



Annex 6

Presentations Made during the Project Evaluation Seminar

Presentation by Doc. URTNASAN Norov

‘Brief Introduction to the 4-year project Korea-Mongolia Joint Project ‘Establishing a Safeguarding System for the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Mongolia’

Cultural diversity is indispensable for ensuring the existence of humanity, thus it has to be safeguarded and assured with favourable condition for further prosperity. Therefore, promoting cultural diversity and protecting cultural heritage has become an urgent task for all of humanity. Thirty nine years ago, thanks to the initiatives and virtues of cultural figures of the world and UNESCO efforts, the **Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage** was established and has been implemented ever since. As of 2010, this Convention has 185 Member States and around 900 heritage elements are inscribed on the World Heritage List-enjoying further protection and glorification. From Mongolia, a famous Central Asian salt lake- Uvs Nuur Basin and Orkhon Valley Cultural Landscape were inscribed in 2003 and 2004 respectively.

At its thirty-first session of the General Assembly in 2001, UNESCO adopted the **Universal Declaration on Cultural Diversity**, in 2003 adopted the **Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage**, and in 2005 adopted the **Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions**. Adoption and implementation of these international legal instruments are vital and important for the safeguarding intangible cultural heritage, which the essence of intellectual life of all humanity is.

Mongolia is a developing country rich in varied types of intangible cultural heritage. However, due to its historical and socio-economic entanglements, the intangible cultural heritage of Mongolia is at risk of deterioration, disappearance and devastation. Due to the vulnerability of the intangible cultural heritage of Mongolia, several major factors cause and contribute its threat of disappearance. These include, the negative consequences of communist ideology and the Great Repression, which caused the Mongolian society to neglect their national identity, cultural heritage and tradition; socio-economic and culturally negative phenomena and chaos incurred during the transition period from communism to modern society; effects of globalisation, urbanisation, and the prevalence of modern popular culture. Due to

these myriad reasons, the intangible cultural heritage of Mongolia is at risk in danger of extinction.

In order to protect the intangible cultural heritage from extinction, and to build and strengthen the safeguarding capacity for the intangible cultural heritage of Mongolia, the Mongolian government and civil stakeholders have started taking considerable measures together with international organisations since recent years. Praiseworthy, general awareness and consciousness on the significance of ICH and its safeguarding is relatively increasing just as are the number of the individuals and organisations to safeguard the ICH elements in Mongolia.

However, as the situation in many other countries, the concept of intangible cultural heritage is relatively new in Mongolia. The notion on intangible cultural heritage had been very limited, that would embrace only the conceptions of traditional culture, performing arts and folklore until about 2008.

Frankly speaking, dissemination of the most up-to-date information regarding the intangible cultural heritage and the relevant aspects and issues thereof is very inadequate in Mongolia. At the moment, it can be considered that there are no internationally accepted latest and systematic references particularly focusing on intangible cultural heritage and its relevant aspects in Mongolia, except the translations and disseminations of the *UNESCO 2003 Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage* and *Operational Directives for the Implementation of the Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Heritage*. This means, there is a threat of misunderstanding and misinterpretation of crucial issues concerning ICH, including the fundamental concept on ICH, safeguarding measures and approaches, principles and objectives of the Convention, principles of UNESCO measures and programmes on the safeguarding of ICH, significance of the community involvement, and so forth.

As the significance of safeguarding intangible cultural heritage increases, there is an emerging demand on enlightening the general public, in particular, those who play leading roles in developing and implementing measures for the safeguarding of the intangible cultural heritage in order to shape the safeguarding system and mechanism for it.

In this regard, it is of the utmost importance to raise awareness of various stakeholders in the field, including particularly the concerned communities, tradition bearers, researchers, relevant officials and policy makers on the fundamental concept of intangible cultural heritage, and its relevant aspects.

In these situations, the Korea-Mongolia joint project entitled '**Implementation of UNESCO Programme Living Human Treasures System in Mongolia**', has been implemented by the Mongolian National Commission for UNESCO, with the support of the Intangible Cultural Heritage Centre for Asia and the Pacific of the ROK. Launched in 2008, this project is a prime measure taken by concerned stakeholders for the protection and development of the overall safeguarding capacity of ICH of Mongolia.

Within the framework of the Project, the following key activities have been implemented:

- Field surveys on Mongolia's ICH and its bearers in the selected *aimags* (provinces) of Western, Central, Eastern and Gobi regions. The field survey trips aim to identify the bearers and practitioners of intangible cultural heritage, as well as to conduct on-site registration and documentation on their unique and extraordinary skills, wisdom, knowledge, manner, accomplishments and other values of intellectual culture of great scientific

and artistic importance. Results of the field trips are expected to be of high importance as it will serve as a first-hand material for follow-up activities for the overall safeguarding of intangible cultural heritage of Mongolia (2008, 2009)

- Elaborations of initial drafts of significant documents including 'Regulations of Identifying and Registering the Intangible Cultural Heritage', 'Rule of the National Council for Identifying Intangible Cultural Heritage and its Bearers', 'Membership components of National Council for Identifying Intangible Cultural Heritage and its Bearers' – which becomes the foundation for constituting favorable legislative environment for safeguarding the intangible heritage of Mongolia. These legal documents are approved by the ordinance No.414 of the Minister of Education, Culture and Sciences (MECS) (2009)
- Elaboration of national tentative lists of ICH for official approval - Approved by MECS Minister ordinance No.293, 2009 and amended by the ordinance No.92, 2010 (2009)
- Text preparation of the Reference book on the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Mongols (2009)
- Printing of the Reference book on the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Mongolia in Mongols and in English (2010)

We have obtained important results from this joint project:

- Established a good legislative environment
- Raised attention to the government for Safeguarding of ICH and started to provide financial resources
- Raised a social understanding of the importance of ICH
- Strengthened the cooperation and collaboration between the government and NGOs as well as different stakeholders
- Established a national inventory system of elements of ICH and its bears
- issued the reference book *The ICH of the Mongol Nation*

Mongolian and English versions of this Reference book will serve as a reference material for the both domestic and foreign researchers, experts and specialists in the field of intangible cultural heritage, as well as an awareness-raising tool targeting the Mongolian youth to deepen their understanding of the intangible cultural heritage, traditional culture and folklore of the Mongol nation.

By our understanding, further joint activities will be carried out to accomplish the following tasks:

- To establish a standard and permanent national registration and information system progress for identifying ICH and its bears;
- To document ICH elements with audio and video recording and produce some important DVD, CD, etc., for dissemination;
- To restore and digitalise the superannuated and damaged ICH related data in Mongolia;
- To develop a website concerning ICH of Mongolia;
- To develop various forms of “disciple” training or apprenticeship which plays important role within a family or locality and irreplaceable in passing on the specific national elements of ICH to younger generations.

Summary of Presentation by Mr. JARGALSAIKHAN

'Establishment of ICH Safeguarding System in Mongolia'

Thanks to the fact that Mongolia became an open country to the world and chose a new way to development since the 1990s, the ideology of national pride is gradually being restored and a favourable social condition for reviving and safeguarding traditional cultural heritage is being formed. The Mongolian government has also started to pay more attention to this issue, implementing many activities to safeguard and develop the intangible cultural heritage of Mongolia, thanks to the will, intention and commitment from the general public to keep their identity in today's ever-changing world.

First of all, the adoption of the 'Law on the Protection of Cultural Heritage' by the Parliament of Mongolia, issuance of the Decrees on Honouring and Propagating the traditional heritage of *Morin khuur*, *Urtiin duu* and *Khöömei* by the President of Mongolia, and adoption of the 'National Program on Developing Traditional Culture' and National Programs on *Morin khuur*, *Urtiin duu*, *Khöömei* and *Bii biyelgee* and implementation thereof are major achievements.

From 1997, an opportunity was opened for us to cooperate with UNESCO and Mongolian experts started to actively work with UNESCO programmes and activities on safeguarding intangible cultural heritage. Consequently, an international symposium titled 'Central Asian Epic' was organised in Mongolia in 1998. During this time, our cultural figures and artists have founded the National Centre for Intangible Cultural Heritage and started a truly virtuous activity for registration, audio and audio-visual and other types of documentation of the *Morin khuur* players, *Urtiin duu* singers, epic bards, *Bii biyelgee* dancers and *Khöömei* singers, based on the newly established Centre.

In addition, the Ministry of Education, Culture and Science of Mongolia, Culture and Arts Committee and other NGOs organised the Traditional Arts Festival which is held on a regular basis and organises contests and exhibitions on traditional performing arts and craftsmanship, and is used in addition to other measures for promoting traditional culture, arts, practices and festive events in all provinces and cities in Mongolia, which is also a sign of progress.

For the last few years, thanks to the generous support from the Cultural Heritage Administration of the Republic of Korea and the Intangible Cultural Heritage Centre for Asia and the Pacific in the Republic of Korea, we have been implementing a series of projects aiming to safeguard the intangible cultural heritage of Mongolia. Within the implementation of these projects, major measures have been taken to establish a safeguarding system for the ICH of Mongolia by forming a favourable legal background, establishing an inventory fund on ICH, and introducing the UNESCO Programme for identifying and supporting the bearers of intangible cultural heritage 'Living Human Treasures System' in Mongolia.

Moreover, a Recommendation for safeguarding and promoting the ICH training module for the transmission of the ICH as well as a tentative list of the ICH bearers in Mongolia were elaborated respectively. Ministerial approval of the documents were preciously-elaborated in 2008, which are of high importance in framing the safeguarding system for the ICH of Mongolia, including the Rules and Regulations for Identifying the ICH and Its Bearers, National Representative List of ICH and Urgent Safeguarding List as well as "Regulations of State Support for

Determining, Registering, Safeguarding, Transmitting, Developing and Promoting Intangible Cultural Heritage and Its Bearers”, “Rule of National Council for Determining Intangible Cultural Heritage and Its Bearers” were truly a successful outcome of the Project.

The Korea-Mongolia joint project has been successful for safeguarding Mongolian intangible heritage. We are appreciating our Korean colleagues and we are sure that our friendly cooperation in field of ICH will be continued and bring more achievements.

Presentation by Ms.TSENDSUREN

'Legislation framework for the safeguarding of intangible cultural heritage of Mongolia: progress and challenges'

LEGISLATION FOR THE SAFEGUARDING OF THE INTANGIBLE CULTURAL HERITAGE OF MONGOLIA: PROGRESS & CHALLENGE

Tsendsuren. Ts

Senior inspector, General Agency for Professional Inspection

2010-12-09

LEGISLATION

- ✘ Constitution of Mongolia
- ✘ Millennium Challenge based National Development Strategy
- ✘ State Policy on Culture
- ✘ Law on Culture
- ✘ Law on State Official Language
- ✘ Law on Copyright
- ✘ National Security Ideology of Mongolia
- ✘ Law on the Protection of Cultural Heritage

THERE ARE MORE THAN 100 LEGAL INSTRUMENTS TO IDENTIFY, PROTECT AND PROMOTE CULTURAL VALUES ARE IN EFFECT INTERNATIONALLY.

- ✦ Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage */185 countries joined. Mongolia joined in 1990*
- ✦ UNESCO Recommendation on the Safeguarding of Traditional Culture and Folklore
- ✦ UNESCO Universal Declaration on Cultural Diversity (2001)
- ✦ UNESCO Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage (2003)
- ✦ Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions (2005)

LEGISLATION

- ✦ 1997
- ✦ This law was amended in 2001 and was incorporated with issues concerning the intangible cultural heritage for the first time. Consequently a Law on the Protection of Cultural Heritage was adopted and in effect today.
- ✦ Reflecting the main principles of the Hague 1954 Convention, and the UNESCO 1970 and 1972 Conventions, this Law is a complex and basic document which arranges all the relations concerning the identification, classification, registration, utilization, ownership, purchase, research, promotion, distribution, ban of illicit trafficking, and imposition of responsibility to lawbreakers in conformation with the item 4 and 5 of Article 2 of the UNESCO Convention.

LAW ON THE PROTECTION OF CULTURAL HERITAGE

- ✘ Government Resolution of Mongolia 1999
- ✘ “National Program on the Promotion of Traditional Culture” /1998-2004/

- ✘ Government Resolution of Mongolia 2005.03.09 №43
- ✘ National Program “Morin Khuur & Urtiin Duu” /2005-2014/

- ✘ Government Resolution of Mongolia 2009.01.14 №10
- ✘ National Program “Mongolian traditional Bii biyelgee”

- ✘ Government Resolution of Mongolia 2007.06.26 № 159
- ✘ National Program “Mongol Khoomei”

FURTHER MEASURES TO TAKE:

- ✘ Based on an existing demand for elaborating legislative framework for the safeguarding of the intangible cultural heritage by amending the Law on the Protection of Cultural Heritage and other relevant legal instruments, I hereby propose the following proposals:
- ✘ 1. Adopt a Law on the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage
- ✘ 2. Establish a mechanism to provide financial support from the government to the intangible cultural heritage bearers, and promote and provide incentives to individuals and organizations who contributed to the studies, promotion, and safeguarding of intangible cultural heritage.
- ✘ 3. Establish a mechanism of duty and responsibility to the intangible cultural heritage bearers for the transmission of intangible cultural heritage elements, maintain a national register of intangible cultural heritage and its bearers, and take the important intangible heritage bearers to the state protection.
- ✘ Renovate the current equipments and devices used for the registration and studies of intangible cultural heritage, establish a special laboratory, prepare human resource in abroad, and provide professionals in the field.

Presentation by Mr.Yundenbat

'Identify bears and ICH elements including inventory-making process'

For the last few years, thanks to the generous support from Cultural Heritage Administration of the Republic of Korea and Intangible Cultural Heritage Centre for Asia and the Pacific in the Republic of Korea, we have been implementing a series of projects aiming to safeguard the intangible cultural heritage of Mongolia. Within the implementation of these projects, major measures have been taken to establish a safeguarding system for the ICH of Mongolia by forming a favorable legal background, establishing an inventory fund on the ICH, and introducing the UNESCO Program for identifying and supporting the bearers of intangible cultural heritage "Living Human Treasures System" in Mongolia.

Mongolia has ratified the UNESCO Convention for safeguarding the Intangible Cultural Heritage in 2005. Since the ratification, Mongolia has been implementing measures for safeguarding the intangible cultural heritage existing in its territory. The elements of "Mongolian Traditional Folk Long Song" (multi-national including PRC), "Mongolian Traditional Festival - Naadam", "Mongolian Tradition art of Khuumei" and "Falconry" (multi-national including 12 countries of Asia and Europe) were inscribed in the UNESCO Representative List of Intangible Cultural Heritage, where the elements of "Mongolian Epic", "Mongolian Traditional Music of the Tsuur" and the "Mongolian Traditional Folk Dance-Bii Biyelgee" were inscribed in the UNESCO List of ICH in need of Urgent Safeguarding.

With aims to safeguard the intangible cultural heritage elements existing in the territory of Mongolia and promote their bearers, the Government of Mongolia and the Ministry of Education, Culture and Science have ratified the "National Representative List of ICH", "The National List of ICH in Need of Urgent Safeguarding" and the "National List of ICH bearers possessing the high level of skills and knowledge" and working with the objectives to enhance and enrich the above lists annually. In the framework to further improve and elaborate the above lists and to designate and implement the safeguarding measures, in the first hand there is a need to establish the system for identifying and designating the ICH elements in cooperation with the concerned communities, groups and relevant non-government agencies.

The aims of the "Elaboration of the Inventories of the Representative List and List of ICH in Need of Urgent Safeguarding in Mongolia" project are to implement the above objectives to renew the National intangible cultural heritage lists, to establish the rational mechanism for identifying the ICH bearers, to establish the National registration and information system of ICH and its bearers.

The successful establishment of the above system and its well-founded, realistic and intact implementation is a fundamental essence for elaborating the further coherent sets of research and safeguarding activities in these areas. Therefore, we have focused on conducting and organizing the primary registration work for existing ICH and its bearers at the national level. Accordingly, the effective implementation of the registration work was considered to be as a main source for further activities and thought as a main objective to implement in the framework of the project.

Please allow me to state some of the outcomes of the joint activities for establishing the National inventory of the Mongolian Intangible Cultural Heritage.

With aims to safeguard the intangible cultural heritage existing in the territory of Mongolia and promote their bearers, 70 elements in the “National Representative List of ICH”, 18 elements in the “National List of ICH in Need of Urgent Safeguarding” and 100 individuals were registered in the “National List of ICH bearers possessing the high level of skills and knowledge”.

Before the implementation of this project, the inventory-making of ICH was being done poorly and partially without particular set out system or regulations. As a result of successful implementation of the project, we were able to establish the primary steps of further systematic and permanent inventorying that can be elaborated and improved annually.

Before the implementation of the project, the involvement in the activities of ICH inventorying have covered smaller areas only by the places the research teams have been. As a result of the implementation of the project, we could conduct the “primary registration work of ICH and its bearers” at the national level covering every administrative units existing in Mongolian territory. Thus, the scope of the inventorying was expanded to a national level. By employing and designating the right persons as ICH registration and information methodologists and officers, acknowledging their responsibilities and providing with necessary working regulations and advisory at the primary stage of ICH inventorying in soums (subordinate to a province), khoroos (subordinate to a district) and at the middle stage in provinces and districts, we were able to establish the permanent operational mechanism of the national registration and information system of ICH and its bearers.

During the implementation of the project, we could conduct the “primary registration work of ICH and its bearers” for the first time covering 85 percent of all the administrative units in Mongolia including 283 out of 329 soums (subordinate to a province) of 21 provinces and all 9 districts of the capital Ulaanbaatar. Overall 88 ICH elements were identified and registered and 3339 individuals were identified as ICH bearers.

Overall 57 ICH bearers and their skills and repertoire were documented with audio and video records. From overall, 50 are practicing performing arts, 2 are practicing traditional social practices and rituals and 5 are practicing traditional craftsmanship.

By providing an increased involvement and participation of the public, concerned ICH communities, groups and individuals in the activities for identifying the elements in the National Representative List and List of ICH in Need of Urgent Safeguarding and their bearers, we could set the groundwork for establishing the information database for further annual elaboration and improvement of the above Lists. In addition, every soums and provinces have created their own ICH lists that include the elements they pride, and took responsibilities to further safeguard and transmit them to the younger generation.

By the successful implementation of the project, as the increased public involvement, the awareness and understanding of ICH and importance for safeguarding it have tremendously raised.

In the framework of the project, the knowledge and methodology on safeguarding, researching, identifying and documenting the ICH have significantly improved among

cultural administrative individuals, researchers, information and registration officers, ICH bearers and other relevant bodies.

ICH inventory is a primary acts as a strong foundation with potential to develop documentation and safeguarding the ICH further and serves to preserve and safeguard cultural heritage as well as providing a basic for stimulating future creativity. In that sense, we are fully encouraged to continue the ICH inventorying with further objectives of improved coherent sets of safeguarding measures. We sincerely need to further cooperate with Korean Professional organizations in this field.

Summary of Presentation by Mr. Weonmo Park

'ICHCAP joint project from ICHCAP point of view, perspectives and plans'

1. Introduction

- because the world faces critical situation of transformation and extinction during globalisation, urbanisation and international interest grows, UNESCO Convention for the Safeguarding of Intangible Cultural Heritage was accepted in 2003.
- Asia and the Pacific is recognised as an ICH repository; but due to lack of cognition about ICH value and institutional/administrational groundwork, may ICH is endanger.
- Republic of Korea set and implement ICH safeguarding policy successfully since 1962. The government plans to establish ICHCAP as an ICH safeguarding pioneer to contribute international society.

2. Purpose and Function of ICHCAP

a. Purpose

- protect ICH in Asia and the Pacific aiming cultural diversity promotion and sustainable development
- promote regional ability of Asia and the Pacific for ICH safeguarding
- promote the UNESCO Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage and contribute to its implementation in the Asia-Pacific region;
 - increase the participation of communities, groups and individuals in safeguarding ICH, and raise awareness of and ensure respect for ICH in the Asia-Pacific region;
 - enhance the capacity for safeguarding ICH in the Asia-Pacific region through coordination and dissemination of information;
 - foster regional and international cooperation for the safeguarding of ICH

b. Role

- establish an information system to ensure effective management of ICH data
 - support for documentation and making list of ICH in Asia and the Pacific region
 - establish ICH database and archives
 - support for restoration, preservation, digitalization of superannuated and damaged ICH
 - digitize archival materials and support the development of metadata standards
- make use of the accumulated information and data on ICH for the purpose of dissemination and application
 - develop various contents based on digital data regarding ICH
 - publish informational and promotional materials like book, multimedia
 - promote the protection of intellectual property rights of ICH practitioners and creators who are included in documentation and informational materials;

- build networks among concerned communities, groups and individuals to reinforce transmission and dissemination of ICH
 - organise regional/international level event like exhibition, performance
 - publish model and white paper for ICH safeguarding
 - organise community or group level meeting for ICH vitalizations
- strengthen regional/information network to exchange information and knowledge concerning the safeguarding of ICH
 - construct international liason among ICH centres and institutes including those established under the auspices of UNESCO (category 2), as well as among individual ICH specialists.
 - operate professional pool for effective implementation of ICH safeguarding
 - manage portal website to exchange and get relevant knowledge and information easily

3. Evaluation of Korea-Mongolia Cooperation Project

a. Outline of Project

- Duration : 2007-2010 (4 years)
- Implementation Unit: ICHCAP, UNESCO National Commission of Mongolia('07-'09), The Foundation for Protection of the Historical and Cultural Heritages('10)
- Supporting Institution : Cultural Heritage Administration (Korea), National Culture and Arts Committee of Mongolia

b. Main Theme

- 2007 : personal exchange program
 - 1st/2nd strategy meeting for application of Living Human Treasure System between Korea-Mongolia (August, November)
- 2008 : establishment ICH system and form a legal background
 - paperwork a draft law for ICH safeguarding in Mongolia
 - expert meeting for ICH system in Mongolia(December)
 - field research for discovering ICH bearer in Mongolia (western Mongolia)
- 2009 : Field research and selection ICH bearers
 - identify ICH and its bearer in central and Gobi region
 - draft of tentative list regarding ICH and ICH bearer discovering
 - hold a symposium for ICH safeguarding and training workshop for ICH bearer
 - preparation of make guidebook to inform ICH in Mongolia
- 2010 : publish ICH guidebook in Mongolia
 - publicise a ICH guidebook in Mongolia (mongolian/english version)
 - hold a project evaluation seminar and book publication event ceremony
 - hold a photo exhibition of UNESCO ICH to improve awareness

c. Result of Project

- the relevant law concerning ICH safeguarding in Mongolia (No.293, ministerial approval of Minister of Education, Culture and Science, approved 2009.7.8)
- regulations and policies for ICH safeguarding in Mongolia
- national list of ICH in Mongolia
 - register 5 sections, 71 elements of National Representative List of ICH
 - register 6 elements of the National List of ICH in need of Urgent Safeguarding
- list of 58 Mongolian ICH bearers were designated/inscribed on the national list

- guidebook(reference book) of Mongolian ICH (Mongolian/English version) was published

4. Future Tasks

- during last 4 years, Mongolia have prepared fundamental system for ICH safeguarding such as a law and regulation, national list, choosing ICH bearer, etc.
- as regional centre of UNESCO, ICHCAP has its mandate to implement activities by utilising information and networking from following year
- bear in mind, Korea-Mongolia joint project should be developed and we could consider projects as follows;
 - collect, process and disseminate ICH information/data (documentation of ICH elements, digitalization of damaged data, make ICH related website, etc.)
 - create an online/offline network among professionals, bearer, professional institutions, NGOs, etc. (organise expert/NGO meeting, carry forward a transmission events between bearers, and manage online messenger system of ICH)