

ANNEX 2

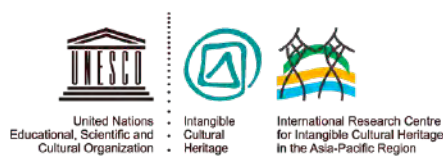
FORUM DOCUMENTS

The IRCI Researchers Forum on ICH Safeguarding in the Asia-Pacific Region

**Progress and Challenges in the Research for the Safeguarding
of Intangible Cultural Heritage**

- Towards a Sustainable Future -

29 October 2021 (Fri.), 13:00 – 18:00 (JST)



Organised by

International Research Centre for Intangible Cultural Heritage in the Asia-Pacific Region (IRCI)
Agency for Cultural Affairs, Japan

GENERAL INFORMATION

BACKGROUND AND PURPOSE

Research concerning intangible cultural heritage (ICH) has been conducted from different perspectives by experts in various academic fields, and the issues related to the safeguarding and the transmission of ICH are now drawing a wide public attention. In the Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage (the 2003 Convention), research and its promotion are positioned as one of the measures to ensure the safeguarding of ICH. This indicates the importance of research in the safeguarding of ICH.

The International Research Centre for Intangible Cultural Heritage in the Asia-Pacific Region (IRCI), as a UNESCO Category 2 Centre, aims to contribute to the 2003 Convention by promoting the research for the safeguarding of ICH. Since its establishment in 2011, IRCI has carried out various research projects in collaboration with research institutions, researchers, museums, etc. in the Asia-Pacific region and beyond, focusing on issues such as legal systems, documentation, safeguarding of endangered ICH, research data collection, disaster risk management, and SDGs.

The IRCI Researchers Forum, to be held as a half-day, academic symposium, aims to review the progress on the research for the safeguarding of ICH in the past 10 years, reflecting on IRCI's research projects since its establishment, and discuss the direction of research in the future. Inviting researchers in the fields related to ICH who have collaborated in the past and ongoing IRCI projects as presenters and panellists, the Forum discusses the progress, recent trends, and the future in the field of research for the safeguarding of ICH in the Asia-Pacific region. This Forum will be a great opportunity for IRCI to envision future project ideas and activity plans.

DATE AND FORMAT

Date: 29 October 2021 (Fri.), 13:00 – 18:00 (JST)

Format: Zoom Webinar

Language: English (with simultaneous English-Japanese interpretation)

ORGANISERS AND CONTACTS

Organisers:

International Research Centre for Intangible Cultural Heritage in the Asia-Pacific Region (IRCI)
Agency for Cultural Affairs, Japan

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INOUE Aina (Ms), Associate Fellow

IKEDA Akiko (Ms), Associate Fellow

PROGRAMME

- 13:00-13:10 **Opening Remarks** IWAMOTO Wataru (International Research Centre for Intangible Cultural Heritage in the Asia-Pacific Region (IRCI))
TOKURA Shunichi (Commissioner for Cultural Affairs)
- 13:10-13:20 **Congratulatory Speech** NAGAFUJI Hideki (Mayor of Sakai City)
MATSUURA Koïchiro (Honorary Advisor of IRCI / Former Director-General of UNESCO)
- 13:20-14:40 **Session 1: Progress of the major issues in ICH safeguarding, reflecting on major research projects by IRCI**
Facilitator: **TERADA Yoshitaka** (National Museum of Ethnology, Japan)
NOJIMA Yoko (IRCI, Japan)
IRCI's Research Projects: Achievements and Challenges
Harriet DEACON (University of Cape Town, South Africa)
Research for the Safeguarding of Endangered Intangible Cultural Heritage: Reflecting on the Last Decade
Meredith WILSON (The Australian Institute of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Studies, Australia)
Intangible Cultural Heritage and Disasters
Hanafi HUSSIN (University of Malaya, Malaysia)
IRCI Research Data Collection for the Safeguarding of Intangible Cultural Heritage: Issues, Challenges and Future
- 14:40-14:55 **Break**
- 14:55-15:55 **Session 2: Recent international trends and scope for the safeguarding of ICH: From the viewpoint of the 2003 Convention and other perspectives**
Facilitator: **ISHIMURA Tomo** (Tokyo National Research Institute for Cultural Properties, Japan)

SATO Masahisa (Tokyo City University, Japan)

Intangible Cultural Heritage and Human Security in an Age of SDGs

IIDA Taku (National Museum of Ethnology, Japan)

Heritage Studies as Public Ethnology / Sociology: Recent Trends and the Issues
Concerned with the Intangible Cultural Heritage

Himalchuli GURUNG (UNESCO Beijing Office)

Research and the 2003 Convention

15:55-16:10 **Break**

16:10-17:35 **Panel Discussion: Current ICH research and its challenges – suggestions on
future research**

Moderator: **IWAMOTO Wataru** (IRCI, Japan)

17:35-17:50 **Wrap-up**

17:50-18:00 **Closing Remarks** SHIMATANI Hiroyuki (President of National Institutes for
Cultural Heritage)

IWAMOTO Wataru (IRCI)

PRESENTATION ABSTRACTS

Session 1: Progress of the major issues in ICH safeguarding, reflecting on major research projects by IRCI

IRCI's Research Projects: Achievements and Challenges

NOJIMA Yoko

International Research Centre for Intangible Cultural Heritage in the Asia-Pacific Region (IRCI),
Japan

Since its establishment in 2011, the International Research Centre for Intangible Cultural Heritage in the Asia-Pacific Region (IRCI) has implemented various research projects, in cooperation with various researchers and institutions including universities, museums, government sections and NGOs in the Asia-Pacific region. As a category 2 centre of UNESCO, IRCI's research projects are expected to contribute to the safeguarding of intangible cultural heritage (ICH) and the implementation of the 2003 Convention.

In the past 10 years, in line with UNESCO's strategy, IRCI carried out various research projects, which were developed under two major lines of activities (Activity Focus). The first was "Promoting Research for ICH Safeguarding," which focused on understanding the state of research relating to the safeguarding of ICH through a series of expert meetings and conferences, while collecting and analyzing information on ICH-related research in the Asia-Pacific region. These activities were instrumental for IRCI to recognize major issues on safeguarding ICH in the Asia-Pacific region and importantly, the role of research for safeguarding ICH. Discussions with experts also directed IRCI to approach more specific themes; for instance, the project investigating the contribution of ICH to SDGs that started in 2018 is now one of the major projects of IRCI.

The projects implemented under the second line of activities were more thematic, and involved case studies in selected countries within the region or sub-region. Themes relating to the measures for safeguarding ICH such as the community-based documentation and the legal systems were investigated under "Research for the Safeguarding of Endangered ICH" until 2015. From 2016 onwards, "Research on ICH Safeguarding and Disaster Risk Management" delivered two major projects, each addressing different kind of risks: natural hazards/disasters, and conflicts.

Drawing on selected research projects, this presentation reviews what IRCI has achieved as a research centre for safeguarding ICH and what remains as challenges, which should guide the discussion in this Forum envisioning the future of research contributing to the safeguarding of ICH.

Research for the Safeguarding of Endangered Intangible Cultural Heritage: Reflecting on the Last Decade

Harriet DEACON

[University of Cape Town, South Africa](#)

In 2012, IRCI hosted the First ICH Researchers Forum meeting on the implementation of the 2003 UNESCO Convention on the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage. At this meeting, Chiara Bortolotto and I presented a review of current research directions in the field of ICH. Since then, a considerable amount of research has been done in the field internationally, including some research by IRCI itself on endangered ICH. A number of databases of ICH-related research have also been established and expanded, including by IRCI and more recently by the UNESCO Living Heritage Entity itself. This paper will reflect on the research that has been done on ICH over the last decade since our 2012 paper, identifying key trends and some remaining gaps. It will also more specifically reflect on the outcomes of the project conducted by IRCI on Legal Systems related to ICH in the Greater Mekong Region. This will be considered in the context of other research on legal aspects of ICH safeguarding globally.

Intangible Cultural Heritage and Disasters

Meredith WILSON

[Australian Institute of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Studies \(AIATSIS\), Australia](#)

The principal outcome of IRCI's Asia-Pacific Regional Workshop on Intangible Cultural Heritage and Natural Disasters (Sendai, Japan, 7-9 December 2018) was a series of *Statements and Recommendations for Safeguarding ICH in Disasters and Mobilising ICH for Disaster Risk Reduction*. This guiding document was intended to support those working at the intersection of culture and disaster risk reduction. Recommendations considered strategies for mitigating the impacts of disasters on intangible cultural heritage (ICH); mobilising ICH in community-based DRR and post-disaster recovery processes; and promoting effective dialogue and DRR planning between international, regional and national ICH and DRR researchers and practitioners. This paper provides an overview of the IRCI programs that led to the development of these statements and recommendations, and reflects on further developments in the field over the past four years.

IRCI Research Data Collection for the Safeguarding of Intangible Cultural Heritage: Issues, Challenges and Future

Hanafi HUSSIN

University of Malaya | Universiti Malaya Cultural and Heritage Research Centre (UMCHRC),
Malaysia

IRCI is effectively implementing and enhancing the safeguarding of intangible cultural heritage (ICH) in the Asia-Pacific region through instigating and coordinating research. This is to achieve the organisation's aim to promote the UNESCO 2003 Convention for the Safeguarding of the ICH. One of the program in this regard is through research data collection, which has been implemented for about a decade. Up till now three projects are launched under this program namely Mapping Research for the Safeguarding of ICH in the Asia-Pacific Region, 2013, Literature Survey on ICH Safeguarding Research in the Asia-Pacific Countries, 2015 and Sustainable Research Data Collection for ICH Safeguarding in the Asia-Pacific Region, 2019. The objectives of these projects were achieved through impressive data collection as the primary outcome. These projects have faced few challenges in their implementation, such as difficulty in grasping the whole picture of research activities in the Asia-Pacific region because this is a new domain. Second, the outcomes are published in the local languages and/or not distributed widely (IRCI, 2015). Third, researchers are also confused and misunderstand the “safeguarding” concept and the importance of ICH (Hussin, 2016). Fourth, The ICH research output data is scattered and not properly documented. Few positive aspects can also be tabbed from these projects like the awareness on “safeguarding” can be strengthened among the scholars/researchers and their future projects on ICH can enrich the body of knowledge of the ICH elements and compelling impact to the beholder of the ICH, the community, government and international society. This paper will discuss the outcomes, analyse the issues and challenges those projects has faced, and will recommend improvements in future research on Safeguarding ICH. The recommendations like improvement on methodology, assessment research on the safeguarding initiatives through the database, collaborative work by all researchers, government and non-government agencies and academic institutions to produce comprehensive data. Documents should also include audio-visuals, which will help and support the conservation, protection and safeguarding of the ICH.

Session 2: Recent international trends and scope for the safeguarding of ICH: From the viewpoint of the 2003 Convention and other perspectives

Intangible Cultural Heritage and Human Security in an Age of SDGs

SATO Masahisa

Tokyo City University, Japan

Human Security is regarded as foundation for human beings. It seeks to establish participatory solutions and a social ecological system that protect and empower all people. For the protection and empowerment for all, the United Nations stresses the importance of consideration which include: people-centered approaches, comprehensive manner, context-specific activities and a prevention-oriented system. In an age of SDGs, poverty, hunger, disease, threats from fear and violence, sanitation are no longer separate problems, rather they are very intricately connected as “global problematique”. Protecting and inheriting intangible cultural heritage need to be recognized under the “global problematique”, and be considered in the context of Human Security. Human Security has a great potential to build on its unique position to facilitate integrated and collective actions to achieve the SDGs in a more people-centred, comprehensive, sustainable and inclusive manner. Further, Human Security contributes as both an analytical lens and a programming framework that complements and enriches mechanisms to attain the SDGs. In this speech entitled “Intangible Cultural Heritage and Human Security in an Age of SDGs”, the author discusses protecting and inheriting intangible cultural heritage as the context of Human Security in VUCA (Volatility, Uncertainty, Complexity and Ambiguity) world.

Heritage Studies as Public Ethnology / Sociology: Recent Trends and the Issues Concerned with the Intangible Cultural Heritage

IIDA Taku

National Museum of Ethnology, Japan

Heritage studies in this century focus more on people’s practices rather than monuments. Without this general trends, Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage would not have been adopted nor ratified. In actuality, this Convention pays more attention to people’s practices rather than movable relics or immovable monuments. Intangible heritage is safeguarded by incessant or continuous repetition of customary practices.

This character of intangible cultural heritage logically follows many issues particular to intangible heritage studies. In this short speech, however, I would like to shed lights upon only two issues:

one is fluidity in contrast to solidity; and the other is communicativity in contrast to group identity. I would stress fluidity and communicativity rather than solidity and group identity, but the latter two opposites are also unavoidable topics.

Repetitive practices before heritagization are essentially fluid, because the component practices are not rigidly identical to one another. Especially in modern settings, where societies and landscapes change at a maximum speed, any cultural phenomenon can be the target of security. Therefore, heritagization is a means to secure cultural continuity. However, we had better keep it in mind that heritagization is not a mere resistance to modernity but, as Valdimar Hafstein (2016) argues, natural consequence of reflexive modernity (Beck, Giddens, and Lash 1994). Once the process of heritagization starts, heritage is exposed to backrush of over-solidification or freezing. To my view, all the primary heritage-supporters and subsidiary professionals struggle to balance the change and continuity, or the fluidity and solidity.

The process of heritagization makes the cultural phenomena manipulatable for intended purposes, whether tangible or intangible. In other words, both World Heritage sites and Intangible Cultural Heritage function as national or group symbols. The problem is that group identity and exclusion are two sides of the same coin. Two or more countries can compete for nomination of single heritage, and successful inscription for one country can have negative meanings for another. To settle the disputes, we have to recall the fact that there is no human who are familiar to all the traditions. We humans cannot be independent from any traditions, but keep human based on one or a few specific tradition(s). Recognition of communicative essence of cultural affection, whether to intangible heritage or other aspects of tradition, will make sense to make ourselves both universal and particular through cultural movements.

In conclusion, heritage studies should contribute to balance contradictory tendencies of heritage: fluid and solid; as well as communicative and exclusive. To achieve it, the discipline should be developed through dialogues between primary heritage supporters, and other subsidiary actors such as researchers and practitioners. Because of this reflectivity, intangible cultural heritage studies inevitably take on public or participatory character. It cannot be monopolized by professionals. The studies on group symbols, whether solid or fluid, can be called as public ethnology or public sociology.

Research and the 2003 Convention

Himalchuli GURUNG

UNESCO Beijing Office

Research and knowledge are key to culture, development, and our common future. In an increasingly complex and uncertain world faced with many global challenges, UNESCO's emphasis on cultural research aims to better understand, anticipate and imagine the futures of our cultural heritage in the service of our common humanity. The 2003 Convention for the Safeguarding of Intangible Cultural Heritage encourages research activity as part of "Safeguarding" measures. The Overall Results Framework (ORF) of the 2003 Convention, approved by the General Assembly of States Parties in 2018, includes Inventorying and research as one of the eight thematic areas with core indicators and corresponding assessment factors. ORF constitutes an important reference in guiding the implementation of the 2003 Convention. Integrating the ORF into project design, monitoring and reporting is important to ensure that global efforts in implementing the 2003 Convention are guided by a common framework. As a research based C2C, IRCI's effort in instigating and coordinating research into practices and methodologies of safeguarding endangered intangible cultural heritage elements present in the Asia-Pacific region has been an important support to UNESCO's initiatives in safeguarding intangible cultural heritage. Therefore, it is of vital importance that IRCI's research orientations are aligned with the ORF and thus can feed directly into UNESCO's initiatives. This presentation will also share some of UNESCO's initiatives on community-based inventorying of intangible heritage in urban areas; living heritage and the COVID-19 pandemic; and safeguarding intangible cultural heritage in disaster contexts. By introducing the content, objectives and impact of these initiatives, this presentation aims to highlight the current trends in Intangible Cultural Heritage safeguarding measures.

PROFILES

(in alphabetical order)

Harriet DEACON

[Honorary Research Fellow, University of Cape Town, South Africa](#)

Harriet Deacon is an Honorary Research Fellow at the University of Cape Town (South Africa). She has a PhD in History and a MSc in Management of Intellectual Property Law. She is a member of the UNESCO facilitator's network for the global capacity building programme of the 2003 Convention, and has worked in over 20 countries including Japan. Her work with IRCI and ACCU in Japan dates back to 2006. Since 2018 she has worked on heritage-sensitive intellectual property and marketing strategies (HIPAMS) to explore the connections between intangible heritage and sustainable development. She has published widely in the fields of heritage, law and culture.

Himalchuli GURUNG

[Programme Specialist for Culture, UNESCO Beijing Office](#)

Himalchuli Gurung is the Programme Specialist for Culture at the UNESCO Beijing Cluster Office responsible for the implementation of UNESCO's Culture Programme activities in Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Japan, Mongolia, People's Republic of China and Republic of Korea. Her work currently focuses on the promotion of culture for sustainable development and the protection of cultural diversity through the implementation of integrated operational and normative projects aimed at the preservation of tangible and intangible cultural heritage, the promotion of diversity, cultural expressions and intercultural dialogue. She has been working with UNESCO since 2000 in various UNESCO field offices in Kathmandu, Nepal (2000-2004), Jakarta, Indonesia (2004-2008) and Kingston, Jamaica (2008-2015), and have gained extensive field experience working in South-east Asia (particularly in Brunei Darussalam, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines and Timore Leste) and the Caribbean (covering 18 Dutch- and English-speaking Countries/Territories). Prior to UNESCO, she practiced her profession as an architect in Malaysia (1994-1998) after graduating with a Bachelor's Degree in Architecture and Building Technology from the University of the Philippines (1994). She is a Governing Board member of IRCI since 2015.

Hanafi HUSSIN

[Associate Professor, Department of Southeast Asian Studies, Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences, University of Malaya, Malaysia /Head, Universiti Malaya Cultural and Heritage Research Centre \(UMCHRC\), Malaysia](#)

Hanafi Hussin is an Associate Professor in the Department of Southeast Asian Studies at the Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences, University of Malaya. He has received his PhD in Performing Arts Studies. His main focus of research is in the anthropology of Southeast Asia, particularly on ritual and performing arts. He actively researches and publishes on rituals and identity of Kadazandusun Penampang, Lotud Dusun community of Tuaran Sabah, maritime Bajau and Bajau Laut/Sama Dilaut of the east coast of Borneo and Southern Philippines. He is the former Dean of Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences, Deputy Dean, Social Advancement and Happiness, Research Cluster, Universiti Malaya. He is currently serving as Head of Maritime Community, Law, Policy and Governance Unit, Institute of Ocean and Earth Sciences (IOES), Head, Universiti Malaya Cultural and Heritage Research Centre (UMCHRC), and Head of Malaysian Population and Migration Research Centre. He is also Editor-in-Chief, JATI-Journal of Southeast Asian Studies, a WOS(ESCI) and ASCI index journal.

IIDA Taku

[Professor, National Museum of Ethnology, Japan](#)

Iida Taku is an anthropologist and Professor at the National Museum of Ethnology, Osaka. His research areas include East Asia (especially Japan) and Africa (especially Madagascar). His recent research interest is heritagization of rural culture, how to transmit it beyond generations, and concept of “culture” in contemporary urban settings. He is the editor of *Living with Cultural Heritage* (Rinsen Book Co., 2017, in Japanese), and *Cultural Heritage in the Human History* (Rinsen Book Co., 2017, in Japanese). In 2013, he curated a special exhibition *Zafimaniry Style: Life and Handicrafts in the Mist Forest of Madagascar*, whose catalogue is published in the title of *Handicrafting the Intangible: Zafimaniry Heritage in Madagascar* (National Museum of Ethnology, 2013).

ISHIMURA Tomo

[Head of Audio-Visual Documentation Section, Department of Intangible Cultural Heritage, Tokyo National Research Institute for Cultural Properties, Japan](#)

Born 1976 in Hyogo Prefecture, Ishimura Tomo completed a doctoral course at the Graduate School of Letters, Kyoto University, and earned a Ph.D. as a specialist in archaeology. He engaged in international cooperation for cultural heritage protection at Nara National Research Institute for Cultural Properties from 2006 to 2015. His cooperation was instrumental in inscribing the Nan Madol site in Micronesia on the World Heritage List (2016). From 2015, he has engaged in making audio-visual documentation of intangible cultural heritage in Japan, as a member of the Department of Intangible Cultural Heritage in Tokyo National Research Institute for Cultural Properties.

SATO Masahisa

[Professor, Faculty of Environmental Studies, Tokyo City University, Japan](#)

Sato Masahisa is a Professor of Tokyo City University in Japan. He has been worked in the field of Environmental Education, ESD, Education for Sustainable Consumption in the Asia-Pacific Region. Before he joined the University, he worked, as a Research Associate (environmental education and capacity development) at the Institute of Global Environmental Strategies (IGES), and as a Senior Programme Specialist (international educational cooperation) at the Asia/Pacific Cultural Center for UNESCO (ACCU). He has also been involved in various policy processes, capacity building programmes, educational implementation processes for sustainability at national and Asia-Pacific regional level. Currently, he is also working as a Visiting Professor of UNU-IAS, a member of national ESD round table meeting, an IGES Senior Fellow, and Co-chair of PN1 (Advancing Policy) of UNESCO ESD-GAP Programme. He holds a B.Sc. / M.Sc. from the University of Tsukuba, JAPAN, and Ph.D. from the University of Salford, UK.

TERADA Yoshitaka

[Professor Emeritus, National Museum of Ethnology, Japan](#)

Terada Yoshitaka (PhD in ethnomusicology, University of Washington, 1992) is professor emeritus at the National Museum of Ethnology in Osaka, Japan. He specializes in music cultures of Asia and Asian America, and has conducted fieldwork in India, Philippines, Cambodia, Japan and North America. Since 1999, he has produced ethnographic films on music from diverse locations, many of which deal with the music culture of marginalized communities.

Meredith WILSON

[Assistant Director of Collection Development, Australian Institute of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Studies \(AIATSIS\), Australia](#)

Meredith Wilson is a cultural heritage practitioner who has worked throughout the Asia-Pacific region on research and consulting projects for over 20 years. Over the course of her career, Meredith has coordinated the submission of the nomination dossier for the World Heritage site of Chief Roi Mata's Domain, Vanuatu; worked on community-led heritage management and cultural tourism projects in Australia; undertaken a range of contracts for UNESCO's World Heritage Centre, Living Heritage Entity, and Culture and Emergencies Entity; and collaborated with the International Research Centre for Intangible Cultural Heritage in the Asia-Pacific Region (IRCI) on initiatives focused on Intangible Cultural Heritage and disasters. Meredith is currently the Assistant Director of Collection Development at the Australian Institute of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Studies.

International Research Centre for Intangible Cultural Heritage in the Asia-Pacific Region (IRCI)

IWAMOTO Wataru

Director-General, IRCI, Japan

Iwamoto Wataru started his professional career in Ministry of Education, Science and Culture of Japan in 1977. He worked from 2001 to 2009 at UNESCO where he assumed various posts such as Director of the Division of Secondary, Technical and Vocational Education, and Director of the Division of Social Science, Research and Policy at the Headquarters. Back to Japan, he organised at Nagoya in 2014 “UNESCO World Conference on Education for Sustainable Development” as Advisor, Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science, and Technology. Being invited as panelist of the side event organised by French Ministry of Education at the occasion of COP21 (the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, FCCC) in 2015, he reported ESD policy in Japan. Iwamoto took function of Director- General of IRCI in April 2016. He is also Visiting Professor of Chubu University and Lecturer of National Graduate Institute of Political Studies.

NOJIMA Yoko

Head of Research Section, IRCI, Japan

Nojima Yoko is an archaeologist and a heritage researcher who has experiences of working in the Asia-Pacific region. She earned her PhD in Anthropology from the University of Hawaii at Manoa. She started working in the field of intangible cultural heritage when she came to IRCI as an Associate Fellow in 2014, and undertook a series of research activities focusing on ICH and natural hazards/disasters. She recently returned to IRCI as the Head of Research Section. In addition to leading research projects by IRCI, she is currently working on two research projects in Vanuatu, one on the transmission and transformation of ICH in relation to disasters, and another on ceremonial stone structures in the Banks Islands.



The IRCI Researchers Forum on ICH Safeguarding in the Asia-Pacific Region

アジア太平洋地域における無形文化遺産保護に関するIRCI研究者フォーラム

Progress and Challenges in the Research for the Safeguarding of Intangible Cultural Heritage -Towards a Sustainable Future-

無形文化遺産研究の進展と課題
—持続可能な未来に向けて—

29 October 2021
13:00–18:00 (JST) *GMT+9

Zoom Webinar

Language: English
(Simultaneous interpretation in Japanese)

Registration Required (Free)
Deadline: 26 October

- 英語によるオンライン会議 (日英同時通訳有)
- 事前登録要 (参加無料・登録締切 10月26日)

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National Institutes for Cultural Heritage, Japan
**International Research Centre for Intangible Cultural
Heritage in the Asia-Pacific Region (IRCI)**

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The IRCI Researchers Forum on ICH Safeguarding in the Asia-Pacific Region Progress and Challenges in the Research for the Safeguarding of Intangible Cultural Heritage -Towards a Sustainable Future-

アジア太平洋地域における無形文化遺産保護に関するIRCI研究者フォーラム 無形文化遺産研究の進展と課題 —持続可能な未来に向けて—

The issues related to the safeguarding and transmission of intangible cultural heritage (ICH) are drawing wide public attention today amidst the growing importance of sustainable societies. In the Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage, research has been noted as an important measure for safeguarding ICH. As a Category 2 Centre of UNESCO, IRCI has conducted various research projects for such safeguarding in the Asia-Pacific region. This IRCI Researchers Forum aims to discuss the progress, recent trends, and future of research in the field of ICH in the Asia-Pacific region with various experts, focusing on the themes that IRCI has covered over the past 10 years, including the issues of ICH in the context of disaster risk management and SDGs, which are the contemporary challenges of the world today.

無形文化遺産の保護と継承に関する課題は、持続可能な社会の重要性が叫ばれる今日、広く関心を集めています。ユネスコの無形文化遺産保護条約においては、これらの課題における研究の重要性が示唆されており、IRCIはユネスコC2センターとして、アジア太平洋地域における無形文化遺産保護のために様々な調査研究事業を実施して参りました。IRCI研究者フォーラムでは、IRCIが過去10年間に実施してきた研究事業で扱ったテーマを中心に、現在の課題である災害リスクマネジメントやSDGsとの関連など、アジア太平洋地域における無形文化遺産関連の研究の進展や最近の動向、今後の課題について、各分野の専門家と議論します。

Programme 29 October 2021 (Fri) 13:00-18:00 (JST)

*JST(Japanese Standard Time)=GMT+09:00

- 13:00 Opening Remarks
13:10 Congratulatory Speech
NAGAFUJI Hideki Mayor of Sakai City
MATSUURA Koichiro Honorary Advisor of IRCI / Former Director-General of UNESCO
- 13:20 **Session 1: Progress of the major issues in ICH safeguarding, reflecting on major research projects by IRCI**
TERADA Yoshitaka (Facilitator) National Museum of Ethnology, Japan
NOJIMA Yoko IRCI, Japan
IRCI's Research Projects: Achievements and Challenges
Harriet DEACON University of Cape Town, South Africa
Research for the Safeguarding of Endangered Intangible Cultural Heritage: Some Thoughts Reflecting on the Last Decade
Meredith WILSON The Australian Institute of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Studies, Australia
Reflecting on the Statements and Recommendations of IRCI's ICH Safeguarding and Disaster Risk Management Project
Hanafi HUSSIN University of Malaya, Malaysia
IRCI Research Data Collection for the Safeguarding of Intangible Cultural Heritage: Issues, Challenges and Future
- 14:55 **Session 2: Recent international trends and scope for the safeguarding of ICH: From the viewpoint of the 2003 Convention and other perspectives**
ISHIMURA Tomo (Facilitator) Tokyo National Research Institute for Cultural Properties, Japan
SATO Masahisa Tokyo City University, Japan
Intangible Cultural Heritage and Human Security in an Age of SDGs
IIDA Taku National Museum of Ethnology, Japan
Heritage Studies as Public Ethnology / Sociology: Recent Trends and the Issues Concerned with the Intangible Cultural Heritage
Himalchuli GURUNG UNESCO Beijing Office
Research and the 2003 Convention
- 16:10 **Panel Discussion: Current ICH research and its challenges - suggestions on future research**
Moderator: IWAMOTO Wataru IRCI, Japan
- 17:35 Wrap-up
17:50 Closing Remarks

Dhaka/Bishkek	10:00-15:00
Jakarta/Hanoi	11:00-16:00
Beijing/Kuala Lumpur/Manila	12:00-17:00
Port Moresby/Guam	14:00-19:00
Apia(Summer Time)	18:00-23:00

- 13:00 開会挨拶
13:10 祝辞
永藤英機 (堺市長)
松浦晃一郎 (IRCI名誉顧問・元ユネスコ事務局長)
- 13:20 **セッション1: 無形文化遺産保護の主要課題の進展とIRCIの主要事業**
ファシリテーター:
寺田吉孝 (国立民族学博物館)
野崎洋子 (IRCI)
IRCIのあゆみと調査研究事業: その成果と課題
Harriet DEACON (ケープタウン大学、南アフリカ)
消滅の危機に瀕する無形文化遺産の保護のための研究: 過去10年を振り返っての考察
Meredith WILSON (オーストラリア先住民研究所、オーストラリア)
IRCIの無形文化遺産保護と災害リスクマネジメント事業における声明と提言を振り返って
Hanafi HUSSIN (マラヤ大学、マレーシア)
IRCIによる無形文化遺産保護のための研究情報の収集: 問題点、課題および将来
- 14:55 **セッション2: 無形文化遺産保護の国際的動向と課題: ユネスコ無形文化遺産保護条約の内から外から**
ファシリテーター:
石村智 (東京文化財研究所)
佐藤真久 (東京都市大学)
SDGs時代における無形文化遺産と人間の安全保障
飯田卓 (国立民族学博物館)
公共民族学/社会学としての遺産研究: 無形文化遺産をめぐる最近の動向と課題
Himalchuli GURUNG (ユネスコ北京事務所)
研究と無形文化遺産保護条約 (2003年条約)
- 16:10 **パネルディスカッション:
最近の無形文化遺産研究の動向と課題
- これからの無形文化遺産研究とは
司会進行: 岩本渉 (IRCI)**
- 17:35 総括
17:50 閉会挨拶