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

**Training of trainers on living heritage and sustainable urban development**

**Strengthening capacities for resilient communities through sustainable Tourism and HeritAge Safeguarding in Latin America and the Caribbean**

**5, 7, 19, 27, 28 March and 1 April 2025  
Online**

**Unit 2 – Key frameworks related to intangible cultural heritage and sustainable urban development**

**Facilitator’s notes**

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Unit 2

**KEY FRAMEWORKS RELATED TO intangible cultural heritage AND SUSTAINABLE URBAN DEVELOPMENT**

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LESSON PLAN

Duration

2.5 hours

General Objective:

The objective of this unit is to introduce participants to key international policy frameworks and standard-setting instruments of relevance for safeguarding intangible cultural heritage in urban contexts, notably the Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage (2003) and the UN Habitat New Urban Agenda (2016). The unit aims to enhace understanding of why these instruments are relevant and how they can be integrated into urban planning and policy development.

Specific objectives

At the end of the unit participants are able to do the following:

* Explain the relationship between the different international policy frameworks and key standard-setting instruments of relevance for safeguarding intangible cultural heritage for sustainable urban development.
* Describe how these instruments are or could be applied in urban planning in the urban contexts known to participants.

DeSCRIPTION

This unit will provide an overview of key international policy frameworks, including UNESCO declarations, vision documents, and standard-setting instruments in the field of culture, as well as the UN-Habitat New Urban Agenda, focusing on their application in urban contexts, creating synergies between them. It will begin by discussing the principles and provisions of the 2003 Convention and its Operational Directives that are relevant to the topic of sustainable urban development. It will then discuss possible synergies between tangible and intangible cultural heritage with reference to the 2003 Convention and the UNESCO Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (1972) and the UNESCO Recommendation on the Historic Urban Landscape (2011). The unit will also highlight connections between the 2003 Convention and the Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions (2005). In this context it will briefly introduce the UNESCO Creative Cities Network. The discussion will then move to sustainable urban development frameworks, notably the New Urban Agenda (2016) and related tools, including the International Guidelines on Urban and Territorial Planning (2015) and the guidelines on Urban Planning for City Leaders (2012). At the end participants will discuss how the frameworks and instruments are - or could be - applied in the cities where they work.

**SEQUENCE OF ACTIVITIES**

* **Overview of** **key international policy frameworks** relevant to safeguarding intangible cultural heritage in urban contexts (UNESCO, 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, UN Habitat). *See Unit 2, PPT 1 Key UN Frameworks* **(5 min).**
* **Presentation of UNESCO international frameworks and standard-setting instruments** that are relevant to the safeguarding of intangible cultural heritage, sustainable urban development and urban planning. *See Unit PPT 2 UNESCO Policy Frameworks* **(60 min).**
* **Presentation of the UN-Habitat Frameworks ,** notably the New Urban Agenda – NUA (2016) and related tools. *See Unit 2, PPT 3 Key UN Habitat Policy Frameworks* **(45 min).**
* **Practical exercise on the application of instruments in the cities where participants work** *See Unit 2, PPT 4 Application of instruments* **(40 min) .**

Facilitator’s narrative

After a brief introduction of the unit’s objectives, Unit 2 begins with an overview of Key policy frameworks and instruments relevant for safeguarding intangible cultural heritage and sustainable urban development. Then, the facilitator presents the UNESCO Policy Frameworks, which include:

* **UNESCO declarations and vision documents**

1. UNESCO World Conference on Cultural Policies and Sustainable Development - MONDIACULT (2022)
2. Seoul Vision for the Future of Safeguarding Living Heritage for Sustainable Development and Peace (2023)
3. Naples Call for Action
4. The Hangzhou Declaration: Placing Culture at the Heart of Sustainable Development Policies (2013)

* **The Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of 2003, its Operational Directives and Ethical Principles for Safeguarding of Intangible Cultural Heritage**

The facilitator then presents the principles and provisions of the 2003 Convention, its Operational Directives and the Ethical principles relating them to safeguarding intangible cultural heritage in urban contexts.

While the 2003 Convention contains no specific mention of urban contexts or development, its principles and provision apply to the entire territory of a States Party.

The Operational Directives outline key procedures for the implementation of the Convention, including for inscribing intangible heritage on the Convention’s lists, granting international assistance, accrediting non-governmental organizations, and policy-related guidance such as for instance, the involvement of communities or the role of local cultural institutions in implementing the Convention. While the term “urban” is only mentioned once in the Operational Directives (see paragraph 170 in chapter VI on safeguarding intangible cultural heritage and sustainable development), all guidance provided applies to intangible cultural heritage safeguarding generally without any distinction between urban or rural. The facilitator gives this context and then presents selected paragraphs that are particularly relevant for the topic of integrating the safeguarding of intangible cultural heritage in urban contexts and urban planning.

The unit then moves to the following standard-setting instruments:

* **Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (1972)**

The facilitator will speak about the relationship between the 2003 Convention and the 1972 Convention is presented in order to generate synergies for the safeguarding of intangible cultural heritage in urban contexts.

* **UNESCO Recommendation on the Historic Urban Landscape (2011)**

The opportunities offered by the Recommendation on the Historic Urban Landscape (HUL) for safeguarding intangible cultural heritage in urban contexts are presented.

* **Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions (2005)**

The opportunities offered by the 2005 Convention for safeguarding living heritage in urban contexts are highlighted.

* **Other relevant initiatives:**

UNESCO Creative Cities Network

As a next step, the facilitator presents the UN and UN Habitat frameworks. The presentation begins by mentioning the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, a UN document that, in its goal 11 Sustainable Cities and Communities, recalls the importance of safeguarding cultural heritage for sustainable development.

Regarding Habitat frameworks and guidance, the following three are presented:

* **The New Urban Agenda - NUA (2016)**
* **International Directives on Urban and Territorial Planning (2015)**
* **Urban Planning for City Leaders (2014)**

The facilitator will highlight the relationship and complementarity of the frameworks presented.

The facilitator will close Unit 2 with a practical exercise to assess participants’ familiarity with these policy frameworks, their application in their cities, and how they could be applied in a practical way.

PPT 1 - OVERVIEw OF key FRAMEWORKs (5 min)

###### SLIDE 1-2

The facilitator presents an overview of key frameworks:

* UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development
* UNESCO policy frameworks and standard-setting instruments
* UN-Habitat policy framework and guidance

Within the UN framework, the facilitator mentions the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, as a document that addresses some of the world’s most urgent priorities, such as ending extreme poverty, reducing inequality in all its dimensions, promoting inclusive economic growth with decent work for all, creating sustainable cities and addressing climate change. The facilitator will highlight the relationship and complementarity of the frameworks.

PPT 2 - UNESCO POLICY FRAMEWORKS (60 min)

###### SLIDES 2

The facilitator presents a summary of key UNESCO frameworks and standard-setting instrument relevant to the topic of safeguarding living heritage in urban contexts:

* UNESCO declarations and vision documents
* Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage (2003 Convention), its Operational Directives and the Ethical Principles for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage
* Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (1972)
* Recommendation on the Historic Urban Landscape (2011)
* Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions (2005) as well as the UNESCO Creative Cities Network

###### SLIDES 3

Then, the facilitator briefly mentions the following UNESCO declarations and vision documents:

* UNESCO World Conference on Cultural Policies and Sustainable Development - MONDIACULT (2022) – the outcome document of the Conference of Ministers of Culture on Cultural Policies for Sustainable Development.
* Seoul Vision for the Future of Safeguarding Living Heritage for Sustainable Development and Peace (2023) – the outcome document of the global meeting on the occasion of the twentieth anniversary of the 2003 Convention in Seoul.
* Naples Call for Action (2023) - the outcome document of the Naples Conference on Cultural Heritage in the 21st Century that explored synergies between the 1972 World Heritage Convention and the 2003 Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage.
* The Hangzhou Declaration: Placing Culture at the Heart of Sustainable Development Policies (2013) – the outcome document of the Hangzhou Conference

###### SLIDES 4 – 5

The facilitator presents the **UNESCO World Conference on Cultural Policies and Sustainable Development - MONDIACULT (2022)**

150 Culture Ministers adopted the declaration to promote holistic cultural policies. They called for the promotion of cultural diversity, as the foundation of the identity of peoples and the founding principle of all UNESCO conventions (…) embodied in cultural heritage - including knowledge systems, practices, objects and cultural sites. They raised concern about uncontrolled urbanization and unsustainable development patterns.

The Declaration furthermore advocates for a systemic anchoring of culture in public policies, through the adaptation of development strategies and frameworks, at the international, regional, sub-regional, national and local levels, as well as within policies of other relevant UN funds and programmes, as an enabler and driver of resilience, social inclusion and economic growth. It emphasizes education, employment, health and emotional wellbeing, poverty reduction, gender equality, environmental sustainability, tourism, trade and transport. It finally calls for sustaining context-relevant models of economic and social development.

All of the above are relevant for the work of creating synergies between the safeguarding of living heritage and sustainable urban development.

(MONDIACULT Declaration). <https://www.unesco.org/sites/default/files/medias/fichiers/2022/10/6.MONDIACULT_EN_DRAFT%20FINAL%20DECLARATION_FINAL_1.pdf>

###### SLIDEs 6 – 8

The facilitator presents the **Seoul Vision for the Future of Safeguarding Living Heritage for Sustainable Development and Peace (**2023), which was “outlined during the celebration of the 20th anniversary of the 2003 Convention in Seoul, Republic of Korea, on 25-26 July 2023. The Seoul Vision takes stock of 20 years of implementation of the Convention and presents a set of concrete actions required to unleash the power of living heritage to ensure sustainable development and peace for enhancing solidarity and inclusion, for preserving biodiversity and oceans, and for responding to health, social and economic crises.” <https://ich.unesco.org/en/seoul-vision-01330>

The Seoul Vision calls for releasing the power of intangible cultural heritage as an enabler of inclusive social and economic development and environmental sustainability, while also recognizing their interdependence with peace and human security.

Among the 14 action proposals, it mentions the need for integrating living heritage safeguarding into policies and programmes for creative industries and providing capcity building for living heritage practicioners (crafts, artistic performances, etc.), allowing communities to leverage their living heritage towards sustaining their livelihoods.

It underlines the need to engage all stakeholders and policy areas – within and beyond the culture sector for the safeguarding of Intangible cultural heritage, and acknowledge the importance of living heritage cutting across every dimension of sustainability. It reaffirms the central role that living heritage can play in tackling the pressing global environmental challenges facing our lives and the planet.

###### SLIDES 9-10

The Naples Call for Action (2023) is the outcome document of the Naples Conference on Cultural Heritage in the 21st Century that explored synergies between the 1972 World Heritage Convention and the 2003 Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage.

It includes 11 action points and, among others, emphasizes the safeguarding of cultural heritage – both tangible and intangible – and natural heritage through holistic approaches that encompass its rich diversity as a whole, promoting equal access and participation for all, as well as building on a reinforced nexus between heritage and local communities, placed at the heart of cultural strategies as rightful stakeholders and rightsholders.

It also underlines developing and implementing sustainable tourism policies that prioritise the safeguarding of heritage as a whole, while harnessing its potential in and around heritage sites, including by integrating intangible heritage into tourism planning and management and providing smart solutions to address the challenges of over-tourism.

<https://www.unesco.org/sites/default/files/medias/fichiers/2023/11/UNESCO_CALL_FOR_ACTION_NAPLES.pdf>

###### SLIDES 11-12

The faciitator then refers to the Hangzhou Declaration: Placing Culture at the Heart of Sustainable Development Policies (2013), which highlights the role of culture in the redevelopment of urban areas and public spaces, to preserve the social fabric, improve economic returns and increase competitiveness by giving impetus to a diversity of intangible cultural heritage practices as well as contemporary creative expressions.

The declaration mentions harnessing culture as a resource for achieving sustainable urban development and management and undelines that a vibrant cultural life and the quality of urban historic environments are key for achieving sustainable cities.

Culture-aware policies in cities should promote respect for diversity, the transmission and continuity of values, and inclusiveness by enhancing the representation and participation of individuals and communities in public life and improving the conditions of the most disadvantaged groups.

<https://unesdoc.unesco.org/ark:/48223/pf0000221238>

###### SLIDES 13 – 15

The facilitator explains that while the 2003 Convention makes no specific reference to urban contexts, its provisions apply to all intangible cultural heritage present in the territory of a country.

Unit 1 already spoke about key concepts of safeguarding intangible cultural heritage under the 2003 Convention. Here, in Unit 2 the facilitator will underline Articles that refer to implementation of the Convention at national level, including Article 2 on drawing up inventories and Article 13 on adopting 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.

###### SLIDES 16

The facilitator presents the Operational Directives (ODs) for the implementation of the 2003 Convention explaining that they outline key procedures for inscribing intangible heritage on the Convention’s lists, granting international assistance, accrediting non-governmental organizations, adopting policy provisions and the involvement of communities in implementing the Convention. The faciltiator begins a discussion that will continue throughout the course on how cities can apply relevant provisions – such as developing inventories with community participation and protecting natural spaces and places of memory essential to intangible cultural heritage – when safeguarding intangible cultural heritage in urban contexts through an urban planning approach.

###### SLIDE 17

PARTICIPATION OF COMMUNITIES

The ODs echo Article 15 of the Convention when encouraging States Parties to ensure the widest possible participation of communities, groups and, where appropriate, individuals that create, maintain and transmit such heritage. (Paragraph 171)

COMMUNITY CENTERS, MUSEUMS, ARCHIVES, LIBRARIES:

The ODs explain that associations and community centers created and managed by the communities themselves can play an essential role in supporting the transmission of intangible cultural heritage and informing the general public of its importance to the communities (paragraph 108).

Similarly, facilities such as research institutes, centers of expertise, museums, archives, libraries and documentation centers play an important role in collecting, documenting, archiving and preserving data on intangible cultural heritage, as well as in their functions of raising awareness of this heritage (paragraph 109).

In the context of urban planning, the related infrastructures should be mapped and protected/supported.

###### SLIDES 19-22

INTANGIBLE CULTURAL HERITAGE AS A DRIVER OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Unit 1 addressed the relationship between intangible cultural heritage and sustainable development. This relationship is taken up again here from the perspective of the Operational Directives:

Chapter VI of the ODs is about safeguarding intangible cultural heritage and sustainable development. It encourages States to recognize the importance and strengthen the role of intangible cultural heritage as a driver and guarantee of sustainable development, as well as fully integrate the safeguarding of intangible cultural heritage into their development plans, policies and programmes. The chapter emphasizes the importance of acknowledging the dynamic nature of intangible cultural heritage in both urban and rural contexts, as well as to facilitate cooperation with sustainable development experts and cultural brokers for the appropriate integration of the safeguarding of intangible cultural heritage into plans, policies and programmes. (Paragraphs 170 nd 171)

The importance of the intangible cultural heritage as a strategic resource to facilitate sustainable development is highlighted. In other words, it is important to recognize intangible cultural heritage as a driver of sustainable development and as a key resource in addressing global challenges, such as food security, water management, inclusive economic development and environmental sustainability (Paragraphs 173 and 177).

By integrating the safeguarding of intangible culural heritage into urban planning processes, the power of intangible cultural heritage for sustainable development can be reinforced.

###### SLIDES 23 - 25

Food security: States Parties shall endeavour to ensure the recognition of, respect for and enhancement of those farming, fishing, hunting, pastoral, food-gathering, food preparation and food preservation knowledge and practices, including their related rituals and beliefs, that contribute to food security and adequate nutrition and that are recognized by communities, groups and, in some cases, individuals as part of their intangible cultural heritage (paragraph 178).

This applies for all contexts, including urban contexts.

The facilitator presents two examples taken from the application “Dive into intanigble cultrual heritage” which includes all the elements inscribed on the lists of the 2003 Convention:

* AL-MAN’OUCHÉ, AN EMBLEMATIC CULINARY PRACTICE IN LEBANON, inscribed in 2023 (18.COM) on the Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity
* HAWKER CULTURE IN SINGAPORE, inscribed in 2020 ([15.COM](https://ich.unesco.org/index.php?pg=01111)) on the Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity

###### SLIDES 26 - 28

Water management systems: States Parties shall endeavour to ensure the viability of water management systems that are recognized by communities, groups and, in some cases, individuals as part of their intangible cultural heritage and that promote equitable access to safe drinking water and sustainable water use, notably in agriculture and other subsistence activities (paragraph 182).

Traditional knowledge can offer lessons for promoting the sustainable use of water-related ecosystems and responding to the challenges of climate change. In their urban plans, cities can seek to ensure the viability of water management systems recognized by communities as part of their intangible cultural heritage.

The facilitator presents two examples taken from the application “Dive into intanigble cultrual heritage” which includes all the elements inscribed on the lists of the 2003 Convention:

* AL AFLAJ, TRADITIONAL IRRIGATION NETWORK SYSTEM, UAE inscribed in 2020 (15.COM) on the Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity
* TRADITIONS AND PRACTICES ASSOCIATED WITH THE KAYAS, KENYA inscribed in 2009 (4.COM) on the List of Intangible Cultural Heritage in Need of Urgent Safeguarding

###### SLIDES 29 - 32

Inclusive economic development: States Parties are encouraged to acknowledge that the safeguarding of the intangible cultural heritage contributes to inclusive economic development, and to recognize in this context that sustainable development depends upon stable, equitable and inclusive economic growth … (paragraph 185).

States Parties shall endeavour to take full advantage of intangible cultural heritage as a powerful force for inclusive and equitable economic development, encompassing a diversity of productive activities with both monetary and non-monetary value, and contributing in particular to strengthening local economies (paragraph 186).

Intangible cultural heritage generates income opportunities and sustains the livelihoods of communities, groups and individuals. Cities must therefore ensure that they are the primary beneficiaries of the employment opportunities associated with their intangible cultural heritage. To this end, measures adopted in urban plans can help protect and strengthen productive activities and local economies

The facilitator presents two examples taken from the application “Dive into intanigble cultrual heritage” which includes all the elements inscribed on the lists of the 2003 Convention:

* KNOWLEDGE OF THE LIGHT RUM MASTERS, CUBA inscribed in 2022 (17.COM) on the Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity
* ARTISANAL TALAVERA OF MEXICO AND SPAIN inscribed in 2019 (14.COM) on the Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity

###### SLIDES 33 - 35

Environmental sustainability: States Parties shall endeavour to ensure recognition of, respect for, sharing of and enhancement of the knowledge and practices concerning nature and the universe that are recognized by communities, groups and, in some cases, individuals as part of their intangible cultural heritage and that contribute to environmental sustainability recognizing their capacity to evolve, harnessing their potential role in the protection of biodiversity and in the sustainable management of natural resources (paragraph 189).

Cities should recognize the contribution of intangible cultural heritage safeguarding to environmental sustainability. Therefore, it is essential to adopt measures in urban plans to safeguard traditional knowledge and practices aimed at undestanding and promoting biodiversity conservation, disaster risk reduction, climate adaptation and climate change mitigation.

The facilitator presents an eexample taken from the application “Dive into intanigble cultrual heritage” which includes all the elements inscribed on the lists of the 2003 Convention:

* ANCESTRAL SYSTEM OF KNOWLEDGE OF THE INDIGENOUS PEOPLES  
  OF SIERRA NEVADA DE SANTA MARTA, COLOMBIA inscribed in 2022 (17.COM) on the Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity

###### SLIDES 36-37

The facilitator presents the ETHICAL PRINCIPLES FOR THE SAFEGUARDING OF INTANGIBLE CULTURAL HERITAGE, which represent a set of overarching aspirational principles that are widely accepted as constituting good practices for governments, organizations and individuals directly or indirectly affecting intagnible cultural hertiage in order to ensure its viability, thereby recognizing its contribution to peace and sustainable development. <https://ich.unesco.org/en/ethics-and-ich-00866>

Concerning the Ethical Principles, it is worth highlighting their importance for the safeguarding of intangible cultural heritage in urban contexts, as they call on States Parties to ensure "access by communities, groups and individuals to the instruments, objects, artifacts, cultural and natural spaces and places of memory whose existence is necessary for the expression of intangible cultural heritage..." (Principle 5).

In this regard, it should be noted that urban planning plays an important role in the identification and protection of these cultural places and of public and natural spaces (e.g. parks, reserves, riverbanks, peri-urban spaces), as these spaces are often settings where communities carry out their cultural practices, many of which are linked to biodiversity conservation and the maintenance of connections with rurality.

Therefore, it is important that in the urban planning process these spaces are identified, mapped and protection measures are established.

###### SLIDES 38 -42

The facilitator presents the Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (1972 Convention)

In order to understand the relationship between the 1972 and 2003 Conventions and the potential for synergies, the paragraphs of the Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the 1972 Convention that are relevant to safeguarding intangible cultural heritage are presented.

They mention traditions, techniques and management systems, as well as languages and other forms of intangible heritage, as attributes when assessing the conditions of authenticity of a property to be inscribed on the World Heritage List (paragraph 82).

Importantly, criterion (vi) for the evaluation of the Outstanding Universal Value of a property for inscription on the World Heritage List refers to a property that is directly or tangibly associated with events or living traditions, with ideas or beliefs, with artistic and literary works of outstanding universal significance (paragraph 77). While the 1972 Convention does not address intangible cultural heritage directly, it is clear that the term “living traditions” refer to it. The relationship or association of the property with intangible cultural heritage is considered when assessing the authenticity and Outstanding Universal Value of the property.

According to the 2003 Convention, the practices, knowledge and skills that communities and groups consider part of their cultural heritage are not defined in relation to the Outstanding Universal Value of a site, but in relation to the social function and meaning they have for the community. Still, what is considered an associated value under the 1972 Convention, may also be part of the intangible cultural heritage of the communities that transmit this heritage under the 2003 Convention.

In conclusion, acknowledging and generating synergies between this 1972 Convention and the 2003 Convention can be positive for safeguarding intangible cultural heritage associated with tangible properties. The principles and provisions of the 2003 Convention should then be applied to the intangible cultural heritage created, maintained and transmitted in the context of a tangible property inscribed or to be inscribed on the World Heritage List.

###### SLIDES 42 - 47

The facilitator presents the Recommendation on the Historic Urban Landscape (2011), that proposes a vision in which urban development and heritage conservation complement each other.

* The Recommendation focuses on the protection of tangible cultural heritage in historic areas.
* It recalls the need to preserve urban heritage, including tangible and intangible components, to achieve a balance between urban growth and quality of life, improve the productive and sustainable use of urban spaces, and foster social and economic development.
* It understands intangible cultural heritage as an element to be taken into account for the preservation of the urban historical heritage. However, it does not mention explicitly the contribution of intangible cultural heritage to urban planning or the need to integrate it into these processes.
* It stresses the need to better integrate and frame urban heritage conservation strategies in historic areas within broader sustainable development objectives.
* It highlights the need to encourage community participation in decision-making, which is key to integrating intangible cultural heritage into urban planning.

The HUL Recommendation and the 2003 Convention are thus interrelated in their holistic approach to cultural heritage safeguarding and sustainable development, which can helps keep intangible cultural heritage alive in these historic urban landscapes. However, it does not recognize the intangible cultural heritage practices in their own right, but always in their relationship with the historic urban landscape.

The Historic Urban Landscape Recommendation can promote the integration of intangible cultural heritage safeguarding into urban planning processes.

The Recommendation is therefore highly relevant and an opportunity for safeguarding intangible cultural heritage in urban contexts.

It is a flexible instrument that can be adapted to local contexts, which enhances synergies with the 1972 and 2003 Conventions

###### SLIDES 48 - 49

The facilitator presents the Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions (2005)Recognizes traditional cultural expressions as part of cultural diversity, which plays a fundamental role in sustainable development. The 2005 Convention therefore encourages integration of measures to protect and promote the diversity of cultural expressions in development policies at all levels. Art.13.Integration of culture in sustainable development)

In this sense, it is essential that urban development policies take into account the contribution of intangible cultural heritage and that urban planning processes adopt measures to safeguard it.

###### SLIDES 50 - 51

The facilitator presents the UNESCO Creative Cities Network.

It aims to promote cooperation with and among cities that have identified creativity as a strategic factor for sustainable urban development.

In many of the cities that are part of this network (made up of seven creative fields: Crafts and Folk Art, Design, Film, Gastronomy, Literature, Media Arts and Music) intangible cultural heritage provides a strong basis for creativity. The network is committed to integrate culture and cultural heritage into urban development plans.

ppt 3 - UN HABITAT policy FRAMEWORKs (45 MIN)

**SLIDE 1-4**

The facilitator introduces the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development as a framework that guides global and national development policies. The agenda's goals are to: End poverty, ensure human rights for all, achieve gender equality, tackle climate change, and preserve oceans and forests. To that end, the 2030 Agenda includes 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

SDG 11 Sustainable Cities and Communities recalls the importance of safeguarding cultural heritage for sustainable development. In this regard, countries have committed to "making cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable" and, specifically, within this goal, target 11.4 aims to "strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage."

The facilitator highlights the relations and usefulness of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and then turns to the three key documents of the UN Habitat Policy Frameworks, namely:

* The New Urban Agenda - NUA (2016)
* International Directives on Urban and Territorial Planning (2015)
* Urban Planning for City Leaders (2014)

###### SLIDEs 5 - 11

New Urban Agenda – NUA (2016)

The facilitator presents key provisions of the New Urban Agenda (NUA) that are relevant for safeguarding intangible cultural heritage in urban contexts, from the perspective of urban planning:

The New Urban Agenda works as an accelerator of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly SDG 11– Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable – to provide a comprehensive framework to guide and track urbanization around the globe.

The NUA calls for "making sustainable leveraging of natural and cultural heritage, both tangible and intangible, in cities and human settlements as appropriate, through integrated urban and territorial policies and appropriate investments at the national, subnational and local levels, to safeguard and promote cultural infrastructures and sites, museums, indigenous cultures and languages, as well as traditional knowledge and the arts, highlighting the role they play in rehabilitating and revitalizing urban areas and in strengthening social participation and the exercise of citizenship."

It also calls for the inclusion of "culture as a priority component of urban plans and strategies in the adoption of planning instruments, including master plans, zoning Directives, building codes, coastal management policies, and strategic development policies that safeguard a wide range of tangible and intangible cultural heritage and landscapes," and to "protect them from the potential disruptive impacts of urban development."

The New Urban Agenda emphasizes inclusivity, sustainability, and the need for cities to be spaces that serve all residents. It also stresses the importance of citizen participation and a rights-based approach to urban planning.

It shares a vision of cities for all, referring to the equal use and enjoyment of cities and human settlements, seeking to promote inclusivity and ensure that all inhabitants, of present and future generations, without discrimination of any kind, are able to inhabit and produce just, safe, healthy, accessible, affordable, resilient and sustainable cities and human settlements to foster prosperity and quality of life for all. The New Urban Agenda notes the efforts of some national and local governments to enshrine this vision, referred to as “right to the city”, in their legislation, political declarations and charters.

These concepts are connected with the principles laid out in the World Charter for the Right to the City, a civil society initiative, especially in terms of promoting human rights, equity, and the participation of all stakeholders in shaping urban spaces. The World Charter for the Right to the City emphasizes how cities must provide non-discriminatory environments and conducive contexts for safeguarding intangible cultural heritage. The right to the city implies the right to preserve cultural memory and identity (Item 2.1 of Article II of the Charta).

"All persons have the right to the city without discrimination based on gender, age, health status, income, nationality, ethnicity, migratory status, or political, religious or sexual orientation, and to preserve cultural memory and identity."

The World Charter for the Right to the City emphasizes the duty of cities to "respect the natural, historical, architectural, cultural and artistic heritage, and to promote the recovery and rehabilitation of degraded areas and urban facilities". Paragraph 2 of Article XVI. RIGHT TO A HEALTHY AND SUSTAINABLE ENVIRONMENT.

Accordingly, the NUA also supports planned urban extensions– prioritizing renewal, regeneration and retrofitting of urban areas, as appropriate, including the upgrading of slums and informal settlements – while preserving cultural heritage, containing urban sprawl - nua 97, strengthening urban resilience and reducing disaster risks and vulnerabilities.

###### SLIdES 12 - 20

The facilitator presents the International Guidelines on Urban and Territorial Planning (2015), which provide national governments, local authorities, civil society and urban planning professionals with a global framework that promotes more compact, socially inclusive, better integrated and connected cities and territories that promote sustainable urban development and can adapt to climate change.

It briefly explains what is understood by urban planning and the planning process that involves multiple scales. It also gives Directives regarding the characteristics of each scale, namely: national governments, city-region, metropolitan, neighbourhood. It emphasizes and explains how urban planning contributes to sustainable development, what its principles are, and what responsibilities for action national and local governments (cities) have, as well as the role of civil society organizations and urban planning professionals.

###### SLIDES 21 - 25

The facilitator presents the Urban Planning for City Leaders (2014), a UN-Habitat initiative to provide local leaders and decision-makers with the right support tools for good urban planning practice.

Its objective is to inform leaders about the value that urban planning could bring to their cities, as well as to facilitate a joint dialogue between leaders, policy makers and planners on urban development.

Aimed at leaders of fast-growing and intermediate cities in developing countries.

It advocates shaping a collective vision, taking into consideration that cities have a spatial dimension that reflects unique cultural and physical features. It also provides guidance for the activities of all parties involved, encourages them to work coherently and ensures that everyone is working towards the same goal.

It also includes cultural goods within common goods, which are those that are shared, used and enjoyed by all.

ppt 4 - APPLICATION OF instruments (40 MIN)

###### SLIdES 1-3

The exercise will be carried out in pairs (intangible cultural heritage expert and urban planning expert). The facilitator will ask the following questions:

1. Which key instruments and key policy frameworks (UNESCO and UN-Habitat) are applied in your city? Select from the list on the PPT slide (multiple choice) (5 min)

To align with the 2003 Convention's Operational Directives on safeguarding intangible cultural heritage when applying it in urban contexts, the following actions are essential:

1. the identification and inventorying of intangible cultural heritage elements
2. mapping and protecting facilities such as research institutes, centers of expertise, museums, archives, libraries and documentation centers that play an important role in collecting, documenting, archiving and preserving data on intangible cultural heritage.
3. Which of these actions are undertaken in your city? Select. (5 min)
4. If they are not part of measures in your city, how do you think they could be implemented? Reply. (10 min)

Presentation of results 20 min (10 each group)