**CONVENTION FOR THE SAFEGUARDING OF THE  
INTANGIBLE CULTURAL HERITAGE**

**INTERGOVERNMENTAL COMMITTEE FOR THE  
SAFEGUARDING OF THE INTANGIBLE CULTURAL HERITAGE**

**Eleventh session**

**Addis Ababa, Ethiopia**

**28 November to 2 December 2016**

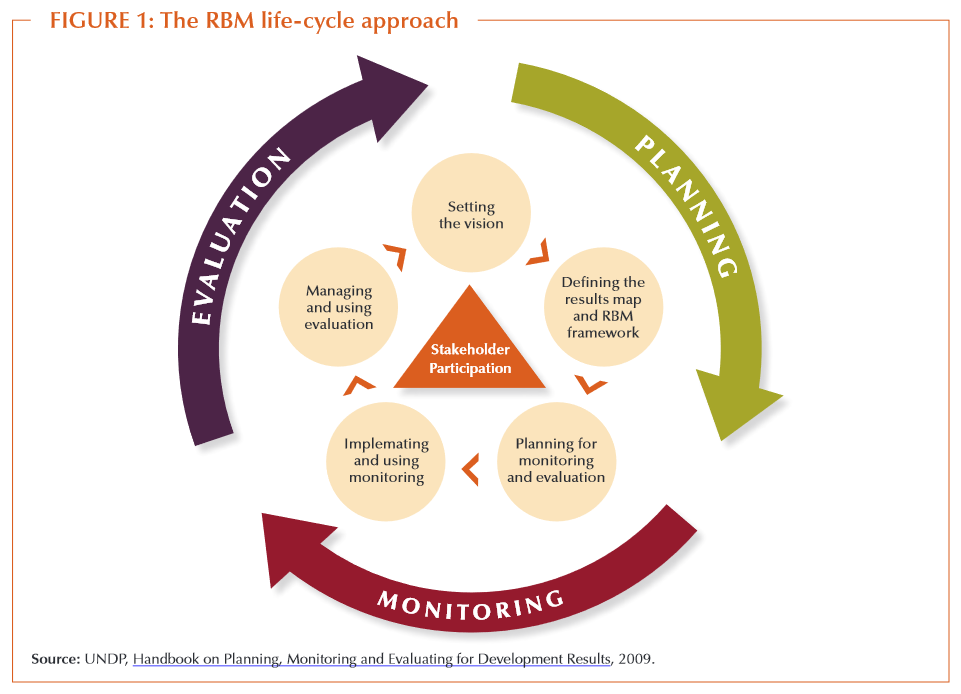
**Item 14 of the Provisional Agenda:**

**Preliminary expert meeting on developing an   
overall results framework for the Convention**

|  |
| --- |
| **Summary**  At its eight session, the Committee decided to develop an overall results framework for the Convention (Decision [8.COM 5.c.1](http://www.unesco.org/culture/ich/en/Decisions/8.COM/5.c.1)). At its tenth session, it accepted the generous contribution of the National Commission of the People’s Republic of China to organize a preliminary expert meeting to initiate the reflection (Decision [10.COM 9](http://www.unesco.org/culture/ich/en/décisions/10.COM/9?dec=decisions&ref_decision=10.COM)). The present document presents the results of that meeting, held in Beijing, China, from 7 to 9 September 2016.  **Decision required:** paragraph 34 |

#### Background of the meeting

1. After reviewing the evaluation of the standard-setting work of UNESCO’s Culture Sector[[1]](#footnote-1) undertaken by the UNESCO’s Internal Oversight Service (IOS) in 2013, the Committee decided to ‘develop an overall results framework for the Convention including clear objectives, time-frames, indicators and benchmarks’ ([Decision 8.COM 5.c.1](http://www.unesco.org/culture/ich/en/Decisions/8.COM/5.c.1)). When discussing the monitoring of the implementation of the Convention – one of the Committee’s functions as laid down in Article 7 of the Convention –, the IOS evaluation acknowledged that, to date, the ‘major international mechanism’ for this purpose were the periodic reports submitted by States Parties in accordance with Article 29 of the Convention. Yet, the IOS evaluation also found that the ‘reports alone do not provide all the information that is required’ for the purpose of monitoring the implementation of the Convention *globally*. Among the several explanatory factors identified by IOS, emerged the difficulty of ‘capturing and reporting on results (outputs and outcomes)’ without the results that are to be achieved being clear. The evaluation therefore concluded that an overall results framework at the level of the Convention was needed to draw ‘conclusions about the progress made with regard to the implementation of the Convention’.
2. When the Committee debated this issue at its eighth session in 2013, States Members fully shared that view while stressing in their discussion that the process of developing an overall results framework should be led by States Parties and is one in which they should be fully involved. Responding to those requests, the Secretariat invited the ninth session of the Committee to discuss a process and timetable by which a results framework for the Convention could be developed. It suggested that an open ended intergovernmental working group of the Committee could be convened in 2016, subject to the availability of extra-budgetary resources. That plan was welcomed by the Committee, which recognized ‘the necessity for an inclusive process of consultation and discussion in the development of such a framework’ ([Decision 9.COM 13.e](http://www.unesco.org/culture/ich/en/Decisions/9.COM/13.e)) and decided to convene such an intergovernmental working group in 2016 to examine preliminary recommendations of possible Operational Directives, on the condition that adequate extrabudgetary resources were mobilized.
3. Although no donors came forward in sufficient time to permit such a meeting to be organized in 2016, the National Commission of the People’s Republic of China for UNESCO offered to support a smaller meeting of experts that could elaborate a preliminary framework for submission to a subsequent intergovernmental working group. In this way, when the working group convenes, it can benefit from the perspectives and experience of a diverse and geographically representative group of experts, ensuring that from the beginning the framework reflects the desired ‘inclusive process of consultation and discussion.’ In its [Decision 10.COM 9](http://www.unesco.org/culture/ich/en/Decisions/10.COM/9), the Committee therefore ‘Accept[ed] with gratitude the generous contribution of the National Commission of the People’s Republic of China, approve[d] its specific purpose and request[ed] the Secretariat to ensure the proper organization of the expert meeting.’
4. Made possible through the support of China, the meeting was held from 7 to 9 September 2016 in Beijing, China, as a category VI meeting, which in UNESCO terminology means a meeting of a non-representative character of experts appointed by the Director-General who shall serve in their private capacity. It brought together 21 experts from different UNESCO Member States and Associate Members[[2]](#footnote-2), working in governmental and non-governmental institutions, in communities or practitioner groups, as well as five members of the Intangible Cultural Heritage Section and three staff members from the UNESCO Office in Beijing. A number of Chinese experts were present as observers. In selecting experts, the Secretariat sought to ensure not only geographical and gender balance but also balance as to the different backgrounds and degrees of proximity to the Secretariat’s work and that of the Convention’s governing and evaluation bodies. Indeed, the Secretariat made a particular effort in the selection of participants to broaden the circle of professionals beyond the pool of experts who regularly participate in meetings and events organized by UNESCO. Recognizing that the Secretariat is one among many of the Convention’s stakeholders, it considered it important to be part of the discussions to complement other participants. The meeting was therefore mainly facilitated by an expert experienced in designing results framework, Mr Alan Knight, and an expert familiar with the Convention and its implementation, Ms Harriet Deacon[[3]](#footnote-3). The working papers for the meeting are available on a dedicated [web page](http://www.unesco.org/culture/ich/en/events/expert-meeting-on-developing-an-overall-results-framework-for-the-2003-convention-00581)[[4]](#footnote-4).
5. The expert meeting in Beijing constituted the first important step of a longer process leading to an overall results framework for the Convention that could enjoy the broadest possible consensus among its different stakeholders. The Committee expected an open-ended intergovernmental working group to be organized to allow all States Parties so wishing to debate on a preliminary overall results framework. Although to date, the required contribution into the Intangible Cultural Heritage Fund has not been received, one country in particular has expressed its interest to do so. Should this support materialize by January 2017, the open-ended intergovernmental working group could meet before the twelfth session of the Committee, which could thus examine the outcomes of the meeting.
6. Specific challenges arise from developing an overall results framework for an international normative instrument such as the 2003 Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage, which is atypical of the kind of organizations and programmes on which monitoring and evaluation work typically focuses. Like much of the United Nations’ normative work, the Convention ‘involves numerous actors, many potential causes and just as many possible effects’[[5]](#footnote-5) and ‘success’ may not look the same to each actor. Determining ‘success’ in initiatives designed to implement the Convention is therefore particularly challenging.
7. The process of developing an overall results framework may take some time, as these processes often do, but it is considered to be as important as the product; it allows for detailed and focused reflection on what constitutes success, and on what is being done by whom, in order to contribute to achieving it. A consultative process can therefore help diverse stakeholders to highlight successes and identify challenges in its implementation, thereby raising the visibility and standard of the work being carried out, and helping to develop a clear, credible and evidence-based vision for the future implementation of the Convention. The subsequent overall results framework may also be seen as a legitimate tool for accountability at all levels of implementation: international, national and local.
8. The objective of the preliminary expert meeting was therefore to collect as fully as possible a variety of experiences of the Convention at different levels (governmental institutions, non-governmental organizations, academic and research centres) in order to find the common denominator of the different expectations placed on the Convention and begin to outline a ‘shared’ vision of the Convention. The meeting first focused on developing a draft vision for success in implementing the Convention (Session 2) which was incorporated into a possible Results Map template. The participants also discussed issues relating to the development of indicators (Session 5) and how a results framework could be implemented (Session 7). To promote greater participation, the meeting combined plenary with break-out group discussions.
9. The Committee’s request to develop an overall results framework is in line with the Results-Based Management (RBM) approach adopted by the United Nations and understood as a cyclical ‘management strategy by which all actors, contributing directly or indirectly to achieving a set of results, ensure that their processes, products and services contribute to the achievement of desired results (outputs, outcomes and longer-term goals or impact). The actors in turn use information and evidence on actual results to inform decision making on the design, resourcing and delivery of programmes and activities as well as for accountability and reporting.’[[6]](#footnote-6) This framework is a continuous improvement life cycle that comprises planning, monitoring and evaluation phases where the results of evaluation feed into decision making for the next planning cycle, see Figure 1 below. After setting the vision for success, the results map sets out the logical sequence of the main steps in achieving that vision (inputs, activities, outputs, outcomes and impacts). The results map is then used to identify suitable qualitative or quantitative indicators for measuring that success; after data has been collected and evaluated, it is used to inform any revision of the vision and results map, and the cycle starts again. [[7]](#footnote-7)



#### Setting the vision

1. Developing a common vision of success, and drafting a possible results map for the Convention on which the preliminary expert meeting focused is thus simply the first part of a planning life-cycle in a RBM framework. Elaborating a possible results map for the Convention is the second step in the process of developing a results framework. A results map (see Figure 2) places inputs and outcomes in logical sequence:

**Figure 2**: The logical sequence of a results map

At the meeting, participants did not discuss the third, fourth and fifth steps of the RBM framework in any detail, other than to emphasize that the results map is only one step in a larger process.

1. The discussions on what constitutes success under the Convention informed the development of ‘impact’ boxes in the result map. States Parties, communities, groups and, in some cases, individuals and other stakeholders, including UNESCO, may have different reasons for implementing the Convention and slightly different visions of success. Key issues in the debate on what constitutes success in implementing the Convention included how to define success in safeguarding intangible cultural heritage and how broadly to define success. Success might be defined in negative terms (avoiding ‘misappropriation’ of intangible cultural heritage, for example), or simply be conflated with the implementation of safeguarding measures (such as those listed under Articles 12 to 15) without further exploring whether those measures were effective or not. Yet, in developing a results framework for the Convention, the idea is to find a common vision of success that is expressed in positive terms.
2. Such a common vision should be rooted in the Convention and its subsidiary documents (e.g., the Ethical Principles for Safeguarding Intangible Cultural Heritage[[8]](#footnote-8) and the Operational Directives for its implementation[[9]](#footnote-9)). The Convention’s Preamble describes the context for the Convention and some of the assumptions shared by its States Parties. Article 1 lists four main purposes of the Convention: (a) to safeguard the intangible cultural heritage; (b) to ensure respect for the intangible cultural heritage of the communities, groups and individuals concerned; (c) to raise awareness at the local, national and international levels of the importance of the intangible cultural heritage, and of ensuring mutual appreciation thereof; and (d) to provide for international cooperation and assistance.
3. The Convention’s Preamble recognizes intangible cultural heritage as ‘a mainspring of cultural diversity and a guarantee of sustainable development’ and as a ‘factor in bringing human beings closer together and ensuring exchange and understanding among them’. It insists upon the central role of ‘communities, particularly indigenous communities, groups and, in some cases, individuals’ in safeguarding intangible cultural heritage, through which they enrich ‘cultural diversity and human creativity’. Both the purposes of the Convention as defined in Article 1 and the larger goals expressed in the Convention’s Preamble are ambitious and wide-ranging and must therefore find themselves at the highest level of an overall results framework for the Convention. In determining the scope of that framework, one of the critical questions is whether to consider the purposes of the Convention as ‘impact’, understanding that these are the changes in people’s lives that the Convention might, ultimately, produce, or as ‘long-term outcomes’ if considered as ‘changes in the institutional and behavioural capacities’ likely to have larger potential impacts in improving the lives and well-being of the world’s people. In other words, does success in implementing the Convention end with safeguarding, or are there broader effects also to be considered?
4. Many participants felt that communities, groups and, in some cases, individuals benefit from safeguarding, alongside broader social, environmental and economic benefits which therefore constitute an important part of a vision of success in implementing the Convention. The question is whether, when monitoring the Convention, it is appropriate to be interested in its potential impact beyond its explicit purposes (leaving aside any question of whether the communities, groups or individuals engaged in safeguarding their intangible cultural heritage deliberately intend such safeguarding as a means to achieve those larger benefits).
5. A related question is who should define what these benefits might be. Not all intangible cultural heritage is practised for the same reasons, nor does it all produce the same level or kind of benefit to its bearers, or to broader society. Several kinds of general benefits were identified as part of a common vision of success under the Convention. These included cultural diversity, human dignity, mutual respect, quality of life, self-esteem, intercultural dialogue, social cohesion and inclusiveness, sustainable development and peace. The benefits enjoyed by communities, groups and, in some cases, individuals and society as a whole can therefore be considered both as possible results of intangible cultural heritage safeguarding as well as incentives for further safeguarding, as people see their safeguarding efforts contribute to an improved life for themselves and their communities.
6. Dialogue about safeguarding intangible cultural heritage may also contribute to, and benefit from, conflict management through intercultural dialogue. A number of measures are recommended in the Convention and its subordinate texts (e.g. Operational Directives 79-89) to help establish effective working relationships between communities, groups and individuals and stakeholders (including State agencies) for safeguarding. International cooperation and assistance is encouraged for safeguarding cross-border intangible cultural heritage. Thus, participants, identified good, participatory governance and strengthening of active citizenship at local, national and international levels as important long-term outcomes that promoted intercultural dialogue.
7. In the spirit of the Convention, communities, groups and, in some cases, individuals are those deciding on the meaning and value of their intangible cultural heritage and their reasons for safeguarding it. Thus, even where there is agreement at the international or national levels about benefits, it may be necessary to explore sensitively with communities what they themselves consider to be benefits from intangible cultural heritage safeguarding when the results framework is used at the local level. This could be done by adjusting the results framework template to local contexts.

#### Designing a results map

1. The possible results map in the Annex reflects the comments of the participants in the preliminary expert meeting, based upon that meeting’s working documents. Certain participants deemed that achieving the purposes of the Convention set out in Article 1 should be considered as the Convention’s ultimate impact, while other participants saw the achievement of these Article 1 purposes as long-term outcomes contributing in their turn to larger impacts as set out in the Preamble; the annex below accommodates both perspectives.
2. One of the challenges in developing a results map is that it has to perform a number of different functions. On the one hand, it is a ‘thinking tool’ to start talking about sequencing inputs and outcomes, and to begin questioning assumptions and identifying risks. On the other hand, it may be used by various stakeholders as an advocacy tool, or to develop their own results framework. It is therefore also conceivably to be used as a planning and communication tool at very different international, national and local levels. These functions may exist in tension with each other.[[10]](#footnote-10) Discussion on the results map focused on how to define long-term outcomes and impact, especially the more general benefits associated with intangible cultural heritage safeguarding discussed above, and their relationship to it. The current scarcity of data on the relationship between intangible cultural heritage safeguarding and these benefits places the proposed results map midway between an advocacy tool and a thinking tool. Furthermore, more discussion will be needed about how the results map could be used as a planning tool, where the focus at national and local levels will perhaps be more on collecting data about inputs, activities and outcomes than determining the contribution of intangible cultural heritage safeguarding to broader benefits such as peace.
3. Implementing the Convention is not a single programme carried out by one organization, but a number of actions undertaken under the umbrella of a normative instrument by different stakeholders at international, national and local levels. The results map in the annex thus provides a basic structure that, if further developed in an overall results framework and endorsed by the governing bodies of the Convention, can be broken down into specific results frameworks used by different stakeholders for implementing the Convention at international, national and local levels. The overall results framework will therefore represent long-term outcomes and impacts agreed to be relevant by all, or most, stakeholders. Indeed the objective of monitoring the implementation of the Convention is not simply to determine whether States Parties have complied with their obligations under the Convention, but to see whether their actions have contributed to the common vision of success under the Convention.
4. The Convention recognizes that the actions of communities, groups and, in some cases, individuals are central in intangible cultural heritage safeguarding because it is they who are responsible for the ongoing practice and transmission of their intangible cultural heritage. The overall results framework will therefore need to be flexible enough to be adapted by communities, groups and, in some cases, individuals to meet local needs. Indeed, some communities, groups and, in some cases, individuals may nevertheless wish to use a results framework to help plan, monitor and evaluate safeguarding activities, especially when they are being assisted by other stakeholders such as UNESCO, States, researchers, civil society organizations and non-governmental organizations operating within the framework of the Convention. To apply the overall results framework, proponents at the local level will need to populate it with information describing how they propose to achieve intangible cultural heritage safeguarding in their own circumstances and context.

#### Identifying indicators

1. A results framework may offer a suite or ‘basket’ of indicators from which stakeholders may later select appropriate measurement tools for monitoring progress at international, national or local levels. The meeting did not address in detail the question of indicators in order not to narrow, at this stage, the discussion about the expected results for the Convention down to the feasibility of measuring. Session 5 of the meeting nevertheless provided some information about indicators, and a discussion of existing indicators that may be relevant to the development of an overall results framework for the Convention.
2. In order to identify appropriate indicators, a stakeholder should identify the measurable aspects of the results map element they wish to measure. There are three main types of indicator:
3. Quantitative: anything that may be counted – most often used for inputs, activities and outputs
4. Qualitative: anything that may be judged (often using numeric ratings) – most often used for outcomes and impacts
5. Proxy: using something measurable to indicate results for something difficult to measure directly – e.g. failure rate for quality of delivery
6. Where possible, stakeholders should choose an indicator that already exists. It will have been tested and will potentially enable comparability. It is important to create a new indicator only when there is no other one that can serve their purpose. Appropriateness of an indicator can be tested against the following criteria:

* Will it adequately describe the result or condition in clear terms?
* Will it provide sufficient information?
* Will data be available?
* Will data collection be feasible and reliable (consistently measurable over time, in the same way by different observers)?
* Will data collection be cost effective?
* Will data be comparable, both over time and in relation to others?
* Will it be gathered at time intervals that are relevant?

1. While most indicators will be selected and used to support the management and reporting requirements of safeguarding activities at the local and/or national level, it is possible that a small number of indicators (e.g. at the long-term outcome and impact levels) will be developed at the international level for use by all signatories to the Convention. This would allow for aggregated reporting on the overall implementation of the Convention and even for assessing the overall contribution of the Convention to broader goals such as, for example, those set by the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. More generally, the Convention’s overall results framework should also be thought as a mechanism to support national efforts to monitor and measure the overall role of culture for the effective implementation of the 2030 Agenda.
2. There have been a number of initiatives in recent years to build indicators of cultural sector contributions to broader goals such as sustainable development[[11]](#footnote-11), wellbeing[[12]](#footnote-12) and social cohesion.[[13]](#footnote-13) However, many of these indicator sets have not been widely used to collect data. Careful examination of the reasons for this gap may inform an understanding of how to develop a results framework for the Convention that will be feasible to implement.
3. Another observation is that most cultural indicators group all kinds of cultural activities together, such as watching movies, practising creative arts and library or museum attendance, whose identification as intangible cultural heritage might be questionable. For example, very few indicators disaggregate cultural production and consumption of externally-produced media products such as TV imports from participatory activities such as local parades, measure share of local programming in media, emphasize on local language promotion and so on.[[14]](#footnote-14) A number of relevant indicators relate to the intangible cultural heritage of indigenous peoples. Maori cultural activities have, for example, been documented under a specific category within the Cultural Experiences Survey (CES) in New Zealand.[[15]](#footnote-15) Draft Cultural Indicators for Food Security, Food Sovereignty and Sustainable Development have been developed at the 2nd Global Consultation on the Right to Food and Food Security for Indigenous Peoples.[[16]](#footnote-16) An indicator suite has also been developed to track progress towards Target 18 of the Convention on Biological Diversity.’[[17]](#footnote-17) Some of these existing indicators may be used, or modified where needed, to serve the needs of an overall results framework for the Convention.
4. Part of the effectiveness of indicators will lie in a clear and agreed explanation of the terms used in the map. For instance, participants brainstormed some possible indicators for determining ‘Recognition and awareness of the importance of intangible cultural heritage and its safeguarding ensured’, which was identified as a long-term outcome in the results map. Suggestions included a variety of thought-provoking qualitative, quantitative and proxy indicators. Most of the suggested indicators, such as measures of ‘visibility of intangible cultural heritage in the media’, ‘participation in intangible cultural heritage-related events’ or ‘use of dedicated intangible cultural heritage spaces’ require identification of what constitutes intangible cultural heritage in that context. A number of suggested indicators referred to the incorporation of intangible cultural heritage into formal or non-formal education. In such cases it may be possible to establish the degree of local content permitted within a standard curriculum, but such a measure might overlook how that content is represented in the formal education system. This exercise suggested the need for more detailed consideration of indicators, and the selection of a very small number of indicators that are easily comparable and relatively simple to measure.

#### Implementing a results framework

1. The actual implementation of an overall results framework constitutes the three final steps of a Results-Based Management framework: 1) planning for implementation of monitoring and evaluation; 2) implementation of monitoring; and 3) implementation of evaluation. These were could only be discussed briefly during the meeting.
2. Planning for implementation involves making sure that the systems, mechanisms and capabilities are in place to gather and record data. However, current data collection on implementation of the Convention is not systematic or well-coordinated. More thematic and regional studies might be needed. Many researchers in communities, research organizations, civil society or non-governmental organizations conduct in-depth research into the implementation of the Convention at the local, national and international level. There is, however, no formal channel for the Committee or the Secretariat to collect and analyse the data they might produce.
3. The results framework for the Convention could be phased in, initially using aggregate data from existing reports or survey data. Existing reporting channels under the Convention include periodic reports from States Parties on their implementation of the Convention and reports on the status of elements inscribed on the Urgent Safeguarding List. The Committee has already encouraged States Parties to engage in multi-stakeholder consultations in the preparation of such reports and to include information provided by ‘relevant non-governmental organizations, research institutes and centres of expertise’ ([Decision 10.COM 6.a](http://www.unesco.org/culture/ich/en/Decisions/10.COM/6.a)). For States Parties that are recipients of International Assistance, there is also an additional reporting requirement in Article 24.3 of the Convention. In requesting accreditation, non-governmental organizations also have to provide information on ‘activities in the field of safeguarding intangible cultural heritage’ and ‘experiences in cooperating with communities, groups and intangible cultural heritage practitioners’[[18]](#footnote-18). Furthermore, every four years following accreditation of an NGO, the Committee reviews the contribution and the commitment of the advisory organization and its relations with it, taking into account the perspective of the NGO concerned.[[19]](#footnote-19) In accordance with Article 30.1, the Committee submits ‘a report to the General Assembly at each of its sessions’, on the basis of its activities and the reports submitted by States Parties. Beneficiaries of capacity-building activities supported by UNESCO may also have additional reporting obligations. In fact, at the time that IOS identified the need for an overall results framework for the Convention as a whole, it also called for more robust results reporting for the global capacity-building programme that had been established in 2009. Should the development of an overall results framework for the Convention help align these multiple planning and reporting exercises by different actors, States Parties could be better informed about the benefits of monitoring and evaluation, including advocacy for funding at a national level, better relationships with communities, regional relationship building and information sharing.
4. To assist in implementing the results framework, guidance will have to be developed on the following issues, among others:

* how to populate and tailor the results maps to different contexts (international, national, local),
* how to identify assumptions and risks,
* how to develop strategies to manage and mitigate these risks,
* how to find relevant indicators,
* how to find relevant and existing data for existing indicators,
* how to develop new indicators,
* how to develop information gathering instruments,
* how to use information management systems,
* how to establish baselines and benchmarks, and set targets,
* how to analyse information, and use it for reporting and decision-making.

1. As noted above, the next step in the process of developing an overall results framework for the Convention is expected to be an open-ended intergovernmental working group. Ideally, the results map proposed in the annex to the present document could serve as a basis for developing a draft overall results framework, including some further guidance as detailed above, to be discussed by representatives of States Parties on that occasion. A mechanism should be defined to carry out this work well before the open-ended intergovernmental working group, if the necessary funding to cover the ‘costs of organizing the meeting and the costs of the participation of representatives of developing countries that are parties to the Convention, whether or not members of the Committee, but only for persons who are experts in intangible cultural heritage’ ([Decision 9.COM 13.e](http://www.unesco.org/culture/ich/en/Decisions/9.COM/13.e)) is secured.
2. The Committee may wish to adopt the following decision:

DRAFT DECISION 11.COM 14

The Committee,

1. Having examined document ITH/16/11.COM/14 and its annex,
2. Recalling Article 7 and Decisions [8.COM 5.c.1](http://www.unesco.org/culture/ich/en/Decisions/8.COM/5.c.1), [9.COM 13.e](http://www.unesco.org/culture/ich/en/Decisions/9.COM/13.e), [10.COM 9](http://www.unesco.org/culture/ich/fr/decisions/10.COM/9?dec=decisions&ref_decision=10.COM) and [11.COM 2.BUR 1](http://www.unesco.org/culture/ich/doc/src/ITH-16-11.COM_1.BUR-Decisions-EN.docx),
3. Thanking the National Commission of the People’s Republic of China for having generously hosted and co-funded the preliminary expert meeting on developing an overall results framework for the Convention that was held in Beijing, China, from 7 to 9 September 2016,
4. Acknowledging the importance of developing an overall results framework for adequately fulfilling its function of monitoring the implementation of the Convention and reaffirming the necessity for an inclusive process of consultation and discussion in the development of such a framework,
5. Expresses its satisfaction with the outcomes of the expert meeting and thanks the experts for their efforts and contributions;
6. Takes notes that the results map annexed to this decision reflects a vision of success for the implementation of the Convention placing outcomes and impacts on a logical sequence and constitutes a thinking tool for developing an overall results framework;
7. Requests the Secretariat to continue developing an overall results framework building on the discussions of the preliminary expert meeting;
8. Further takes note that, to date, no voluntary supplementary contributions have been received into the Intangible Cultural Heritage Fund in order to cover all of the costs of organizing an open ended intergovernmental working group for this purpose, including the costs of the participation of representatives of developing countries that are parties to the Convention, whether or not members of the Committee, but only for persons who are experts in intangible cultural heritage;
9. Decides to include this topic on the agenda of its twelfth session, with a view to examining the conclusions of the open ended intergovernmental working group, should it occur.

**ANNEX**

**Results map for developing an overall results framework for the Convention**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Inputs** |  | Resources needed to safeguard intangible cultural heritage identified and agreed by relevant stakeholders | | | | | | |
|  |  |  | | |  | | | |
| **Activities** (cf. Article 2.3) |  | Actions to safeguard intangible cultural heritage identified and agreed by relevant stakeholders such as:   * identification * documentation * research * preservation * protection * promotion * enhancement * transmission, particularly through formal and non-formal education * revitalization * … | | | | | | |
|  |  |  | | |  | | | |
| **Outputs** (cf. Articles 11-18; 23) |  | Identified and agreed actions implemented by relevant stakeholders such as:   * inventories * policies * institutional frameworks * scientific, technical and artistic studies * educational, training, awareness-raising and information programmes * capacity-building programmes * participation in the international mechanisms of the Convention * … | | | | | | |
|  |  |  | | |  | | | |
| **Short-term Outcomes** |  | Improved capacities to support the safeguarding of intangible cultural heritage in general | | |  | Improved capacities to implement safeguarding measures or plans for specific elements of intangible cultural heritage | | |
|  |  |  | | |  | | | |
| **Mid-term Outcomes** |  | Effective relationships built among a diversity of communities, groups and individuals and other stakeholders for safeguarding intangible cultural heritage | | |  | Dynamic development and implementation of safeguarding measures or plans for specific elements of intangible cultural heritage led by a diversity of communities, groups and individuals | | |
|  |  |  | | |  | | | |
| **Long-term Outcomes** (cf. Article 1) |  | Continued practice and transmission of intangible cultural heritage ensured |  | Diversity of intangible cultural heritage respected |  | Recognition and awareness of the importance of intangible cultural heritage and its safeguarding ensured |  | Engagement and international cooperation for safeguarding enhanced among all stakeholders and at all levels |
|  |  |  | | |  | | | |
| **Impacts** |  | Intangible cultural heritage is safeguarded by communities, groups and individuals who exercise active and ongoing stewardship over it, thereby contributing to sustainable development for human well-being, dignity and creativity in peaceful and inclusive societies | | | | | | |
|  |
|  |

1. . ‘Evaluation of UNESCO’s Standard‐setting Work of the Culture Sector: Part I – 2003 Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage’ available in [English](http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0022/002230/223095e.pdf)|[French](http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0022/002230/223095f.pdf)|[Spanish](http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0022/002230/223095s.pdf)|[Arabic](http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0022/002230/223095a.pdf). [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. . The list of participants, along with a brief biography of each, is available at <http://www.unesco.org/culture/ich/doc/src/ITH-16-EXP-3_Rev.2__EN_FR.docx>. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. . Brief biographies of the two facilitators can also be found in the list of participants available at <http://www.unesco.org/culture/ich/doc/src/ITH-16-EXP-3_Rev.2__EN_FR.docx>. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. . <http://www.unesco.org/culture/ich/en/events/expert-meeting-on-developing-an-overall-results-framework-for-the-2003-convention-00581>. [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. . UNEG Handbook for Conducting Evaluations of Normative Work in the UN System, 2013, para. 70, <http://www.uneval.org/document/detail/1484> (available in English, French and Spanish). [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
6. . United Nations Development Group Results-based Management (RBM) Handbook (2011), <https://undg.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/01/UNDG-RBM-Handbook-2012.pdf> [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
7. . A results map, as used here, is similar in many ways to a multi-level ‘logframe’, but is not just a table for reporting compliance with predetermined and fixed requirements – it is intended as a more flexible tool that allows for ongoing updating and amendment. [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
8. . At its tenth session in Windhoek, Namibia, from 30 November to 4 December 2015, twelve ethical principles for safeguarding intangible cultural heritage were endorsed by Intergovernmental Committee ([Decision 10.COM 15.a](http://www.unesco.org/culture/ich/en/Decisions/10.COM/15.a)): [English](http://www.unesco.org/culture/ich/doc/src/2003_Convention-Ethical_principles-EN.docx)|[French](http://www.unesco.org/culture/ich/doc/src/2003_Convention-Ethical_principles-FR.docx)|[Spanish](http://www.unesco.org/culture/ich/doc/src/2003_Convention-Ethical_principles-ES.pdf)|[Russian](http://www.unesco.org/culture/ich/doc/src/2003_Convention-Ethical_principles-RU.pdf)|[Arabic](http://www.unesco.org/culture/ich/doc/src/2003_Convention-Ethical_principles-AR.pdf)|[Chinese](http://www.unesco.org/culture/ich/doc/src/2003_Convention-Ethical_principles-ZH.pdf). [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
9. . Current version, as amended by the sixth session of the General Assembly (June 2016) available at [English](http://www.unesco.org/culture/ich/doc/src/ICH-Operational_Directives-6.GA-PDF-EN.pdf)|[French](http://www.unesco.org/culture/ich/doc/src/ICH-Operational_Directives-6.GA-PDF-FR.pdf)|[Spanish](http://www.unesco.org/culture/ich/doc/src/ICH-Operational_Directives-6.GA-ES.doc)|[Russian](http://www.unesco.org/culture/ich/doc/src/ICH-Operational_Directives-6.GA-RU.doc)|[Arabic](http://www.unesco.org/culture/ich/doc/src/ICH-Operational_Directives-6.GA-AR.docx)|[Chinese](http://www.unesco.org/culture/ich/doc/src/ICH-Operational_Directives-6.GA-ZH.docx). [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
10. . Valters, Craig. 2014. Theories of Change in International Development: Communication, Learning, or Accountability? The Asia Foundation, Justice and Security Research Programme. JSRP Paper 17. [↑](#footnote-ref-10)
11. . UNESCO Culture for Development Indicators (CDIS) <http://en.unesco.org/creativity/cdis> [↑](#footnote-ref-11)
12. . See for example the Canadian Index of Wellbeing, <https://uwaterloo.ca/canadian-index-wellbeing/> [↑](#footnote-ref-12)
13. . See for example the Hong Kong Creativity Index <http://portal.unesco.org/culture/en/files/40795/12705619025HK_Creativity_Index.pdf/HK_Creativity+Index.pdf> and OECD Social Cohesion Indicators <http://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/social-issues-migration-health/society-at-a-glance-asia-pacific-2011/social-cohesion-indicators_9789264106154-11-en> [↑](#footnote-ref-13)
14. . The Social Report 2016 – Te pūrongo oranga tangata <http://socialreport.msd.govt.nz/cultural-identity/local-content-programming-on-new-zealand-television.html> [↑](#footnote-ref-14)
15. . New Zealand Statistics: Maori Culture and identity <http://www.stats.govt.nz/browse_for_stats/people_and_communities/maori.aspx#cultureandid> [↑](#footnote-ref-15)
16. . Ellen Woodley, et al. 2009. Cultural indicators of Indigenous Peoples’ food and agro-ecological systems’, SARD Initiative paper, E/C.19/2009/CRP. 3 <http://www.un.org/esa/socdev/unpfii/documents/E_%20C_19_2009_CRP3_en.pdf> [↑](#footnote-ref-16)
17. . Convention on Biological Diversity, 2014. Indicators Relevant for Traditional Knowledge and Customary Sustainable Use, UNEP/CBD/WG8J/8/9. <https://www.cbd.int/kb/record/meetingDocument/99249?RecordType=meetingDocument> [↑](#footnote-ref-17)
18. . Operational Directives, paragraph 97. [↑](#footnote-ref-18)
19. . Operational Directives, paragraph 94. [↑](#footnote-ref-19)