



Annex

FREE, PRIOR AND INFORMED CONSENT TO A NOMINATION OF THE MONGOLIAN TRADITIONAL PRACTICES FOR THE WORSHIPPING OF SACRED SITES

/Includes 4 original consents in Mongolian and English translations thereof /

Written by:

BATTULGA Tsend,

Gonzgoi kinship of Uriankhai ethnic group, native person of Sagsain soum (county) of Bayan-Ölgii aimag, leader of practitioners of worshipping rituals of sacred mountians "Five peaks of Mongol Altai", "Tsengel Khairkhan", and "Mountain Ezerleg" in the Bayan-Ulgii province

- SHAGDARSUREN Damba

Mongolian State-Honored Cultural Figure, leader of practitioners of worshipping rituals of sacred mountains Khangai ovoo and Dulaan Khan in Uvurkhangai province

Monk SONINBAYAR. SH

State –Honored Cultural figure, senior trainer of the Centre for training a leaderpractitioners of worshipping rituals of sacred mountains and sites

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DUURENJARGAL Ayush

President, Research and Information Centre for the Sacred Sites of Mongolia - NGO, main representative organization of sacred sites' communities and associations

In regards to 'Mongolian Traditional Practices for the Worshipping of Sacred Sites', the nomination from Mongolia for the inscription on the UNESCO List of Intangible Cultural Heritage in Need of Urgent Safeguarding, I would like to express my opinion herewith.

Although this consent is written by me, it should be noted that this is representative for the native and non-native local communities in the aimag (province) of Bayan-Ölgii.

I am sincerely delighted for the submission of the nomination of 'Mongolian Traditional Practices for the Worshipping of Sacred Sites' for the inscription on the UNESCO List of Intangible Cultural Heritage.

Revival of this tradition would be of utmost importance on the protection and safeguarding of folk traditional culture, which is currently under severe exposure to the globalization and at the risk of disappearance.

Regarding the aimag of Bayan-Ölgii, visibility of this traditional practice is getting very low due to the gradual shrinking of the population of local ethnic groups, such as *Uriankhai*, *Dörvöd* and *Tuva*. For instance, the worshipping tradition on sacred sites of the Tuvanians is inseparably linked to the shamanism and is one of the unique and rare traditions in the world. However, this tradition is at the brim of devastation, and highly demands urgent safeguarding measures.

Altain Uriankhai ethnic group has a unique and complex traditional practice on the worshipping of sacred sites, which is an integration of the customs of animism, shamanism and Buddhism. For example, practices of sanctifying blue-brown, white-brown and white horses as heaven deities' transportation, sanctifying yak and sheep as transportation of water deity and mountain deity could be mentioned here. These are originated from mountains belief tradition and an outstanding cultural heritage handed down by our ancestors who have worshipped the mother earth and eternal blue sky with various offerings, and prayed for the universal peace and well-being for hundreds of years.

Intangible cultural heritage transmission is currently interrupted due to the constant decrease of the elders who know the traditional culture and heritage, and the over-domination of the modern culture among young generations. Through the restoration and maintenance of the authentic worshipping traditions passed on by our ancestors, sincere ecological activists and environmental protectionists can be born furthermore. This is one of the best ways to prevent and save our globe from the emerging ecocatastrophe.

Therefore, I deeply and sincerely hope, just as all Mongolians, that the 'Mongolian Traditional Practices for the Worshipping of Sacred Sites' would be inscribed on the List of Intangible Cultural Heritage in Need of Urgent Safeguarding.

АРНЕСКО-шик биет бус оний конвенцийн парантай помнасная шагрумамтай биет буе онийн жансаантогд Монгон Высаас пор довинуцит бойгаа уун овог такия Зан уйнийн поминация бичин бойгаатай помборуман саныга бичите бойна

Αι τανανον αρφώνερε δα δυκυσα διρί δαιοδι δααν-Αικικά αθυκινών γρημε τηγομμε αρφ προση, πητοινών ορα αικοι σαναν που δοιοσικε που στινος πο γρώπους. Υμε οδο πατικ πουτοι γαι φωτών διεπ δην οδη δίγρπαγηνος ταναν φολυμμενι δίγες ημπιτρι οσπερι παικουμγει δαίνα.

Энтиру умамимант ве замиши съргеного пру тупиний делершим мартеграм вуй об соемы гадломан ундетью мон гухам от помборентой. Бали-велий поличений пувед нутиши урнантай, дервод, тува згры уруги пручуры просод цеорг умаменямия

ури ового таких заи уйн из мочет агрупд турогд байма.

πιαυντ να πηθα ναρου μης οδος πονυα ζαυ ήτις πι δος ποριαντικό σολυμεμό παιθοσπού σαινικών ποθορ οδοριμου ζαυ γιτιμών μοι δεικος. Γοπαι στο ζαυ γίπι, δίνοπ δης οδιώς ποιμοποιαπική δαι γεπαικ μιμό σων ανομισ στοποπος δίνου σαίνα. Ποριν γηγημι εκιπαϊκ γριστικού νημο με ποικορικών μυμπικος, ιαζερ γεινο

парти ургури житайх урганайнгурд нь тогорийй инутите, газар усил инутите, вог шоргом, шорки иненний инутите учески заи уймийн оворимой упамтивать, тибогомы бислов упамтивать, тура обоодом органий учествой обосом порти учестве, набогомы бор, целоси бор, целоси бор, целоси обор, целоси обор, целоси обор, целоси отприте се, поче стория се зархийи онд дурдани было от ин учи овоодом инута дем уймого ученимами таким буй учи овоод, моме пом немарт орган органи омого омоги прот байгама демийтей объем соминуй помостой гайгама демийтей объем обосом инут помостой гайгамаминт объемы билого.

Зби ублог модек овгод коминд одор одроде уворк, замалим заму уг дани услави ста автемного уполитичным напази пометь такого такого такого такого такого урот общего унаминатем проти ури оваго таких зам ублийх сърготисть ументур сик сътит байлано поминамизаторым байта комочи урот общего зам зам престий догина престий претит обрания прести зам убличний дого зам зам претий обще обрания обраний интереструкти обраний обраний обраний интереструкти обраний общем обраний обр

Маск пок токор, уда овогодог замбиринуя Моски нам порки, ургамам ногогодог замбиринуу Атаа таван тиндетт замбиринуу Арван пурван жетайдак замбиринуу

(ошалась бигот. Бажи- вышё облигиям Списай сумоси уулуды, Уриси, кайн Гензгой овлийн 14 приня выдально (мунс, гасс-ийн Очура судиально минисицийн гримпи, проф)

To the Research & Information Center for the Sacred Sites of Mongolia

The essence of the knowledge and practice concerning the environmental protection of the Mongolians orientates toward their livelihood defense from various natural disasters. Since the nomadic lifestyle is completely dependent on the nature and environment for all four seasons, nomadic pastoralists are very vulnerable and exposed to the various environmental phenomena, and natural disasters. Therefore, Mongolians have worshipped and venerated the earth and the sky by paying respect, becalming, deifying them and praying for the security and blessings for their life, belongings, and livestock for centuries. A classic form of such practice is the worshipping tradition for the sacred sites. Custom for worshipping the sacred sites of the Mongolians possess an important position in the cultural heritage of humanity.

I highly concern that it is our generation's loyal duty to transmit the authentic tradition for the worshipping of sacred sites to our descendants. That is why, as a honored cultural figure I have been striving as far as possible to disseminate and promote the Mongolian traditional practice and knowledge concerning the environmental protection as well as to correct some recently-emerged distortions and to contribute creating the right course of the tradition.

I fully support and deeply appreciate for nominating the 'Mongolian Traditional Practices for the Worshipping of Sacred Sites' to the UNESO List of Intangible Cultural Heritage in Need of Urgent Safeguarding. Therefore, I would like to express my constant readiness for contributing the awareness-raising activities organized by your organization.

SHAGDARSUREN Damba

Mongolian State-Honored Cultural Figure, leader

of practitioners of worshipping rituals of sacred

mountains Khangai ovoo and Dulaan Khaan inUvurkhangai province

<signature>

Монголын тахилгат газар нутгийн судалгаа, мэдээллийн төвд

Монголчуудын байгаль хамгааллын үндсэн агуулга нь байгалийн элдэв аюул гамшгаас амьдралаа хамгаалахад чиглэсэн байдаг. Ээлжлэн солигдох дөрвөн улирлын дунд байгалийн элдэв үзэгдэл, түүний дотроос аюултай, хор хөнөөлтэй үзэгдэлд өртөх, эрсдэх магадлал нүүдэлчин ард түмэнд тун элбэг тохиолддог тул тэд тэнгэр газраа шүтэн дээдэлж, тэдний эздийг аргадан тойлж хүндэтгэл үзүүлж, өөрсдийн амь бие, эд агуурс, мал сүргээ ивээлдээ авч эсэн мэнд байлгахыг тэдэнд даатган залбирч, шүтэж ирсэн юм.

Үүний сонгодог хэлбэр нь уул усаа тахих, тайх үйлдэл билээ. Монголчуудын уул усаа тахих ёслол нь хүн төрөлхтний соёлын өв санд чухал хүндтэй байр суурьтай.

Үүнийг хойч үедээ өвлүүлэн үлдээх, тэгэхдээ жинхэнэ ёс журмаар нь өвлүүлэн үлдээх явдал өнөөгийн бидний үүрэг хэмээн боддог юм. Тийм ч учраас миний бие Монголчуудын байгагь хамгаалах уламжлалт аргыг өргөн олонд сурталчлан таниулах, түгээн дэлгэрүүлэх, сүүлийн үед үзэгдэх болсон зарим гажуудлыг арилгаж засах, зөв гольдролд нь оруулахыг Монголын Үндэсний Олон Нийтийн Радио хэмээх мэдээллийн том хэрэгсэлд ажилгадгийн хувьд өөрийн чадлын хэрээр чармайн ирлээ.

ЮНЕСКО-гийн Яаралтай Хамгаалах Щаардлагатай Соёлын Биет бус Өвийн Жагсваптад Монголын овоо тахилгын зан үйлийг бүртгүүлэхээр нэр дэвшүүлж байгаа явдлыг үнэхээр талархан дэмжиж байна. Тиймээс танай төвөөс зохион байгуулж байгаа ажлыг дэмжих, сурталчлан таниулах үйлст өөрийн хувь нэмрээ оруулахад үргэлж бэлэн байдгаа илэрхийлмээр байна.

Монголын Үндэсний Олон Нийтийн Радиогийн сэтгүүлч, Монгол Улсын Соёлын Гавъяат Зүтгэлтэн

Дамбын Шагдарсүрэн

gallog

2010.03.09

Translation from Mongolian

One of the traditional customs passed on among the Mongol generations is the worshipping practice for sacred sites. Researches suggest the origin of the worshipping tradition for sacred sites is closely linked to the shamanism and have been gradually developed and enriched with Buddhist rites and customs since the sixteenth century.

I would like to express my sincere aspiration and support for the nomination of the 'Mongolian Traditional Practices for the Worshipping of Sacred Sites' to the UNESCO List of Intangible Cultural Heritage in Need of Urgent Safeguarding, which is definitely has to be inscribed in the List and highly demanded to be safeguarded immediately.

Being one of the important components of the cultural heritage of humanity, worshipping tradition of sacred sites is highly recommended to be inscribed in the UNESCO Urgent Safeguarding List and be safeguarded and promoted furthermore, as the tradition bearers, the elders and the Buddhist monks who know the authentic tradition, custom and rites are becoming very rare, thus a danger of disappearance threatening on the intellectual culture and tradition for the worshipping of sacred sites. Therefore, it should be safeguarded before it is too late.

Monk Soninbayar. Sh

State -Honored Cultural figure, senior trainer of the Centre

for training a leader-practitioners of worshipping rituals

of sacred mountains and sites

<signature and stamp>



Эрт дээр үеэс уламжлагдсан монголын ард түмний ёс заншил болж ирсэн зан үйлүүдийн нэг нь овоо тахилгын зан үйл юм. Уул овоо тахиж ирсэн зан үйлийг судлахад балар эрт цагт бөөгийн ёсоор тахиж ирснийг 16-р зууны үеэс буддын шашны зан үйл болгон хөгжүүлж ирсэн түүхтэй. Монголын ард түмний уламжлалт уул овоо тахих зан үйлийг дэлхийн соёлын өвд бүртгүүлж багтаах чин эрмэлэлэлтэй байгаагаа илэрхийлье. Хүн төрөлхтөний соёлын өвд зайлшгүй бүртгэгдэх учиртай овоо тахилгын зан үйлийг ЮНЕСКО-гийн яаралтай хамгаалах шаардлагтай өвийн жагсаалтанд нэр дэвшүүлж бүртгүүлэх чин эрмэлээлтэй байгаагаа илэрхийлье. Хүн төрлөхтний соёлын өвийн чухал нэгэн бүрэлдхүүн хэсэг болсон уг өвийг бүртгүүлэн хамгаалснаараа монгол орны олон аймаг сумдын нутагт байгаа онгон тахилгат уул овоодын тахих ёс журам уншлага, урилгыг нь одоохондоо мэддэг өтгөс буурлууд, лам хуврагуудыг байгаа дээр нь яаравчлан хамгаалахгүй бол хүмүүсийн оюун санаанд байгаа их соёл мартагдаж үгүй болох талтай юм. Ийм учраас даруй түргэн шийдвэрлэн бүртгэн авах нь зөв юм.

МБШТов Гандантэгчэнлин хийл

Эрдэм соёлын хүрээлэнгийн

захирал Ш. Сонинбаяр



I, the undersigned Tuvshintugs Tsamba hereby express my gratitude and support for the nomination of the 'Mongolian Traditional Practices for the Worshipping of Sacred Sites' to the Intangible Cultural Heritage in Need of Urgent Safeguarding by the cooperation of the Ministry of Education, Culture and Sciences, Center for Cultural Heritage as well as other relevant experts and researchers and, would like to extend my opinions as following:

I am now 66 years old. During my childhood, I would participate in the worshipping rites of the sacred site 'Shar Tseekheen' at Khooloin am of the Mountain Alag in my birthplace Dörgön soum (county) in Khovd aimag (province) by riding racehorse and wrestling. At that time, worshipping of sacred site would be an exciting opportunity for the nomadic children to come together and get acquainted, challenge cleverness of each other, learn the folk wisdom and customs from elder people and get introduced with the traditional culture and heritage, which would be some type of informal education.

When I bring my mind back, the worshipping tradition and practice has given unforgettable knowledge and awareness on the geographic characteristics of my homeland as well as its associated customs and traditions.

It can be said that the worshipping of sacred sites is the crossroad and kit of the multidisciplinary knowledge and wisdom including ecology, history, geography, ethnography, as well as moral, physical, aesthetical educations.

Since we the Mongolians have been drifting in the universal development current of humanity, we have come to strive and make much effort for restoring, and maintaining the authentic traditions and folk customs. For this, the UNESCO Universal Declaration on Cultural Diversity (2001), Convention for the Safeguarding of Intangible Cultural Heritage, both of which Mongolia accepted, have shown great influence.

Worshipping tradition for sacred sites is:

- Traditional instrument and activity for promoting the environmental education and ecological cognition of the children and youth
- An impetus for developing humanism as it embodies religious rituals, customs and traditional culture and mindset
- Representation and definition of the outlook of the nomadic culture, history and livelihood
- A base for developing and maturing patriotism and a motherland loving upbringing
- Influence for shaping a moral person as it creates symbolic and respectful manners and rules

Therefore, the worshipping tradition for sacred sites should be integrated in the non-formal educational system in a certain way for protecting and maintaining environment and biosphere for a lifetime.

TUVSHINTUGS Tsamba

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2010.03.02

In regards to 'Mongolian Traditional Practices for the Worshipping of Sacred Sites', the nomination from Mongolia for the inscription on the UNESCO List of Intangible Cultural Heritage in Need of Urgent Safeguarding, I would like to express my opinion herewith.

Research and Information Centre for Sacred Sites in Mongolia, an NGO, acts as a national network and operates with aims to protect and preserve the sacred sites of Mongolia, and its associated rituals and their practitioners, and further to safeguard, transmit and disseminate the knowledge and practices of worshipping tradition to younger generations.

This national network is comprised of representative communities who live within the territories of where the worshipping of sacred sites is practiced and practitioners who are transmitting the knowledge of this traditional practice and associated rituals.

The safeguarding of the worshipping of sacred sites is the best practice for protecting and preserving the natural and cultural heritage, and, therefore, the Research and Information Centre for Sacred Sites in Mongolia fully supports to nominate the "Mongolian Traditional Practices of Worshipping the Sacred Sites" for inscription to the UNESCO Intangible Cultural Heritage List.

Furthermore, we are to work with objectives to revitalize the associated rituals and knowledge concerned with worshipping practices of sacred sites through carrying out different measures for research, training and dissemination, by training and preparing the leaders and/or organizers of worship ceremonies, and transmitting the knowledge and rituals of worshipping practices to younger generations in their traditional methods and ways.

Written by:

Researcher DUURENJARGAL Ayush,

President, Research and Information Centre for the Sacred Sites of Mongolia - NGO, main representative organization of sacred sites' communities and associations

signature and stamp>

ЮНЕСКО-гийн биет бус өвийн копвенцийн яаралтай хамгаалах шаардлагатай биет бус өвийн жагсаалтад Монгол улсаас нэр дэвшүүлж байгаа "Уул овоо тахих монгол зан үйл" номинаци бичиж байгаатай холбогдуулан өгөх санал

Монголын тахилгат газар нутгийн судалгаа мэдээллийн төв ТББ нь, Монголын тахилга шүтлэгтэй газар нутаг болон тахилгын зан үйл, өвлөн уламжлагчдийг хамгаалах, зан үйл, мэдлэгийг өвлүүлэн уламжлуулахаар үндэсний сүлжээ байгуулан ажиллаж байна. Энэ сүлжээнд монгол орны тахилга шүтлэгтэй газар нутагт амьдардаг нутгийн уугуул иргэд болон тахилгын зан үйлийг уламжлан авч яваа өвлөгчид хамрагддаг юм. Уул овоо тахих зан үйлийг хамгаалах нь байгаль соёлын өвийг хамгаалах шилдэг арга учраас "Монголын тахилгат газар нутгийн судалгаа мэдээллийн төв"- ТББ-аас "Уул овоо тахих монгол зан үйл" өвийн зүйлийг ДӨ-ийн СББӨ-ийн жагсаалтад бүртгүүлэхийг бүрэн дэмжиж байна. Үүний тулд бид цаашид судалгаа, сургалт, сурталчилгааны чиглэлээр тал бүрийн арга хэмжээ явуулж тахилгын зан үйлийг сэргээн хөгжүүлэх, тахилгын ёслолыг удирдан зохион байгуулдаг хүмүүсийг сурган бэлтгэх, тахилгын зан үйлийг уламжлалт ёсоор залуу үед өвлүүлэхийг эрмэлзэн ажиллаж байна.

Судлаач Я Дуүрэнжаргал