REPORT ON THE STATUS OF AN ELEMENT INSCRIBED ON THE LIST OF INTANGIBLE CULTURAL HERITAGE IN NEED OF URGENT SAFEGUARDING

DEADLINE 15 DECEMBER 2019 FOR EXAMINATION IN 2020

Instructions for completing the report are available at: https://ich.unesco.org/en/forms

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A. COVER SHEET</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A.1. State Party</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mongolia</td>
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<td>A.2. Date of deposit of the instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession</td>
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<td>This information is available online.</td>
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<td>29 June 2005</td>
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<td>A.3. Element inscribed on the Urgent Safeguarding List that is the subject of this report</td>
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<tr>
<td>For multinational elements, please indicate the other States concerned.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Name of element: Folk long song performance technique of Limbe performances - circular breathing</td>
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<td>Inscribed in: 2011</td>
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<td>A.4. Reporting period covered by this report</td>
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<td>Please indicate the period covered by this report.</td>
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<td>Beginning date: 2015</td>
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<td>A.5. Other elements inscribed on the Urgent Safeguarding List, if any</td>
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<tr>
<td>Please list all other elements from your country inscribed on the Urgent Safeguarding List, together with the year of inscription; for multinational elements, please indicate the other States concerned.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mongol Biyelgee: Mongolian traditional folk dance (2009)</td>
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<td>Traditional music of the Tsuur, (2009)</td>
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<td>Mongol Tuuli, Mongolian epic (2009)</td>
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</table>
A.6. Executive summary of the report

Please provide an executive summary of the report that will allow general readers to understand the current status of the element, any positive or negative impacts of inscription, the implementation of safeguarding measures during the reporting period and their possible update for the following years.

Between 400 and 600 words

Within the period of the report, the short and long term multilateral safeguarding activities were implemented by the Ministry of Education, Culture, Science and Sports of Mongolia (MECSS), the National Center for Cultural Heritage (NCCH), the Mongolian Association of Limbe (MALP), and other related government and NGOs, professional ensembles, theatres, local governing administrations, researchers and practitioners for safeguarding, ensuring the viability of circular breathing, such as an inventorying of practitioners, updating the registration database, research, study, formal and non-formal trainings, public events as exhibitions, festivals and seminars for promotion. As a result of these safeguarding activities, the viability of this element has ensured and practitioner and apprentice’s number has increased.

As of 2019, total 168 person's information has collected in the Registration and Information State Database of Cultural Heritage in the NCCH, including 40 practitioners and 128 apprentices. 15 of 168 people are handcrafters who makes the Limbe musical instrument.

There is no negative impact in relation to the inscription. In reverse, there are many positive impacts came such as the value and significance increased, awareness raised and the viability has ensured and so on.

The project "Strengthening and stabilizing the Folk Long performance technique of Limbe performers - circular breathing through the old repertoire in new generations" is being implemented by the NCCH with the support of UNESCO ICH Fund is one of the safeguarding activities dedicated for this element. Within the framework of this project, the NCCH and MALP have done field research for registering and documenting the practitioners and their repertoire, installed 5 cabinets for apprenticeship training in Ulaanbaatar, Zavkhan, Khovd and Omnogovi provinces, started the apprenticeship training for 40 apprentices in western, Gobi and central regions of Mongolia on basis of 10 practitioners in 2019.

For safeguarding, promoting and disseminating the ICH, the Government of Mongolia has organized "Nomadic Mongolia - Grand Festival of Intangible Cultural Heritage" in 2018. Total 8 practitioners of this element have attended in this festival from Dornogovi, Omnogovi, Sukhbaatar, Tov, Khentii and Khovsgol provinces and got the special certificate.

Aiming to popularize elder practitioners, the cultural centers in Tov and Khovd provinces were named for Honored Limbe performers Mr. L. Tserendorj and M. Badarch, by the support of the Local Governing Administration and Citizen's Representative Khural of Tov and Khovd provinces, their students, family members and local people. In 2018, the state competition has organized for Honored Limbe performer L. Tserendorj and total 32 practitioners have successfully attended in this competition.

By repeated number, 10 practitioners have promoted this element in Asian and European countries while attending in the international festivals and competitions. Besides this, 4 books in relation to performing the circular breathing and handout with DVD were published aiming to promote and disseminate this element, and researchers and practitioners have attended in the 5 research conferences and published their paper on the proceedings.

The Government of Mongolia has approved the "National Program for Safeguarding of Intangible Cultural Heritage" by its 68th Resolution in 2019, and the Minister of Education, Culture, Science and Sports has approved its action plan to be implemented between 2019 and 2023 by A/235th Decision and started its implementation. The main objectives of this national program are to improve the legal environment of ICH; to enhance the implementation of the UNESCO 2003 Convention for Safeguarding of Intangible Cultural Heritage; to carry out the...
research and documentation of the element and creation of the database in accordance to the international standard; to raise awareness and disseminate the ICH on basis of the intersectoral cooperation, to improve capacity building of ICH specialists and support the ICH practitioners.

**A.7. Contact person for correspondence**

*Provide the name, address and other contact information of the person responsible for correspondence concerning the report.*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title (Ms/Mr, etc.):</th>
<th>Ms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Family name:</td>
<td>Tserendorj</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Given name:</td>
<td>Tsolmon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institution/position:</td>
<td>Specialist of World Heritage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Address:</td>
<td>National Center for Cultural Heritage, Central Palace of Cultural ‘B’ section, Sukhbaatar square 3, Sukhbaatar District, Ulaanbaatar 210620a, Mongolia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telephone number:</td>
<td>+976-11-312735; +976-99057308</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Email address:</td>
<td><a href="mailto:cch@monheritage.mn">cch@monheritage.mn</a>, <a href="mailto:tsolmon.ncch@gmail.com">tsolmon.ncch@gmail.com</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Other relevant information: | TSEVEGSUREN Tserenbaljir  
Director of Mongolian Association of Limbe Performers  
Address: Ulaanbaatar city, Chingeltei District, Baga Toiruu street 46, National University of Mongolia Arts and Culture, room 310  
Tel : (976)-99182023 |

**B. STATUS OF ELEMENT INSCRIBED ON THE URGENT SAFEGUARDING LIST**

*Refer to the nomination file or to previous reports, if any, as the basis for reporting on the current status of the element, and report only on relevant changes since the date of inscription on the List or since the previous report. Nomination files, specific timetables and earlier reports, if any, are available at [https://ich.unesco.org](https://ich.unesco.org) or from the Secretariat, upon request.*

*The State Party shall pay special attention to the role of gender and shall endeavour to ensure the widest possible participation of the communities, groups and, where applicable, individuals concerned as well as relevant non-governmental organizations during the process of preparing this report, and is asked to describe how it has done so in point D below.*

**B.1. Social and cultural functions**

*Please explain the social and cultural functions and meanings of the element today, within and for its community, the characteristics of the bearers and practitioners, and any specific roles or categories of persons with special responsibilities towards the element, among others. Attention should be given to any relevant changes related to inscription criterion U.1 (‘the element constitutes intangible cultural heritage as defined in Article 2 of the Convention’).*

*Between 200 and 500 words*

In 2010, while nominating this element, its status and viability was in the edge of the endanger. Due to the social, economic and popular culture influence, the viability and traditional setting of this element has disappeared, and practitioners’ number has decreased, only few practitioners were centered in the Ulaanbaatar city. While that time, only choice to transmit this element to young generation was the formal training. Although, formal training has worked for safeguarding of the technique “circular breathing”, the traditional setting of the element has transformed and its core of performing folk long song by circular breathing was almost lost.

Indeed, the inscription of this element on the UNESCO list has influenced to the awareness of general public, number of amateur learners and distribution of this element.
Formerly, the distribution of practitioners and apprentices of this element was in Zavkhan, Khovd, Omnogovi, Govi-Altai, Dornogovi, Darkhan-Uul, Tov, Ovorkhangai provinces and Ulaanbaatar city, and within the period of this report, this distribution has extended to the Govisumber, Sukhbaatar, Khentii, Uvs, Selenge, Bulgan and Khovsgol provinces.

There are total 40 practitioners were registered including 24 in local area and 16 in capital city. Total 128 apprentices registered and 67 of them are learning this element in the frame of formal training, including 12 students in local area (Music and Dance College of Zavkhan Province), 46 students in capital city in MNUAC, "Badmaarag" secondary school of MNUAC, Program for "Teacher's Art Education" jointly elaborated by the MNUAC and Mongolian State University of Education (MSUE), Mongolian State Conservatory, "Shine Mongol", "Global" secondary schools. There are total 61 apprentices learning this element in non-formal training including 45 apprentices in local area (45 of them are being trained within the frame of the project), 25 are in the capital city (Mongolian Children's Palace).

Today, this element is being performed in the traditional setting during the celebrations and fests, such as “Naadam -Mongolian traditional festival”, “Tsagaan Sar”, wedding, first hair cutting ceremony and this shows that traditional use of the element is being revitalized. Today, this element is being performed in the biggest cultural festivals, folk art festivals and competitions, besides this national and local ensembles and theatres are applying this element into their repertoire is giving great contribution to the promotion and dissemination of this element. For instance, practitioner B.Myagmartseren has performed in the “Mongolia’s Got Talent -2017” and got the 2nd place of this competition.

Based on skill of performing technique and repertoire, practitioners of this element can be classified into “Most talented practitioner” and “Practitioner”. 10 of 40 practitioners are belong to “Most talented practitioner” and they are playing important role in the viability of this element. People with special responsibilities towards the element, among others can be classified as: practitioners; specialists who responsible the policy coordination, inventorying, research and safeguarding of element; researchers; members of NGOs; local governors; local people; family members of practitioners and apprentices, community members, people play important role in the organization of formal and non-formal training, director of cultural centers, music teachers, training program managers, directors and specialists of Education, Culture and Art Agency in provinces.

B.2. Assessment of its viability and current risks

Please describe the current level of viability of the element, particularly the frequency and extent of its practice, the strength of traditional modes of transmission, the demographics of practitioners and audiences and its sustainability. Please also identify and describe the threats, if any, to the element’s continued transmission and enactment and describe the severity and immediacy of such threats, giving particular attention to any strengthening or weakening of the element’s viability subsequent to inscription.

Between 200 and 500 words.

Compared to 2015, practitioners’ number has increased by 26 and reached to 40 in 2019. This increase shows that the viability of this heritage has ensured. Within the frame of the formal training, students in MNUAC, Program for "Teacher's Art Education" jointly elaborated by the MNUAC and Mongolian State University of Education (MSUE), Mongolian State Conservatory, Music and Dance College of Zavkhan Province are learning the element “Folk long song performance technique of Limbe performances - circular breathing” by 2 hours in per week and general length of professional training is between 2 and 4 years. For the non-formal training, apprentices are learning this element in Khovd, Zavkhan, Omnogobi, Dornogovi, Selenge, Ovorkhangai, Khovsgol, Khentii, Tov provinces and "Shine Mongol", "Global" secondary schools, and Mongolian Children’s Palace in Ulaanbaatar city. As of 2019, total 128 students and apprentices are learning this element by formal and non-formal training.

Formal and non-formal trainings are being taught by practitioners by following ways, such as, in traditional way; on basis of demonstration (for instance: DVD lesson, 3D modelling, images of x-ray and so on); teaching the technique in leading way, by differentiating the school and performance technique of “Most talented practitioners".
Age of 40 practitioners are between 30 and 70, and age of 128 students and apprentices are between 10 and 30. Aiming to reporting the result of formal and non-formal training, the concerts are organized for 2 -4 times a year for students, parents and schoolchildren. It is not able to make detail demographics of audiences in the concerts, but for the age groups, audiences are always in age between 10 and 65. The demographics of practitioners, students and apprentices and audiences are relatively stable.

After the inscription of the element, number of positive approaches came in the viability of this heritage. For instance:

- In relation to the increase of formal and non-formal training, learners' number has increased who is interesting and willing to learn this element,
- Awareness of general public increased on the element,
- Researcher’s number increased who is studying the element within the interdisciplinary approach and research monograph was written,
- An open source handout and electronic resources were created.

The intense globalization and urbanization changes are the factors causing to diminish the value and tendency towards intangible cultural heritage among the general public, particularly among young generations:

- Although, the Government of Mongolia is supporting the safeguarding of ICH elements and its practitioners, this support could not go into enough level in case of the popularizing, rewarding, ensuring living expenses and supporting the practitioners of this element.
- Students and apprentices could not learn the essence of the element in adequate level, due to changes in the use of the element,
- The tradition of performing folk long song with technique of Limbe performance-circular breathing and with horse headed fiddle has not yet revitalized,
- There are still potential risks of forgetting the element due to lack of performing skills, lack of training and permanent training.

### B.3. Implementation of safeguarding measures

*Please report on the safeguarding measures described in the nomination file, and previous report, if any. Describe how they have been implemented and how they have substantially contributed to the safeguarding of the element during the reporting period, taking note of external or internal constraints such as limited resources. Include, in particular, information on the measures taken to ensure the viability of the element by enabling the community to continue to practise and transmit it. Include the following detailed information concerning the implementation of the set of safeguarding measures or safeguarding plan:

**B.3a. Objectives and results**

*Indicate what primary objective(s) were addressed and what concrete results were attained during the reporting period.*

**Between 200 and 500 words**

Objectives:

- to organize the regional training courses in order to transmit the element to the young generation,
- to research, safeguard and develop the element,
- To identify, popularize, promote, support the practitioners of this element
- To increase public awareness and involvement of general public in the safeguarding of element,
- To regularly carry out various activities, such as contests, exhibitions, seminars and performances at all level,
- Within the framework of the national program, the MECSS will elaborate the action plan for safeguarding of the element and the Mongolian National Commission for UNESCO, the NCCH and other related government and NGOs will directly involve and support to implement this national program and action plan.
Results:
- As a result of the formal and non-formal regional training courses, the number of practitioners, students and apprentices reached to 168.
- Registration and information database had been enriched and integrated registration and research has done for practitioners of this element.
- The research on the element has enhanced and monograph research has done. Mr. Ts. Tsevegsuren a practitioner and teacher of MNUAC has done his Ph.D studies on topic “Research study on Limbe and performing by limbe” in 2018. In addition, researcher Ts. Dorjsuren has done MA research on topic “Research on some indicators of structure and sequence of organs that is being used in the folk long song performance technique of Limbe performances - circular breathing” in the Mongolian National University of Medical Science.
- Within the frame of the popularizing and supporting practitioners of this element, the cultural centers of Myangad soum of Khovd province and Sergelen soum of Tov province were named for honored practitioners of this element. In 2018, the state competition has organized for performers of circular breathing in 3 category.
- Public awareness and social value increased on the element. Books, newsletters, handout with DVD were published and promoted by TV and radio program.
- The exhibition “ICH element – the folk long song performance technique of Limbe performances - circular breathing” has organized 2 times in 2015 and 2019 in the Mongolian Theatre Museum by cooperation between NCCH, the MALP. The purpose of the exhibitions were to promote, popularize elder practitioners of this element and to raise awareness of young generations. By repeated number, over 30 practitioners were involved in this 2 times exhibitions from local area and Ulaanbaatar city, and over 400 people visited in the exhibitions. The length of exhibition were 7 and 10 days.
- In 2018, 3 times performance or concert and a research conference have organized for the element.
- The Government of Mongolia has approved the "National Program for Safeguarding of Intangible Cultural Heritage" by its 68th Resolution in 2019, and the Minister of Education, Culture, Science and Sports has approved its action plan to be implemented between 2019 and 2023. Within the 4 objectives, total 58 activities will be implemented in this action plan and 5 of them related to this element.

B.3b. Safeguarding activities

List the key activities that were carried out during this reporting period in order to achieve these expected results. Please describe the activities in detail and note their effectiveness or any problems encountered in implementing them.

Between 500 and 1000 words

1. For registering, inventorying, documenting and creating the database:
   - The NCCH updates the registration and inventorying of ICH elements and its practitioners annually, as of 2019 total 168 practitioners, students and apprentices were registered in the primary database on this heritage.
   - In 2019, total 28 people were registered and documented in 24 soums of 15 provinces within the field research by the project "Strengthening and stabilizing the Folk Long performance technique of Limbe performers - circular breathing through the old repertoire in new generations"

2. For formal and non-formal training courses:
   - Program for "Teacher's Art Education" jointly elaborated by the MNUAC and Mongolian State University of Education (MSUE),
   - Total 11 practitioners are teaching the circular breathing technique for 90 students in MNUAC, Mongolian State Conservatory, MSUE, Music and Dance College of Zavkhan Province, Mongolian Children’s Palace, “Badmaarag”, “Shine Mongol”, “Global” secondary schools,
   - In 2019, within the aforementioned project, total 5 cabinets for apprenticeship training in Ulaanbaatar, Zavkhan, Khovd and Omnogovi provinces were installed and started the training courses,
   - On basis of 10 practitioners of this element, an apprenticeship training has started in Omnogobi, Zavkhan, Khovd, Govi-Altaï, Dornogovi, Ovorkhangai, Selenge, Khovsgol provinces and in Ulaanbaatar city for training 40 apprentices,
- The element is being taught in the program of clarion (horn trumpet) and reed pipe,
- Between 2015 and 2017, MNUAC, Mongolian State Conservatory, Music and Dance College of Zavkhan Province and the Mongolian Theatre Museum have organized 5 times open class on this element,
- Between 2015 and 2017, practitioners M.Lkhagvagerel and O.Lkhagvadorj organized 3 times open class on this element in Japan,
- In 2019, in the frame of the project "Strengthening and stabilizing the Folk Long performance technique of Limbe performers - circular breathing through the old repertoire in new generations", apprenticeship training on making of limbe instrument has organized and 4 limbe apprentices were trained and 40 limbe instruments were made for apprenticeship training,
- In 2016, practitioner R.Erdenekhagva has published handout “Performing the Mongolian folk long song by circular breathing of limbe”, “Melodies for circular breathing of limbe” for elementary and intermediate level of learning of element,
- In 2017, practitioner Ts.Tsevegsuren has published book “Music works for Limbe”,
- In 2019, in the frame of the project "Strengthening and stabilizing the Folk Long performance technique of Limbe performers - circular breathing through the old repertoire in new generations", the handout “Learning the technique of circular breathing” was published in 800 copies,

3. For research on element and its practitioners:
- In 2018, the research conference has organized for 110th Anniversary of honored practitioner and limbe performer L.Tserendorj and total 12 participants presented and proceeding has published,
- Practitioner Ts.Tsevegsuren /Ph.D/ has presented several papers “Folk long song performance technique of Limbe performances - circular breathing as cultural and art heritage” in the international research conference organized in Barnaul city of Russia in 2017, “On the issue of terminologies of performing techniques of trumpet and its composing part” in 2017, “Specifics of performing technique of limbe” in 2017, “Performing technique of limbe by 4 fingers and combination of 5 melodies, tradition and innovation of performing limbe// “Cultural creative industry - 2018” research conference,
- Practitioner Ts.Tsevegsuren has done his Ph.D studies on topic “Research study on Limbe and performing by limbe” in 2018. He has studied the element on interdisciplinary approaches such as health science and physics and his hypothesis on circular breathing as combination of “endurance”, “thought”, “meditation” and “performing” was approved.

4. For raising awareness, promoting and popularizing the element and its practitioners:
- Between 2015 and 2019, 10 practitioners have promoted this element in Asian and European countries while attending in the international festivals and competitions.
- Between 2015 and 2019, over 30 practitioners of this element have attended in the 7 times TV programs by MNB, UBS, HD Mongol and NTV.
- In 2016, practitioners Ts.Tsevegsuren, G.Nyamjantsan were attended in the “Asian festival of Flute performers” organized in Republic of Korea and the international professional orchestral concert of Turskoy,
- In 2017, practitioner B.Myagmartseren, B.Bulgan-Erdene, D.Davaasuren attended in the “Mongolia’s Got Talent” and practitioner B.Myagmartseren has got the 2nd place,
- In 2016, 2017 and 2018, practitioners Ts.Tsevegsuren, G.Nyamjantsan and B.Myagmartseren were performing in the biggest musical festival “Altan Namar”.
- In 2018, 110th Anniversary of Honored practitioner L.Tserendorj has celebrated throughout the country by MECSS, Local Governing Administration of Tov province, student, family members and other related cultural organizations,
- In 2018, “2nd state competition named for honored practitioner L.Tserendorj” was organized and total 32 participants from 14 organizations in 7 provinces and Ulaanbaatar city have attended. 6 of them were practitioners and rest 26 were apprentices.
- “Mungun mod” or “Silver Tree” award ceremony for awarding top artists and ICH practitioner has been organized by the 195th Resolution of the Government of Mongolia, since 2008 for supporting and encouraging artists and practitioners. By the A/483 Decision of the
Minister of Education, Culture, Science and Sports of Mongolia in 2018, practitioner G. Nyamjantsan has won the award as best practitioner of ICH element.

- In 2018, the MECS, Government Implementing Agency of Culture and Art Authority, NCCH, the Education, Culture and Art Agencies in 21 provinces, the Education, Culture and Art Agency of Ulaanbaatar city have organized the “Nomadic Mongol-Grand Festival of Intangible Cultural Heritage” throughout the country in national level for enabling the implementation of the Mongolian Law on the Protection of Cultural Heritage. Around 10000 practitioners attended in the 1st stage of the festival and 40 of them were limbe practitioners. In the final stage of festival, total 8 limbe practitioners were selected and got the “Certificate of ICH practitioners”.

- In 2018, the cultural center of Sergelen soum of Tov province was named for honored practitioner L. Tserendorj and its activity has started,

- In 2019, the cultural center of Myangad soum of Khovd province was named for honored practitioner M. Badam by cooperation between Local governing administration of Khovd province, his family members and apprentices,

- Aiming to popularize elder practitioners, 2 times exhibitions “Honoring the limbe performers”, “Exhibition of Limbe” has organized at the Mongolian Theatre Museum in 2015 and 2019.

**B.3c. Participation of communities, groups or individuals in the safeguarding activities**

Describe how communities, groups or, if appropriate, individuals as well as relevant non-governmental organizations have effectively participated, including in terms of gender roles, in the safeguarding measures. Describe the role of the implementing organization or body (name, background, etc.) and the human resources that were available for implementing safeguarding activities.

**Between 200 and 500 words**

The MECSS, the Mongolian National Commission for UNESCO, the NCCH, the Government Implementing Agency Culture and Art Authority, the MALP, the MNUAC, the Mongolian State Conservatory, the Mongolian Children’s Palace, the Music and Dance College of Zavkhan Province, the Local Governing Administration, the Citizen’s Representative Khural and the Education, Culture and Art Agency of Khovd, Omnogovi and Tov provinces are closely cooperating with practitioners of this element for safeguarding, promoting, researching, and transmitting.

In particular, apprentices and descendants of State Honored Limbe performer L. Tserendorj, members of MALP as D. Galsantogtokh, U. Batjargal, Ch. Davaajav, Ts. Tevegsuren, V. Vasha, G. Nyamjantsan, R. Erdenelkhagva, B. Tsogtmaagi, B. Ongonduu, and family members of L. Tserendorj, M. Badam and local people and local administration of Tov and Khovd provinces, “Ukherchin Khu” NGO have involved in the safeguarding activities, such as organization of formal and non-formal training, transmission of this element to young generations, organization of competition, research conference, events, exhibitions to popularize elder practitioners, publication of books and other related dissemination activities. For instance, in 2018, 110th Anniversary for Honored practitioner and limbe performer L. Tserendorj has celebrated throughout the country by joint cooperation between the MECSS, the “MALP” NGO, the “Ukherchin Khu” NGO, the MNUAC, the Mongolian State Conservatory, the Local Governing Administration of Sergelen soum of Tov province and Tov province and its Citizen’s Representative Khural, his apprentices, descendants, family members and other related cultural organizations and local people. Within this anniversary celebration, the research conference, state competition has organized. Besides this, the cultural center of Sergelen soum of Tov province was named for honored practitioner and limbe performer L. Tserendorj.

**B.3d. Timetable**

Indicate, in a timetable, when each activity was implemented.

**Between 200 and 500 words**

1. Between 2015 and 2019, practitioner R. Erdenelkhagva has organized 5 times concert on circular breathing of limbe.
2. Between 2015 and 2019, practitioner M. Lkhagvagerel has organized 4 times solo concert on limbe performance in Japan.
3. Between 2015 and 2019, 10 practitioners have promoted this element in Asian and European countries while attending in the international festivals and competitions.
4. Between 2015 and 2019, over 30 practitioners of this element have attended in the 7 times TV programs by MNB, UBS, HD Mongol and NTV.
5. Aiming to popularize elder practitioners, 2 times exhibitions “Honoring the limbe performers”, “Exhibition of Limbe” has organized at the Mongolian Theatre Museum in 2015 and 2019.
6. Between 2015 and 2017, MNUAC, Mongolian State Conservatory, Music and Dance College of Zavkhan Province and the Mongolian Theatre Museum have organized 5 times open class on this element,
7. In 2016, practitioner R.Erdeneelkhagva has published handout “Performing the Mongolian folk long song by circular breathing of limbe”, “Melodies for circular breathing of limbe”.
8. In 2016, 2017 and 2018, practitioners Ts.Tsevegsuren, G. Nyamjantsan and B.Myagmartseren were performing in the biggest musical festival “Altan Namar”,
10. In 2017, practitioner B. Myagmartseren attended in the “Mongolia’s Got Talent” and has got the 2nd place.
11. Between 2015 and 2017, practitioners O. Lkhagvadorj organized 3 times open class on this element in Japan.
12. “Nomadic Mongol-Grand Festival of Intangible Cultural Heritage” organized throughout the country and around 10000 practitioners attended in the 1st stage and 40 of them were limbe practitioners. In the final stage of festival, total 8 limbe practitioners were selected and got the “Certificate of ICH practitioners”.
13. Practitioner Ts. Tsevegsuren has done his Ph.D studies on topic “Research study on Limbe and performing by limbe” in 2018.
14. In May 2018, 110th Anniversary of Honored practitioner L. Tserendorj has celebrated throughout the country (state competition and research conference has organized),
15. In June 2018, the cultural center of Sergelen soum of Tov province was named for honored practitioner L. Tserendorj and installment has done.
16. In August, 2019, the cultural center of Myangad soum of Khovd province was named for honored practitioner M. Badam and installment has done.
17. May 21st of 2019, the project "Strengthening and stabilizing the Folk Long performance technique of Limbe performers - circular breathing through the old repertoire in new generations" was launched in the Mongolian Theatre Museum.
18. Between May 20th and June 16th of 2019, the apprenticeship training on making of limbe instrument has organized.
19. Between May 23rd and September 23rd of 2018, the field research has done in 24 soums of 15 provinces by the project "Strengthening and stabilizing the Folk Long performance technique of Limbe performers - circular breathing through the old repertoire in new generations".
20. Between May 23rd and July 23rd of 2019, total 5 cabinets for apprenticeship training in MNUAC and Mongolian State Conservatory in Ulaanbaatar, Zavkhan, Khovd and Omnogovi provinces were installed and started the training courses.
21. In October 16th of 2019, the handout “Learning the technique of circular breathing” with DVD was published and introduced,

B.3e. Budget expenditures

Provide the detailed amounts of the funds used for the implementation of each activity (if possible, in US dollars), identifying the funding source for each (governmental sources, in-kind community inputs, etc.).

Between 200 and 500 words

Although, the State Central Administrative Body of Culture spent some amount of budget for the projects that supporting practitioners of circular breathing, this still could not meet the demands of safeguarding activities.
In 2014, the Government of Mongolia has amended the Law on the Protection of Cultural Heritage, and it declares following: Article 41 Activities for the protection of cultural heritage shall be financed by the following resources: state budgets; local budgets; assistance, donations and funds provided by Mongolian and foreign citizens, and international organizations and legal entities; other resources. Article 13.1.13 The Government shall have to allocate funds in the state annual budget for the activities to promote, transmit, preserve and protect the cultural properties inscribed on the World Heritage List and submit nomination proposals of cultural heritage for the World Heritage List; Article 15.1.1. Citizens’ Representative Khurals of provinces, the capital city, soums and districts shall have to monitor and approve the necessary budget to develop plans and programmes for implementation, and provide implementation of the legislation concerning the protection of cultural heritage within their territory; Article 16.1.12 The Governors of provinces and the capital city shall have to search and identify ICH practitioners, and provide publicity, assistance and organize activities of transmission; Article 40.5 The Government shall approve the procedure for monetary reward as well as annually identify and grant the monetary reward to the ICH practitioner who has distinctively contributed to disseminate and promote intangible cultural heritage at a national and global level. Indeed, this article is playing significant role in the increase of social value of ICH practitioners among general public. In 2018, the Government of Mongolia has approved the regulation that elaborated by MECSS for rewarding and started its implementation.

Between 2015 and 2019, total 52 200 $ has spent to the safeguarding activities by state budget, international assistance and other donations. As detail:

- 110th Anniversary of Honored practitioner L. Tserendorj, total 9300 $ spent for state competition and installment of cultural center of Sergelen soum of Tov province for his commemoration.
- 3000$ spent to installment of cultural center for commemoration of Honored practitioner M. Badam in 2019.
- Practitioner Mr. R. Erdenelkhagva published handout book by 1200$.
- By support of MNUAC, practitioner Ts. Tsevegsuren published the book “Music works for Limbe” by 1600 $,

In the framework of the project “Strengthening and stabilizing the Folk Long performance technique of Limbe performers - circular breathing through the old repertoire in new generations”:

- 500$ spent to the launch of project and its exhibition,
- 4000$ spent to apprenticeship training on making of limbe instrument, between 20th of May and 6th of June 2019,
- 9100$ spent to the field research and documentation, between 23rd of May and 23rd of September 2019.
- 6000$ spent to the installment of 5 cabinets for apprenticeship in capital city and local area,
- 13000$ spent to apprenticeship training and its preparation,
- 4500 $ spent to publication and launch of handout with DVD “Learning the technique of circular breathing”.

**B.3f. Overall effectiveness of the safeguarding activities**

Provide an overall assessment of the effectiveness of the activities undertaken to achieve the expected results and of the efficiency of the use of funds for implementing the activities. Please indicate how the activities contributed to achieving the results and whether other activities could have contributed better to achieving the same results. Also indicate whether the same results could have been achieved with less funding, whether the human resources available were appropriate and whether communities, groups and individuals could have been better involved.

Between 400 and 600 words

As a result of aforementioned safeguarding activities, the level of the viability of “Folk long song performance technique of Limbe performances - circular breathing” is being increased and revitalization, safeguarding, research, promotion and dissemination activities were improved.
For instance:

For the registration and research of element: registration and research of practitioner and apprentice of this element was updated, collection of oral story about the element and documentation for investigating the performing technique and repertoire of practitioners were done annually. Indeed, this registration and documentation is giving much contribution to the safeguarding of this element and its practitioners.

For the formal and non-formal training courses: Within the frame of the formal training, the element “Folk long song performance technique of Limbe performances - circular breathing” has included in the curriculum of the MNUAC, “Badmaarag” secondary school of MNUAC, the Mongolian State Conservatory and the Music and Dance College of Zavkhan province and is being taught in the aforementioned universities and secondary schools. For the non-formal education, although there were enough human resource to conduct the apprenticeship training in local area and Ulaanbaatar city, due to lack of budget necessary and limited space on venue, and lack of limbe instruments, the apprenticeship training could not organized in sufficient level and it made troubles to increase the number of apprentices. In the future, it is demanding to organize this apprenticeship training constantly, and improve its quality and provide with necessary budget.

For studying, promoting and disseminating: Although, monograph research, research articles, books and handouts were published and gave great contribution to the research of this element, these are being used in certain frame of professional researchers and practitioners. If these research articles and books were published in simplified way, the safeguarding activities could be more efficient, especially, raising awareness of general public.

For popularizing elder practitioners of the element: cultural centers were named for honored practitioner L. Tserendorj, M. Badam, and exhibitions organized and 110th Anniversary of L. Tserendorj was celebrated and these activities brought positive approach in the cooperation between researchers, practitioners, apprentices, family members and local people. Even though, it is demanding to improve the legal environment for ensuring the social guarantee of practitioners and making system for honorarium for them and so on.

Although, the government and non-governmental organizations, international organizations, practitioners, apprentices, donators and family member of practitioners were actively involving in the organization of the competition, research conference, publication of books and handouts, exhibitions for popularizing elder practitioners, formal and non-formal trainings, there were the difficulties in association to budget. These activities were implemented in its lowest budget and we considered that these results are the highest one within this small amount of budget. In order to ensure the viability of this heritage, it is necessary to increase the funding in the future.

In the end, it is necessary to highlight that the initiatives and involvement of related stakeholders were playing important role in these achievements to ensure the viability of this element.

C. UPDATE OF THE SAFEGUARDING MEASURES

C.1. Updated safeguarding plan

Please provide an update of the safeguarding plan included in the nomination file or in the previous report. In particular, provide detailed information as follows:

a. What primary objective(s) will be addressed and what concrete results will be expected?

b. What are the key activities to be carried out in order to achieve these expected results? Describe the activities in detail and in their best sequence, addressing their feasibility.

c. How will the State(s) Party(ies) concerned support the implementation of the updated safeguarding plan?

Between 200 and 500 words

This updated safeguarding plan was elaborated on basis of the safeguarding activities proposed in the nomination file, previous reports, and action plan of the “National Program for Safeguarding of Intangible Cultural Heritage” and the project “Strengthening and stabilizing the Folk Long performance technique of Limbe performers - circular breathing through the old
The primary objectives are:

a.) To update the research and registration of the element “Folk long song performance technique of Limbe performances - circular breathing”; to transmit this element to young generations by formal and non-formal training; to ensure the viability of this element; to conduct examination and inventorying for this element and its practitioners; and to raise awareness of public.

Purposes are:
- To update the research and registration of the element and its practitioners,
- To transmit this element to young generations by formal and non-formal training,
- To raise awareness of public, to disseminate and promote element and its practitioners,
- To enhance the research and study related to the element and its practitioners,
- To ensure the viability of this element.

Expected result:
- The research and registration of this element and practitioner will be updated constantly.
- Public awareness and number of researchers on this element and its practitioner will be increased.
- The viability of the element will be ensured.
- The number of apprentices and their quality of learning this element will be increased.
- Research related to this element will be improved in both theoretical and practical level.
- Appropriate safeguarding plan will be elaborated based on the result of the examination and inventorying.
- Based on the achievements of the aforementioned safeguarding activities, the possibilities will come to move this element from the List of Intangible Cultural Heritage in Need of Urgent Safeguarding to the Representative List of Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity.

b) In order to achieve in the expected result following activities will be implemented. As including:
- To organize public campaign among general public aiming to raise awareness and promote the element and its practitioners,
- To make series of TV programme and disseminate it through public media,
- To make cartoon (animated film) for children between age 4 and 7 for showing story and legend associated to origin of the element,
- To make documentary film,
- To organize comparative research in Tuva Republic, Buryat Republic, Kalmyk Republic of Russian Federation and Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region and Xianjiang Uighur Autonomous Region in Republic of China,
- To publish book and CD with use of results from the comparative research,
- To organize regional competition for practitioners and apprentices,
- To organize research conference between researchers and practitioners,

c) The Government of Mongolia, the MECSS, the Government Implementing Agency-Culture and Art Authority, the NCCH, the Mongolian National Commission for UNESCO, the “MALP” NGO, practitioners, apprentices of this element, researchers and other related stakeholders will be giving their contributions to the implementation of this updated safeguarding plan from the different status such as policy coordination, organizational and economic.

C.2. Timetable for future activities

Provide a timetable for the updated safeguarding plan (within a timeframe of approximately four years).

Between 200 and 500 words

Following activities will be implemented within the updated safeguarding plan in according to following timeframe:
- To implement different projects for promoting and disseminating the “Folk long song performance technique of Limbe performances - circular breathing” between 2019 and 2023 (included in the action plan 1.4.2 of National program for Safeguarding of ICH),
  - To organize national campaign for “Limbe and Folk long song performance technique of Limbe performances - circular breathing” in 2022 (included in the action plan 3.3.5 of National program for Safeguarding of ICH),
  - To make documentary film for promoting the “Folk long song performance technique of Limbe performances - circular breathing” to young generations and distribute it to general public in 2021 (included in the action plan 3.4.1 of National program for Safeguarding of ICH),
  - To make curriculum on “Folk long song performance technique of Limbe performances - circular breathing” for formal and non-formal training courses and reflect it into the program of the targeted schools and universities,
  - To organize apprenticeship training between 2019 and 2021 for transmitting this heritage to young generations,
  - To organize field research for investigating, documenting and collecting the repertoire of practitioners of element in 2019 and 2020,
  - To make series of documentary program for folk long song performance technique of Limbe performers-circular breathing, and to distribute it through media for raising awareness of general public 2019 and 2020,
  - To organize conference “Sustainable Development and Folk long song performance technique of Limbe performers-circular breathing” for practitioners and scholars related to heritage element, in 2021,
  - To duplicate CD “Masterpieces of Mongolian Limbe practitioner in 2020,
  - To publish a biography book for Limbe practitioners in 2020,
  - To organize competition between practitioners of folk long song performance technique of Limbe performers-circular breathing in 2021,
  - To make regular update on registration and research of practitioners of folk long song performance technique of Limbe performers-circular breathing between 2019 and 2023,
  - To make cartoon (animated film) for children between age 4 and 7 for showing story and legend associated to origin of the element in between 2020 and 2023,

C.3. Budget for future activities

Provide the estimate of the funds required for implementing the updated safeguarding plan (if possible, in US dollars), identifying any available resources (governmental sources, in-kind community inputs, etc.).

Between 200 and 500 words

The updated safeguarding plan will be implemented by the budget for implementation of the National Program for ICH, and budget from national and international projects, and budget from the NGO's and other donations and financial resources.

1. To implement different projects for promoting and disseminating the “Folk long song performance technique of Limbe performances - circular breathing” between 2019 and 2023 -by state budget- 8000$

2. To organize national campaign for “Limbe and Folk long song performance technique of Limbe performances - circular breathing” in 2022. -by state budget and donations -10 000$

3. To make documentary film for promoting the “Folk long song performance technique of Limbe performances - circular breathing” to young generations and distribute it to general public in 2021. -by state budget - 3 500$

4. To make curriculum on “Folk long song performance technique of Limbe performances - circular breathing” for formal and non-formal training courses and reflect it into the program of the targeted schools and universities in 2021 -by state budget 2021 and other resources 2 000$
5. To organize national inventorying for practitioner of the element “Folk long song performance technique of Limbe performances - circular breathing” in 2020 and 2023. By state budget and other resources 18 000 $

6. To organize apprenticeship training between 2019 and 2021 for transmitting this heritage to young generations. By project budget 35 000 $

7. To organize field research for investigating, documenting and collecting the repertoire of practitioners of element in 2019 and 2020. By state budget and project budget, 11 000 $

8. To make series of documentary program for folk long song performance technique of Limbe performers-circular breathing, and to distribute it through media for raising awareness of general public 2019 and 2020. By project budget, 1 200$.


10. To duplicate CD “Masterpieces of Mongolian Limbe practitioner in 2020. By project budget and other resources, 6220 $.


12. To organize competition between practitioners of folk long song performance technique of Limbe performers-circular breathing in 2021. By state budget and project budget, 14 000 $.

13. To make regular update on registration and research of practitioners of folk long song performance technique of Limbe performers-circular breathing between 2019 and 2023. By state budget, 4 000 $.

14. To make cartoon (animated film) for children between age 4 and 7 for showing story and legend associated to origin of the element in between 2020 and 2023. By state budget and other resources, 25000 $.


Total: 214 970$

C.4. Community participation

Please describe how communities, groups and individuals, as well as relevant non-governmental organizations have been involved, including in terms of gender roles, in updating the safeguarding plan, and how they will be involved in its implementation.

Between 200 and 500 words

This updated safeguarding plan was elaborated in combination to the “National Program for Safeguarding of Intangible Cultural Heritage”, by the involvement of the MECSS, the Government Implementing Agency Culture and Art Authority, the Mongolian National Commission for UNESCO, the NCCH, the “MALP” NGO, “Ukherchin Khuu L. Tserendorj” NGO, and representative of old and young practitioners, related government organizations and researchers.

In the implementation of this updated safeguarding plan, the MECSS will responsible the to develop and improve the legal environment, to make policy, to allocate necessary budget in the implementation by state budget, and to monitoring.

The Government Implementing Agency -Culture and Art Authority will provide with instructions and methodology for national level activities,

The NCCH will organize broad activities for safeguarding of this element, such as to organize campaign for raising awareness of general public, to make series of TV programme, documentary, book, CD, and to enhance the research and registration of the element, to conduct the inventorying, and to organize apprenticeship training, amd national level competition and research conference between researchers and practitioners of this element and so on. These activities will be implemented in cooperation with other organization which were given duty in the Law on the Protection of Cultural Heritage.
The “MALP” was founded in 2007 and only one NGO that is constantly working on the safeguarding of “Folk long song performance technique of Limbe performances - circular breathing”. In this updated safeguarding plan, this NGO is having following responsibilities, such as, to implement the activities included in this plan in cooperation with other organizations, to provide with methodology, to conduct the research and registration work in cooperation with practitioners and other related organizations. The NGO “Ukherchin Khuu L. Tserendorj” will be supporting the activities related to honored practitioner and Limbe performer L. Tserendorj.

Practitioners of this element will have duty to promote, disseminate, transmit this element, besides involving in the activities included in the updated safeguarding plan for this element. The ratio of the gender in practitioners of this element is relatively imbalanced, only 8 of total 168 practitioners are woman and it is less than 5% of total practitioners. These numbers are related to the origins of this element, as because it requires from practitioner’s strength and breathe capacity to blow the instrument continuously /since 2004, female practitioners started learning/. Therefore, numbers of female apprentices are less than male. These female practitioners and apprentices will have particular contribution to the updated safeguarding plan of the element by conducting researches and implementing promotion, transmission and dissemination activities.

C.5. Institutional context

Please report on the institutional context for the local management and safeguarding of the element inscribed on the Urgent Safeguarding List, including:

a. the competent body(ies) involved in its management and/or safeguarding;

b. the organization(s) of the community or group concerned with the element and its safeguarding.

Not to exceed 150 words

a) DEPARTMENT FOR CULTURE AND ART POLICY IN MECSS
Address: Government building III, Baga toiruu -44, Sukhbaatar district, Ulaanbaatar city
Specialist of ICH: G.Ichinkhorloo
Tel: +976- 51-262467 - Fax:976-11-323158 – E-mail: Info@mecs.gov.mn

NATIONAL CENTER FOR CULTURAL HERITAGE
Address: National Center for Cultural Heritage, Central Palace of Cultural 'B' section, Sukhbaatar square 3, Sukhbaatar District, Ulaanbaatar 210620a, Mongolia
Director: G.Enkhbat.
Tel: + 976-11-312-735 - + 976- 70110877 - -Fax: 976-11-312735
Email: cch@monheritage.mn - Web: http://ncch.gov.mn/
Specialist: Ts.Tsolmon
Specialist of World Heritage in the Department for the Protection and Rescue of Cultural Heritage in Emergency Situation
Tel: + 976-99057308 - -E-mail: tsolmon.ncch@gmail.com

MONGOLIAN NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR UNESCO
Specialist: Ch.Tsetsegbaatar
Programme Specialist for Culture
Tel: + 976-70105652 - - + 976- 88094552 - -Fax: 976-11-322612
Email: ch.tsetsegbaatar@unesco.mn

b) the organization of the community or group

TSEVEGSUREN Tserenbaljir
Director of Mongolian Association of Limbe Performers
Address: Ulaanbaatar city, Chingeltei District, Baga Toiruu street 46, National University of Mongolia Arts and Culture, room 310
Tel : +976-99182023 - E-mail: ts_limbe@yahoo.com
D. PARTICIPATION OF COMMUNITIES IN PREPARING THIS REPORT

Describe the measures taken to ensure the widest possible participation of the communities, groups and, where applicable, individuals concerned as well as relevant non-governmental organizations during the process of preparing this report.

Between 150 and 250 words

The Ministry of Education, Culture, Science and Sports of Mongolia, the Government Implementing Agency - Culture and Art Authority, the Mongolian National Commission for UNESCO, the National Center for Cultural Heritage, the Mongolian Association of Limbe Performers, the Mongolian National University of Arts and Culture, the Mongolian State Conservatory, Mongolian Children's Palace, the Music and Dance College in Zavkhan province, practitioners such as Ts. Tsevegsuren, R. Erdenelkhagva and B. Myagmartseren have involved in the writing of this report.

E. SIGNATURE ON BEHALF OF THE STATE PARTY

The report should be signed by an official empowered to do so on behalf of the State, and should include his or her name, title and the date of submission.

Name: YO. BAATARBILEG
Title: MINISTER OF EDUCATION, CULTURE, SCIENCE AND SPORTS OF MONGOLIA
Date: 2019.12.06
Signature: <signed>