**Overview and rationale**

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| **Indicator** | **11. Extent to which policies as well as legal and administrative measures in the field of culture reflect the diversity of ICH and the importance of its safeguarding and are implemented** | |
| **Assessment factors** | This indicator is assessed on the basis of four country-level factors monitored and reported by each State Party: | |
| * 1. Cultural policies and/or legal and administrative measures integrating ICH and its safeguarding, and reflecting its diversity, have been established or revised and are being implemented. | Article 13(a)  OD 153(b)(i),  OD 171(d) |
| * 1. National or sub-national strategies and/or action plans for ICH safeguarding are established or revised and are being implemented, including safeguarding plans for specific elements, whether or not inscribed. | OD 1, OD 2 |
| * 1. Public financial and/or technical support for the safeguarding of ICH elements, whether or not inscribed, is provided on an equitable basis, in relation to the overall support for culture and heritage at large, while bearing in mind the priority for those identified as in need of urgent safeguarding. |  |
| * 1. Cultural policies and/or legal and administrative measures integrating ICH and its safeguarding are informed by the active participation of communities, groups and individuals. | Article 15 |
| **Relation with SDGs and other indicators** | **Sustainable Development Goals:** If culture is recognized as an enablerof the economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainable development it follows that cultural policies can have an impact on a wide range of SDGs. Within that context, ICH safeguarding can contribute to SDGs related to sustainable agriculture (SDG 2), health and well-being (SDG 3), sustainable water-use (SDG 6), biodiversity (SDG 15), and others. Nevertheless, the present indicator can be understood to specifically support SDG Target 16.7, which aims to ‘ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels’, as well as SDG Target 17.14, which calls for enhanced policy coherence for sustainable development. Like all of the indicators, it also responds to SDG Target 11.4, ‘Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world’s cultural and natural heritage.’  **Relation to other indicators:** There are four complementary indicators addressing policies and legal and administrative measures (11-14). The present Indicator 11 focuses on the sector of culture; Indicator 12 turns the spotlight to education; while Indicator 13 concerns all other areas of sustainable development. The fourth indicator in the set, Indicator 14, is transversal and takes in the extent to which policies and legal and administrative measures in all of these fields respect customary rights, practices and expressions. While the focus of the present indicator is on cultural *policies*, cultural institutions as well as their personnel, programmes and activities are the subject of Indicators 1-3, 7-10, and 15-25. Indicator 10 gives particular attention to how research and documentation are utilized in policy-making across sectors, while Indicator 19 looks at how practitioners and bearers are recognized through policies and programmes. | |
| **Rationale for action** | Article 13(a) encourages States Parties to ‘adopt a general policy aimed at promoting the function of the intangible cultural heritage in society, and at integrating the safeguarding of such heritage into planning programmes’, and a primary area of such policy-making and planning is likely to be the culture sector. It is important to know whether and to what extent those policies and plans are actually being implemented. These may be general measures to integrate ICH into larger cultural policies (Assessment Factor 11.1) or they may take the form of strategies or action plans to safeguard ICH in general or specific elements of ICH (Assessment Factor 11.2). Keeping the focus on specific elements, whether or not inscribed, Assessment Factor 11.3 encourages States to provide financial and/or technical support for safeguarding ICH. In doing so particular attention should be given to elements that have been identified, through inventorying or other means, as being in need of urgent safeguarding. Finally, Assessment Factor 11.4 looks at to what extent communities, groups and individuals are actively involved in ICH safeguarding and management, in line with Article 15. | |
| **Key terms** | * Policies * Legal measures * Administrative measures * Diversity (of ICH and its practitioners) * Elements of ICH * Inscribed (whether or not inscribed) * Participation or involvement * Communities, groups or, in some cases, individuals | |

**Specific guidance on monitoring and periodic reporting**

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| **Benefits of monitoring** | Monitoring policies and legal and administrative measures is an important means of demonstrating their effectiveness. The actual experience of implementation can indicate whether policies are realistic and achievable, or may need to be modified or amended. Monitoring of specific strategies and action plans can identify good practices or reveal efforts that are ineffective and need to be corrected or abandoned. It can also point to gaps in policies that might need to be addressed. Monitoring of the policy-making process itself can reveal whether there are barriers impeding the widest possible participation of communities, groups and individuals in ICH management, and may also indicate ways to overcome them. Monitoring at the global level can track how well the Convention is being integrated into the policy frameworks of States and can identify good models of such integration. |
| **Data sources and collection** | Ministries of Culture are typically the institutions to formulate policies and legal and administrative measures in the field of culture. Such measures could range from a national law on cultural heritage (or specifically on intangible cultural heritage) to various administrative regulations. Policies are generally formulated in line with such laws, and according to regular planning cycles (for instance, five year plans or ten year plans). Sub-national strategies or action plans for ICH safeguarding, including plans for specific elements, may also exist even if not under the direct oversight of a central ministry. If the country has a consultative body or coordination mechanism (cf. Assessment Factor 1.3), that entity may also keep track of safeguarding action plans. If public financial and/or technical support is provided for safeguarding, records should be maintained by the funding body(ies). The extent to which communities, groups and individuals participate actively in the policy process may be governed by clear guidelines or requirements for such participation, or may require more qualitative observations of the policy process.  **Possible data sources**   * Official gazettes/journals or compendia of laws and legal regulations * Policy documents of the Ministry of Culture or legislative bodies * Budgets and work plans of the Ministry of Culture and/or other funding agencies supporting ICH safeguarding * Nomination files for elements proposed for inscription on the Urgent Safeguarding List or Representative List * Nomination files for elements proposed for inclusion in a country-level list or register, if a safeguarding plan is required as part of such files * Surveys or research carried out with communities, groups and individuals to assess their participation in policy processes |