate ICH safeguarding. This workshop targets a policy-oriented audience.

IMP

Implementing the 2003 Convention at National Level

This training provides an overview of the objectives and key safeguarding concepts of the 2003 Convention, national obligations of States Parties and mechanisms for international cooperation. It enables participants to understand possible activities involved in implementing the Convention and offers a platform where participants are able to reflect collectively on experiences and challenges in safeguarding ICH as well as discuss sustainable development and ICH. This workshop is intended for concerned ministry and local officers, experts, NGOs and community members.



Community-based Inventorying of ICH Elements

This training is intended to equip participants with basic knowledge and skills to design and facilitate a community-based inventorying process tailored to their particular circumstances. It is aimed at ministry officials, local community members, community-based organizations (CBOs), researchers and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) playing an active role in designing and conducting inventories of intangible cultural heritage (ICH). The emphasis is on interactivity and active learning. It includes lectures on various topics, group discussions, role-playing activities and hands-on exercises, designed to help acquire the participatory research techniques required for community-based inventorying and to reinforce capacity to obtain free, prior and informed consent from the communities concerned by an inventory. A two-day fieldwork practicum allows participants to gain first-hand experience with inventorying and to put into practice some of what they have learned during the workshop.



Practical ICH Inventorying in Pilot Communities

Motivated and available participants of the community-based ICH inventorying workshop are selected to conduct practical field surveys and inventorying in pilot communities. Fieldworkers are tasked with collecting information about local ICH by using the template developed during the community-based ICH inventorying workshop. During these activities, the fieldworkers are able to test newly acquired skills in documenting and inventorying ICH, while also noting challenges they encounter for future improvement of the methodology. Free, prior and informed consent of community members is required before the fieldworkers start interviewing the cultural bearers and community members. Data collected during the field survey are used in the next training workshop on preparing nomination files to the ICH Lists and requests for international assistance.



Elaborating Nomination Files to the Intangible Cultural Heritage Lists

This workshop trains ministry and local officials, national experts and NGOs on how to prepare nomination files for the Urgent Safeguarding List and Representative List, proposals for the Register of Best Practices and requests for international assistance. The approach taken is that the best way to learn how to prepare nominations, proposals and requests is to understand how they will later be examined and evaluated. This is done primarily through practical and participatory sessions. Following an overview of the processes for preparing nominations, proposals and requests, practical sessions aim to help participants understand what a complete nomination or request entails. Trainers lead participants through the technical assessment carried out by the secretariat of

sample nominations and international assistance requests and then engage the participants in analyzing them for completeness and requesting additional information. Participants then work on the examination of nominations, proposals and requests – this time with revised and improved versions of the nominations, proposals and requests that they had previously analyzed. Here they play the role of an examiner and write examination reports. Participants will finally convene as a deliberative body or jury to simulate the evaluation process and the decisions taken by the Subsidiary Body or Consultative Body charged with evaluating different kinds of files.

Advisory Services

The regional expert trainers have gone beyond their role as trainers during capacity-building workshops. As experts on ICH, they have also provided advisory services to national authorities on needed revisions to existing national legislation or policies, improvement of the institutional infrastructure for safeguarding ICH, development of inventorying strategies, and in other relevant areas.

Future Training Curricula

The capacity-building strategy foresees a continuing process of development of new training curricula as well as the enhancement and adaptation of existing materials based on feedback from expert facilitators and participants of training activities and to adapt them to the specific needs of each beneficiary country.

Training materials have also been designed as sources of information to facilitate long-term initiatives such as policy revision and institutional reforms. UNESCO has developed new training materials on the elaboration of safeguarding measures, gender dimensions of ICH and linking ICH with sustainable development. These new thematic curricula will enhance the effectiveness of future capacity-building strategy in the region.

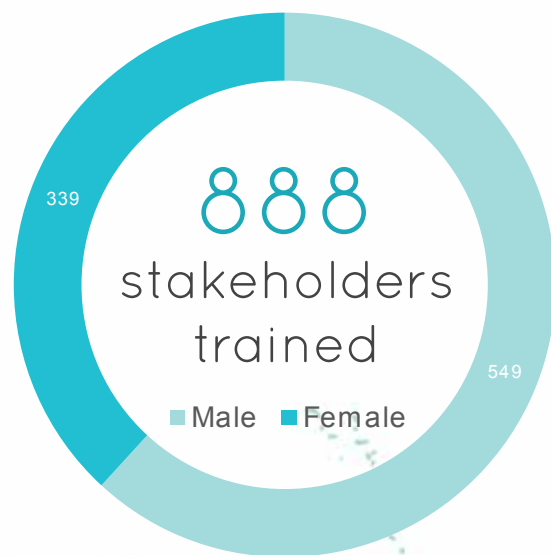
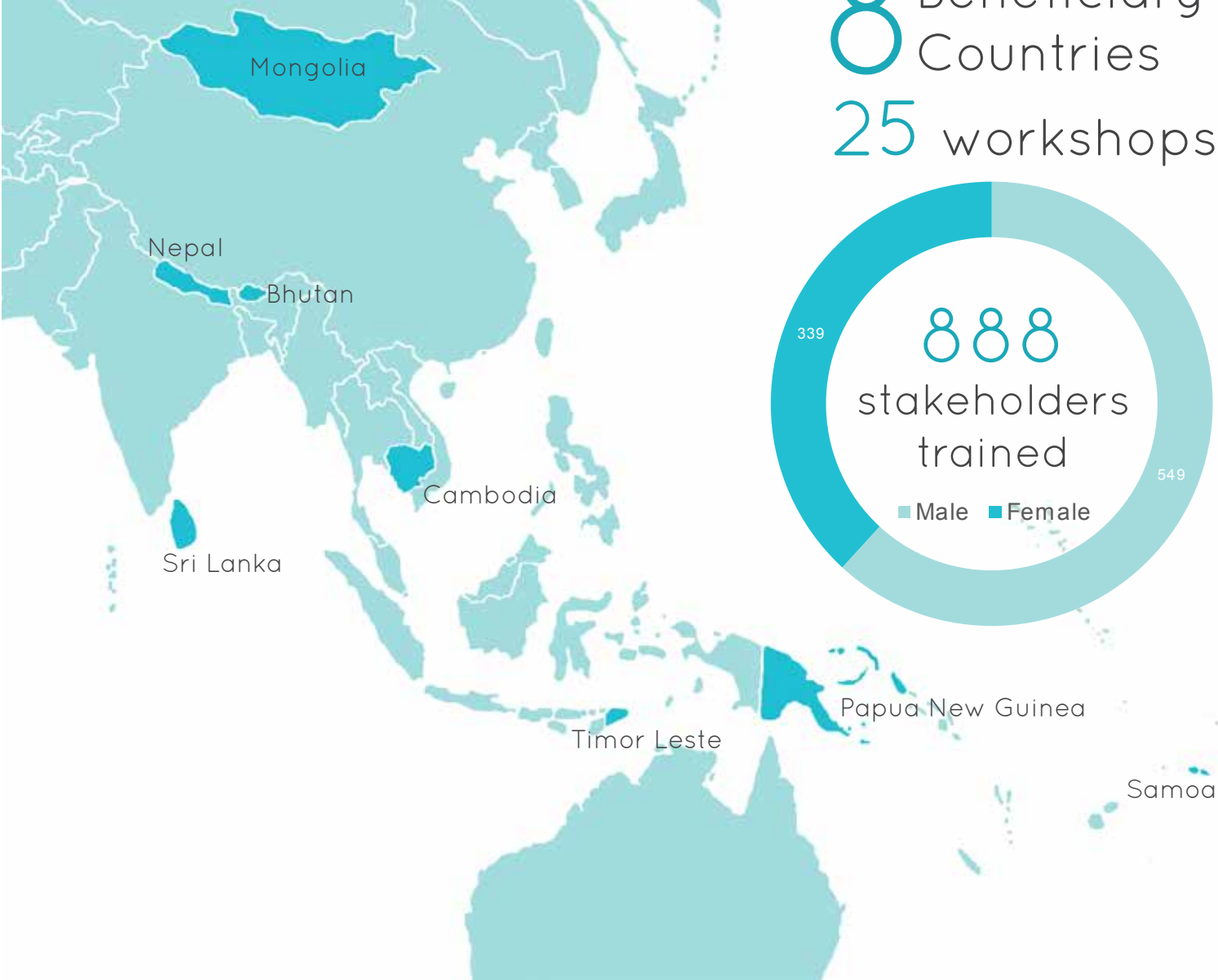


Results Achieved in the Beneficiary Countries

30 months
US\$ 1,020,484

8 Beneficiary
Countries

25 workshops



From November 2011 to April 2014, the Asia-Pacific regional capacity-building project on “Safeguarding Intangible Cultural Heritage through the Strengthening of National Capacities in Asia and the Pacific” was implemented, benefitting eight beneficiary countries (Bhutan, Cambodia, Mongolia, Nepal, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Sri Lanka and Timor Leste).

Twenty-five capacity-building activities were successfully implemented in the beneficiary countries, benefiting eight hundred and eighty-eight stakeholders of which thirty-seven per cent were female participants. The capacity-building activities enabled participants to understand the core concepts of the Convention, the role of the various stakeholders in safeguarding ICH, the proper implementation of the Convention at the national level, the obligations of States Parties and international cooperation mechanisms that are available under the Convention.

Considering that the concepts of intangible cultural heritage are quite new, the initial phase of project implementation was primarily focused on raising awareness among all stakeholders on these concepts and the central role of local communities and culture bearers in the identification, inventorying and safeguarding of ICH.

While thematic training workshops constituted a key modality of implementing the capacity-building strategy, they have been combined with advisory services and practical activities to enhance capacities in multi-stakeholder mobilization, improvement of policy and institutional frameworks for safeguarding ICH, development of inventorying strategies and methodologies, and participation in the international cooperation mechanisms under the Convention.

Policy changes in the beneficiary countries resulting from project implementation included the ratification of the Convention by Samoa in November 2013 and the drafting of cultural policies on safeguarding ICH by Bhutan and Cambodia. Furthermore, all beneficiary countries have initiated their inventories and adopted inventorying methodologies consistent with the 2003 Convention.

Though the project has succeeded significantly in raising awareness among key players in the beneficiary countries and developing their skills, more efforts are needed to assist them in mainstreaming the principles of the Convention into existing legal and policy frameworks and in consolidating and strengthening the institutional infrastructure required to effectively implement the 2003 Convention.





National implementing partner:
Ministry of Home and Cultural Affairs

Regional expert trainers:
Shubha Chaudhuri
Paritta Chalermpong Koanantakool

In close collaboration with the UNESCO New Delhi Office, three training workshops were organized in Bhutan on the themes of implementation of the 2003 Convention (Paro, May 2012), community-based inventorying (Phuentsholing, April 2013) and elaboration of nomination files to the ICH Lists and requests for international assistance (Paro, March 2014). The main beneficiaries were the staff of the National Library, the government agency responsible for research and building a database on ICH elements, and district cultural officers who are responsible for implementation of project activities at the community level.

For five months starting August 2013, the project also supported the organization of practical field surveys and inventorying of ICH in three rural communities of practitioners of Sza Zho (traditional pottery), Dha Tse (archery)

and Nubi Zhey (classical songs of the Nubi communities), facilitated by the staff of the National Library and members of academic institutions. The practical field inventorying provided an opportunity for participants to hone the knowledge and skills they acquired from earlier training workshops. Project beneficiaries included sixty key stakeholders, of whom forty-seven per cent were female participants.

The Ministry is currently drafting a cultural heritage bill, which includes safeguarding of ICH, in collaboration of the UNESCO New Delhi Office and Kyushu University in Japan. Bhutan needs continuing guidance in consolidating their institutional framework, with the active participation of academic institutions and NGOs, and the involvement of local communities in the identification, inventorying and safeguarding of their ICH.



Results Achieved in the Beneficiary Countries



National implementing partner:
Ministry of Culture and Fine Arts

Regional expert trainers:
Rahul Goswami
Suzanne Ogge

Three capacity-building workshops were organized under the project on the themes of implementing the 2003 Convention (Phnom Penh, August 2012), community-based inventoring of ICH (Seam Riep, February 2013) and elaboration of nomination files to the ICH Lists and requests for International assistance (Phnom Penh, October 2013). One hundred and ten key stakeholders, mostly from the Ministry of Culture and Fine Arts and provincial culture offices, took part in the three workshops. Twenty-nine per cent of the participants were female. Practical field exercises during the community-based inventoring of ICH provided the opportunity for the participants to work with local communities and ICH bearers in documenting traditional weaving techniques, martial arts and traditional dances.

The project also supported the research and documentation of the Sbek Thom traditions (shadow puppetry), and their transmission to young artists by eight masters in training centers in Siem Riep and Phnom Penh. As a result of project implementation, the Ministry, with the assistance of UNESCO Phnom Penh Office, has drafted a national cultural policy, which was approved by the Council of Ministers in July 2014. A major challenge lies in enabling local communities and ICH bearers to play active roles in the identification, inventoring and safeguarding of ICH. Cambodia would need more support in mainstreaming the principles of the 2003 Convention in more concrete terms into national policies and legislative frameworks.





The project supported the organization of an assessment and stakeholders workshop (May 2012) to identify the training needs and gaps in the institutional and policy frameworks of Mongolia. The assessment workshop was followed by training workshops on the implementation of the 2003 Convention (November 2012) and community-based inventoring of ICH (May 2013). During the community-based inventoring workshop, participants conducted practical inventoring exercises with practitioners of traditional knucklebone shooting skills in Zuunmod, Tuv province.

Workshop participants worked closely with local practitioners to study traditional game rules and techniques, related oral traditions and songs, customs and rituals, and craftsmanship of objects related to knucklebone shooting. Eighty-seven stakeholders, of which forty per cent were female, participated in these activities.

National implementing partner:
Intangible Cultural Heritage Division of
the Mongolian Center of Cultural Heritage

Regional expert trainers:
Noriko Aikawa-Faure
Suzanne Ogge

Though Mongolia has a Law on the Protection of Cultural Heritage (1996), in which a new Article concerning ICH was added in 2005, the criteria for identifying ICH under their existing law are not compatible with the principles of the 2003 Convention. The inventoring method generally practiced in Mongolia is academic-driven, hence, the role of local communities and ICH bearers is limited to being simply 'the informants'.

Project implementation has encouraged national authorities to draft a revision to their existing law to make it more compatible with the provisions of the 2003 Convention. The revised version of the Law is expected to be adopted by the Parliament in the near future. National authorities have requested further assistance for the organization of a training workshop on the elaboration of nomination files to the ICH Lists and requests for international assistance.



National implementing partner:

Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Civil Aviation

Nepal benefited from training workshops on the implementation of the 2003 Convention (April 2012), community-based inventoring of ICH (January 2013) and elaboration of nomination files to the ICH Lists and requests for international assistance (September 2013). Each workshop included field activities which enabled participants to understand the central role of community members and ICH bearers play in the identification, inventoring and safeguarding of ICH.

During the implementation workshop, participants inventoried the construction of the traditional wooden chariot used during the Rain God's Chariot Festival and interacted with the traditional woodworking craftsmen in Patan. The inventoring workshop was held in Jiri, Dolakha Region. Participants interacted with local community members in inventoring a ritual honouring the dead, traditional bamboo mat weaving, the making of agricultural tools and associated rituals. In the nomination workshop, participants focused on formulating safeguarding measures for the endangered practice of mustard seed oil milling in the village of Khokana outside Patan. After the inventoring workshop, the Ministry organized practical field surveys and inventoring of the traditional carpentry or woodworking, songs

Regional expert trainers:

Shubha Chaudhuri

Suzanne Ogge

and dances, bamboo weaving and shamanistic practices of the Pahari communities outside Kathmandu.

The three workshops were attended by one hundred and eight stakeholders, of whom twenty-two per cent were women. The two regional expert facilitators adapted the training strategy to suit the transitional nature of Nepal's current political system. The country is moving from a highly centralized system under the former monarchy to the possibility of devolving power in a federal system where many minority and indigenous groups are seeking to assert their identities and place in nation building.

In 2010, a national cultural policy was adopted, which acknowledges the important unifying role of ICH among the diverse and numerous ethnic minorities and endogenous groups during the current transition period. The Ministry likewise requested for a user-friendly workbook on community-based inventoring of ICH to be prepared for distribution to local communities for their reference. During the current transition period, the national government lacks the necessary financial and human resources for the effective implementation of the 2003 Convention.



Papua New Guinea



National implementing partner:
National Cultural Commission

Regional expert trainers:
Noriko Aikawa-Faure
Anthony Parak Krond

After Papua New Guinea ratified the Convention in 2008, the national authorities drafted their National Traditional Knowledge Policy in 2009 and their Law for the Protection of Traditional Knowledge and Expression of Culture, made possible with technical and financial assistance from WIPO. The project supported the organization of training workshops on the implementation of the 2003 Convention at the national level (Port Moresby, May 2012) and community-based ICH inventorying (Goroka District, October 2012). With complementary funding from the National Cultural Commission, a second community-based ICH inventorying workshop was organized in Alotau, Milne Bay Province in September 2013 to benefit key stakeholders who were not able to travel to Goroka for the initial inventorying workshop.

During the inventorying workshop in Goroka, the participants inventoried the practices and oral traditions of the Asaro mud men, while in Alotau, the Balu (ceremonial prows of traditional

war canoes) were inventoried with the active participation of local communities. In total, one hundred and seventeen stakeholders took part in the training workshops, of whom twenty-seven per cent were female participants.

Challenges in the effective implementation of the Convention lie in reinforcing and consolidating the institutional frameworks for safeguarding ICH. This can be accomplished through enhanced networking and coordination among different government agencies and institutions involved in ICH, and in strengthening national policies, both cultural and non-cultural.



Results Achieved in the Beneficiary Countries



Samoa was not yet a State Party to the 2003 Convention when the project started in 2011. Samoa benefited from training workshops on the ratification of the 2003 Convention (Apia, February 2012), implementation of the Convention at the national level (Apia, February 2013) and community-based inventorying of ICH (Savaii Island, Oct 2013). During the inventorying workshop, participants inventoried seven ICH elements in the Gaitaivai Village. The three capacity-building activities in Samoa benefited one hundred and twenty-five key players, of whom forty-three per cent were female participants.

After the first training workshop on the ratification of the Convention (February 2012), the Ministry organized two national consultation workshops among concerned government officials and village chiefs to seek their opinion on the possible ratification of

National implementing partner:
Ministry of Education, Sports and Culture

Regional expert trainers:
Noriko Aikawa-Faure
Anthony Parak Krond

the 2003 Convention. The parties consulted agreed that ratification would be beneficial to Samoa. The Ministers' Cabinet approved the establishment of a National Committee for Safeguarding Samoan ICH, which remains to be mobilized with adequate financial and technical support. Samoa ratified the 2003 Convention in November 2013.

To sustain the momentum generated by the project activities and the recent ratification of the 2003 Convention, Samoan authorities have requested UNESCO's continuing assistance, particularly in the formulation of their national cultural policy and the creation of a national agency responsible for the effective implementation of the 2003 Convention and for setting up their national ICH inventory.



Results Achieved in the Beneficiary Countries

National implementing partner:
Ministry of Culture and Fine Arts

Regional expert trainers:
Rahul Goswami
Sajida Haider Vandal

During the workshops on the implementation of the Convention (Colombo, June 2012) and community-based inventoring of ICH (Kandy, March 2013), participants worked with local community members and ICH practitioners in inventoring the traditional crafts of brasswares, winnowing fans and drums.

The inventoring workshop was followed by a practical field survey and inventoring of ICH in pilot communities, during which five teams were mobilized by the Ministry of Culture and Fine Arts to conduct cultural mapping of ICH elements in two districts. During the field survey, 'mock nomination' files were also prepared on five elements: (i) customs and rituals of Sinhalese puberty rites; (ii) traditional therapeutic veniculture and cauterization techniques; (iii) national Sinhalese New Year tradition; (iv) procession of the Sacred Tooth in Kandy; and (v) traditional puppetry.

The last training workshop implemented was on the elaboration of nomination files (February 2014), during which the 'mock nomination files' were reviewed and critiqued. Project activities were implemented in collaboration with the Ministry. They benefited sixty-two stakeholder, of whom twenty-six per cent were female participants.

Sri Lanka has a number of professionals involved in research and other aspects of safeguarding ICH, both in the government and academic institutions. As shown in their active participation during the workshops, these national experts can be mobilized to replicate capacity-building activities at the provincial and local levels, if adequately supported by the national government. However, a national focal point/ICH Secretariat within the Ministry has yet to be established to coordinate activities and facilitate networking among various stakeholders.

The regional expert facilitators assigned to assist Sri Lanka also reported the urgent need for a national policy on ICH to guide the revision of existing cultural policies and national laws. Though a significant amount of research has been conducted to document ICH elements, a national ICH inventory has yet to be set up. Given these needs, UNESCO assistance has been requested by concerned Sri Lankan authorities, particularly in the formulation of their national cultural policy and in strengthening/consolidating their institutional framework for the effective implementation of the 2003 Convention.



Results Achieved in the Beneficiary Countries



Five capacity-building activities in Timor Leste were organized under the project: a workshop on ratification in November 2011, a workshop on the implementation of the Convention in April 2012, two community-based ICH inventorying workshops in October 2012 and April 2013 and a workshop on nomination in November 2013. The first, second and last workshops were held in the capital city of Dili, while the two community-based inventorying workshops were held in Suai subdistrict where participants conducted practical inventorying in local communities documenting rituals associated with betel nut, the construction of vernacular houses, the weaving of bamboo screens and the preparation of traditional food. The four project activities benefitted two hundred and nineteen stakeholders, of whom forty-two per cent were female.

As the youngest and one of the most impoverished countries in the region, Timor Leste lacks adequate financial and human resources to organize follow-up activities

National implementing partner:
State Secretariat of Arts and Culture of the Ministry of Tourism and Culture

Regional expert trainers:
Rahul Goswami
Suzanne Ogge
Anthony Parak Krond

under the project. Timor Leste also lacks a comprehensive cultural policy, though the capacity-building project on safeguarding ICH has the potential of contributing to the government's strategic development plan (2011-2030), which prioritizes infrastructure development and protection of cultural heritage for social development and tourism purposes. In many ways, the workshops provided a lively platform for participants to identify the linkages between ICH safeguarding and sustainable development areas, such as agriculture, fisheries, tourism, health and climate change.

Timor Leste is considering the ratification of the 2003 Convention. The training workshops under the project have succeeded in raising awareness among the key stakeholders, which hopefully can speed up the process of ratification. UNESCO Emergency Fund was also mobilized to support safeguarding activities in Timor Leste.

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Intangible Cultural Heritage
2013 Intangible Heritage Convention
ICH Regional Workshops

Strengthening Capacities of Beneficiary Countries for Implementing the 2003 Convention

Workshop Themes, Asia-Pacific Trustees, Beneficiary Countries, Project Partners, News & Events

As a Priority ICH Centre
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Intangible Heritage

Back to the top

Sri Lanka and Bhutan better equipped to use the international mechanisms of the Intangible Heritage Convention

10 October 2014 - In the framework of the regional capacity building project in the Asia-Pacific Region funded by the UNESCO Japan Fund-in-Trust for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage, a number of representatives from governmental and non-governmental institutions from Sri Lanka and Bhutan received intensive training on the nomination process, from preparation to evaluation and inscription. These sessions represent a major step in the strengthening of their capacities and complement the training that both countries have already received on the implementation of the Convention at the national level and on community-based inventories.

A capacity building session conducted by the UNESCO trained facilitators, Rukya Government from India and Gayatri Vaidal from Pakistan, has been already held in Galle, Sri Lanka from 11 to 16 February 2014, while in Bhutan the same activities are taking place in Paris this week from 4 to 6 March 2014, facilitated by two other facilitators, Shobha Chaudhary from India and Parula Kuanaratnam from Thailand. These 5-day workshops involve about 20 participants in each country that are processed with training on how to complete nomination files for the United Nations.

UNESCO, Education in Asia-Pacific Region

News in the International Site of the Intangible Heritage Program

10 October 2014

"No society can flourish without culture. No development can be sustainable without it. Indigeneous peoples know this better than most as custodians of rich linguistic and cultural diversity, carrying unique knowledge of sustainable living and respect for biodiversity."

Indigenous peoples' traditional knowledge is not just for their own use. The coastal waters are home to fishermen who rely on the traditional knowledge of the community to fish for their livelihood. The fishing practices have been passed down from generation to generation.

Indigenous peoples' traditional knowledge is not just for their own use. The coastal waters are home to fishermen who rely on the traditional knowledge of the community to fish for their livelihood. The fishing practices have been passed down from generation to generation.

UNESCO World Heritage Centre

ЮНЕСКО/Япон Улсын Итгэлдлийн Сангийн Төсөл:

СОЁЛЫН БИЕТ БУС ӨВИЙГ ХАМГААЛАХ ТУХАЙ КОНВЕНЦИЙГ ХЭРЭГЖҮҮЛЭХД МОНГОЛ УЛСЫН ЧАДАВХИЙГ БЭХЖҮҮЛЭХ НЬ

Сургалтын зорилуулсан гарын өгөгдөл

UNESCO, Education in Asia-Pacific Region

News in the International Site of the Intangible Heritage Program

10 October 2014



3 | September 17, 2013 | Encounter

Intangible heritage means living traditions of the people

Rigana Shrestha Singh - UNESCO

Q: What do you mean by intangible cultural heritage?
A: As defined by the UNESCO 2003 Convention, intangible cultural heritage are those traditions, customs, skills and practices, which are being performed from many generations to many generations. These cultural heritages belong to certain communities, which has been practicing them for a long period of time. UNESCO has defined under this category, it can be oral traditions, rituals, events, scientific knowledge, practices from ancestors or craftsmanship learned from generation to generation. There is a purpose of safeguarding these intangible cultural heritages, it is not to fix the artifacts or an element of tradition. It is a process, the community has practices such customs and traditions, which are the things associated with them.

Q: What types of cultural heritage are included in it?
A: UNESCO's initiative to safeguard Nepal's intangible heritage began with a workshop on preparing nominations to UNESCO's Intangible Cultural Heritage List in Kathmandu from 10 to 20 September 2013. The workshop in the last of three

community collective heritage. The Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage adopted by UNESCO in 2003 and ratified by Nepal in 2010, is an essential framework to give priority to these living traditions. However, the national capacity to safeguard this heritage needs to be enhanced. The ongoing context, which UNESCO has mainly organized jointly with the Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Civil Aviation, provides knowledge about nominating aspects in the Intangible Cultural Heritage List to enhance skills to prepare a nomination file.

Q: How can we apply for intangible heritage under intangible cultural heritage list?
A: During the workshop, the experts, representatives from community and concerned institutions will be invited on site to prepare files for the Intangible Cultural Heritage List and proposals for the Register of Intangible Cultural Heritage.

How much money will UNESCO pay in such type of intangible heritage projects?
UNESCO does not help directly in field works. Instead, priority is given to preparing technical policy guidelines and legal framework. In case of urgent safeguarding projects, the UNESCO can provide. It can provide technical guidance for making proposals. It provides monetary assistance up to US\$ 100,000.

UNESCO World Heritage Centre

TRIMBAKATIP 2013

Сургалтын зорилуулсан гарын өгөгдөл

BBC

नेपाली

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Our culture, our heritage

UNESCO Japan Fund-in-Trust Project

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Japan Fund-in-Trust for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage

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Certificate of Participation

Mr. JAYA RAM SHRESTHA

has successfully completed the

Capacity Building Workshop on
"Safeguarding Nepal's Intangible Cultural Heritage: Preparation of nominations to the UNESCO Intangible Cultural Heritage Lists"

Organized by the Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Civil Aviation and the UNESCO Office in Kathmandu.

UNESCO Japan Fund-in-Trust Project
Safeguarding Intangible Cultural Heritage through the Strengthening of National Capacities in Asia and the Pacific

Kathmandu, Nepal
16-20 September 2013

UNESCO World Heritage Centre

Donor Visibility

UNESCO has ensured donor visibility through many channels. At each workshop, the logo of the UNESCO-Japan Cooperation was included in all printed materials used throughout the project, including the banners and certificates of participation used during the workshops.

As a standard procedure adopted from the start of project implementation, members of the Japanese diplomatic corps are invited to take part in project events, such as opening and closing ceremonies of pworkshops in the beneficiary countries.

Capacity-building activities are reported on the website of the Secretariat of the 2003 Convention for the global capacity-building strategy at: www.unesco.org/culture/ich.

Within this website, each beneficiary country and State Party has its own page with a record of activities implemented by UNESCO. Furthermore, there is a section displaying past activities funded by different donors. Information of the activities supported by the Japanese Funds-in-Trust can be accessed via this shortened URL: is.gd/5Bg08S

UNESCO Bangkok also created a website providing more information on JFIT support to the regional project at: www.unescobkk.org/culture/ich/regional-workshops.



In 4 Years

61 Online Articles
and Broadcasts

117 Mentions in Print

Now reaching **614,054**
people on Social Media worldwide



@UNESCO & @ UNESCO_AsiaPac
434,461 followers



177,051 followers



@unesconow
2,542 followers

National implementing partners and UNESCO Field Offices also worked together to ensure maximum media coverage and exposure of project activities through, for instance, newspapers, television and radio channels and newsletters of UN agencies and partnering institutions.

By linking up with UNESCO's existing media network, news about the capacity-building activities in the region is reaching more than 600,000 followers.

Challenges & Resolutions

Language difficulties

One of the challenges in the effective delivery of capacity-building activities in Asia and the Pacific has been the language barrier between the English speaking expert facilitators and the trainees who sometimes have minimal English comprehension skills.

Several measures were undertaken by our expert facilitators to ensure comprehension among participants. At the outset, the texts of the 2003 Convention and its Operational Directives, key concepts and glossary of terms were translated into the national languages of the beneficiary countries for use by the trainees. Powerpoint presentations and essential training materials were likewise translated. Consecutive and simultaneous interpreters were present in some sessions to support interactions between the trainees and the expert facilitators.

In terms of the workshop content, the expert facilitators adapted their lectures, including basic, easy-to-understand examples, and provided more time for group discussions, role playing and field exercises. In particular, the field exercises provided an interactive and collaborative platform for the trainees, community members and knowledge bearers in inventorying ICH.

The expert facilitators also used video presentations of actual community-based inventorying and safeguarding activities to facilitate understanding of the concepts and principles of the Convention. The expert facilitators customized their training strategy and materials to the local context and integrated as much as possible local knowledge and practices from their own experiences in dealing with local communities.



Participation of community members and ICH practitioners

The participation of community members and ICH bearers was not always sufficient. They also tended to be less outspoken when mixing with trainees who are governmental officials. To resolve this situation, adequate timing during group sessions was provided by the expert facilitators for community members and ICH bearers to share the knowledge about their traditional practices and the contexts under which they are practiced.

The community-based inventoring workshops were conducted near local communities of ICH practitioners, where practical field inventoring exercises were held. The trainees were also required to obtain the free, prior and informed consent of the host community before the start of the practical field exercises.

The field exercises were structured to ensure that community members and the knowledge bearers took the lead in facilitating the understanding of traditions and practices, and how they can be best transmitted to the younger members of their communities.

Sustainability



The project has been devised to maximize its sustainability and multiplier effect. Indeed, it aims to create in each beneficiary country a sustainable framework for safeguarding intangible cultural heritage and implementing the Convention built upon a critical mass of national capacity, both in government institutions and in civil society.

To learn from initial experiences, assess lessons learnt and advise on ways forward, a review meeting on UNESCO's global strategy for strengthening national capacities for safeguarding ICH was held in Beijing in November 2012, which was attended by expert facilitators from around the world. The meeting summarized key conclusions for the expert facilitators and UNESCO key players aimed at strengthening the capacity-building programme and ensuring its long-term sustainability through the adoption of an integrated project approach combining training workshops with advisory services and practical activities to solidify new capacities and achieve concrete results. Guided by these conclusions, expert facilitators and project officers have adopted new strategies to encourage stakeholder mobilization,

policy and legislative revision, creation or consolidation of institutional frameworks for safeguarding ICH, development of appropriate inventorying strategies and capacity to participate in the international cooperation mechanisms through the submission of well-prepared nominations to the Convention's Lists and International assistance requests. The Convention Secretariat is also developing new training materials on the elaboration of safeguarding measures, and linking ICH with sustainable development. These new training materials will enhance the effectiveness of future capacity-building strategy in the region.

Given the potential of ICH as a driver of development, future project activities will seek opportunities to reach out to other key players in development areas such as education, health, agriculture, climate change and food security. By involving stakeholders from both the culture sector and other development areas, the programme will facilitate the integration of safeguarding ICH into larger development strategies and programmes, thereby further sustaining the viability of ICH and harnessing it for the well-being of communities and societies.



Annexes

Annex I

UNESCO- Accredited Regional Expert Trainers

The regional experts who facilitated the capacity-building activities in the eight beneficiary countries were trained to use the training materials developed for the programme during the Training of Trainers Workshop for Asia and the Pacific, held in Beijing, China in January 2011. Similar training workshops have been organized to train expert in other regions to create a global network of expert facilitators.

The seven experts who were assigned to assist the eight beneficiary countries in Asia and the Pacific were:



Noriko
Aikawa-Faure

Japan

A social anthropologist and art historian, Ms Aikawa-Faure was formerly the Chief of the Intangible Cultural Heritage Section at UNESCO Headquarters. She was assigned to co-facilitate the training workshops in Mongolia, Papua New Guinea and Samoa.



Shubha
Chaudhuri, Ph.D.

India

The Associate Director General of Archives and Research Centre for Ethnomusicology, American Institute of Indian Studies in New Delhi, India, Dr Chaudhuri specializes in audio-visual archiving and field activities, Ethnomusicology, Intellectual Property Rights and Intangible Cultural Heritage. She co-facilitated the workshops in Bhutan and Nepal.



Rahul
Goswami

India

An expert on rural development, agro-ecological practices and sustainable livelihood through local wisdom, Mr Goswami is a Senior Sector Consultant of the National Agricultural Innovation Project of the Indian Ministry of Agriculture. He was assigned to assist in facilitating the workshops in Cambodia, Sri Lanka and Timor Leste.



Paritta
Chalernpow
Koanantakool,
Ph.D.

Thailand

Formerly the Director of the Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn Anthropology Centre, Dr Koanantakool has been involved in the research of traditional performance, art and crafts, anthropology of museums, cultural identity and ethnography. She was assigned to co-facilitate the training activities in Bhutan.



Suzanne
Ogge

Australia

Currently the Head of Heritage and Museum Projects of Studio Milou Architecture in Singapore, Ms Ogge was a consultant and project manager for the Culture Sector at UNESCO Headquarters in Paris for ten years. She assisted in co-facilitating the training workshops in Cambodia, Mongolia, Nepal and Timor Leste.



Anthony Parak
Krond

Papua New Guinea

The Curator and Collection Conservator of the J K McCarthy Museum in Goroka, Papua New Guinea, Mr Parak has eighteen years of experience in Pacific cultural heritage mapping and documentation, as well as integrated eco-tourism. He co-facilitated the workshops in Papua New Guinea, Samoa and Timor Leste.



Sajida Haider
Vandal

Pakistan

The Executive Director for Consultancy and Advisory Services of the Trust for History, Art and Architecture of Pakistan, Ms Vandal is an expert in architecture, cultural heritage management, culture education, community development and empowerment of women. She co-facilitated the training workshops in Sri Lanka.



Annex II Training Workshop Calendar & Beneficiaries



219 stakeholders trained
42% Female
58% Male

RAT 14-15 November 2011

IMP 10-14 April 2012

INV 23-25 October 2012

INV 16-18 April 2013

NOM 3-6 November 2013

Timor Leste

117 stakeholders trained
27% Female
73% Male

IMP 14-18 May 2012

INV 22-27 October 2012

INV 23-28 September 2013

Papua New Guinea

125 stakeholders trained
43% Female
57% Male

14-15 February 2012 RAT

11-15 February 2013 IMP

21-26 October 2013 INV

Samoa

Annex III

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