

AICI

ASSOCIATION OF
IMAGE CONSULTANTS
INTERNATIONAL



THIRD PAPER ON CULTURAL SUSTAINABILITY

FOR AICI Members

November, 2023





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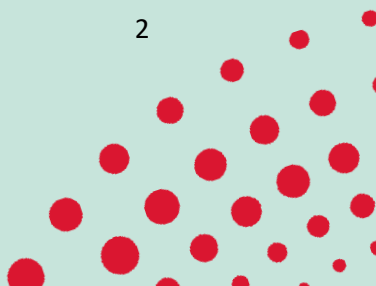
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PRESIDENT'S LETTER BY OLEN JUAREZ-LIM, AICI CIP

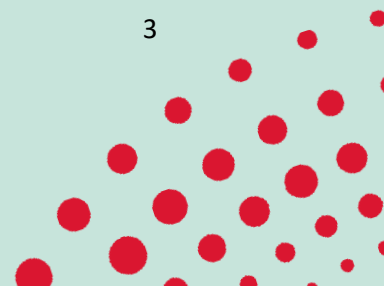
Dear Members,

I am honored to present to you the 3rd paper on sustainability. As we look toward the future, it is imperative that we recognize and prioritize our responsibility to the environment and embrace sustainable practices in all aspects of our operations and businesses.

The concept of sustainability goes beyond mere environmentalism. It encompasses the preservation of our planet, the well-being of future generations, and the harmony between social, economic, and environmental factors. Our association has always been committed to excellence, and now it is time to extend that commitment to sustainability.

Over the coming years, we will work together to integrate sustainable practices into every facet of our association's operations. This will include reducing our carbon footprint, conserving energy and water resources, minimizing waste, and promoting environmentally friendly administrative options. We will strive to incorporate sustainable principles in our events, conferences, and publications, fostering a culture of environmental consciousness throughout our association.

Furthermore, we will actively encourage our members to embrace sustainability in their own professional lives. By providing resources, educational programs, and platforms for collaboration such as this paper, we can empower each other to make meaningful contributions toward a more sustainable future. Together, we can become leaders in our respective fields and advocate for sustainable practices within our communities.





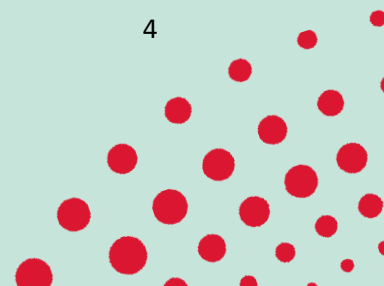
I invite each and every one of you to join us on this important journey. Sustainability is not a solitary pursuit; it requires collective effort and collaboration. Let us come together as a community, united by our shared vision of a more sustainable world. By working hand in hand, we can drive positive change, inspire others, and leave a lasting legacy for generations to come.

I am excited about what we can achieve together, and I look forward to the incredible progress we will make as an association. Together, let us build a future that is not only successful but also sustainable.

Thank you for your unwavering support, dedication, and commitment to this vital cause.

Warm regards,

Olen Juarez-Lim, AICI CIP
President, AICI



PREFACE BY AICI GLOBAL SECRETARY SONIA DUBEY DEWAN, AICI CIP

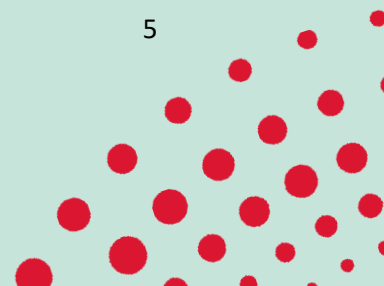
The 3rd paper on sustainability goes beyond conventional boundaries by spotlighting the outstanding work of the AICI Sustainability Committee, a remarkable exploration of the intricate interplay between cultural preservation and sustainable development. With a balanced focus on cultural sustainability and aligning with the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), this work unravels the challenges and opportunities within the captivating contexts of Australia, Colombia, India, Chile and Morocco.

The AICI Sustainability paper transforms the fashion and image consulting industry by integrating cultural preservation and sustainable practices. This approach reshapes professionals' perspectives, fostering a conscious and responsible fashion ecosystem. This integration adds depth to the discourse on cultural sustainability while empowering economic growth and social inclusivity. The AICI Sustainability paper leads toward a more sustainable and culturally aware future.

Through these fascinating country studies, this paper unveils the dynamic relationship between cultural sustainability and the SDGs.

Australia, known for its indigenous cultures and pristine landscapes, examines how sustainable practices protect ancient traditions and fragile ecosystems by focusing on SDG 15: Life on Land. Australia integrates cultural and ecological aspects, recognizing the intrinsic connection between land, people, and heritage in achieving its objectives.

Colombia, rich in cultural heritage, showcases the interplay between traditional practices, environmental stewardship, and sustainable tourism. Addressing SDG





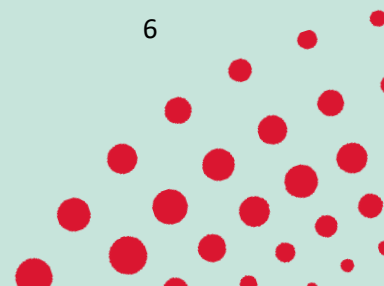
12: Responsible Consumption and Production, the paper explores how sustainable practices ensure cultural diversity preservation and inclusive growth.

India's vibrant tapestry of traditions reveals cultural sustainability's profound impact, leveraging heritage to address societal challenges. Drawing inspiration from SDG 5: Gender Equality, the paper emphasizes cultural sustainability's role in empowering women and promoting social equality.

Nestled between the Andes and the Pacific Ocean, Chile delves into cultural heritage, climate action, and sustainable communities. Aligned with SDG 13: Climate Action, the paper demonstrates how cultural sustainability mitigates climate change while preserving Chile's rich cultural tapestry.

Morocco's cultural sustainability efforts align with multiple SDGs. By preserving traditional craftsmanship and cultural industries, Morocco contributes to SDG 8, and preserving ancient medinas and architectural heritage promotes sustainable cities and communities (SDG 11).

I extend my gratitude to Susy, Lillian, the contributors, and the 24 dedicated members of the AICI Sustainability Initiative. Your unwavering commitment and pioneering efforts have transformed the discourse on cultural sustainability and inspired change around the globe. Through your collective vision and collaborative spirit, we have paved the way for a future where cultural diversity thrives, hand in hand with sustainable development.



INTRODUCTION BY CHAIR SUSY BELLO KNOLL, AICI CIP

I have the honor to work for an extraordinary group of image consultants as volunteers of the Sustainability Committee during two years. Now we are 26 volunteers including our President, our Secretary and I.

Let me present them:

- Samia Laaboudi (NY)
- Patricia Loureiro (México)
- Karen Ibasco (Philippines)
- Anushya Safita (Malaysia)
- Paolina Cattorini (Argentina)
- Alicia Quintero (México)
- Gisselle Fulle (Perú)
- Lilian Bustamante (Chile)
- Silvia Jiménez (México)
- Susy Bello Knoll (Argentina)
- Rosario Diz (Ecuador)
- Sonia Dubey (India)
- Tati Miranda Fortuna (Philippines)
- Cecilia Manzur (Chile)
- Raissa Fernandez (Brazil)
- Andrea Greenspam (Miami)
- Carolina Mojica (México)
- Jainee Gandhi (Canada)
- Dianne Tsern (Malaysia)
- Jenifer Donis (México)
- Dafne Metaxas (Argentina)
- Alexandra Solano (Colombia)
- Sue Harris (Australia)
- Simone (España)
- Jaqueline Fong, (Perú)
- Betina (Argentina)
- Diana (Colombia)





Together we worked on this paper to give AICI members basic concepts about Cultural Sustainability.

People are the most important pillar of sustainability and we work as Image Consultants with people. Human being in the center.

As we said we work with people so we must compromise more with them and know about culture of each of our clients.

Please, be part of the change and discover the values of your own country. If we lose the culture, maybe we can lose our identity.

Be part of the future “Transforming the world” committing to the SDGs of UN Agenda 2030 as we do with this Paper, specially SDG 4 Quality Education.





INTRODUCTION BY CO CHAIR

SILVIA JIMÉNEZ DE LA MORA, AICI CIC

Dear Esteemed Members,

I want to express my heartfelt gratitude to all AICI Sustainability Committee members for their exceptional dedication and remarkable contributions. Their commitment truly makes a difference, and I am honored to work alongside each and every one of them.

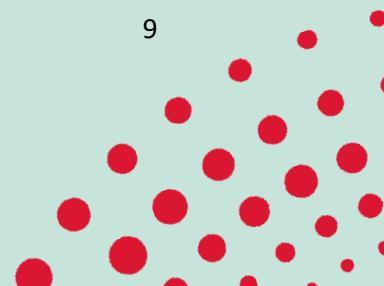
As members of the Sustainability Committee, we believe that this paper serves as a clarion call to integrate cultural considerations into our sustainability frameworks, policies, and initiatives and presents an opportunity to enrich our understanding of cultural sustainability and collaboratively chart a course towards a more holistic vision of sustainability.

In an era marked by rapid urbanization, globalization, and technological advancements, the preservation of cultural heritage often takes a backseat to pressing environmental and economic concerns. However, this paper presents an insightful exploration of the cultural heritage of Chile, Morocco, Colombia, Australia and India and intends to show the indispensable role it plays in our collective journey towards a more sustainable world. It also reminds us that cultural sustainability is an integral component of our broader sustainability agenda, demonstrating diverse cultural expressions, practices, and traditions which enrich our lives and offer valuable insights into new societies. By acknowledging and learning from the wisdom embedded in different cultures, we can foster one of the most important values: respect.

Let's recognizing the intrinsic value of cultural diversity and heritage and forge a more harmonious path towards a sustainable future.

Best regards,

Silvia Jiménez de la Mora,
Co-Chair AICI Sustainability Committee



AUSTRALIA

By Sue Maree Harries (Australia Chapter)



Photos: <https://pixabay.com/vectors/australia-map-continent-earth-23522/>

NAME OF THE COUNTRY

Australia is divided into 6 States and two Internal territories.

The City and their State:

City	State
Melbourne	Victoria (Eastern)
Brisbane	Queensland (Eastern)
Sydney	New South Wales (Eastern)
Adelaide	South Australia
Hobart	Tasmania (Southern Island)
Perth	Western Australia
Darwin	Northern Territory
Australia's Capital City, Canberra	Australian Capital Territory (ACT) (Eastern)

WEATHER

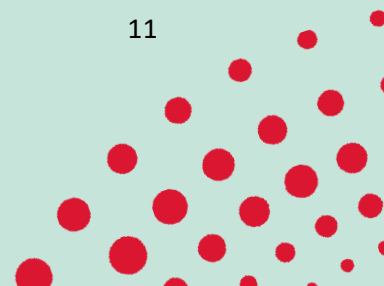
Australia is so large, that the various States and Territories experience extreme differences through all the 4 seasons. The Northern States can be very humid experiencing heat wave conditions, while the South could be extremely cold and snowing at the same time. We also experience cyclones in the Northern States. Weather patterns are becoming more difficult to predict, as we have been experiences the La Nina effect, bringing enormous amount of rain for many months for the last few years, on the East Coast. The centre of Australia is like a desert with very hot dry conditions. Some States can be in drought where they have Government initiatives to conserve water for long periods of heat. In recent years there has been increased bush fires and flooding.

Australian Seasons:

- Summer : Dec – Feb
- Autumn : March – May
- Winter : June – Aug
- Spring : Sept – Nov

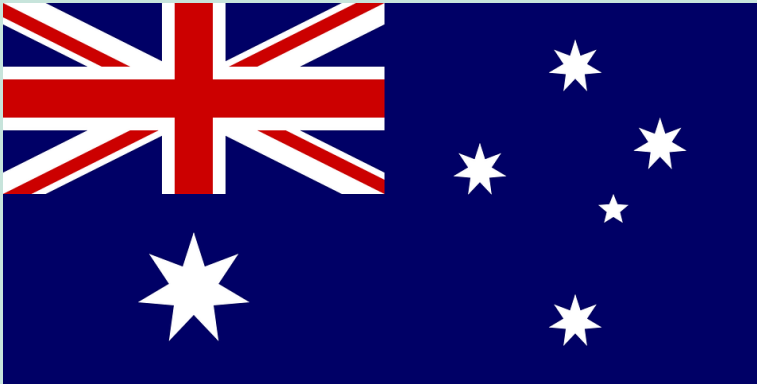


Photos: <https://www.istockphoto.com/en/vector/map-of-australia-with-landmarks-of-architecture-gm1126856638-296805709?phrase=australia%20map>



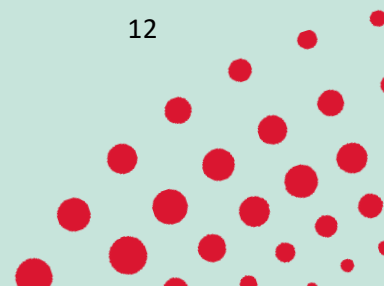
COLOUR OF YOUR FLAG AND WHAT THEY SYMBOLIZE

We have two national flags.



Photos: <https://pixabay.com/vectors/australia-flag-national-country-28586/>

The flag of Australia is based on the British Blue Ensign, a blue field with the Union Jack in the upper left hand quarter. There is a large white seven pointed star representing the six states and seventh point representing the federal territories together constitute the nation. There other 5 starts are a representation of the Southern Cross constellation, indicating our geographical location in the southern hemisphere. This is made up of one small five-pointed star and four larger seven pointed stars.





Photos: <https://pixabay.com/vectors/aboriginal-australian-flag-28581/>

First Nations people and Torres Strait Islander flag was raised in 1971 and recognised by the Australian Government. The black represents the people, the red represents the earth and the colour or ochre used in Aboriginal ceremonies. The yellow represents the sun and the constant renewer of life.

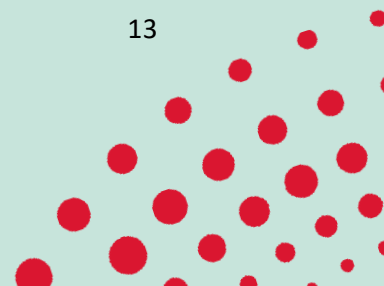
TYPICAL COSTUME WITH DESCRIPTION OF COLOURS AND TEXTILES

Lifestyle Photos from the Australian Farmers, Truckies, Business, Fashion, Surf Life Saving, Fashion, Wedding, Picnic, Boating, Beach.

Photos: <https://www.pinterest.com.au/pin/316026098864912826/>



Photos: <https://www.pinterest.com.au/pin/686376799478938447/>



Photos:
https://www.pinterest.com.au/pin/AXY2VXUSU7oWIEkB1Ow1oZvR0_Fg-sqbCw4B41rm4d_1c72oBWSklyQ/



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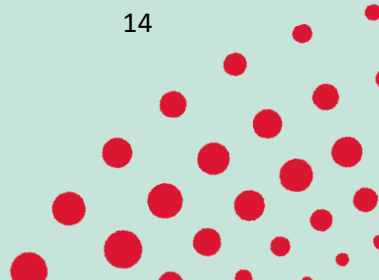
Photos: <https://pixabay.com/photos/truckers-truck-drivers-7149052/>



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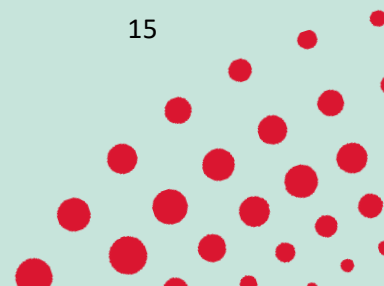
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Photos: <https://www.pinterest.com.au/pin/27866091415758703/>



Photos: <https://www.pinterest.com.au/pin/50947039526309294/>



The First Nations People traditional costumes and clothing, children, families. Also known as Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders.

Photos: <https://www.pinterest.com.au/pin/531002612310451082/>



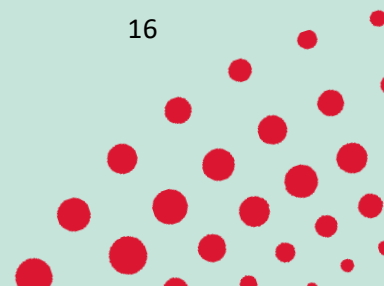
Photos: <https://www.pinterest.com.au/pin/tribute-paidto-aboriginal-and-torres-strait-islander-in-business-in-2023--708050372692597007/>



Photos: <https://www.pinterest.com.au/pin/526217537720987244/>



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Photos: <https://www.pinterest.com.au/pin/4644405839337911/>



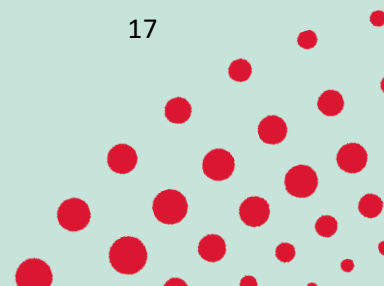
WHAT ARE THE MOST USED TEXTILES AND WHY?

Wool, Cotton, Polyester and Nylon.

Australia produces Wool and Cotton. These fabrics are worn due to our climate, for comfort and our casual outdoor lifestyles. They are natural fibres that are strong, long lasting, absorbent and launder well.

Australia is one of the world's leading producer of wool. According to: <https://www.wool.com/market-intelligence/sheep-numbers-by-state/> there were 68.5million sheep shorn in 2022/23. According to: <https://farmers.org.au/news/5-facts-about-cotton/>, Australia's cotton is one of the most water efficient in the world. There are approx 1,500 cotton farms in Australia across 100 communities.

Fast Fashion companies produce clothing that is mostly made from manmade synthetic fibres like polyester and nylon. Consumers pay a lot less for fashion made from these fabrics and there are more retail outlets stocking these garments for the high consumer demand.



WHAT TYPE OF FOOTWEAR IS MOST COMMON?

Outdoor living shoes like runners, sneakers, walking shoes, and beach shoes called thongs.

Photos: <https://www.pinterest.com.au/pin/7810999327475152/>



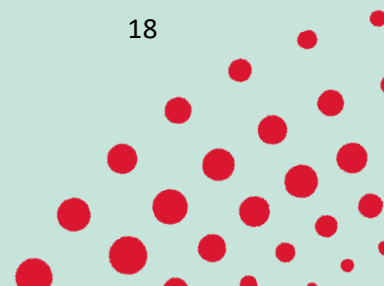
Photos: <https://www.pinterest.com.au/pin/59391288829908970/>



Photos: <https://www.pinterest.com.au/pin/632474341457946313/>



Photos: <https://www.pinterest.com.au/pin/49117452173809705/>



WHAT IS THE FLOWER OF YOUR PLACE?

Australian Golden Wattle

The colours of the plant is green and yellow, which are the Australian national colours and is a symbol of unity. It can withstand the harsh weather elements, of droughts, winds and bushfires. It is used as a symbol of remembrance and reflection. On national days of mourning, Australians are invited to wear a sprig of wattle and is the emblem of the Order of Australia.

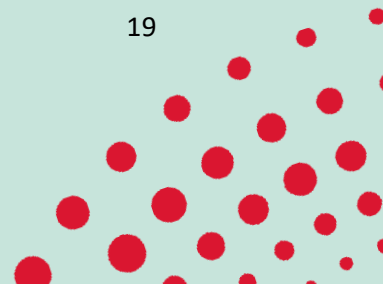
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Photos: <https://www.pinterest.com.au/pin/1118440888686830980/>



WHAT IS THE PREDOMINANT STYLE IN YOUR PLACE?

Some cities are more formal, like Melbourne in Victoria and Sydney in New South Wales. They have the biggest populations and have more to do in their social life and have more fashion options. Cities like Perth in Western Australia, Adelaide in South Australia and Brisbane in Queensland, Hobart in Tasmania are much smaller cities and people dress more casually. You even notice the difference at the airports.



Australians generally dress casually, because of our weather and outdoor activities around the waterways, sport, outdoor living and natural attractions.

In business, the dress code moved from more formal to a more casual dressing code, particularly for those who remain working from home. However, in normal work environments, executive and management level in corporate business workplace are more likely to wear a suit with a shirt, collar. Men often wear a tie.

Schools have uniforms. Private schools are dressed formally with shirts, blazer and sometimes hats. Public schools are casual and generally shorts and a t-shirt.

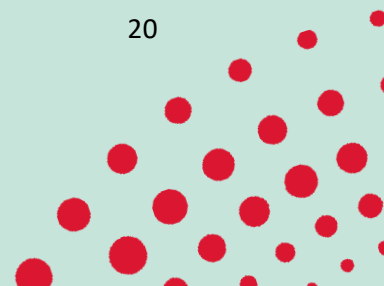
Weddings are generally formal clothing but the young are trending towards outdoor, beach and winery locations.

HOW TO GREET SOMEONE ON THEIR BIRTHDAY

(IN ORIGINAL LANGUAGE)

Two common greetings:

“Hi, Happy Birthday”, or “Happy Birthday Mate”.



CHILE

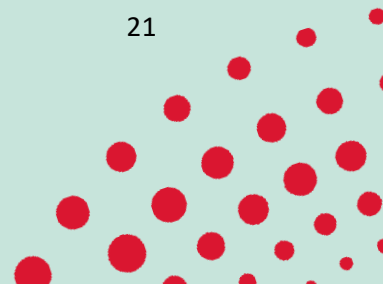
By Paula Velasco (Santiago Chile Chapter)

NAME OF THE COUNTRY

CHILE - South America



Photos: Canva



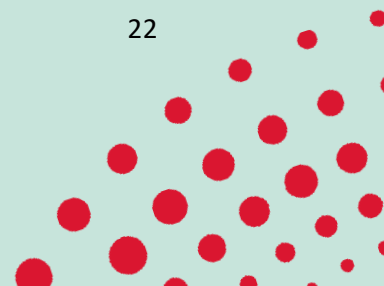
WEATHER

The climate in Chile is generally temperate, ranging from the cold and humid fjords region in the south to the desert climate.

in the north. Along the coast, the climate is temperate with seasonal temperature fluctuations, while in the interior temperatures are more extreme.



Photos: Paula Velasco



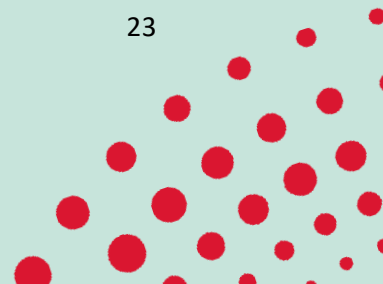
COLOUR OF THE FLAG AND WHAT THEY SYMBOLIZE

Color of chilean flag & what they symbolize?

Blue symbolizes the South Sea and the sky, white stands for the snow of the Andes, and red stands for the courage.

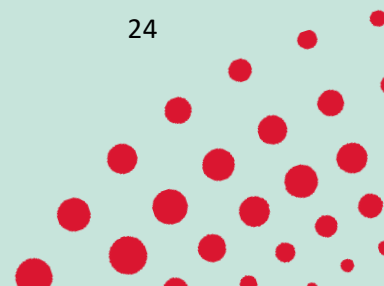


Photos: Canva



TYPICAL COSTUME WITH DESCRIPTION OF COLOURS AND TEXTILES

The traditional Chilean folk costume consists of the cueca skirt, the apron, the white shirt and the hat. The predominant colors are white, black and red, although there are also other colors such as blue and gold. The fabrics used in the Chilean folk costume are cotton, wool and velvet.



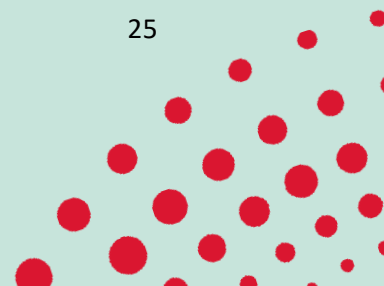
What Is The Meaning Of Mapuche Clothing?

The traditional Chilean folk costume consists of the cueca skirt, the apron, the white shirt and the hat.

The predominant colors are white, black and red, although there are also other colors such as blue and gold.

The fabrics used in the Chilean folk costume are cotton, wool and velvet.

Photos: www.chileprecolombino.cl



What Means The "Wool" In The Chilean Textile?

Wool has been one of the most important materials in the Chilean textile industry for many years. Wool is a versatile natural fiber that is used to make everything from clothing to blankets and carpets.

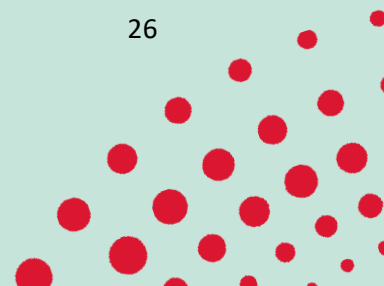
Wool is water resistant, dirt resistant and insect resistant, making it ideal to use in cold climates. Wool is also an excellent thermal insulator, meaning it helps users stay warm.



Photos: www.alamy.es



Photos: www.todohuaso.cl



WHAT TYPE OF FOOTWEAR IS MOST COMMON?

Chilean traditional outfits are typically worn with shoes called Espadrilles, which are a mix between sandals and canvas sneakers. These shoes are comfortable, light and resistant, and usually have a design with esparto sole and cotton fabric.

What type of footwear is common to dance the "cueca chilena"?

Chilean cueca dancers usually wear leather shoes with rubber soles. This is so they can easily glide and spin on the floor. It is also important that the shoes are comfortable so that the dancers can move freely.

WHAT IS THE FLOWER OF YOUR PLACE?

The typical Chilean flower is the Copihue, which is the national flower of Chile.

It can be found in forested and mountainous areas along the Andes Mountains, mainly in the southern region of the country.



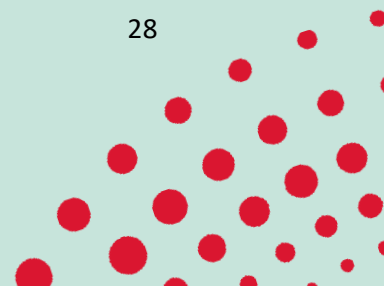
Photos: Paula Velasco

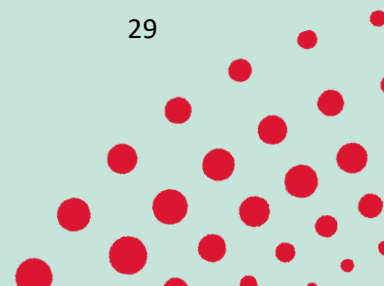
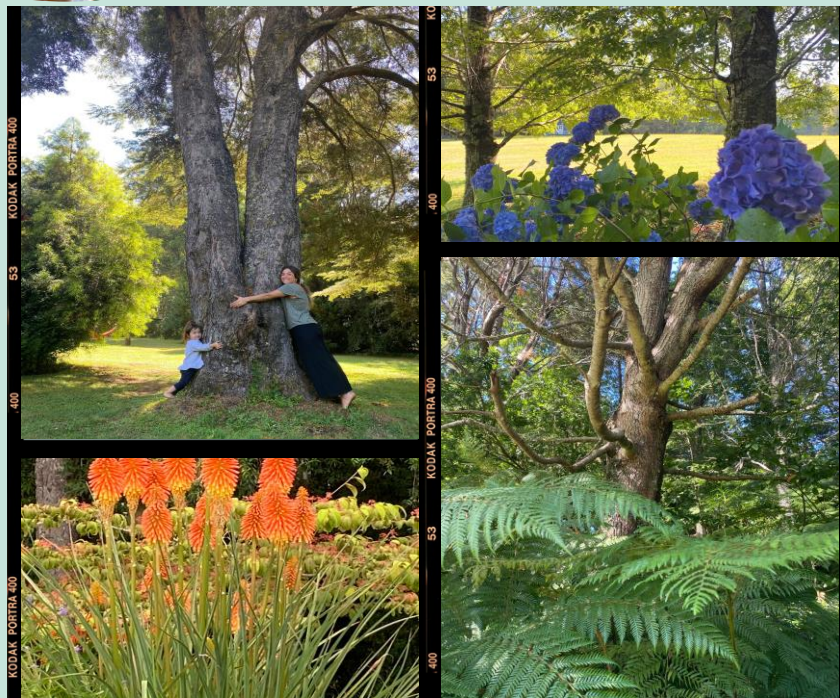


Photos: Paula Velasco

Chilean Native Forest

The South and the Chilean Forest is the most great zone to visit their lakes and volcanoes. The typical trees of Chile are the Ciprés de la Cordillera, Coigüe, Peumo, Lingue, Pino de las Altas Cumbres, Alerce, Boldo, Roble, Arrayán, Tepa, and Italian Roble.



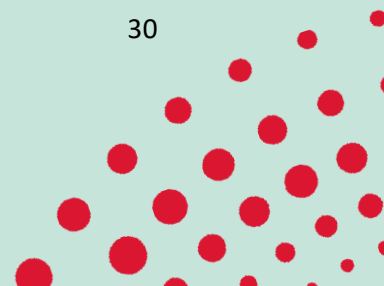


WHAT IS THE PREDOMINANT STYLE IN CHILE?



Photos: www.elsafari.wordpress.com

The predominant style in Chile is a mix of traditional and modern elements. For example, the design of Chilean architecture combines Andean influence with European influence. In culture, folklore is the foundation for music, dances and gastronomy. Fashion reflects modern styles, with a touch of color and the influence of local artisans.





Silver jewelry has been used in Chile since pre-Columbian times. Ancient indigenous peoples of Chile, such as the *Mapuche and Diaguita*, created beautiful silver jewelry including bracelets, necklaces, earrings and rings.

Today, silver and copper jewelry is still very popular in Chile and there are many artisans and designers creating unique and beautiful pieces. Chilean silver and copper jewelry is characterized by elegant and modern designs, often with a touch of Chilean culture.

In addition to aesthetic beauty, Chilean silver and copper jewelry is also valued for its quality and durability. Silver and copper are strong and durable metals that can last a lifetime with proper care. Chilean silver and copper jewelry is a beautiful and valuable part of Chilean culture that has been appreciated for centuries for its beauty, durability and quality.

HOW TO GREET SOMEONE ON THEIR BIRTHDAY? (IN ORIGINAL LANGUAGE)

Happy birthday! In Chile, the most common way to greet someone on their birthday is to say "Happy birthday! May you have a wonderful day and enjoy this special day!".
Feliz cumpleaños.

You can also add a present to celebrate the moment.



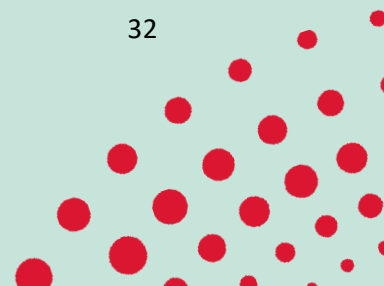
NATIONAL BIRD

ANDEAN CONDOR: The largest bird in the world.

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=_XtUlyavc8k



Photos: <https://www.chimuadventures.com/blog/2016/07/andean-condor/>



COLOMBIA

By Michelle Bilodeau (Colombia Chapter)

NAME OF THE COUNTRY AND CAPITAL CITY

Colombia, Bogotá D.C.



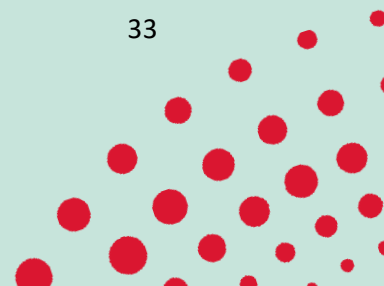
<https://mapamundi.online/america/del-sur/colombia/>

WEATHER

The secret behind the climate in Colombia lies in its geography. For starters, the country is surrounded by three huge mountains, which split it into five natural regions: Andes, Pacific, Caribbean, Amazon and the Llanos (plains). All of them offer an impressive range of climates and landscapes at varying altitudes.

But how can a tropical country have so many different climates? Colombian climate will vary depending on the altitudes of the different regions.

The varying altitudes define the temperature of an area according to its height above the sea level. Thus, geography plays the strongest role in determining the climate in Colombia.



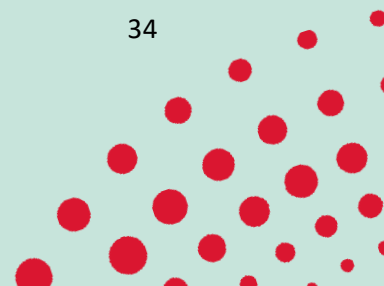
There are four types of climates that will vary according to the altitude: warm, temperate, cold and snow. Colombia is a generally warm country. Almost 80% of its territory lies below 1,000 m above sea level in a wide variety of Colombian regions, with an average temperature of 27°C (80,6 °F).

COLOR OF YOUR FLAG AND WHAT THEY SYMBOLIZE

Colombia's national flag is a horizontal tricolour of yellow, blue and red. The top half is yellow and the blue and red stripes cover a quarter each. The modern explanation for the colours is that the yellow represents the gold abundant in Colombia, the blue the country's seas and the red, the blood spilled fighting for Colombian independence. The flag was designed by Francisco de Miranda, an aristocrat who tried to liberate Spanish America in 1812. It was not officially adopted until 1863, once Colombia had achieved independence, although the design has been modified over the years.



Photos: Wikipedia



TYPICAL COSTUME WITH DESCRIPTION OF COLORS AND TEXTILES

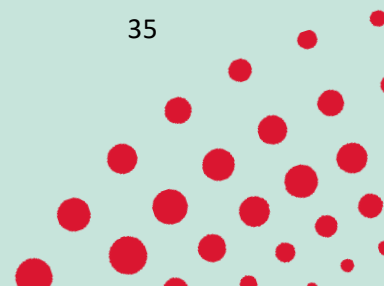
As Spanish settlers mixed with indigenous inhabitants of what would become Colombia in the 16th century, so too were born various cultural groups, with their own customs, rituals and manner of dressing. Made with natural fabrics and often with bright colors, these pieces have become iconic across Latin America. Here is a sampling of some of the most typical garments worn across Colombia:

Andean Region

The world's longest mountain range creates a number of different climates in Colombia, reflected in the diverse clothing worn in the Andes.

Among the most recognizable is the typical dress in Huila, used traditionally when dancing the Sanjuanero dance. Women wear a ruffled white blouse that hangs off the shoulders, adorned with lace and sequin. A wide skirt—opened during dance—is made from colorful satin and lace, often with colorful floral decorations. She wears colorful flowers in her hair. The men's dress is more simple, but equally important: a simple white shirt and trousers, a red scarf, leather belt and a hand-made hat.

Higher up, in the countryside of chilly Boyacá and Cundinamarca, both men and women wear the ruana, or wool poncho. Men often wear twill pants, cotton shirts and brimmed hats and women can be seen wearing long cotton skirts, embroidered cotton blouses, shawls, brimmed hats and white sandals.



In the more temperate rural coffee belt region, the female coffee collector, called the chapolera, wears a white long-sleeve blouse and a flowing skirt, usually with colorful designs and flowers, and white sandals. Men, called arrieros, are accompanied by horses and mules to collect coffee, and wear twill trousers, a printed shirt, handkerchief around the neck, sandals and a hat. The outfit is always complemented by a poncho as well as a small carriel bag draped over one shoulder and a machete at the waist.



Photos: <http://www.ingridguyon.com/identities-latin-american-folkloric-dance-in-london>

Orinoco Region

In the warm, rugged plains of Eastern Colombia, where horseback riding and cattle ranching are a way of life, the clothing is normally light and simple.

To dance the traditional Joropo dance, women wear a wide skirt that falls to the knee, featuring several different fabrics, with a red or white background and flowers. A three quarter length sleeve blouse is decorated with ribbons matching the skirt, and ribbons or flowers decorate her hair. The men traditionally wear white pants

rolled up the leg, for crossing the river, and a black or red shirt. He often wears black pants with a white shirt, as well as a wide-brimmed hat, made of heavy material, as to not fly off when riding a horse.

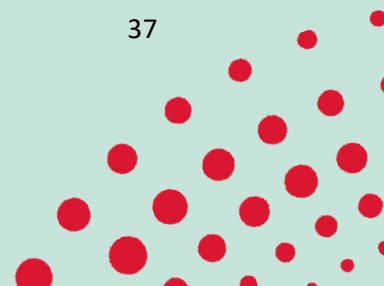


Photos: <https://artesfolkloricas.com.co/producto/traje-tipico-joropo/>

Caribbean Region

In the coastal Caribbean region, light and airy clothing is used to combat the heat and humidity.

Men traditionally combine bright colored shirts and linen pants, or in other parts of the region, they wear white pants and a white shirt, with a typical woven bag draped over one shoulder. Women wear light and flowy skirts and tops. And there are few items more Colombian than the “vuelto” hat, or sombrero vuelto, which comes from this region. The black and white brimmed hats are woven from dried cane



leaves and worn across the Coast. In 2004, the hat was declared a Cultural Symbol of the Nation.

In the region of La Guajira, bordering Venezuela, the Wayuu indigenous group retains their folklore, including their dress. The Wayuu women wear a loose dress and sandals with woolen tassels, according to social rank. They weave the traditional and colorful Wayuu bags.

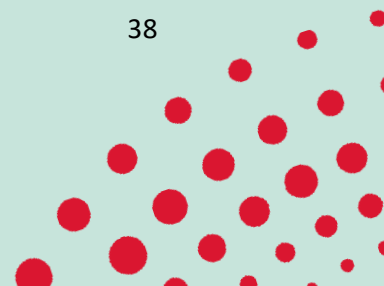


Photos: <https://semanariovoz.com/cultura-wayuu-la-tradicion-la-vulneracion-paso/>

Amazon Region

In the sparsely populated Amazon region, a number of indigenous groups have their own ways of life and of dress. Many groups exist semi-nude.

Women may wear a calf-length skirt and white blouse with indigenous belts and necklaces. As men often fish here, they may wear white pants or skirt, with indigenous necklaces and accessories.



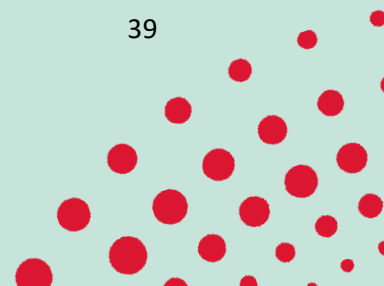


Photos: <https://news.trust.org/item/20200115222102-e4mhd>

Pacific Region

On the Pacific Coast, inhabitants dress for the heat, and large black communities retain traditions originating in Africa, including their clothing and folklore.

Traditionally, women wear colorful, pastel clothing, made with soft fabrics and sewn with flowers, ribbons and other flourishes and designs. Skirts fall to the ankles, and are equally colorful. Men, also, wear loose and colorful clothes, with shoes or sandals made out of natural materials and plant fibres.



African influence can be seen in Pacific communities, especially during special events and dances, such as through head wraps and other colorful adornments and accessories.

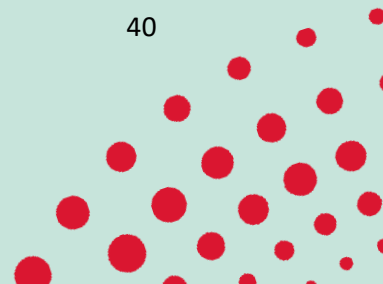


Photos: <https://www.colombia.co/en/colombia-country/get-know-colombias-beautiful-varied-traditional-clothing/>

WHAT ARE THE MOST USED TEXTILES AND WHY?

The country's textile industry annually produces approximately 800 million square meters of cotton, polyester, nylon, viscose, and wool fabrics, as well as twill, satin, poplin, and polyester blend fabrics.

In addition to cotton and synthetic fabrics and fibres, the Colombian industry is dedicated to the manufacture and manufacture of garments for local use and for export, and which include products such as jeans, sheets, pillowcases, towels, underwear, t-shirts, pants, dresses for men and women, children's dresses, and others.



According to the general consensus, Colombia is currently one of the most important countries in Latin America, after Brazil and Mexico, and this is due in large part to the country's textile industry, famous for the quality of its products and innovation.

The entire production chain of the textile and clothing industry is improving its infrastructure, quality control, and customer service every day.

According to various estimates, cotton textiles dominate the industry, accounting for about 43% of production; followed by threads and fabrics, 21%; knitted fabrics, 19%; and manufactured fiber products, 8%.

WHAT TYPE OF FOOTWEAR IS MOST COMMON?

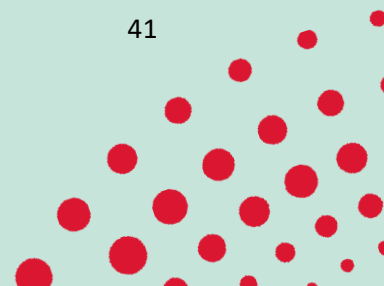
Alpargatas have traced a long trajectory, from at least 5,000 years ago all the way to wedge sandals designed by Yves St. Laurent in 1970. Sometimes called espadrilles, they have morphed into many styles and colors for both men and women.

Alpargatas are made from natural fibers that are easily found wherever indigenous peoples live around the world. The soles of Colombian alpargatas are braids of jute sewn together; the tops are made from heavy cotton. A heel strap and sturdy twine



and sturdy twine tied over the ankle are used to help the sandals stay in place while walking.

Photos:<https://museumofthepeacecorpsexperience.org/story/alpargatas-footwear-of-need-or-choice>



WHAT IS THE FLOWER OF YOUR PLACE?

Colombia is a country with more than 1,400 types of flowers and the second largest exporter of flowers worldwide. A place where they are produced and exported to nearly 100 countries in the world.

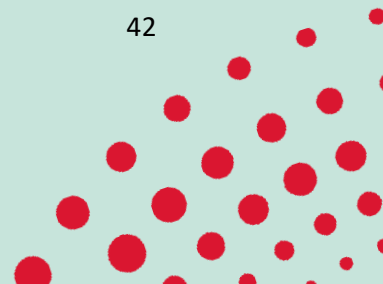
The orchid, the national flower of Colombia.



Photos: <https://www.flickr.com/photos/pris63/25288601703>

The Cattleya flower, commonly known as “flor de Mayo”, is considered the national symbol of the country. This orchid is native to Colombia. Light pink, almost white petals, mauve (lilac) on the tube, yellow on the throat and a purple spot on the disk, make it very special.

Of the 4,270 types of orchids registered in the country, 1,572 are endemic and have a wide variety of shapes, colors, and sizes.





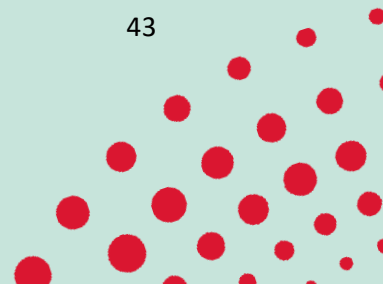
WHAT IS THE PREDOMINANT STYLE IN YOUR PLACE?

Classic and casual chic.

Today, most Colombians wear Western-style clothing. Urban professionals from the Andean interior tend toward conservative, dark-colored suits, while farmers and members of the lower classes prefer loose skirts or pants [source: Árquez and Roadfield]. Modern dress in Colombia's coastal regions is a little more free-wheeling, with loose-fitting styles and bright colors or prints that reflect the region's Caribbean influences.

HOW TO GREET SOMEONE ON THEIR BIRTHDAY (IN ORIGINAL LANGUAGE)

¡Feliz cumpleaños!



INDIA

By Sonia Dubey Dewan, AICI CIP

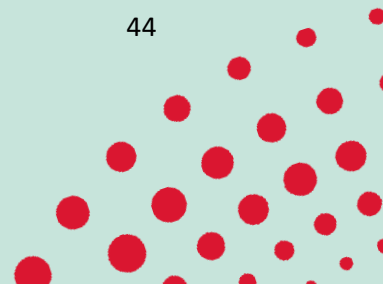
NAME OF THE COUNTRY

INDIA

India, officially the Republic of India, is a country in South Asia. It is the seventh-largest country by area, the second-most populous country, and the largest democracy in the world. Bounded by the Indian Ocean on the south, the Arabian Sea on the southwest, and the Bay of Bengal on the southeast, it shares land borders with Pakistan to the west; China, Nepal, and Bhutan to the north; and Bangladesh and Myanmar to the east. In the Indian Ocean, India is in the vicinity of Sri Lanka and the Maldives; its Andaman and Nicobar Islands share a maritime border with Thailand, Myanmar, and Indonesia.



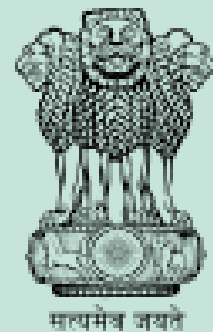
Photos: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:India_\(orthographic_projection\).svg](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:India_(orthographic_projection).svg)



Independence Day: 15 August 1947 (75 years ago)

Independence Day is celebrated annually on 15 August as a public holiday in India commemorating the nation's independence from the United Kingdom on 15 August 1947, the day when the provisions of the Indian Independence Act, which transferred legislative sovereignty to the Indian Constituent Assembly, came into effect. India retained King George VI as head of state until its transition to a republic, when the Constitution of India came into effect on 26 January 1950 (celebrated as Indian Republic Day) and replaced the dominion prefix, Dominion of India, with the enactment of the sovereign law Constitution of India. India attained independence following the independence movement noted for largely non-violent resistance and civil disobedience.

INDIAN FLAG



Photos: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Emblem_of_India.svg | https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Flag_of_India.svg

The national flag of India, colloquially called the tricolour is a horizontal rectangular tricolour flag of India saffron, white and India green with the Ashoka chakra a 24-spoke wheel, in navy blue at its centre. It was adopted in its present form during a meeting of the constituent Assembly held on 22 July 1947, and it became the official flag of the Dominion of India on 15 August 1947. The flag was subsequently retained

as that of the Republic of India. In India, the term "tricolour" almost always refers to the Indian national flag. The flag is based on the Swaraj flag, a flag of the Indian national conference designed by Pingali Venkayya.

In the national flag of India, the top band is of Saffron colour, indicating the strength and courage of the country. The white middle band indicates peace and truth with Dharma Chakra. The last band is green in colour shows the fertility, growth and auspiciousness of the land.

- **India saffron (Kesari):** Denotes renunciation or disinterestedness. Our leaders must be indifferent to material gains and dedicate themselves to their work.
- **White:** The white in the centre is light, the path of truth to guide our conduct.
- **Green:** The green shows our relation to (the) soil, our relation to the plant life here, on which all other life depends.
- **Ashoka Chakra:** The centre of the white is the wheel of the law of dharma. Truth or *satya*, *dharma* or virtue ought to be the controlling principle of those who work under this flag. Again, the wheel denotes motion. There is death in stagnation.

WEATHER

The **climate of India** consists of a wide range of weather conditions across a vast geographic scale and varied topography. India hosts six major climatic sub types, ranging from arid deserts in the west, alpine tundra and glaciers in the north, and humid tropical regions supporting rain forests in the southwest and the island territories.

Many regions have starkly different micro-climatic, making it one of the most climatically diverse countries in the world. The country's meteorological regions,



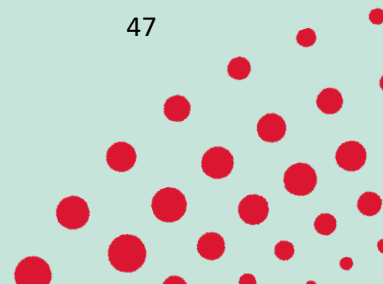
follows the international standard of four seasons with some local adjustments: winter (December to February), summer (March to May), monsoon (rainy) season (June to September), and a post-monsoon period (October and November).

NATIONAL COSTUME

From ancient times until the advent of the modern, the most widely worn traditional dress in India was Draped. For women it took the form of a Sari, a single piece of cloth many yards long. The sari was traditionally wrapped around the lower body and the shoulder. In its modern form, it is combined with an underskirt, or Indian Petticoat, and tucked in the waist band for more secure fastening. It is also commonly worn with an Indian Blouse, or Choli, which serves as the primary upper-body garment, the sari's end—passing over the shoulder—serving to cover the midriff and obscure the upper body's contours. For men, a similar but shorter length of cloth, the Dhoti, has served as a lower-body garment.



Photos: <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:PrateikBabbar.jpg>

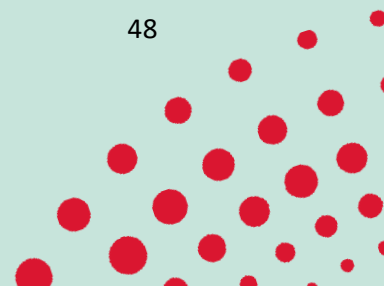




Photos: <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Achan-dhoti-tipu-sultan-fort.jpg>



Photos: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Styles_of_Sari.jpg

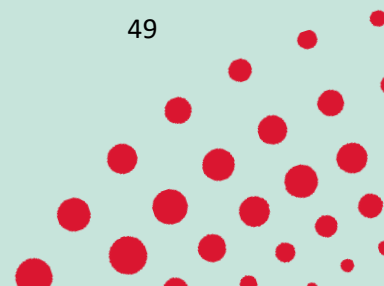




The use of stitched clothes became widespread after Muslim rule was established at first by the Delhi sultanate (ca 1300 CE) and then continued by the Mughal Empire (ca 1525 CE). Among the garments introduced during this time and still commonly worn are: the shalwar's and pyjamas, both styles of trousers, and the tunics Kurta and Kameez. In southern India, the traditional draped garments were to see much longer continuous use.

Shalwar's are typically wide at the waist but narrow to a cuffed bottom. They are held up by a drawstring, which causes them to become pleated around the waist. The pants can be wide and baggy, or they can be cut quite narrow, on the bias, in which case they are called churidars. When they are ordinarily wide at the waist and their bottoms are hemmed but not cuffed, they are called pyjamas. The kameez is a long shirt or tunic, its side seams left open below the waist-line. The Kurta is traditionally collarless and made of cotton or silk; it is worn plain or with embroidered decoration, such as chiman and typically falls to either just above or just below the wearer's knees.

In the last 50 years, fashions have changed a great deal in India. Increasingly, in urban northern India, the sari is no longer the apparel of everyday wear, though they remain popular on formal occasions. The traditional shalwar kameez is rarely worn by younger urban women, who favour churidars or jeans. In white-collar office settings, ubiquitous air conditioning allows men to wear sports jackets year-round. For weddings and formal occasions, men in the middle- and upper classes often wear band gala or short Nehru jackets, with pants, with the groom and his groomsmen sporting Sherwani and churidars. The dhoti, once the universal garment of Hindu males, the wearing of which in the homespun and handwoven khadi allowed Gandhi to bring Indian nationalism to the millions, is seldom seen in the cities.

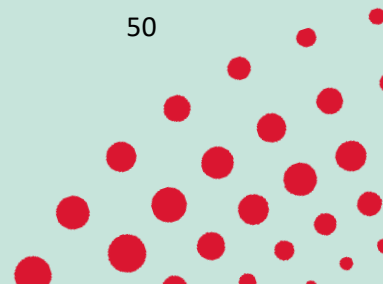


TEXTILE

India is the second largest producer of fibre. The country is the world's largest producer of cotton and jute. India is also the world's second largest producer of silk. Other fibres produced in India include wool, manmade Fibers 100% via automatic route in textile sector. Rieter, Tritschler, Saurer, Sotkas, Zambetti, Binsar, Monti, CMT, E-island Nishio, Marks and spencer, Zara, Promod, Benetton, and Levie's are some of the foreign textile companies invested or working in India. Between January and July 2021, India exported textile products worth Rs 1.77 lakh crore, which is 52.6% more than the same period last year.



Photos: https://miro.medium.com/v2/resize:fit:640/format:webp/1*KLVTekz9MWw8Yi3-sSu7YQ.jpe



KHADI

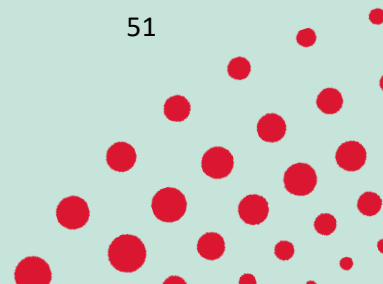
India Khadi is a handspan, hand-woven natural fibre cloth. Also known as khaddar during British era, depict purely India or one say it's a swadeshi fabric. Fibers are spun into yarn on a spinning wheel called a charkha. It is a versatile fabric, cool in summer and warm in winter. This doesn't require more introduction.

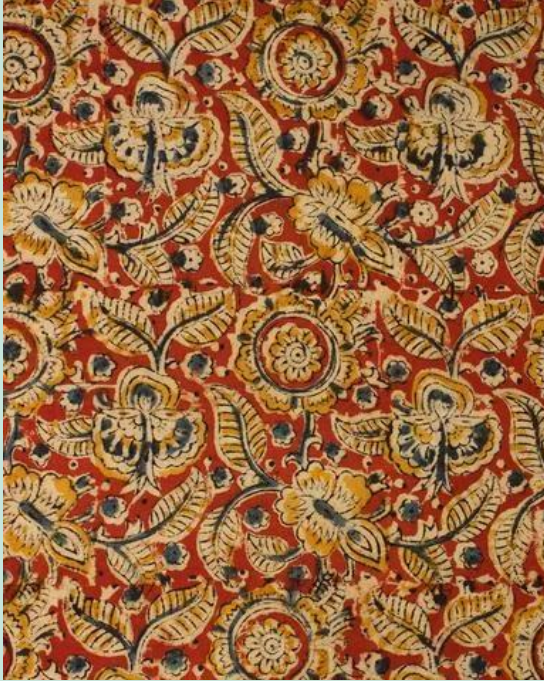


Photos: https://miro.medium.com/v2/resize:fit:640/format:webp/1*crifhZZpOcKdI5BwZqxZA.jpeg

KALAMKARI — Andhra Pradesh

Kalamkari is a type of hand-painted or block-printed cotton textile. There are two distinctive styles of kalamkari art in India — the Srikala Hasti style and the Machilipatnam style. The Srikala Hasti style of kalamkari is done using a pen for freehand drawing of pattern and filling in the colors, is entirely hand worked. Machilipatnam style of Kalamkari work involves vegetable Dyed block-painting of a fabric.

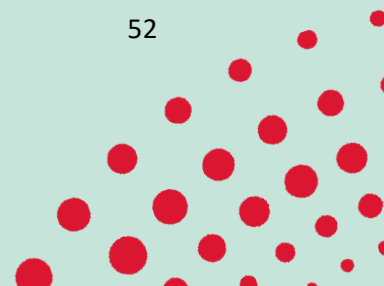




Photos: https://miro.medium.com/v2/resize:fit:640/format:webp/1*xdmMq28tvF6iZTVBmBLUlg.jpeg



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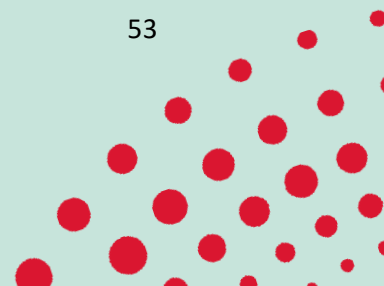


BANARASI SILK — Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh

Banarasi silk known for gold and silver brocade or Zari, fine silk and opulent embroidery. The Sari is decorated with intricate design inspired by Mughal, floral and foliate motifs, mango leaves motifs and minakari work.



Photos: https://miro.medium.com/v2/resize:fit:1298/format:webp/1*vJe7ON_iJDOYAgj7hUYZyw.jpeg

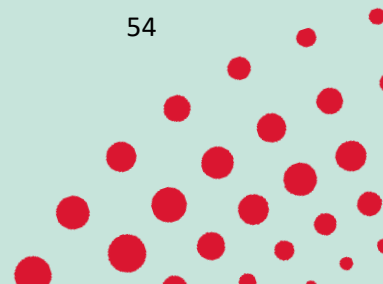


PAITHANI BROCADE — Aurangabad, Maharashtra

The art of weaving Pathani is 2000 years old. The fabric looks exactly same on the both sides. It is made of silk with an ornamented Zari Pallav and border. Traditional vines and flowers, shapes of fruits and stylized forms of birds especially the peacock is used as motifs are weaved in rainbow colours.



Photos: https://miro.medium.com/v2/resize:fit:720/format:webp/1*ratDBZA5ZQ4CFkMwamZ5Vg.jpeg

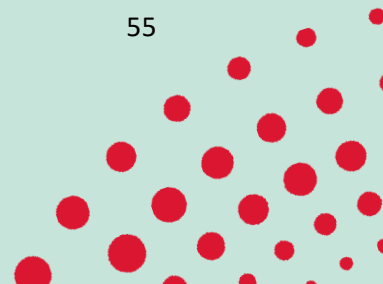


BANDHNI — Gujarat (also Rajasthan)

Dyed in tie & dye style, the art of Bandhini is a highly skilled process. The fabric is tied into small points with threads and when dyed, the knotted parts remain uncoloured. Different types of dyeing methods are Lechery, Mothra, Eskdale, Trikini, Chau Bandi, etc. It is also known as Bandha, and is made on superfine cotton, murmur, muslin, etc



Photos: https://miro.medium.com/v2/resize:fit:720/format:webp/1*7ytkpWY3V-qwEIXO3myrLw.jpeg



KANJI VARAM — Kanchipuram, Tamil Nadu

Kanji Varam is woven from pure mulberry silk with three-ply, using thick Zari forming unique and intricate designs in the Sari. Weavers use Korai method of weaving in which different coloured yarn for body and border are interlinked.

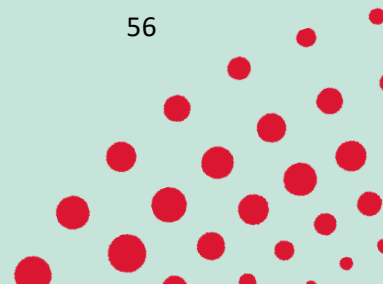


Photos: https://miro.medium.com/v2/resize:fit:640/format:webp/1*cKhxli8oBLp1xoRul4b8w.jpeg

NATIONAL FOOTWEAR

Indian footwear which depicts the various shades of India. Feet are culturally significant in India; their momentousness can be gauged with the innumerable references to the power of the feet in every Indian religious and romantic literature.

From the word 'Pada' (foot) representing the realm beyond the sky in Hindu Scripture Rigveda to the venerable golden '*Padukas*' of Lord Ram and sacred *Buddha*; India's



footwear heritage can be distinguished by the mentions in numerous Jain, Buddhist and Hindu texts. Here is the list of popular Indian Footwear:

- Paduka
- Kolhapur Chappal
- Monjari Khosa
- Jutties

- **Paduka**

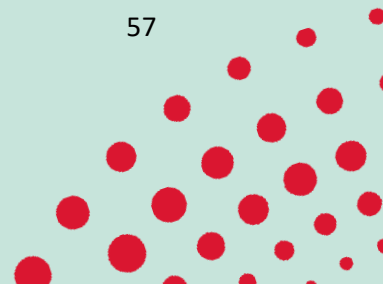
Padukas are ancient sandals of India which when translated into English, precisely means 'Footprints of the Gods'.

In the golden age Padukas were adorned by Buddhist, Hindu, and Jain saints. The more elaborate the padukas, the higher the wearer's status, which is why some were also made of silver and ivory, with intricate decorations.



Photos: <https://cdn.yehaindia.com/wp-content/uploads/2020/05/paduka.jpg>

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wearer's status, which is why some were also made of silver and ivory, with intricate decorations.

- **Kolhapur Chappal**

The astonishingly comfortable handcrafted leather slippers known as Kolhapur Chappals, are acclaimed worldwide for their long-lasting nature and evergreen voguish characteristics.

The origin of Kolhapur chappals goes as early as the 12th century when the king Bijala and his Prime Minister, Basavana, endorsed Kolhapur chappal production in order to uplift the cobbler community. These ethnic slipper's name was coined after the southern district of Maharashtra called 'Kolhapur'.



Photos: <https://cdn.yehaindia.com/wp-content/uploads/2020/05/kolhqpuri-2.jpg>

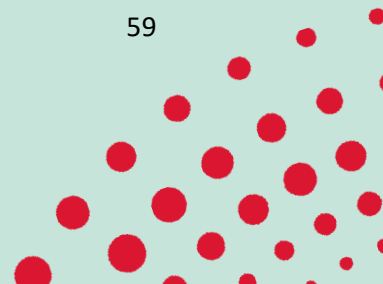
- **Monjari**

In the olden times, Monaris (also known as Khosas) were the staple style statement of crème de la crème of the society – the Nawabs, Maharajas and Zamindars. Recognised as the blingy variant of the ballerina flats, hailing from Rajasthan, Monaris are mainly crafted in the blue city Jodhpur, pink city Jaipur and Punjab.

At the time of their origin, Monjari was made using pure gold and silver threads and embellished by rare pearls and precious jewels especially for the Royal Kings and Queens. The prominent Sikh leaders Ranjeet and Sher Singh are also portrayed in miniature paintings wearing Khosas (Known as ‘Jodhpurs’ in Sikh community).



Photos: <https://cdn.yehaindia.com/wp-content/uploads/2020/05/mojari-3.jpg>



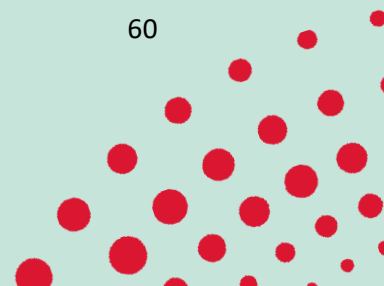
- **Jutties**

Used by the Indian royalty, originally Jutties were forged from leather, and had extensive embroidery in pure gold and silver Zari threads.

Traditionally these exquisite shoes were extremely ornate and rich in texture and design which incorporated fine gems, stones, and precious pearls. The crafting of Jutties is a tedious task, taking up energy from a lot of different craftsmen.



Photos: <https://cdn.yehaindia.com/wp-content/uploads/2020/05/juttis-2.jpg>



NATIONAL FLOWER: LOTUS

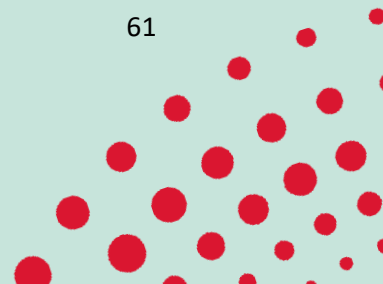
Lotus (*Nelumbo Nucifera Gaertn*) is the National Flower of India. It is a sacred flower and occupies a unique position in the art and mythology of ancient India and has been an auspicious symbol of Indian culture since time immemorial.



Photos: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Sacred_lotus_Nelumbo_nucifera.jpg

NATIONAL ANIMAL: TIGER

The **tiger** (*Panthera Tigris*) is the largest living cat species and a member of the genus *Panthera*. The magnificent tiger, is a striped animal. It has a thick yellow coat of fur with dark stripes. The combination of grace, strength, agility and enormous power has earned the tiger its pride of place as the national animal of India. It is most recognisable for its dark vertical stripes on orange fur with a white underside. Out of eight races of the species known, the Indian race, the Royal Bengal Tiger, is found throughout the country except in the north-western region and also in the neighbouring countries, Nepal, Bhutan and Bangladesh. To check the dwindling population of tigers in India, 'Project Tiger' was launched in April 1973. So far, 27



tiger reserves have been established in the country under this project, covering an area of 37,761 sq km.

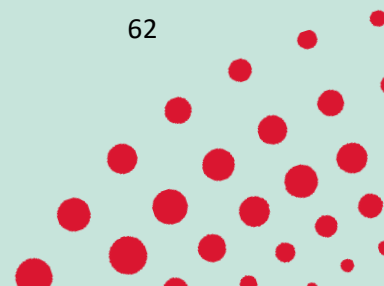


Photos: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:2012_Suedchinesischer_Tiger.JPG

NATIONAL BIRD: PEACOCK

The Indian peafowl (*Pavo cristates*), also known as the common peafowl, and blue peafowl, is a peafowl species native to the Indian subcontinent. It has been introduced to many other countries. Male peafowl are referred to as peacocks, and female peafowl are referred to as peahens, although both sexes are often referred to colloquially as a "peacock".

A peacock is a symbol of grace and beauty. Another reason why the peacock was chosen as the National bird was because of its presence across the country, so much so that even common people are familiar with the bird. Moreover, no other country had the peacocok as its national bird either.





Photos:

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Peacock,_East_Park,_Hull_-_panoramio.jpg

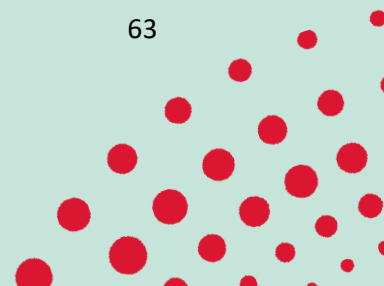
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Pavo_Real_Venezolano.jpg

BIRTHDAY GREETING IN INDIA

In many Hindu homes, an aarti is prepared, with lighted Diya's arranged on a silver tray, and is encircled over the birthday boy or girl.

Rice smeared with turmeric is applied on the forehead. Prayers or pujas are also held especially on birthdays to ask the Gods for longer life, health and success.

Indians celebrate their birthdays by giving thanks to God for life, eating food, and dancing to music. On that day, the birthday person wears new clothes to symbolize a new beginning and donates food and clothes to the needy if they can afford them.



MOROCCO

By Samia Laaboudi

Name of the country and city

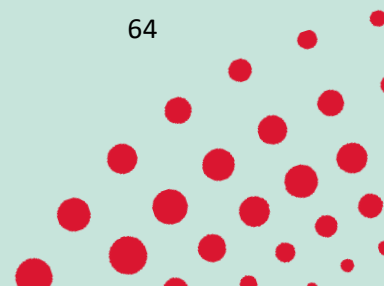
Rabat, Morocco



Source: Getty images

WEATHER

In Rabat, the summers are warm, muggy, arid, and mostly clear and the winters are cool and partly cloudy.



COLOR OF YOUR FLAG AND WHAT THEY SYMBOLIZE

Moroccan flag



Source: Wikipedia

The Moroccan flag has a rich history that reflects the country's past and aspirations. Adopted on November 17, 1915, the flag features a deep red background with a green five-pointed star at its center.

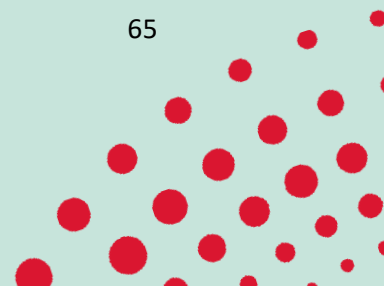
The red color represents valor, strength, and bravery, while the green star symbolizes Islam and Morocco's historical role as the "Green March" - a peaceful protest in 1975 that led to the country's annexation of Western Sahara. The flag's design embodies Morocco's proud heritage, its commitment to Islam, and its ongoing pursuit of unity and sovereignty.

TYPICAL COSTUME WITH DESCRIPTION OF COLORS AND TEXTILES

There are several typical costumes in Morocco such as “*djellaba*”, “*Gandoura*” and the “*caftan*”:

I will only focus on the **Moroccan Caftan**. It is a traditional, elegant, and exquisitely designed garment with a history deeply rooted in Moroccan culture.

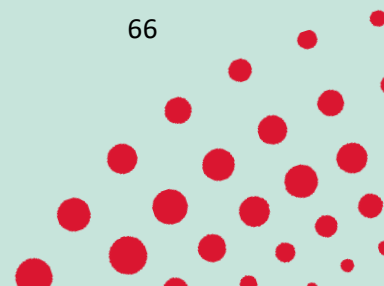
The caftan is made from luxurious and high-quality fabrics, such as silk, satin, or brocade. It is often adorned with intricate embroidery, beading, sequins, and metallic threads, showcasing the artisan's skill and attention to detail.



One of the distinct features of the Moroccan caftan is its elaborate and stylish sleeves, which can be wide and bell-shaped, or more fitted, depending on the regional and stylistic variations. Moroccan caftans come in a wide range of colors and designs, with each region offering its own unique flair. During special occasions and celebrations, women often wear the caftan to showcase their elegance and cultural pride. It is a symbol of grace, sophistication, and the beauty of Moroccan craftsmanship, making it a cherished part of the country's sartorial heritage.



Me, Samia, wearing a caftan for a wedding.



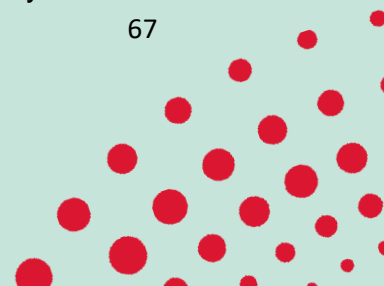
WHAT ARE THE MOST USED TEXTILES AND WHY?

In Morocco, several textiles are commonly used for traditional clothing and other fabric-based products due to their availability, cultural significance, and historical ties.

Some of the most used textiles in Morocco include:

- **Silk:** Silk is highly prized for its luxurious and smooth texture. It has been used in Moroccan clothing, particularly in caftans and other formal attire, as it adds a sense of opulence and elegance.
- **Cotton:** Cotton is widely used for everyday clothing due to its comfort and breathability, making it suitable for the country's warm climate. It is often used for casual garments and traditional tunics.
- **Wool:** Wool is a favored textile in colder regions of Morocco, especially in the Atlas Mountains. It is used for traditional clothing like djellabas, providing warmth during chilly winters.
- **Brocade:** Brocade fabrics are extensively used for special occasions and ceremonies. These heavily embroidered textiles feature intricate patterns and metallic threads, adding a touch of grandeur to Moroccan dresses and caftans.
- **Velvet:** Velvet is prized for its softness and rich appearance. It is commonly used in traditional Moroccan clothing for its luxurious feel, especially in high-end caftans.
- **Leather:** Morocco has a long history of leather-working, and leather is commonly used to make various products like shoes, bags, and traditional slippers called "*balgha*" (Refer to point 6).

The choice of textiles in Morocco is influenced by various factors, including climate, cultural traditions, historical heritage, and the role of certain fabrics in religious or ceremonial contexts. Additionally, the availability of certain materials locally and the



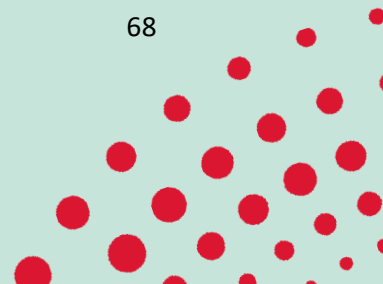
expertise of skilled artisans in working with fabrics contribute to their popularity and usage in Moroccan textiles.

WHAT TYPE OF FOOTWEAR IS MOST COMMON?

The most common footwear in Morocco is the traditional leather slipper known as "*balgha*" or "Babouches" in French. They have been an integral part of Moroccan culture for centuries and are widely worn by both men and women throughout the country.

Babouches are typically made from soft leather and come in various colors and designs. They often feature pointed or rounded toes and are known for their comfortable and flexible fit. In addition to being worn indoors as house shoes, babouches are also frequently worn outdoors for everyday activities, as they are well-suited for navigating the narrow and bustling streets of Moroccan cities and towns.

These traditional leather slippers are not only functional but also have cultural significance in Morocco. They are considered a symbol of the country's heritage and are a popular item among tourists visiting the bustling markets (*souks*) where they are often displayed in vibrant arrays of colors and styles. Babouches continue to be an essential and beloved part of Moroccan footwear, combining practicality with traditional craftsmanship and aesthetics.





Source: Native Morocco

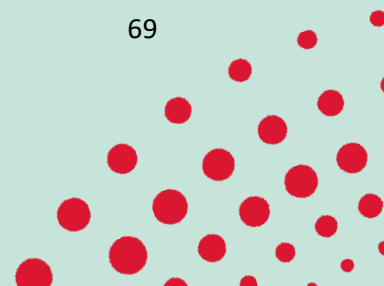
WHAT IS THE FLOWER OF YOUR PLACE?

The National Flower of Morocco is the Rose.

Roses in Morocco hold a special significance, particularly in the region of Kelaat M'gouna, located in the Dades Valley. This area is famous for its vast rose gardens, and it's often referred to as the "Valley of Roses."

Every year, during the rose harvesting season in late April and early May, the Valley of Roses bursts into a colorful spectacle. Acres of fragrant pink Damascus roses blanket the landscape, filling the air with a delightful aroma. These roses are highly valued for their essential oils, which are extracted through a labor-intensive process and used in the production of perfumes, cosmetics, and other beauty products.

During the Rose Festival, held annually in Kelaat M'gouna, locals and visitors gather to celebrate the rose harvest. Festivities include parades, traditional music and dance performances, and various cultural events that showcase the importance of roses in Moroccan life.

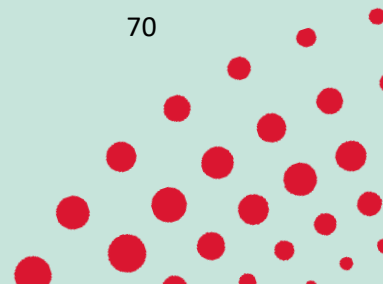


The festival attracts tourists from all over the world who come to experience the beauty and charm of this floral spectacle. Aside from their economic significance, roses also hold cultural and symbolic importance in Moroccan traditions. They are often used in religious ceremonies, weddings, and other special occasions as a symbol of love, beauty, and purity.

The rose industry has become an essential part of the local community's livelihood, promoting sustainable agriculture, and preserving the region's natural beauty. The rose industry in Morocco has a significant impact on both beauty and gastronomy, contributing to various products and culinary delights such as rose water, rose oil, rose petal jam or rose flavored water.



Source: Le360.ma





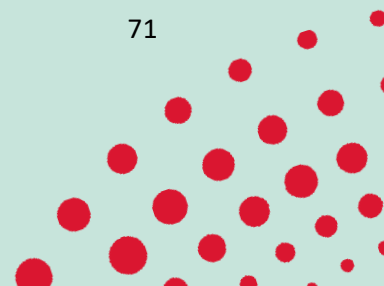
WHAT IS THE PREDOMINANT STYLE IN YOUR PLACE?

Sporty and traditional

HOW TO GREET SOMEONE ON THEIR BIRTHDAY (IN ORIGINAL LANGUAGE)

!سعید میلاد عید

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THE FUTURE WORK

We want to add more countries and more cultures in our Fourth Paper.

Be part of it!

Thanks!

