

Annex:

Survey on safeguarding intangible cultural heritage in urban contexts

DESCRIPTIONS OF KEY TERMS AND CONCEPTS

Intangible Cultural Heritage	<p>'Intangible Cultural Heritage' refers to the practices, representations, expressions, knowledge, skills – as well as the instruments, objects, artefacts, and cultural spaces associated therewith – that communities, groups and, in some cases, individuals recognize as part of their cultural heritage. This intangible cultural heritage, transmitted from generation to generation, is constantly recreated by communities and groups in response to their environment, their interaction with nature and their history, and provides them with a sense of identity and continuity, thus promoting respect for cultural diversity and human creativity" (UNESCO Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage (2003).</p>
Domains of ICH	<p>The Convention proposes five broad 'domains' in which intangible cultural heritage is manifested:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Oral traditions and expressions, including language as a vehicle of the intangible cultural heritage.• Performing arts.• Social practices, rituals, and festive events.• Knowledge and practices concerning nature and the universe• Traditional craftsmanship <p>Many expressions of ICH are relevant to more than one of the above domains. Festivals and rituals, for example, might also include oral traditions and storytelling and traditional craft practices. The same can be said of performance arts, through the use of singing and the production of costumes.</p> <p>While the Convention sets out a framework for identifying forms of intangible cultural heritage, the list of domains it provides is intended to be inclusive rather than exclusive, and communities and other stakeholders such as government and non-government organizations, may prefer to use other terms. Further information on the 2003 Convention is available at: https://ich.unesco.org/en/what-is-intangible-heritage-00003.</p>
Element	<p>Element is the word used in the 2003 Convention to refer to an expression, representation, practice or form of ICH, that correspond to the definition and domains are given above. In this survey, 'element' is frequently used to refer to the various expressions of ICH, whether social and spiritual practices, festive events, oral traditions and performing arts, and others more frequently associated with urban contexts, such as the skills and knowledge required for traditional trades often found in cities.</p>
Transmission	<p>Transmission of ICH refers to the continued passing of the knowledge, skills and practices, along with the associated cultural meanings and social functions, from generation to generation. It aims to ensure recognition of, respect for, and enhancement of the intangible cultural heritage in society, in particular through:</p>

Safeguarding	Measures aimed at supporting the continued transmission of living heritage, or (as the Convention states), its 'viability.' Safeguarding measures encouraged by the Convention include the identification, documentation, research, preservation, protection, promotion, enhancement and transmission of ICH, particularly through formal and non-formal education.
Community participation	Participation of communities, groups and individuals (bearers) that create, maintain, and transmit the ICH and that are involved in its management. This approach is a central tenet of the Convention, and all of its safeguarding activities and programmes require community involvement.
Community-based inventorying	<p>Community-based inventorying is an emerging practice; as such, there is not one single formula. It draws from various experiences and tools in areas such as: participatory rural appraisal and other participatory development tools; obtaining free, prior and informed consent on decisions concerning the future of a community; participatory ethnography; participatory spatial information management and communication etc.</p> <p>Community-based inventorying employs techniques that are part of the mentioned methods, such as individual and group interviewing, participatory mapping, photovoice and participatory video, as interactive vehicles to generate and systematize knowledge about the ICH of the community. Community-based inventorying is not an end in itself, but a key step in establishing a dialogue for safeguarding ICH.</p>
More information	<p>More information of the key concepts of Intangible Cultural Heritage, please visit the global Capacity-building programme of the 2003 Convention:</p> <p>https://ich.unesco.org/en/capacity-building</p>