

# Periodic Report (Convention)

## A. General information

### Name of State Party

Chile

### Date of Ratification

2008-12-10

## Question A.1

### Executive summary

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**Please provide an executive summary of the report that will allow general readers to understand the overall status of legislative, regulatory and other measures taken at the national level to implement the Convention. This should follow the organizational structure of the form.**

Twelve years after the ratification of the Convention by Chile, the country is in a phase of institutional consolidation of the various efforts that have previously been made to safeguard intangible cultural heritage. To the creation in 2018 of the National Sub-Directorate of Intangible Cultural Heritage, after the creation of the Ministry of Cultures, Arts and Heritage and the Sub-secretariat of Cultural Heritage, there has been a broad discussion at the political, social and organizational level, on the need to update the legal bodies that protect the cultural heritage in the country and that still reflects a vision focused almost exclusively on the monumental and with centralized administrative management. This debate has been prompted, in part, by the government initiative to advance a cultural heritage law that recognizes, protects and inclusively redefines cultural heritage, with space for intangible cultural heritage.

From this perspective, efforts to recognize the value of intangible cultural heritage in society have had many dispersed actors and varied work approaches. Many of them have even contributed along these lines without stating it explicitly. The ratification of the 2003 Convention was relevant for the country in the sense of making visible the need to have special tools to sensitize and contribute to practitioners in the protection of their living heritage, but, even more, to strengthen an institutional framework that could catalyze these various efforts.

In this transit, there are at least four axes that have guided the main safeguarding efforts, from this institutional perspective. First of all, a clear orientation towards raising awareness about the value of intangible cultural heritage stands out, represented by the early adoption and adaptation in 2009 of the Living Human Treasures program. From them, the first efforts began in 2014 to link this recognition to institutional practices to strengthen the

transmission of ICH through the workshops of tradition bearers carried out by those recognized in formal education spaces. Secondly, Chile has a highly personalized approach to practitioners of intangible cultural heritage, which at various times has led to the promotion of intersectoral strategies to provide social support to bearer communities that, in their great majority, are among the most vulnerable population in the country, especially in rural, indigenous or traditionally feminized areas. Third, the initial efforts to generate the institutional structure necessary to move forward were largely carried out with regulation of an administrative nature and, its scope of action, limited to the institutional framework of culture, in the absence of the patrimonial legislation indicated above, which would have been beneficial for a broader implementation of the Convention. Finally, and derived from the latter, the scope of public management in intangible cultural heritage could be enhanced with awareness-raising processes about the Convention towards the rest of the public institutions, without losing the focus so clear on citizens in general and the cultists, as it has been until now.

As will be seen in this Report, Chile has made significant progress in the field of ICH Training and Education, also understood as an important part of the awareness-raising processes, and has relevant development opportunities for the implementation of the Convention in different areas to education and culture.

## Question A.2

### Contact information of the focal point for the periodic report

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If you need to update the information related to the focal point, please write to the Secretariat ([ich-reports@unesco.org](mailto:ich-reports@unesco.org)) indicating the information to be updated, and the Secretariat will make necessary changes.

#### Title (Ms/Mr, etc)

Mr

#### Family name

Aravena Alvarado

#### Given name

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#### Institution/position

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**Other relevant information****Question A.3****Institutions and organizations involved in the preparation of the periodic report**

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- Governmental institutions

The National Sub-Department of Intangible Cultural Heritage, as part of the National Service for Cultural Heritage, was nominated by the Sub-secretariat for Cultural Heritage to prepare this periodic report in its entirety.

The Undersecretariat of Heritage is in charge of validating this report, especially in the objectives shall be established as commitments for the next reporting period.

- Centres of expertise

Specific inquiries were made with the Institute of Indigenous Studies of the Universidad de la Frontera and the Center for Research in Arts and Humanities of the Universidad Mayor. These consultations are reflected in some responses to indicators 7, 8, 9 and 10.

- NGOs

Part of the response for indicator 10 is due to specific inquiries to the Northern Reality Research Center.

**Please provide any comments in the box below**

Broader participation of both institutions and communities was limited given the mobility, budgetary and programmatic restrictions derived from the health emergency caused by COVID19.

**Question A.4****Accredited Non-Governmental Organizations**

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For information, please find below the list of accredited NGOs located in your country, if any. You can find detailed information on each NGO, by clicking on the question mark symbol.

Name of the NGO	Year of accreditation
Crafts of Chile Foundation (NGO-90458)	2020

Please provide in the box below observation(s), if any, on the above-mentioned information.

### Question A.5

#### Participation to the international mechanisms of the 2003 Convention

#### Question A.5.1

##### Elements inscribed on the List of Intangible Cultural Heritage in Need of Urgent Safeguarding

For information, please find below the list of elements inscribed on the List of Intangible Cultural Heritage in Need of Urgent Safeguarding, if any. You can find detailed information on each element, by clicking on the question mark symbol (*Periodic reporting on these elements is done under a separate set of guidelines using form ICH-11*).

none

Please provide in the box below observation(s), if any, on the above-mentioned information.

#### Question A.5.2

##### Elements inscribed on the Representative List of Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity

For information, please find below the list of elements inscribed on the Representative List of Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity, if any. You can find detailed information on each element, by clicking on the question mark symbol (*the report on these elements will be made in section C of this form*).

Name of the element	Year of inscription
Baile Chino (00988)	2014

Please provide in the box below observation(s), if any, on the above-mentioned information.

#### Question A.5.3

## Programmes selected for the Register of Good Safeguarding Practices

For information, please find below the list of programmes selected for the Register of Good Safeguarding Practices, if any. You can find detailed information on each element, by clicking on the question mark symbol.

Name of project/programme/etc.	Year of inscription
Safeguarding intangible cultural heritage of Aymara communities in Bolivia, Chile and Peru (00299) <i>Multiple: Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Chile, Peru</i>	2009

Please provide in the box below observation(s), if any, on the above-mentioned information.

Even though the initial execution of the components of this Program was planned for the 2009-2013 period, the three States have maintained common coordination around its purposes to date. To the initial records associated with the Aymara oral and musical tradition, a new component associated with agricultural and food knowledge, knowledge, practices and rituals have been added. All of them have contributed to the mutual recognition of the communities themselves, and at the institutional level, they have favoured technical exchange between the three countries. The role of CRESPIAL has been that of facilitator and articulator of the three States, which has facilitated the achievement of these activities.

### Question A.5.4

#### Projects financed through International Assistance (Intangible Cultural Heritage Fund)

For information, please find below the list of projects financed through the ICH Fund in your country, if any. You can find detailed information on each project, by clicking on the question mark symbol.

Name of project	Year (start)	Year (end)/Ongoing	Total sum (USD)
Aymara Cultural Universe (00177) <i>Multiple: Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Chile, Peru</i>	2009	2009	7500.00

Please provide in the box below observation(s), if any, on the above-mentioned information.

### Question A.6

#### Inventories

Please provide information on the inventory or inventories of the intangible cultural heritage present in your State's territory, as referred to in Articles 11 and 12 of the Convention and paragraph 153 of the Operational Directives. The 'Add' tab allows you to add as many inventories as you wish to include. If no inventory has been established yet in your country, leave this section blank.

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**a. Name of inventory**

Inventory of Intangible Cultural Heritage in Chile

**b. Hyperlink to the inventory (if any)**

<http://www.sigpa.cl/salvuardia/inventario>

**c. Responsible body**

National Sub-Department of Intangible Cultural Heritage

**d. Date of establishment**

June 16, 2012

**e. Updated since ratification or during the reporting period (provide further details in section 7.3**

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Yes

**Date of latest update**

20-08-2020

**f. Method and frequency for updating**

The inventory is updated after carrying out participatory research of the element to diagnose the main risks to its viability and to document its communities, its spaces, and in general its practices. With this information, the National Cultural Heritage Service recommends its inclusion in the Inventory which must be approved at last instance by a decree of the Ministry of Cultures, after which, its incorporation is officialized.

**g. Number of elements included**

19

#### **h. Applicable domains**

All those cited in article 2, number 2 of the 2003 Convention.

#### **i. Ordering principles**

The inventory is ordered according to:

1. Territory: ordering by region (s) and commune (s) where the element is developed.
2. Domains of intangible cultural heritage proposed by the Convention.
3. Practitioners and depositaries (in Chile called, in general, “cultores”): each element of intangible cultural heritage that enters the inventory is associated with the practitioners who develop it, be it individual or collective, depending on their nature.

#### **j. Criteria for inclusion**

According to the Safeguarding Process, in force in the country, the following are criteria for entering the Inventory:

1. Viability. Conditions are in place to implement safeguard actions for the element.
2. Participation. Have a social agreement with the communities, groups, and individuals that create, maintain, and transmit this heritage, to actively associate them with the management, elaboration, and execution of safeguard measures or plans.
3. Benefit to the communities. Ensure that said communities, groups, and individuals that create, maintain, and transmit this heritage are the main beneficiaries of these safeguard measures or plans.
4. Dynamism. The element is an expression of the creativity of a community and its capacity for recreation, adaptation, and reinterpretation with the natural and social environment; therefore, it can change over time, always affirmed in the identity of the group.
5. Equity. The use, enjoyment, and benefits derived from the element are fair and equitable to the community or group identified with it, taking into account the traditional uses and customs and the customary law of the local communities.
6. Sustainability. The safeguarding of the element contributes to sustainable development, in its three dimensions: economic, social, and environmental.

#### **k. Does the inventory record the viability of each element?**

Yes

**Please provide further details, if appropriate:**

#### **l. Does the updating of the inventory reflect the current viability of elements included? (provide further details in section 7.3**

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Yes

**Please provide further details, if appropriate**

As said above, the inventory is updated after carrying out participatory research of the element to diagnose the main risks to its viability.

**m. Does the inventory identify threats to the ICH elements included?**

Yes

**If yes, what are the main threats you have identified?**

The participatory research for entry into the Inventory has a specific section for the "Problematisation" of the ICH element, which aims to "Conduct an integrated analysis of the issues affecting the continuity of the Element" and contains the following components:

- Risk factors: identification, description and characterisation of environmental, social, cultural and territorial risk factors (internal character).
- Threat factors: Identification, description and characterisation of environmental, social, cultural and territorial threat factors (external character).
- Protective factors. Identification, description and characterisation of environmental, social, cultural and territorial protective factors (internal and external).

Problem statement. Problematisation of causes and effects related to identified problems and vulnerabilities. These must be identified, ranked or prioritised according to community criteria (urgency, logical order, etc.).

The Inventory in Chile has a national character and covers a great diversity of elements by geographical areas, and the problems and threats are particular to each one. Therefore, the main threats listed are a synthesis of the most recurrent ones according to the ICH scope:

- Low generational turnover brought about by the difficulties some communities have in keeping their tradition alive, difficulty or impossibility of maintaining the way of life, migrations of younger members for educational or work reasons, low social valuation of the practice and low economic profitability for elements associated with commercialisation, especially in the field of traditional craft techniques.

Economic development policy without cultural relevance or adequate impact assessment, which negatively affects the dynamics of the territory and the viability of the PCI. The main effects are environmental alterations, which in some cases make access to raw materials difficult or lead to their loss, changes in the community's production patterns and changes in social dynamics.

Lack of coordination between public bodies and with private actors within the territory, generating parallel and sometimes contradictory actions, over-intervention in some territories and others devoid of public programmes. This makes it difficult to identify counterparts and those responsible for coordinating safeguarding actions.

- Lack of legal bodies for the protection of intangible cultural heritage, recognition of collective rights and intellectual property.
- Low social appreciation of the integrating role of ICH in policy and public opinion.
- Regulatory norms that affect (impede or even sanction) the development of certain traditional practices.

The socio-economic vulnerability of the majority of practitioners and practitioners.

**n. Is this a specialized inventory or an inventory of specific scope? (provide further details in section 7.2)**



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No

**Name of the associated element, domain, ethnic group, geographical region, etc.**

This is a general inventory of the elements identified by the community itself within the framework of the Process for the Safeguarding of Intangible Cultural Heritage in Chile. These elements have been included first in the Register of Intangible Cultural Heritage following a request from the community, and then in the Inventory of Intangible Cultural Heritage following participatory research that provides a diagnosis of their current situation and recommendations for safeguarding.

**o. Is access to the inventory facilitated while respecting customary practices governing access to specific aspects of ICH? (provide further details in section 7.4**

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Yes

**p. Do communities, groups and NGOs participate inclusively in the inventorying process? (provide further details in section 8.1**

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Yes

**q. Does the inventory respect the diversity of ICH and its practitioners, including the practices and expressions of all sectors of society and all regions? (provide further details in section 8.2**

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Yes

**r. Does the inventory include the practices and expressions of all genders? (provide further details in section 8.2**

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Yes

## Question A.7

**Synergies with other international frameworks**

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