**Overview and rationale**

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| **Indicator** | **16. Extent to which the importance of safeguarding ICH is recognized through inclusive plans and programmes that foster self-respect and mutual respect** | |
| **Assessment factors** | This indicator is assessed on the basis of two country-level factors monitored and reported by each State Party: | |
| * 1. ICH safeguarding plans and programmes are inclusive of all sectors and strata of society, including but not limited to: * indigenous peoples; * groups with different ethnic identities; * migrants, immigrants and refugees; * people of different ages; * people of different genders; * persons with disabilities; * members of vulnerable groups. | OD 100,  OD 102,  OD 174,  OD 194  EP 1, EP 2,  EP 4, EP 9,  EP 10 |
| * 1. Self-respect and mutual respect are fostered among communities, groups and individuals through safeguarding plans and programmes for ICH in general and/or for specific elements of ICH, whether or not inscribed. | Article 1,  Article 2,  Article 14(a)  OD 100,  OD 107, OD 155 |
| **Relation with SDGs and other indicators** | **Sustainable Development Goals:** Indicator 16 complements several SDG Targets, including Target 11.4 to ‘strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world’s cultural and natural heritage’ and Target 11.3, ‘enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries.’ Moreover, it responds to SDG Target 5.5, which concerns ‘women’s full and effective participation’ in decision-making, and SDG Target 5.c, which calls for the ‘promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels.’ The same spirit of inclusiveness is embodied more broadly in SDG Target 10.2, which advocates ‘the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status’ and SDG Target 10.3, which seeks to ‘ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome’. Finally, SDG Target 10.7 refers to the need for ‘orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people’.  **Relation to other indicators:** This indicator is transversal, setting out general principles of inclusiveness and equality, and the overall goal of promoting self-respect and mutual respect – core values that underlie safeguarding plans and programmes regardless of their specific scope or focus. It thus complements Indicator 11, which also concerns safeguarding plans, whether for ICH in general or for specific elements of ICH. Additionally, it lays out guiding principles underlying Indicators 17-20, which refer specifically to programmes to raise awareness of the importance of ICH and its safeguarding, as well as Indicator 22 concerning monitoring of ICH safeguarding programmes. | |
| **Rationale for action** | This indicator relates to the core principles of the Convention, as captured in the Ethical Principles for Safeguarding Intangible Cultural Heritage. The requirement of ‘mutual respect among communities, groups and individuals’ figures into the Convention’s definition of ICH (Article 2.1), and the Convention’s purpose to ‘ensure respect for the intangible cultural heritage of the communities, groups and individuals concerned’ (Article 1(b)) implies respect for those people as well as their ICH. The principles of inclusiveness and non-discrimination are fundamental values of the United Nations, as of UNESCO, and are reiterated in the Operational Directives and Ethical Principles. Article 15, in referring to the ‘widest possible participation of communities, groups and, where appropriate, individuals’ in ICH safeguarding and management, also embodies the value of inclusiveness. | |
| **Key terms** | * Inclusive/inclusively * Sectors and strata of society * Indigenous peoples * Groups with different ethnic identities * Migrants, immigrants and refugees * People of different genders * Persons with disabilities * Vulnerable groups * Communities, groups or, in some cases, individuals * Elements of ICH * Inscribed (whether or not inscribed) | |

**Specific guidance on monitoring and periodic reporting**

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| **Benefits of monitoring** | Monitoring can help a State to determine the extent to which its safeguarding plans and programmes are as fully inclusive as possible, and whether there may exist unintended barriers or obstacles impeding the widest possible participation of communities, groups or individuals. Moreover, monitoring can help the State ascertain that its safeguarding activities are indeed contributing to self-respect and mutual respect, in line with the Convention. It can also help the State to identify cases where safeguarding plans and programmes may have an unintended and opposite effect. At the global level, monitoring of this indicator can help States to determine together if there are any systematic or unintended gaps in the Convention’s outreach and participation, and to be confident that it strengthens self-respect and mutual respect rather than in any way diminishing them. |
| **Data sources and collection** | As with Indicator 15, those responsible for monitoring and reporting may need to look into a broad range of data sources to identify concrete examples of how inclusiveness is ensured within ICH safeguarding plans and programmes. Periodic surveys among various actors in the field of safeguarding ICH, or reviews of media coverage and academic research, could also be important means of gathering data. A consultative body or coordination mechanism, if any, would also be an important source of information for this indicator.  **Possible data sources**   * Reports on the implementation of safeguarding plans for ICH elements inscribed on either of the Convention’s lists, or on national lists * Reports of NGOs, community associations, and other actors on their safeguarding plans and programmes * Newsletters, bulletins or websites of professional associations or networks of researchers * Media coverage of safeguarding plans and programmes |