LIST OF INTANGIBLE CULTURAL HERITAGE
IN NEED OF URGENT SAFEGUARDING

Deadline 31 March 2019
for possible inscription in 2020

Instructions for completing the nomination form are available at:

Nominations not complying with those instructions and those found below will be considered incomplete and cannot be accepted.

States Parties are further encouraged to consult the aide-mémoire for completing a nomination to the List of Intangible Cultural Heritage in Need of Urgent Safeguarding, which is available on the same webpage.

Possibility to request International Assistance when nominating

To nominate an element for inscription on the Urgent Safeguarding List and simultaneously request financial assistance to support the implementation of its proposed safeguarding plan, use Form ICH-01bis.

To nominate an element for inscription on the Urgent Safeguarding List without requesting financial assistance, continue to use Form ICH-01.

A. State(s) Party(ies)

For multinational nominations, States Parties should be listed in the order on which they have mutually agreed.

Socialist Republic of Viet Nam

B. Name of the element

B.1. Name of the element in English or French

Indicate the official name of the element that will appear in published material.

Not to exceed 200 characters

The Art of Pottery-making of Chăm People
B.2. Name of the element in the language and script of the community concerned, if applicable

Indicate the official name of the element in the vernacular language, corresponding to its official name in English or French (point B.1).

Not to exceed 200 characters

Nhựt lâm gôm câu ngưôi Chàm
Danak ngap gok glah urang Cam

B.3. Other name(s) of the element, if any

In addition to the official name(s) of the element (point B.1), mention the alternate name(s), if any, by which the element is known.

Gôm Chàm (Gok glah Cam)

C. Name of the communities, groups or, if applicable, individuals concerned

Identify clearly one or several communities, groups or, if applicable, individuals concerned with the nominated element.

Not to exceed 150 words

Chàm people is one of the fifty-four ethnic groups of Viet Nam with more than 161,000 people. They are the bearers of many cultural heritages such as tower temple, festivals and craft villages, including the Art of Pottery-making in Bâu Trúc village (Ninh Thuận province) and Bình Đức village (Binh Thuận province).

The Art of Pottery-making of Chàm people is hold and practiced by Chàm community living in Bâu Trúc (Ninh Thuận) and Bình Đức (Binh Thuận). They practice for earning their living. Some individuals and families good at the craft are still making pottery products to use, sell and transmit to their descendants and villagers. They are Ms. Đàm Thị Phan (aged 68), Mr. and Mrs. Đàm Xem (aged 58) in Bâu Trúc village (Ninh Thuận); Ms. Đơn Thị Hiếu (aged 80) and Mr. and Mrs. Lâm Hưng Sôi (aged 55) in Bình Đức village (Bình Thuận).

D. Geographical location and range of the element

Provide information on the distribution of the element within the territory(ies) of the submitting State(s), indicating, if possible, the location(s) in which it is centred. Nominations should concentrate on the situation of the element within the territories of the submitting States, while acknowledging the existence of same or similar elements outside their territories. Submitting States should not refer to the viability of such intangible cultural heritage outside their territories or characterize the safeguarding efforts of other States.

Not to exceed 150 words

The Art of Pottery-making of Chàm people is present in Southern part of the Central region of Viet Nam in two villages: Bâu Trúc (Phước Dân town, Ninh Phước district, Ninh Thuận province) and Bình Đức (Phan Hiệp commune, Bắc Bình district, Bình Thuận province). Bâu Trúc village is the center having the craft ancestor's temple (god Po Klong Can) and gathering skilled artisans and potters. In addition, in the Central Highlands, there are still five handicraft pottery places having similar features and influences on the art of shaping, firing techniques and product types of Chàm's pottery: Tráp village, Krông Ana district (Ede Bih people) and Rơ Châu A village, Lắk district, (M'nung Gar people), Đăk Lăk; Krango village, Đơn Dương district, Lâm Đồng (Chu Ru people); Lộc Tẩn commune, Bào Lâm district, Lâm Đồng (Mа people); and Đắk Tór Re commune, Kon Rẫy district, Kon Tum (Ba Na people).

E. Domain(s) represented by the element

Tick one or more boxes to identify the domain(s) of intangible cultural heritage manifested by the element, which...
might include one or more of the domains identified in Article 2.2 of the Convention. If you tick ‘others’, specify the domain(s) in brackets.

☐ oral traditions and expressions, including language as a vehicle of intangible cultural heritage
☐ performing arts
☒ social practices, rituals and festive events
☒ knowledge and practices concerning nature and the universe
☒ traditional craftsmanship
☐ other(s) ( )

F. Contact person for correspondence

F.1. Designated contact person

Provide the name, address and other contact information of a single person responsible for all correspondence concerning the nomination. For multinational nominations, provide complete contact information for one person designated by the States Parties as the main contact person for all correspondence relating to the nomination.

Title (Ms/Mr, etc.): Dr.
Family name: Nguyễn
Given name: Thế Hùng
Institution/position: Director General of Cultural Heritage Department, Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism, Viet Nam
Address: 51 Ngô Quyền Street, Hoàn Kiếm District, Hà Nội, Việt Nam
Telephone number: (84-24) 39436131; Mobile: 84.913510142
Email address: nthung@dch.gov.vn

Other relevant information: Additionally, please contact
+ Mr. Mai Phan Dũng, Secretary General of Viet Nam National Commission for UNESCO; Address: No.2 Lê Quang Đạo Street, Mễ Trì Ward, Nam Từ Liêm District, Hà Nội, Việt Nam; Tel: 84. 24.37995301;
Mobile: 84. 968387396; Email: mpdung@yahoo.com
+ Ms. Nguyễn Thị Thu Trang, Head of ICH Management Division, Department of Cultural Heritage. Address: 51 Ngô Quyền Street, Hoàn Kiếm District, Hà Nội, Việt Nam; Tel: 84.24.39438025;
Mobile: 84.904 346 000; Email: trangnguyen@dsvh.gov.vn

F.2. Other contact persons (for multinational files only)

Provide complete contact information below for one person in each submitting State, other than the primary contact person identified above.

1. Identification and definition of the element

For Criterion U.1, States shall demonstrate that ‘the element constitutes intangible cultural heritage as defined in Article 2 of the Convention’.

This section should address all the significant features of the element as it exists at present, and should include:

a. an explanation of its social functions and cultural meanings today, within and for its community;
b. the characteristics of the bearers and practitioners of the element;
c. any specific roles, including gender or categories of persons with special responsibilities towards the...
element;

d. the current modes of transmission of the knowledge and skills related to the element.  

The Committee should receive sufficient information to determine:

a. that the element is among the ‘practices, representations, expressions, knowledge, skills — as well as the instruments, objects, artefacts and cultural spaces associated therewith —’;

b. ‘that communities, groups and, in some cases, individuals recognize it as part of their cultural heritage’;

c. that it is being ‘transmitted from generation to generation, [and] is constantly recreated by communities and groups in response to their environment, their interaction with nature and their history’;

d. that it provides the communities and groups involved with ‘a sense of identity and continuity’; and

e. that it is not incompatible with ‘existing international human rights instruments as well as with the requirements of mutual respect among communities, groups and individuals, and of sustainable development’.

Overly technical descriptions should be avoided and submitting States should keep in mind that this section must explain the element to readers who have no prior knowledge or direct experience of it. Nomination files need not address in detail the history of the element, or its origin or antiquity.

Not fewer than 750 or more than 1,000 words

According to an inventory result compiled in October 2018, there are currently 455 pottery practitioners (80% are women), in which Bầu Trúc village, Ninh Thuận province has 300 people and Bình Đức village, Bình Thuận province has 155 people.

a) The Art of Pottery-making is practiced in the living space of Chăm people. Women are responsible for the task from job assignment to transmission, maintaining of its memories, skills and know-how. Therefore, the element is transferred, inherited and transmitted as the means of earning living of Chăm women. The art of making pottery is also a bridge for Chăm women to exchange, interact in productive labor, social activities, as well as in vocational education for their children, contributing to further enhancing the role of Chăm women in the modern society.

Through making pottery, pottery artisans practice and transfer the skills, the know-how and the arts of shaping. The art of making pottery keeps folk knowledge on the nature and universe (i.e. weather prediction, clay identification and processing, the art of outdoor pottery firing, use of the bark of a tree to create colors for decoration, etc). It has connection with the art of folk performance, customs, practices, beliefs and festivals, including ceremonies related to the Chăm pottery craft ancestor (the god Po Klong C'an). The research on the role of women through the art of making-pottery can also be found in remaining images on social assignment in the matriarchy system of ancient Chăm people.

The Art of Pottery-making of Chăm people has contributed to the maintenance of the economy to ensure the family life, preserve the fine habits and customs of the society of Chăm people now and then as well as to the effective preservation of Chăm cultural identities in Viet Nam and some other cultural factors (matriarchal society and ancient pottery elements) in Southeast Asia.

b) Chăm pottery products are made with the skillful, flexible and soft hands and bodies of Chăm women, bearing the individual creativity based on the knowledge handed over by the community, with the following characteristics:

- Entirely handmade by almost women, moved backwards around the product fixed at a place to create the shape instead of using potter’s wheel, not glazed but fired out-doors.

- The raw materials (clay, sand, water, firewood and straw, etc) are exploited locally. After taken from Hamu Tanu Halan field on the banks of Quao river in Bầu Trùc village (Ninh Thuận province), the clay will be reproduced after a few year period. The clay for making pottery of Bình Đức village (Bình Thuận province) is exploited in Xuân Quang village (3km from Bình Đức village to the Northwest).

- The simple tools for making pottery are created by artisans in taking full advantage of local materials such as bamboo hoop scraper-polisher, bamboo hoop scaper, clamshells, tree sticks and coil cloth, etc.

- Traditional craft pottery products of Chăm people are mainly household utensils, worshiping products, and fine art works such as: Jars (hek), pots (gok), trays (cambak), vases (bilaok), rice jars (khan brah), etc. These products are monotype and characterized with their unique and
individual imprint.

c) The bearers, practitioners and transmitters of The Art Pottery-making of Chăm people are mainly women. The remaining experienced pottery artisans who are holding the know-how, skills and folk knowledge are Ms. Đặng Thị Phan (67 years old), Ms. Đặng Thị Lục (62 years old) in Bầu Trúc village; Ms. Đơn Thị Hiệu (80 years old) and Ms. Đặng Thị Hằng (47 years old) in Bình Đức village. They are practising and teaching the art of making pottery to their children in families, family lines and communities. The transmission is conducted under the forms of “mothers transmitting to descendants”, storytelling, directly instructing for on-site practice daily.

d) The main lesson that artisans transmit to their descendants is skills and know-how on recognizing and exploiting the clay, mixing and kneading, using pottery-making tools, creating colors with the bark of a tree for pottery decoration, shaping and firing. Besides, there are lessons about hard work, craft village safeguarding and inspiration of creative arts.

Transmitting and practising the Chăm’s pottery-making art are voluntarily derived from the needs of each individual and family. Each individual is free to learn the craft or practice. They have the right to form groups or clubs. The Art of Pottery-making of Chăm people is about skills, techniques and artistic creation, so it does not bring about conflicts with customs, practices and culture inside and outside of the community. The pottery practitioners always have a sense of safeguarding the local craft and cultural characteristics and always direct to the common and are harmonious when participating in fairs, exhibitions as well as the performance exchanges, etc.

Therefore, the safeguarding and promotion of The Art of Pottery-making of Chăm people contributes to keeping its own identities and creating the diversity of Vietnamese culture in the context of globalization and integration at present and are in accordance with Vietnamese laws and international conventions.

2. Need for urgent safeguarding

For Criterion U.2, States shall demonstrate that ‘the element is in urgent need of safeguarding because its viability is at risk despite the efforts of the community, group or, if applicable, individuals and State(s) Party(ies) concerned’.

Describe the current level of viability of the element, particularly the frequency and extent of its practice, the strength of its traditional modes of transmission, the demographics of its practitioners and audiences and its sustainability.

Identify and describe the threats to the element’s continued transmission and enactment and describe the severity and immediacy of those threats. The threats described here should be specific to the element concerned, not generic factors that would be applicable to any element of Intangible heritage. Not fewer than 750 or more than 1,000 words

The pottery is a part of the economic and cultural life of the Chăm community in Bầu Trúc village (Ninh Thuận province) and Bình Đức village (Bình Thuận province). Up to now, the Chăm potters have still kept the tradition that mothers transmit pottery art to descendants. According to them, this is an effective, stable and persistent transmission method. Every year, Bầu Trúc villagers organize a craft ancestor worshiping ceremony with the rituals such as processing clothes, bathing statues, wearing clothes for god statues, offering worshipping items, organising great ceremonies, and doing pottery-making performances, etc.

According to the inventory result in 2014, Bầu Trúc has 30.7% of households making pottery; and there are one Chăm Bầu Trúc pottery cooperative, two companies, 20 large production facilities, 40 small production facilities, and from 8 to 10 pottery artisans capable of transmitting the craft. According to the inventory result in October 2018, Bầu Trúc only has 28% out of 731 households in the village, who have kept making pottery; Bình Đức only has more than 10% out of 355 households, who have still practiced pottery. The total number of artisans, practitioners and apprentices in pottery villages is currently only 455, accounting for 8.2% of the population. Their pottery products are often housewares (for cooking and for storing food and drinks) and fine arts potteries (for decoration and souvenir).

(Decision No. 5079/QĐ-BVHTTL, dated on December 27, 2012 and Decision No. 2459/QĐ-BVHTTL, dated on June 20, 2017).

In the center of Bâu Trúc village, the local authorities have set up a Pottery Exhibition House to keep and introduce typical pottery products of the artisans in the village. However, the products are sold very slowly; even many products could not be sold for many years.

In these recent years, the local authorities have provided funds to invite pottery artisans to teach children in 14 classes (12 classes in Bâu Trúc and 2 classes in Bình Đức); however, this program is not continuous because of the limit of budget.

In spite of many safeguarding efforts, the viability of the pottery craft of the Chăm people is still at risk because of the following reasons:

Firstly, the urbanization process has improved the face of villages; roads are concreted and clean. However, it also changes the space of the traditional handicraft villages and has strong impact on raw materials. Clay field, rice fields for straw and forests for fuel exploitation are severely narrowed due to path concretion, house construction and deforestation.

Secondly, the raw material areas have not been planned yet. Clay, sand, firewood and straw are increasingly rare and their price is high. The other relevant elements such as production capital, labor cost, and transportation also increase. Meanwhile, metal and plastic household items are cheap, popular, and convenient, satisfying the taste of the majority of consumers. Therefore, it is difficult for pottery products to compete; and even some products can hardly be consumed. Since then, this fact leads to the increase in production cost, unstable sale of pottery products and very low profit. The income from the pottery is on average less than VND 22 million (USD 1,000) / person / year, insufficient for all the needs of human life. Therefore, some pottery artisans and young people in the village move to other jobs for earning living. This fact is clearly shown in 144 out of 354 survey questionnaires in two pottery villages.

Thirdly, women of Bâu Trúc and Bình Đức villages are not open to outside and the village has slow adaptation to market economy and limits the exchanges and understanding of social needs. The advertisement is not strong enough for customers to visit the village for buying and ordering products. Women in the village find it difficult to access the fund for supporting the development of craft villages and inactive in selling pottery products. This is reflected in 244 out of 354 questionnaires in the inventory in two pottery villages.

Fourthly, many skilled artisans are older while the young generation does not want to follow this craft because of low income. Meanwhile, it takes a lot of time for practice in order to become a skilled potters, while Chăm women (occupying the majority of leaners) have to allocate their time to many other personal, family, and social activities. Besides, the fact that most of skilled teachers are female limits the transmission time. This is reflected in 244 out of 354 questionnaires in the inventory in two pottery villages.

Fifthly, the local authorities and communities are confused in promoting and exploiting the values of this element to serve the development of local communities and to turn this element into a resource of economy development. Particularly, there is lack of measures for supporting the community to study how to diversify the product models to meet people’s taste, but still imbue with Chăm’s pottery identities. There is no incentive policy of supporting and encouraging regularly teachers and learners to maintain the following of the pottery craft.

3. Safeguarding measures

For Criterion U.3, States shall demonstrate that ‘safeguarding measures are elaborated that may enable the community, group or, if applicable, individuals concerned to continue the practice and transmission of the element.’ The nomination should include sufficient information to permit the Evaluation Body and the Committee to assess the ‘feasibility and sufficiency of the safeguarding plan’.
3.a. Past and current efforts to safeguard the element

The feasibility of safeguarding depends in large part on the aspirations and commitment of the community, group or, if applicable, individuals concerned. Describe the past and current efforts of the communities, groups or, if applicable, individuals concerned to ensure the viability of the element.

Describe also the past and current efforts of the State(s) Party(ies) concerned with safeguarding the element, taking note of any external or internal constraints, such as limited resources.

Not fewer than 300 or more than 500 words

The Art of Pottery-making of the Chăm people has been maintained thanks to families and family lines with a long tradition of pottery craft. They are, for example, those of Ms. Đặng Thị Gia, Ms. Đặng Thị Phan, Ms. Đặng Thị Tâm (Bàu Trúc), Ms. Đơn Thị Hiếu, Ms. Đơn Thị Châu, Mr. Lâm Hưng Sội (Bình Đức), etc. Despite many difficulties, they have kept their craft and have transmitted their children.

The factors that play an important role in safeguarding pottery are pottery artisans, businessmen, and intellectuals in the villages. They have strived to collect, research and create new models bearing the Chăm cultural characteristics as well as expand market. Particularly, they are Mr. Trường Văn Ngót (84 years old), Mr. Đặng Nằng Thọ, Mr. Đặng Xem, Mr. Đặng Nằng Tự, Mr. Văn Quán Phủ Đoàn, Ms. Đặng Thị Mỹ Tiền, etc. In 2001, Mr. Văn Môn from Bàu Trúc village published book “Traditional pottery craft of the Chăm people in Bàu Trúc, Ninh Thuận” to introduce the Chăm pottery.

Every year, Bàu Trúc villagers voluntarily contribute money and labour support to conduct the worship of the pottery craft ancestor. In 2009, they contributed VND 350 million (US $16,000) to repair temple Po Klong Can. The craft ancestor worshipping ceremony is a chance for villagers to organize the pottery-making competition, enhance the craftsmanship and perform folk dances related to pottery-making (or pottery dances) to introduce and promote the art of pottery making. The local media regularly introduce and promote the Chăm pottery.

Between 2005 and 2017, Ninh Thuận and Bình Thuận provinces issued 24 legal documents and the programs of supporting craft villages and opening 14 vocational training classes for 407 learners. The pottery-making skills of the Chăm people in Bàu Trúc and Bình Đức villages has been inscribed on the National List of Intangible Cultural Heritages by the Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism. In 2015 and 2019 the State President awarded the title "Meritorious Practitioner" to 2 practitioners in Bàu Trúc village and Bình Đức village.

On December 8 and 9, 2018, in Ninh Thuận province, the Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism and the Ninh Thuận Provincial People's Committee organized the International Conference: "Preservation and Promotion the Value of Chăm People's Art of Pottery-making". More than 150 domestic and abroad delegates, who are artisans, managers, and scientists, discussed and found solutions to safeguard and promote the values of the art of pottery-making of the Chăm people.

Although the community and the government have made great efforts, the Chăm pottery have not really had a foothold in the market, the practice of the element are limited due to lack of capital and management capacity. The awareness of market and the strategy to build brand have not met the practical requirements, making those efforts not strong enough to help the pottery to escape from the risk of fading.

3.b. Safeguarding plan proposed

This section should identify and describe a feasible and sufficient safeguarding plan that, within a time-frame of approximately four years, would respond to the need for urgent safeguarding and substantially enhance the viability of the element, if implemented. It is important that the safeguarding plan contain concrete measures and activities that adequately respond to the identified threats to the element. The safeguarding measures should be described in terms of the concrete engagements of the States Parties and communities and not only in terms of possibilities and potentialities. States Parties are reminded that they should present safeguarding plans and budgets that are proportionate to the resources that can realistically be mobilized by the submitting State and that can feasibly be accomplished within the time period foreseen. Provide detailed information as follows:

a. What primary objective(s) will be addressed and what concrete results will be expected?

b. What are the key activities that will be carried out in order to achieve these expected results? Describe the activities in detail and in their ideal sequence, addressing their feasibility.
c. Describe the mechanisms for the full participation of communities, groups or, if appropriate, individuals in the proposed safeguarding measures. Provide information in as much detail as possible about the communities, in particular, practitioners and their roles in implementing the safeguarding measures. The description should cover not only the participation of the communities as beneficiaries of technical and financial support, but also their active participation in the planning and implementation of all of the activities, including the role of gender.

d. Describe the competent body responsible for the local management and safeguarding of the element, and its human resources available for implementing the safeguarding plan. (Contact information is to be provided in point 3.c below.)

e. Provide evidence that the State(s) Party(ies) concerned is committed to supporting the safeguarding plan by creating favourable conditions for its implementation.

f. Provide a timetable for the proposed activities and estimate the funds required for their implementation (if possible, in US dollars), identifying any available resources (governmental sources, in-kind community inputs, etc.).

Plans and measures for implementation were based on the results of 354 survey questionnaires on the reality of the element and nearly 50 community discussion ideas of pottery artisans, authorities and mass organizations, companies, pottery businesses and the younger generation in pottery villages between 5 October and 28 October, 2018, aiming at achieving overall objectives in rehabilitating and promoting the practice of the element and transmitting the young generations.

The plan for safeguarding will be implemented throughout the years with concrete objectives of each year (2020-2023) as follows:

First year (2020):

- Objectives: Improve management capacity and raise awareness of the element value for the community and local authorities; develop programs and organise the transmitting classes of pottery artisans; plan and expand material sources; create conditions for artisans to easily access raw materials and pottery production and consumption processes.

- Concrete work and results:

  . Consolidate village management boards; develop an integrated program to disseminate knowledge of safeguarding and promotion of Chăm pottery in the Women's Union activities; establish Pottery Artisan Club; establish the Association for the Safeguarding and Promotion of "The Art of Pottery-making of Chăm people" (referred to as "Chăm pottery Association") under the Association of Vietnamese Cultural Heritage.

  . Disseminate Law on Cultural Heritage, Law on Environmental Protection, Law on Enterprise, etc, related to Chăm pottery heritage to improve capacity and awareness for local officials and people.

  . The community of Chăm pottery practitioners voluntarily opens classes and participates directly in pottery vocational training classes in order to introduce the history of Chăm pottery, provoke love for cultural heritage; teach practical skills and folk knowledge about pottery.

  . Conduct the planning of clay mines in Xuân Quang area (Bình Thuận) and the planning of 4-5,000m² of raw material land in Hamu Tanu Halan field and plant of acacia trees on both sides of the Quao river in Bầu Trúc village (Ninh Thuận), which will create both a tourist village landscape and a source of pottery firing materials. Repair, upgrade bridges and roads to material zone and arrange pottery firing locations in accordance with the community of two villages.

  - Coordinating agency and participatory mechanism of the community: Ninh Thuận Provincial People's Committee, Ninh Phước District People's Committee, Department of Natural Resources and Environment, Department of Culture, Sports and Tourism of Ninh Thuận and Center for Research and Exhibition of Chăm culture and consultation of pottery village artisan community.

  - Estimated budget: VND2.2 billion (about USD100,000).

Second year (2021):
- Objectives: Conduct the inventory and build databases, publish, introduce and promote Chăm pottery; teach and mobilize capital; 2-year implementation evaluation.

- Concrete work and results:
  . Organize inventory based on the community and with the participation of the community, complete database to introduce to Chăm pottery website. Publish publications (books and digital products) on The Art of Pottery-making of Chăm people.
  . Artisans maintain teaching classes and improve heritage practice skills for learners. Families and family lines commit to encourage their children to attend and support vocational classes.
  . Create investment incentive mechanisms to attract funds to research, create, transmit and produce pottery.
  . Support and coordinate with the community to organize the introduction of Chăm pottery at the Exhibition House in the direction of representing the history - culture of Bàu Trúc village, the history of Chăm pottery, the introduction of typical pottery products through the ages (in line with honoring the dedication of artisans to craft villages).
  . The community jointly evaluates the effectiveness of the 2-year implementation of the safeguarding and the promotion of the Art of Pottery making of Chăm people; Build ideas for the government to adjust the next plan.

- Coordinating agency and community participation mechanism: Department of Culture, Sports and Tourism of Ninh Thuận province, Viet Nam National Institute of Culture and Arts Studies in Ho Chi Minh City, People’s Committee of Phước Dân town, Center for Research and Exhibition of Chăm Culture and consultation of pottery village artisan community; diversify investment funds sources.

- Estimated budget: VND 2.2 billion (about USD 100,000)

  ☐ Third year (2022):

- Objectives: Continue to improve the transmitting and practising of the element; build the Chăm pottery standards and trade name; diversify product models, expand market, develop craft village tourism; support pottery artisans to build the file of application for awarding the title People’s Artisan and Meritorious Artisan

Concrete work and results:

  . Artisans and practitioners maintain teaching classes and improve heritage practice skills, encourage descendants and young generations in the village to participate in vocational training.
  . Research and discuss in the community to build product quality standards. The authorities support to build, register trademark and geographical indicators for Chăm pottery products.
  . Research, understand the tastes and organize contests of creating and designing models of products imbue with Chăm’s cultural characteristics.
  . Support communities to participate in introducing pottery products at local and international craft village fairs, expand consumption networks; have policies to encourage companies to export Chăm pottery products.
  . The community researches and selects appropriate elements to safeguard and restore the cultural beauty and space of traditional Chăm pottery village in combination with developing craft village tourism and homestay tourism.
  . Local authorities pay attention and support the community to build dossier of application for awarding the title of Folk Artisans, Meritorious Artisans and People’s Artisans.

- Coordinating agency and community participation mechanism: Provincial People’s Committees of Ninh Thuận and Binh Thuận; Departments of Culture, Sports and Tourism of two provinces Ninh Thuận and Binh Thuận; Viet Nam National Institute of Culture and Arts Studies in Ho Chi Minh city, People’s Committees of two Districts Ninh Phước (Ninh Thuận) and Bạc Binh (Bình Thuận); Center for Research and Exhibition of Chăm Culture of the two provinces; Association of Safeguarding and Promotion of the Art of Traditional Pottery-making of Chăm people, Chăm’s Pottery Club, consultation of pottery village artisan community
- Estimated budget: VND 3.3 billion (about USD 150,000)

   Fourth year (2023):

- Objectives: Evaluate, promote and orient the next phase.

- Concrete work and results:

   - Improve the system of policies of safeguarding and promoting The Art of Pottery-making of Chàm people (honoring and remuneration policies for pottery artisans who have many contributions in the process of transmitting and practicing for safeguarding the element; encouragement, motivation and support to the apprentices and vocational development promotion policies, etc.).

   - The community proposes a plan and directly participates in the first Chàm Pottery Art Festival in association with the Katé Traditional Festival of Chàm people.

   - The community cooperates with the Department of Culture, Sports and Tourism to study and build dossiers and propose to recognize National cultural and historical relics of Po Klong Can temple;

   - Summarize, evaluate four years implementation of the plan and propose the direction for the next phase.

- Coordinating agency and community participation mechanism: Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism, Viet Nam National Commission for UNESCO, People's Committees of the provinces where the element exist, Viet Nam National Institute of Culture and Arts Studies, consultation of pottery village artisans community and experts.

- Estimated budget: VND 5.5 billion (about USD 250,000)

Associated competent bodies

The Government of Viet Nam will commit to support the community in terms of policies, funding and human resources to improve and raise the sense of community and local authorities in the safeguarding and promotion of The Art of Pottery-making of Chàm people in a long and sustainable way.

Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism, particularly the National Department of Cultural Heritage in cooperation with the Departments of Culture, Sports and Tourism of Ninh Thuận and Binh Thuận, and Viet Nam National Institute of Culture and Arts Studies in Ho Chí Minh city will open training courses on inventory of Chàm pottery intangible cultural heritage based on community and disseminate Law on Cultural Heritage, Law on Environment Protection, etc, to the community as plans and goals that the community has proposed and committed.

The Departments of Culture, Sports and Tourism of Ninh Thuận and Binh Thuận provinces update the annual inventory results with the participation of the community; set up a database, help the community to design a website of the craft village; edit, publish publications such as books, photos, CDs and DVDs about Chàm pottery as the plan and objectives that the community has proposed and committed.

The Center for Research and Exhibition of Chàm culture helps the community in terms of expertise to enhance the role and function of the Pottery Exhibition House available at Bầu Trúc Pottery Village and build the Pottery Exhibition House in Bình Đức village. Specifically, professional agencies guide the community to re-exhibit artifacts, store materials and promote, widely introduce this village's cultural heritage in the community as well as to serve visitors and tourist in learning about pottery-making of Chàm people.

The Departments of Culture, Sports and Tourism in combination with the Departments of Education and Training of the two provinces to bring the content on introducing, safeguarding and promotion of Chàm's pottery heritage into local schools in appropriate extracurricular programs.

The authorities of the two provinces will provide financial support, plan and find a common source of clay for the community to exploit for making pottery as well as to find a land fund outside the residential area to fire the pottery from affecting environment; safeguard and embellish the worshipping relics of the pottery ancestor; actively seeking markets for consumption and planning, develop community-based tourism to attract tourists to learn,
research and experience Chăm pottery.

All activities of the community in Chăm Bầu Trúc pottery village (Ninh Thuận province) and Bình Đức (Bình Thuận province) will be inspected in general projects and programs of Viet Nam with the operating and supervision of community.

Estimated cost of 4-year implementation (2020-2023) is: VND13.2 billion (equivalent to USD600,000)

The funding is coordinated as follows: State budget: VND 3.3 billion (equivalent to USD150,000); Local-goverment budget: VND 3.3 billion (equivalent to USD 150,000) and contributions from other sources: VND 6.6 billion (equivalent to USD 300,000).

3.c. Competent body(ies) involved in safeguarding the element

Provide the name, address and other contact information of the competent body(ies), and if applicable, the name and title of the contact person(s), responsible for the local management and safeguarding of the element.

Name of the body: Ninh Thuận Provincial Department of Culture, Sports and Tourism

Name and title of the contact person: Mr. Châu Thanh Hải - Director

Address: Street 16/4, Mỹ Bình ward, Phan Rang - Tháp Chăm City, Ninh Thuận Province

Telephone number: (84-259).3.830360; (84-259) 3 922089; Mobile: (84) 913930068

Email address: Email: thanhhai@ninhthuan.gov.vn, svhtdl@ninhthuan.gov.vn

Other relevant information:

Name of the body: Bình Thuận Provincial Department of Culture, Sports and Tourism

Name and title of the contact person: Mr. Ngô Minh Chính - Director

Address: 86 Trần Hưng Đạo Street, Phan Thiết City, Bình Thuận Province

Telephone number: (84-252).3821672 - Mobile: (84) 0913 883 130;

Email: chinhnm@svhtdl.binhthuan.gov.vn, svhtdl@binhthuan.gov.vn

4. Community participation and consent in the nomination process

For Criterion U.4, States shall demonstrate that ‘the element has been nominated following the widest possible participation of the community, group or, if applicable, individuals concerned and with their free, prior and informed consent’.

4.a. Participation of communities, groups and individuals concerned in the nomination process

Describe how the community, group or, if applicable, individuals concerned have actively participated in preparing the nomination at all stages, including in terms of the role of gender.

States Parties are encouraged to prepare nominations with the participation of a wide variety of all parties concerned, including, where appropriate, local and regional governments, communities, non-governmental organizations, research institutes, centres of expertise and others. States Parties are reminded that the communities, groups and, in some cases, individuals whose intangible cultural heritage is concerned are essential participants throughout the conception and preparation of nominations, proposals and requests, as well as the planning and implementation of safeguarding measures, and are invited to devise creative measures to ensure that their widest possible participation is built in at every stage, as required by Article 15 of the Convention.

Not fewer than 300 or more than 500 words

Participation and consensus between the community where the element exists, the Government and local authorities in the preparation of the nomination file is firstly shown in the legal

The community was given the information in advance and then consulted on the plan to prepare the nomination file of the Art of Pottery-making of Cham people after the Prime Minister allowed to put on the "List of intangible cultural heritage planned to build the nomination file to submit to UNESCO for the period of 2011-2016". With a high consensus and the desire to safeguard sustainably the element, Cham communities in Bình Đức (Bình Thuận) and Bầu Trúc (Ninh Thuận) had proposed the local authorities to support them to build the file of Pottery heritage of Cham people to be inscribed on the National List of Intangible Cultural Heritage (Bình Đúc in 2012 and Bầu Trúc in 2017). They also voluntarily signed to the consent letters on safeguarding the element and proceeded to develop a nomination file to be inscribed on the List of intangible cultural heritage in need of urgent safeguarding.

From August to December 2018, people and local authorities in Cham pottery villages actively cooperated with the Viet Nam National Institute for Culture and Arts Studies in Ho Chi Minh city to survey, investigate and conduct inventory and preparation of the nomination file of the Art of Pottery-making of Cham people to submit to UNESCO to be inscribed on the List of intangible cultural heritage in need of urgent safeguarding.

In the preparation of the nomination file, in addition to the Custom Committee, the Management Board, the Youth Union, there were also those who had passion for the craft and devoted themselves to the pottery craft such as individuals, families, and family lines of Ms. Đặng Thị Phan, Ms. Đặng Thị Lục and Mr. and Mrs. Đặng Xem (Bầu Trúc village); Ms. Đơn Thị Hiếu, Ms. Đặng Thị Hồng and Mr. and Mrs. Lâm Hùng Sơi (Bình Đúc village), etc. They enthusiastically participated and cooperated within the inventorying and supporting the filming, taking photos of the process of pottery making and the craft ancestor's worship of the village. As a result, they recorded many files, took 5,430 photos (143GB) and recorded about 400GB, etc. These documents are currently kept at the Viet Nam National Institute for Culture and Arts Studies in Ho Chi Minh city. People in the pottery villages enthusiastically and earnestly answered all 354 questionnaires and participated in six community discussion sessions, agreed to sign 354 the consent letters (mostly women) which would determine to safeguard and promote The Art of Pottery-making of Cham people for a long and sustainable way.

4. b. Free, prior and informed consent to the nomination

The free, prior and informed consent to the nomination of the element from the community, group or, if applicable, individuals concerned may be demonstrated through written or recorded concurrence, or through other means, according to the legal regimen of the State Party and the infinite variety of communities and groups concerned. The Committee will welcome a broad range of demonstrations or attestations of community consent in preference to standard or uniform declarations. Evidence of free, prior and informed consent shall be provided in one of the working languages of the Committee (English or French), as well as in the language of the community concerned if its members use languages other than English or French.

Attach to the nomination form information showing such consent and indicate below what documents you are providing, how they were obtained, and what form they take. Indicate also the gender of the people providing their consent.

Not fewer than 150 or more than 250 words

In the preparation of the nomination file, porters shared the techniques and know-how of making pottery as well as the difficulties in maintaining and developing the pottery craft at present. The community actively discussed together, expressing the willingness, deep understanding and full awareness of the importance of urgent safeguarding of pottery-making. They are consent the following:

- Voluntarily and actively safeguard and promote the values of this intangible cultural heritage.
- Cooperate and create favorable conditions for organizations and individuals to safeguard and promote the values of this intangible cultural heritage in accordance with the law.
- Voluntarily hand over to the Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism the right to use documents, images and voices to build up nomination file on intangible cultural heritage in service of safeguarding and promoting the element’s values for non-profit purposes.

The above contents are noted in the consent letters, recorded into audio and video files attached to the nomination file (Meeting minutes, community discussion in Bầu Trúc village (on 20 and 21
October 2018) and Binh Đức village (on October 25, 2018). 354 artisans agreed and voluntarily signed the Consent letters to suggest UNESCO to consider to inscribe The Arts of Pottery-making of Chăm people on the List of intangible cultural heritage in need of urgent safeguarding.

4.c. Respect for customary practices governing access to the element

Access to certain specific aspects of intangible cultural heritage or to information about it is sometimes restricted by customary practices enacted and conducted by the communities in order, for example, to maintain the secrecy of certain knowledge. If such practices exist, demonstrate that the inscription of the element and implementation of the safeguarding measures would fully respect such customary practices governing access to specific aspects of such heritage (cf. Article 13 of the Convention). Describe any specific measures that might need to be taken to ensure such respect.

If no such practices exist, please provide a clear statement that there are no customary practices governing access to the element in at least 50 words.

Not fewer than 50 or more than 250 words

The Chăm community has always preserved their know-how, craft skills as well as their pottery art for generations. The people inside and outside the Chăm community can learn pottery in the community. Research, interviews, recording, and document publications related to the Chăm pottery needs the permission of artisans or interviewees.

The Chăm pottery must be created by the hands of artisans in these villages. Communities, individuals and other organizations must not copy the designs and label them as the Chăm pottery.

The Chăm pottery in Bău Trúc village has its own craft ancestor. Villagers often hold the worshipping ceremony every year for this craft ancestor. In this ceremony, visitors who want audio or video recording must ask the Head of the Ceremony for the permission. In particular, visitors can bring humble offerings such as betel leaves, areca nuts, fruits, or cakes as offerings. Beef and pork are banned as offerings. Because the religion of the Chăm people in Bău Trúc village is partly influenced by Brahminism and Islam, they abstain from beef and pork. When visitors participate in this ceremony at temple, they should wear traditional Chăm costumes.

4.d. Community organization(s) or representative(s) concerned

Provide detailed contact information for each community organization or representative, or other non-governmental organization, that is concerned with the element such as associations, organizations, clubs, guilds, steering committees, etc.:

a. Name of the entity
b. Name and title of the contact person
c. Address
d. Telephone number
e. Email
f. Other relevant information

- Name of the entity: Association of Vietnamese Cultural Heritage
Name and title of the contact person: Prof. Doctor of Science Lưu Trân Tiệu
President of the Association of Vietnamese Cultural Heritage
Address: 19 Ngọc Hà, Ba Đình district, Hà Nội, Việt Nam
Telephone number: 84.24.3734 3592
E-mail: hoidisanvn@gmail.com/thegioidisan@gmail.com
- Name of the entity: Viet Nam’s Association of Folklorists
Name and title of the contact person: Prof. Doctor of Science Tô Ngọc Thanh
Chairman of Association of Vietnamese Folklorists
5. Inclusion of the element in an inventory

For Criterion U.5, States shall demonstrate that the element is identified and included in an inventory of the intangible cultural heritage present in the territory(ies) of the submitting State(s) Party(ies), in conformity with Articles 11.b and 12 of the Convention.

The inclusion of the nominated element in an inventory should not in any way imply or require that the inventory(ies) should have been completed prior to nomination. Rather, the submitting State(s) Party(ies) may be in the process of completing or updating one or more inventories, but have already duly included the nominated element in an inventory-in-progress.

Provide the following information:

(i) Name of the inventory(ies) in which the element is included:


(ii) Name of the office(s), agency(ies), organization(s) or body(ies) responsible for maintaining and updating that (those)
- Cultural Heritage Management Division, Department of Culture, Sports and Tourism of Ninh Thuận province and Division of Family and Cultural Management, Department of Culture, Sports and Tourism of Bình Thuận province;
- Viet Nam National Institute for Culture and Arts Studies in Ho Chi Minh city;
- Division of Intangible Cultural Heritage Management, National Department of Cultural Heritage, Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism.

(iii) Reference number(s) and name(s) of the element in relevant inventory(ies):

1) The element "The Art of Pottery-making of the Chăm people in Bâu Trúc village, Phước Dân town, Ninh Phước district, Ninh Thuận province", number 219 in National List of intangible cultural heritage, the 19th announcement phase according to Decision No. 2459/QD-BVHTTDL, dated June 20, 2017.

In the Intangible Cultural Heritage Management Information System of the Department of Cultural Heritage, "The Art of Pottery-making of Chăm people in Bâu Trúc village, Phước Dân town, Ninh Phước district, Ninh Thuận province" was included the National Intangible Cultural Heritage Inventory List in 2014 and updated in 2015-2016 and 2018-2019.

2) The element "The Pottery-making craftsmanship of the Chăm people in Bình Đức village, Phan Hiệp commune, Bắc Bình district, Bình Thuận province", number 33 in the National List of Intangible Cultural Heritage, the first announcement phase according to Decision No. 5079 / QD-BVHTTDL, dated December 27, 2012.

In the Intangible Cultural Heritage Management Information System of the Department of Cultural Heritage, "The Pottery-making craftsmanship of the Chăm people in Bình Đức village, Phan Hiệp commune, Bắc Bình district, Bình Thuận province" was included the National Intangible Cultural Heritage Inventory List in 2012 and updated in 2013 and 2018-2019.

(iv) Date of inclusion of the element in the inventory(ies) (this date should precede the submission of this nomination):

1) Decision No. 2459/QD-BVHTTDL, dated on June 20, 2017 of the Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism on inscribing "The Art of Pottery-making of the Chăm people in Bâu Trúc village, Phước Dân town, Ninh Phước district, Ninh Thuận province" on the National List of Intangible Cultural Heritage (attached to the National List of Intangible Cultural Heritage in 2017). Date on inclusion the National Intangible Cultural Heritage Inventory List: July 2014

2) Decision No. 5079/QĐ-BVHTTDL, dated on December 27, 2012 of the Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism on inscribing "The Pottery-making craftsmanship of the Chăm people in Bình Đức village, Phan Hiệp commune, Bắc Bình district, Bình Thuận province" on the National List of Intangible Cultural Heritage (attached to the National List of Intangible Cultural Heritage in 2012). Date on inclusion the National Intangible Cultural Heritage Inventory List: April 2012

3) Date that the element The Art of Pottery-making of Chăm people is included the National Intangible Cultural Heritage Inventory List: 2018

(v) Explain how the element was identified and defined, including how information was collected and processed, 'with the participation of communities, groups and relevant non-governmental organizations' (Article 11.b) for the purpose of inventorying, including reference to the roles of the gender of the participants. Additional information may be provided to demonstrate the participation of research institutes and centres of expertise (max. 200 words).

The communities in Bâu Trúc and Bình Đức villages cooperated with the Departments of Culture, Sports and Tourism in Ninh Thuận and Bình Thuận provinces and Center for Research
and Exhibition of Chăm Culture (Ninh Thuận province) conducted surveys, inventory, filming and taking photos according to the Form of the Circular No 04/2010/TB-BVHTTDL, regulating the inventory and file on intangible cultural heritage for inscription on the National List of Intangible Cultural Heritage (during 2012-2017) and submit UNESCO (during 2018-2019). The nomination file was prepared with the free, prior and informed consent participation of the community. They provided the following information: name, identification, location, custodians, development history, practice process, performance spaces and context, current status of element, number of practitioners, proposed safeguarding measures, and related materials.

Based on the results of research and surveys and data sources in the process of investigation and inventory of the community and cultural officials of the Departments of Culture, Sports and Tourism, the values and role of Chăm pottery is identified in terms of economy, culture and society.

(vi) Explain how the inventory(ies) is(are) regularly updated, including information on the periodicity and modality of the updating. The updating is understood not only as adding new elements but also as revising existing information on the evolving nature of the elements already included therein (Article 12.1 of the Convention) (max. 100 words).

The inventory content will be compiled and updated by provinces before October 31 every year and the results will be reported to the Department of Cultural Heritage, Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism to update on The Intangible Cultural Heritage Management Information System.

Contents of inventoring and updating inventory data consist of the number of artisans, practitioners, learners, changes in the process of making pottery, safeguarding activities carried out by the government and the community during the year.

(vii) Documentary evidence shall be provided in an annex demonstrating that the nominated element is included in one or more inventories of the intangible cultural heritage present in the territory(ies) of the submitting State(s) Party(ies), as defined in Articles 11.b and 12 of the Convention. Such evidence shall include, at least, the name of the element, its description, the name(s) of the communities, groups or, if applicable, individuals concerned, their geographic location and the range of the element.

a. If the inventory is available online, provide hyperlinks (URLs) to pages dedicated to the nominated element (max. four hyperlinks in total, to be indicated in the box below). Attach to the nomination print-outs (no more than ten standard A4 sheets) of the relevant sections of the content of these links. The information should be translated if the language used is not English or French.

b. If the inventory is not available online, attach exact copies of the texts (no more than ten standard A4 sheets) concerning the element included in the inventory. These texts should be translated if the language used is not English or French.

Indicate the materials provided and – if applicable – the relevant hyperlinks:

The inventories are available online: The inventories of The Art of Pottery-making of the Chăm People can be accessed to: http://dsvhpvt.dsvh.gov.vn/HeritageLocal.aspx
- The inventories of The Art of Pottery-making of the Chăm people in Bàu Trúc village, Phước Dần town, Ninh Phước district, Ninh Thuận province* can be accessed to:
- The inventories of "The Pottery-making Craftsmanship of the Chăm people in Bình Đức village, Phan Hiệp commune, Bắc Bình district, Bình Thuận province" can be accessed to:
The inventory report in Vietnamese and English languages is attached to the nomination file (the short version of 10 pages).

6. Documentation
6.a. Appended documentation (mandatory)

The documentation listed below is mandatory and will be used in the process of evaluating and examining the nomination. The photographs and video will also be helpful for visibility activities if the element is inscribed. Tick the following boxes to confirm that related items are included with the nomination and that they follow the instructions. Additional materials other than those specified below cannot be accepted and will not be returned.

- documentary evidence of the consent of communities, along with a translation into English or French if the language of community concerned is not English or French
- documentary evidence demonstrating that the nominated element is included in an inventory of the intangible cultural heritage present in the territory(ies) of the submitting State(s) Party(ies), as defined in Articles 11.b and 12 of the Convention; such evidence shall include a relevant extract of the inventory(ies) in English or in French, as well as in the original language, if different
- ten recent photographs in high definition
- grant(s) of rights corresponding to the photographs (Form ICH-07-photo)
- edited video (from five to ten minutes), subtitled in one of the languages of the Committee (English or French) if the language utilized is not English or French
- grant(s) of rights corresponding to the video recording (Form ICH-07-video)

6.b. Principal published references (optional)

Submitting States may wish to list, using a standard bibliographic format, principal published references providing supplementary information on the element, such as books, articles, audiovisual materials or websites. Such published works should not be sent along with the nomination.

Not to exceed one standard page.


2. Dinh Bá Hòa (2008), Gốm cố Champa Bình Định [Champa ancient pottery in Bình Định], Nhà xuất bản Khoa học Xã hội [Social Science Publishing House], Hà Nội.


5. Many authors (2018), Preserving and promoting the values of traditional pottery art of Chăm people, Proceedings of International Scientific Conference, Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism and Ninh Thuận Provincial People’s Committee held in Ninh Thuận, August 8 and 9, 2018 (847 pages).


8. Chăm manuscripts, Biography of Po Klong Can - the Cham’s craft ancestor, the unpublished Chăm script handwritten document.

7. Signature(s) on behalf of the State(s) Party(ies)
The nomination should be signed by an official empowered to do so on behalf of the State Party, and should include his or her name, title and the date of submission.

In the case of multinational nominations, the document should contain the name, title and signature of an official of each State Party submitting the nomination.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name:</th>
<th>Nguyễn Ngọc Thiện</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Title:</td>
<td>Minister of Culture, Sports and Tourism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date:</td>
<td>March 25, 2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Signature:</td>
<td><img src="signature.jpg" alt="Signature" /></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Name(s), title(s) and signature(s) of other official(s) (for multinational nominations only).