**Overview and rationale**

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| **Indicator** | **13. Extent to which policies as well as legal and administrative measures in fields other than culture and education reflect the diversity of ICH and the importance of its safeguarding and are implemented** |
| **Assessment factors** | This indicator is assessed on the basis of five country-level factors monitored and reported by each State Party: |
| * 1. The Ethical Principles for Safeguarding Intangible Cultural Heritage are respected in development plans, policies and programmes.
 | OD 171(c)EP |
| * 1. Policies and/or legal and administrative measures for inclusive social development[[1]](#footnote-2) and environmental sustainability are established or revised to consider ICH and its safeguarding.
 | OD 171(d), OD 178, OD 179, OD 181, OD 182, OD 188-190, OD 191 |
| * 1. Policies and/or legal and administrative measures to respond to situations of natural disaster or armed conflict are established or revised to include the ICH affected and to recognize its importance for the resilience of the affected populations.
 | OD 188, OD 191, OD 196 |
| * 1. Policies and/or legal and administrative measures for inclusive economic development are established or revised to consider ICH and its safeguarding.[[2]](#footnote-3)
 | OD 171(d), OD 183-186 |
| * 1. Favourable financial or fiscal measures or incentives are established or revised to facilitate and/or encourage practice and transmission of ICH and increase availability of natural and other resources required for its practice.
 | OD 78, OD 186(b) |
| **Relation with SDGs and other indicators** | **Sustainable Development Goals:** The present indicator supports numerous if not all Goals and Targets of the 2030 Agenda, insofar as ICH safeguarding itself can contribute to many if not all Sustainable Development Goals. However, unlike indicators 11 and 12, this indicator seeks to identify the use of ICH safeguarding in the plans and programmes in fields other than culture or education such as those related to sustainable agriculture (SDG 2), health and well-being (SDG 3), sustainable water-use (SDG 6), biodiversity (SDG 15), and others. In that sense this indicator possibly has the broadest application to the Sustainable Development Goals. **Relation to other indicators:** Taking in a broad range of policies and legal and administrative measures in a number of development sectors, Indicator 13 complements Indicator 11, which is focused on the culture sector, and Indicator 12, which is focussed on the education sector. In turn, Indicator 14 focuses on certain desirable conditions for policies and measures in every sector. Where the present indicator concerns the policy context, Indicators 15 and 16 turn to the programmes and plans through which those policies are translated into action, particularly in the area of sustainable development.  |
| **Rationale for action** | The Convention calls upon each State 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’ (Article 13(a)). In response, States have adopted Chapter VI of the Operational Directives, addressing the relations between safeguarding ICH and sustainable development (ODs 170-197) and calling for a range of programmes and activities to be implemented, along with policies and legal and administrative measures to guide such programmes and maximize their impacts. Few, if any, States will address policy development simultaneously in the full range of sectors reflected in this indicator or the relevant directives, but many will find it useful to establish or revise policies and legal and administrative measures addressing one or more of the sectors identified here. |
| **Key terms** | * Policies
* Legal measures
* Administrative measures
* Diversity (of ICH and its practitioners)
* Ethical Principles for Safeguarding Intangible Cultural Heritage
* Inclusive social development
* Inclusive economic development
* Natural and other resources required for the practice of ICH
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**Specific guidance on monitoring and periodic reporting**

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| **Benefits of monitoring** | Monitoring this indicator can help a State to determine the extent to which it is integrating ICH and its safeguarding into policies and legal and administrative measures aimed at sustainable development. Although other indicators address programmes and activities implemented in line with such policies, it is also important to monitor the policy context itself and, specifically, whether it reflects the State’s concern with ICH safeguarding and the principles set out in the Ethical Principles for Safeguarding ICH. There are numerous possible connections between safeguarding ICH and sustainable development, and monitoring can help a State identify opportunities not yet explored for policy development. At the global level, monitoring can reveal the extent to which States are creatively integrating ICH safeguarding into policy development, and can point to possible areas for exchange of experiences and perspectives. |
| **Data sources and collection** | States may have established an inclusive and multi-sectoral consultative body or coordination mechanism including members from various development-related ministries. There may also be a Ministry of Planning or a Ministry of Sustainable Development that maintains a broad overview of policies in this area. In the absence of a coordination mechanism or a dedicated Ministry, those responsible for monitoring and reporting may need to consult policies and/or legal and administrative documents of relevant ministries involved in sustainable development.**Possible data sources*** Official journals or compendia of laws and legal regulations
* Policy documents of relevant ministries involved in sustainable development, especially those active in sectors mentioned in Chapter VI of the ODs
* Budgets and financial reports of relevant ministries involved in sustainable development
* National sustainable development strategy such as a five-year plan or ten-year plan
* National and local plans for DRR (disaster risk reduction) and monitoring reports on such plans
* Surveys or research carried out by research institutes examining development policy
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1. . In conformity with Chapter VI of the Operational Directives, ‘inclusive social development’ comprises food security, health care, gender equality, access to clean and safe water and sustainable water use; quality education is included within indicator 12. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
2. . In conformity with Chapter VI of the Operational Directives, ‘inclusive economic development’ comprises income generation and sustainable livelihoods, productive employment and decent work, and impact of tourism on the safeguarding of ICH and vice versa. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)