Unit 34

**Hand-out:
Quiz**

**Question 1**

What are possible reasons to opt for a community-based inventorying approach in the context of implementing the Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage?[[1]](#footnote-1)

1. Because involving communities in intangible cultural heritage identification and definition is a requirement under the Convention and its Operational Directives (Articles 2.1 and 11(b), OD 80).
2. Because intangible heritage does not exist independently from the people who create and enact it, any safeguarding attempt (including inventory-making) will fail without their consent, involvement and commitment.
3. Because community-based inventorying can be used to build relationships between communities, the State and other agencies for the future promotion, management and safeguarding of ICH.

**Question 2**

What is the relationship between safeguarding intangible cultural heritage and inventorying in the context of the Convention?

1. Inventorying is not an end in itself, but a key step in establishing a dialogue for safeguarding ICH.
2. A safeguarding plan is a prerequisite to drawing up an inventory of intangible cultural heritage.
3. There is no direct relationship between inventorying and safeguarding. Inventorying can be a standalone exercise.

**Question 3**

Which one of the following is NOT a characteristic of community-based inventorying?

1. Community-based inventorying is a creative process of generating and systematizing information with and within the community.
2. Community-based inventorying recognizes external experts and researchers as central actors in the process; documentation in the context of community-based inventorying primarily builds upon academic literature.
3. Community-based inventorying recognizes diversity within a community regarding their ICH; it values divergent and different opinions.

**Question 4**

In developing their inventorying frameworks, States Parties:

1. are required to use the UNESCO sample framework in its entirety.
2. may organize ICH inventories in whatever manner seems most appropriate to their situation.
3. may organize ICH inventories in whatever manner seems most appropriate to them; however, the Convention and the ODs contain a number of requirements that shall be taken into consideration, notably regarding the participation of the communities concerned; customary practices concerning access to the ICH; and free, prior and informed consent.

**Question 5**

True or false? Free, prior and informed consent in the context of community-based inventorying of ICH:

1. should always be demonstrated in writing.
2. must be sought preferably at the earliest stage of the process.
3. must be based on an awareness of the risks and unintended consequences of the inventorying exercises on behalf of community members.
4. should be granted by the appropriate State or municipal authorities (such as elected officials) on behalf of the community concerned.

**Question 6**

You are part of a team working on the inventory of a certain form of oral expression present in country A, with a small budget and no access to a computer. There are customary restrictions on who can have access to the element. Which of those documentation techniques would be most appropriate in this context?

1. Audio-recording
2. Interviewing
3. Note-taking
4. Participatory video
5. Direct observation

**Question 7**

Country B intends to develop an inventory for all the ICH present in its territory. The Minister of Culture needs to choose a name for the inventory. Which name would be most in line with the spirit of the Convention?

1. The national inventory of the ICH of Country B.
2. The inventory of ICH from Country B.
3. The inventory of ICH in Country B.

**Question 8**

Country C is deciding how to organize an inventory covering a specific region of the country that is particularly rich in musical traditions. How should the inventory process deal with the associated musical instruments?

1. Information about the instruments should not be included in the inventory, as this is an inventory about ICH expressions and practices, not material objects.
2. Information about the instruments should be included in the inventory entries for the associated musical traditions.
3. A separate section in the inventory should be created for information about objects and instruments associated with the inventoried ICH elements.

**Question 9**

Country D will soon start the process of inventorying the ICH in its territory. Accordingly, its Ministry of Culture has produced a list of categories to be considered for use in the inventory. Which of these categories might cause concern when the Committee examines the periodic reports submitted by the State Party?

1. ICH that is no longer practised.
2. ICH that is endangered.
3. ICH that is not in conformity with generally accepted international human rights instruments.
4. ICH to which there is limited access because it is considered secret or sacred by the communities and groups concerned.
5. ICH that was not identified with the participation of the communities concerned.
6. ICH practices that the communities concerned did not want to be inventoried.
7. ICH that is linked to tangible heritage, such as musical instruments or specific places.
8. ICH that is linked to sites inscribed on the World Heritage List.

**Question 10**

Can States Parties to the Convention adopt their own definitions of intangible cultural heritage for national or local inventories?

1. Yes, as they are allowed to draw up their inventories in ways geared to their own circumstances.
2. No, they must comply with the Convention’s definition of ICH.
3. No, they must comply with the Convention’s definition of ICH, but a special case can be made if they ask permission.

**Question 11**

How can you ensure that a diversity of perspectives on an ICH element is reflected in a community-based inventorying process?

1. By collecting information in a gender-sensitive way, with due consideration for women’s and men’s perspectives.
2. By actively involving young people in the process of generating information.
3. By consulting with traditional leaders and government officials who will speak on behalf of their communities.
4. By reading a variety of academic literature on the element.
5. By undertaking an online consultation to which all community members can contribute.

**Question 12**

Which of the following statements are true?

1. Safeguarding measures must be developed for an ICH element before it can be inventoried.
2. An ICH element must be inventoried before any safeguarding activity can be undertaken.
3. Safeguarding measures must be implemented for an ICH element before it can be nominated to one of the Lists of the Convention.
4. An ICH element must be inventoried before it can be nominated to one of the Lists of the Convention.

**Question 13**

The Ministry of Culture of Country E wishes to include on its national ICH inventory only some of the numerous elements of ICH in its provincial inventories. The Ministry needs to decide on the most appropriate criteria for choosing ICH elements to include in the national inventory. Which of the following criteria would not be in the spirit of the Convention?

1. ICH elements that are most widely known and practised within the country should be included in the national inventory because more people can associate with them.
2. Only outstanding and beautiful ICH elements should be included in the national inventory because this will foster national pride.
3. ICH elements from each province should be chosen for the national inventory to ensure that it is representative of the whole country.
4. ICH elements that are not found in other countries should be selected for the national inventory to demonstrate the uniqueness of the nation.
5. ICH elements that are most in need of safeguarding should be chosen for the national inventory.

**Question 14**

What is the purpose of an inventorying framework?

1. To organize information on intangible heritage elements in a systematic manner.
2. To provide comprehensive information on the historical and technical dimensions of an intangible heritage element.
3. To popularize the intangible heritage of a given community.
1. . Frequently referred to as the ‘Intangible Heritage Convention’, the ‘2003 Convention’ and, for the purpose of this unit, simply the ‘Convention’. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)