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Intangible Cultural Heritage

International Assistance

ICH-04-Report – Form

INTERNATIONAL ASSISTANCE FROM THE INTANGIBLE CULTURAL HERITAGE FUND

FINAL NARRATIVE REPORT

Beneficiary State(s) Party(ies): MONGOLIA

Project title:	Transmitting and stabilizing the Folk Long performance technique of Limbe performers - circular breathing through the old repertoire to the new generations
Time frame:	Starting date: 31/01/2019 Completion date: 31/11/2022
Budget:	<p style="text-align: center;">Total: US\$151407</p> <p><i>Including:</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Intangible Cultural Heritage Fund: US\$99946 State Party contribution: US\$51461 Other contributions: US\$</p>
Implementing agency (contracting partner or UNESCO Field Office):	National Center for Cultural Heritage
Contact person:	<p>Title (Ms/Mr, etc.): Ms</p> <p>Family name: Arslan</p> <p>Given name: Saruul</p> <p>Institution/position: Head of Registration and Information Department</p> <p>Address: National Center for Cultural Heritage, 21st khoroo, Khan-Uul district, 17120, Ulaanbaatar city, Mongolia</p> <p>Telephone number: +976-99030405</p> <p>E-mail address: saruul@ncch.gov.mn saku99030405@gmail.com</p>
Partner agency (in the case of a service from UNESCO project):	Mongolian National Commission for UNESCO

Implementing partners:

"Mongolian Association for the Limbe performers"

Background

Provide a brief description of the situation existing at the time of the request and the need that the assistance aimed to address. For safeguarding of a particular element, provide a description of the element, its viability and why safeguarding measures were required. For preparation of inventories, strengthening of capacities, awareness-raising, visibility or other safeguarding not focussed on a particular element, identify gaps that were to be addressed. For emergency assistance requests, describe the nature and severity of the emergency at the time of the request.

Not fewer than 750 or more than 1000 words

The limbe is a side-blown wind instrument, mostly made of hard wood or bamboo. It is considered as one of the valuable traditional musical instruments among Mongolians for its unique technique and characteristics such as producing euphonical melody, melisma, hidden tune associated with circular breathing, and its performing techniques of skillful and delicate movements of fingers and tongue. The "Circular breathing" is a great achievement of nomadic Mongolians derived from their creativity, result of the exploration and necessity of their daily life. The origin and development of circular breathing is closely bound up with the skills and knowledge of ancient craftsmen or metalsmiths who specialized in gold and silver. Early Mongolian craftsmen used circular breathing techniques for crafting various decorative and ornamental items including valuable jewelries. In crafting such items, craftsmen were required to blow continuously to the flame through a pipe with needle like hole, in order to make the hard metal melt or soften. In that regards, the craftsmen had to blow gently to the flame through the pipe bitten in their mouth, continuing as long as possible. From such necessity of lifestyle, craftsmen have mastered the technique of circular breathing, creating a circular-like cycle of breathing, simultaneously inhaling through their nose while blowing without any pauses.

The Urtiin duu or Mongolian traditional folk long song (UNESCO inscribed heritage in 2008) is one of the two major forms of Mongolian songs, the other being the short song" (bogino duu). The folk long song is performed in association with Mongolian traditional music of the Morin khuur (Horse Head Fiddle - UNESCO inscribed heritage in 2008), and Limbe performance technique-circular breathing. Folk long song plays a distinct and honoured role in Mongolian society, it is performed at weddings, the inauguration of a new home, the birth of a child, the branding of foals and the naadam (UNESCO inscribed heritage in 2010). The folk long song performance technique of the Limbe performance - circular breathing is inseparable from the folk long song, and it is being practiced in same situation where the traditional folk song is performed.

There was a high risk of possibility that the tradition of this element could disappear from its existence. One of the factors causing the element to disappear is inevitably the significance of decrease of current groups and individuals of artists and practitioners of traditional folklore in numbers and changes in the traditional repertoire. The main change of repertoire in traditional folklore has caused by the tendency to absorb classical or modern forms of view, and the predominance of western methodology in training system. Additionally, the intense globalization and urbanization changes are the factors causing to diminish the value and tendency towards intangible cultural heritage among general public, particularly among younger generations. In this regard, we believed that the inclusion of the element in the UNESCO "List of Intangible Cultural Heritage in Need of Urgent Safeguarding" would greatly contribute to the survival and revival of this intangible heritage element in danger of disappearing. When the element "Folk long song performance technique of Limbe performances - circular breathing" was inscribed on the UNESCO List of Intangible Cultural Heritage in Need of Urgent Safeguarding, only 14 practitioners were inventoried throughout the country.

After the inscription, the Government of Mongolia and the Mongolian National Commission for UNESCO and the National Center for Cultural Heritage (NCCH) have carried out some safeguarding measures for this heritage element in cooperation with "Mongolian Association

for Limbe performers” (MALP). For instance, publication of handout and apprenticeship training for 10 persons. This was the primary step taken by the Mongolian Government for the safeguarding of this heritage element, and the result of this safeguarding measure has shown that necessity of further extended inventory for documentation of this heritage element and its practitioners and their old repertoire of folk long song, and to apply the old repertoire from aforementioned inventory to the next apprenticeship trainings, and to stabilize the folk long song performance technique of Limbe performers - circular breathing through old repertoire in new generations, and to sustain the safeguarding of this heritage element and community as well.

Safeguarding measures should be taken continuously in complex way. Inventorying, strengthening of capacities, awareness raising and visibility activities are the inseparable part of safeguarding measures. Besides this, transmission is the key activity and it should be always considered. We have identified the gaps in the safeguarding of this element as lack of transmission on traditional knowledge and practice associated to the circular-breathing and also the traditional repertoire of folk long song. Therefore, we planned to focus on the transmission of this element to young generations through traditional repertoire of folk long song. Increasing number of apprentices and practitioners is the main objective of this project, besides sustaining and strengthening the result of previous safeguarding activities.

Objectives and results attained

Overall, to what extent did the project attain its objectives? Describe the main results attained, focussing in particular on the perspective of the direct beneficiaries and communities. For each expected result identified in the request, explain whether it was fully or partially attained. Also describe any unexpected results, direct or indirect, whether positive or negative.

Not fewer than 100 or more than 500 words

The main objective of this project is to enhance the viability of this heritage element by increasing the number of practitioners on basis of the apprenticeship training.

Direct beneficiaries and community were the Mongolian Association of Limbe Performers, practitioners of the element, and apprentices and amateur learners.

Objectives and results attained:

Objective 1: Field research for identifying and documentation of practitioners of the element and its old repertoire has been done in 24 soums (small administration units) in 14 provinces. As a result of this field, the research totals 28 practitioners and apprentices who were newly and repeatedly registered, and their repertoire and playing technique of circular breathing were documented by audio and video.

Objective 2: a total of 553.5 GB materials were kept in the section of ICH at the National Database of Cultural Heritage in the NCCH.

Objective 3: Fully facilitated cabinet for apprenticeship training was established in the new building of the NCCH. Asides, In order to support apprenticeship training, a total of 5 places, namely, Umnogov province, Khovd province, Zavkhan province, State University of Culture and Arts, and Mongolian Conservatory, provided necessary equipment and supplies.

Objective 4: 800pcs hand-out has been published and disseminated.

Objective 5: Organized in the 3 regions of Mongolia based on 11 practitioners. A total of 40 apprentices are being involved.

Objective 6: Training has been organized in Ulaanbaatar city, 6 participants from 3 regions of Mongolia and Ulaanbaatar city has involved and made 40 limbe instruments for apprenticeship training of circular breathing.

Objective 7: The meeting to include the knowledge and practice associated to the

intangible cultural heritage, especially the "Folk long song performance technique of Limbe performers-circular breathing" has organized by the joint cooperation of the NCCH, MALP and the Mongolian National Commission for UNESCO. The meeting has organized in the UNESCO associated school and participants were from the Ministry of Culture, Institute of Education, the Agency of Education in Ulaanbaatar city, the Mongolian National Museum and music teachers from 9 other secondary schools in the UNESCO associated school.

Objective 8: The Conference has been organized in June 2022 among scholars, practitioners, and decision-makers.

Objective 9: 500pcs CD were produced and disseminated to the libraries and high schools in provinces and districts of Ulaanbaatar city.

Objective 10: Aiming to raise awareness of the general public on this heritage element and the project, some activities and the results implemented by the project have been promoted by the media. Moreover the documentary on the project was produced and disseminated by the media.

Objective 11: 500pcs of a biography book were produced and disseminated to the libraries and high schools in provinces and districts of Ulaanbaatar city.

Objective 12: A total of 11 masters with 40 apprenticeship trainees from 7 provinces participated in the competition. Besides, The Gala Concert was organized and promoted the element to the general public.

Objective 13: Monitoring was conducted by NATCOM and State University of Culture and Arts.

Description of project implementation

Provide a description of the activities undertaken and the outputs they generated (e.g. trainings, consultation process, technical assistance, awareness raising, publications, toolkits, etc.). Also describe any problems encountered in project delivery and corrective actions taken. Describe the role of the implementing agency and of the partner agency (in the case of a service from UNESCO project) and the role of other implementing partners in carrying out activities and generating outputs.

Not fewer than 1000 or more than 1500 words

A total of 20 activities were implemented within the objectives and timeframe of this project .

In order to provide visibility of the project to the public, the "Opening Ceremony" was organized in the Mongolian Theatre Museum on the 21st of May, 2019. During the opening ceremony, there was a "Limbe exhibition" and a small performance organized for those 150 people who attended the opening ceremony.

1. Field research

Before the field research, the NCCH has taken the survey from provinces in cooperation with MALP and the Education, Culture and Art Agency in 21 provinces. A total of 168 person's information was gathered in the National Database of Cultural Heritage including apprentices, practitioners, and craftsmen.

Field research has been done in 24 soums (small administration units) of 14 provinces and as a result of this field, a research total of 28 practitioners and apprentices were newly and repeatedly registered and their repertoire and playing technique of circular breathing were documented by audio and video.

2. Registration and information database

All the gathered data from fieldwork including audio and video materials, sound recordings, photographs, oral information, and detailed information related to this heritage element and its practitioners from the fieldwork was processed, converted, and digitalized in the National Center for Cultural Heritage and a total of 553.5 GB materials were kept in the section of ICH at the National Database of Cultural Heritage in the NCCH.

3. A handout with a DVD

The handout "Learning the folk long song performance technique-circular breathing" with

DVD was elaborated by Ts.Tsevegsuren, master practitioner of the element. The structure and craft of the Mongol limbe instrument, playing technique, types of breathing (inhaling and exhaling), holding limbe instrument, movements of tongue and fingers, different variations of stress, methodology to learn the circular-breathing, variations of performing technique of circular breathing by 4 fingers, explanation for 57 terminologies associated to circular breathing, musical notation of short and long songs performed in different technique were included in the handout.

In addition, the lesson for learning the folk long song performing technique of Limbe performers-circular breathing, 6 practical lessons, and a video of 16 short and long songs performed by master practitioners, such as L.Tserendorj, M.Dorj, D.Enkhtaivan, Ts.Tsevegsuren, G.Nyamjantsan, D.Davaasuren, and B.Myagmartseren were included in the DVD and it made this handout richer than the previous one. This handout with DVD is being used in the apprenticeship training and distributed to the libraries of high schools, universities, and theatres in 21 provinces.

4. Apprenticeship training

The apprenticeship training has been organized in provinces and Ulaanbaatar city. A total of 11 practitioners from 3 regions (Central, Western, and Gobi) of Mongolia were selected for transmitting the folk-long song performing technique-circular breathing to apprentices. Practitioners were selected by the following criteria, such as the performance skill and practice of limbe and circular breathing, the ability to organize the apprenticeship training and teaching methodology, recognized by local people and community members. Each practitioner trained 4 apprentices and a total of 40 limbe instruments were given. The team organized by NCCH has worked on the preparation of apprenticeship training, the selection of practitioners, and the making of contracts and other related arrangements.

Based on reports of the apprenticeship training the recommendations were given by the NCCH and MALP to practitioners for improvement activities. Furthermore, the joint team from the National Center for Cultural Heritage and the "Mongolian Association of Limbe Performers" has done monitoring for apprenticeship training organized in local areas, visited in person 6 provinces (Omnogobi, Dornogobi, Ovorkhangai, Govi-Altai, Zavkhan, and Khovd) where the apprenticeship is being organized (due to Covid-19, the team could not work in Selenge province), and representative of MALP has given recommendation onsite. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, secondary schools were closed in the local area and some apprentices were joined in the training through online

The honorarium, per diem of practitioners, and per diem for apprentices was spent according to the budget detail. The apprenticeship training in the local area and Ulaanbaatar city are being organized according to the plan and handouts were distributed for practitioners.

4. Training on making limbe instrument and local cabinets

Initially, the training on making limbe instrument was planned to be organized in 3 regions of Mongolia simultaneously with apprenticeship training and it was planned to establish a craftsmanship studio in Uliastai soum of Zavkhan province. Due to several reasons, such as the lack of tokar machine in each region (craftsmen in Western and Gobi regions do not have proper tokar machines needed for the making of instruments), master craftsmen expressed that they could not travel to other regions to conduct this training and necessity of making 40 limbe instruments for apprenticeship training, the NCCH and MALP have discussed and decided to organize this apprenticeship training in Ulaanbaatar city. According to this decision, the apprenticeship training on making limbe instrument has organized in Ulaanbaatar city for 2 weeks and conducted by G.Nyamjantsan a practitioner, craftsman, and teacher of Mongolian State Conservatory, and Ts.Tsevegsuren a practitioner and teacher of the Mongolian National University of Culture and Art. A total of 6 limbe performers and craftsmen from Omnogobi, Khovd provinces, and Ulaanbaatar city have been involved in the training and learned the methodology and technique of making limbe instrument and tuning the limbe instrument, and so on.

In relation to the Covid-19 pandemic, the workshop on making limbe instrument has been organized online way.

Upon the request and demand of the practitioners, NCCH and MALP have decided to establish 5 training cabinets in Omnogobi, Khovd, Zavkhan provinces, and the Mongolian State Conservatory and MNUAC. The necessary installment has been done to each cabinet. Today, the apprenticeship training is being conducted in these 5 cabinets.

6. Documentary film and awareness

a) The making of the documentary film started from the very beginning of the project. The key text of the documentary film was written by Ts.Tsevegsuren director of MALP and G.Enkhbat director of NCCH, and the professional film company called "Toromgor pictures" is conducted the documentary filmmaking and collected necessary documents, audio, video materials and taking interviews from scholars during the activities associated with the project. Below the link of the documentary film which contains 3 years of project implementation besides the history, tradition, and community of the heritage element.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=v3eV68NG0wU>

b) Aiming to provide and promote the visibility of the project, the NCCH, MALP, and "Soyon Gegeeruulegch" TV have made a program "Folk long song performance technique of Limbe performer-circular breathing is wonder created by nomads" and broadcasted 10 times. Below the link, you can see the online version of the TV program.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=CCUZewW-E0Y&fbclid=IwAR1JF1birhkZZliG8Ugg-XIFdATYzz34cXPTItQ1lwEMh6Sy3t3-Dk18of0>

7. Monitoring

The monitoring was conducted by the Mongolian National Commission for UNESCO and the Culture and art research institute under the Mongolian National University of Arts and Culture to the implemented activities of the project. The joint team has concluded that the project have fulfilled its objectives and evaluated the fulfillment as 100%. The team has given recommendations on 2 points. The first is to enable the access of practitioners and local organizations in the field of intangible cultural heritage to the result of research and survey (registration and documentation) done within the frame of this project. Second, consider the gender ratio of practitioners of this heritage element, especially in the apprenticeship training. Thus recommendations were concerned.

8. Cabinet for apprenticeship training at the NCCH

The construction work of the new building of the National Center for Cultural Heritage has finished in 2020 and the related instalment has done in a dedicated room of the center for apprenticeship training. Acoustic panels were installed in the room and additional implements such as a notation stand, desk, chair, carpet, and laptop were provided.

9. Meeting on the curriculum of the secondary schools

The meeting to include the knowledge and practice associated with the intangible cultural heritage, especially the "Folk long song performance technique of Limbe performers-circular breathing" has organized on September 30 of 2020, by the joint cooperation of the NCCH, MALP, and the Mongolian National Commission for UNESCO. The meeting has organized in the UNESCO-associated school and participants were from the Ministry of Culture, Institute of Education, the Agency of Education in Ulaanbaatar city, the Mongolian National Museum, and music teachers from 9 other secondary schools in the UNESCO-associated school. In the meeting, the Ministry of Culture, NCCH, and MALP made a presentation regarding the safeguarding of ICH and the project implementation and participants were discussing the possibilities and difficulties to include ICH-related knowledge and practices in the curriculum of the secondary schools. Although this kind of initiative has been done and several learning books have had this kind of content already in Mongolia, none of the specialists and policymakers of ICH were working in the team for developing the content and made contributions to those books which are being used in the secondary schools. As a result of the meeting and discussion, participants have decided to make recommendations for the development of the learning book in association with the ICH and to report it further to related organizations. Discussions and lobbying regarding this issue are still on-going.

10. The conference on "Sustainable Development and Folk long song performance technique of Limbe performers-circular breathing"

Due to the ongoing pandemic of COVID-19 and partial quarantine, the conference has postponed and organized in June 2022 among scholars, practitioners, and decision-makers. 11. CD on "Masterpieces of Mongolian Limbe practitioners".

The preparation of the CD duplication has started in May 2020. In this CD total of 18 folk long songs performed by circular breathing will be included and 10 of them are performed by present practitioners at the professional studio. Another 8 folk long songs which were performed early by master practitioners will be copied from the national radio under the contract. The MALP has selected all those folk long songs to be included in the CD and the "Play entertainment" LLC has made recorded the performance. 500pcs CD were produced and disseminated to the libraries and high schools in provinces and districts of Ulaanbaatar city in 2022.

12. A biography book for Limbe practitioners

The Book "The Art of Mongolian Limbe" a biography of Limbe performers has been published and disseminated in 500pcs in 2022. Around 100 Limbe performers' biography is included in the book and besides this brief introduction of 40 apprentices who are being trained by the project. In addition, some information about state competitions, well-known folk long songs, and photos of limbe instruments are also included in the book.

13. Competition between practitioners of folk long song performance technique of Limbe performers-circular breathing

A total of 11 masters with 40 apprenticeship trainees from 7 provinces participated in the competition which was conducted in June 2022. The following successors were awarded:

1st prize: ENKHJIN B., an apprentice of Honored Artist of Mongolia Batjargal O., Omnogovi province;

2nd prize: URANJARGAL A., an apprentice of Otgonduu B., Dornogovi province;

3rd prize: Togtokhbayar T., an apprentice of Otgonduu B., Dornogovi province.

Master performers Batjargal O. and Otgonduu B. respectively were awarded as the Best Mater Teachers.

Asides from the competition, The Gala Concert was organized and promoted the element to the general public.

Community involvement

Provide a description of the mechanisms used for fully involving the community(ies) concerned. Describe not only the participation of the communities as beneficiaries of the project, but also their active participation in the planning and implementation of all activities.

Not fewer than 300 or more than 500 words

The community of limbe performers as "Mongolian Association of Limbe Performers" NGO has fully involved in the every activity of this project. The NGO has founded in 2007, and has over 50 members including master performers, researchers, teacher, musicians, apprentices and supporters. Since founded time, the association has carried out several activities for safeguarding, promoting, registering, documenting, training the young ICH-04-Report – Form – 18/06/2019

apprentices, and develop the professional skill of Limbe performers. The MALP has actively involved in the preparation of project proposal. In addition, from the very beginning of the preparation of nomination file, revisions and insription of the element "Folk long song performance technique of Limbe performer-circular breathing" to the UNESCO List of Intangible Cultural Heritage in Need of Urgent Safeguarding in 2011, this association has actively involved in all steps. The opinions of members and their recommendations were freely been reflected in the activity plan of this project.

The main activities under this project for safeguarding the Folk Long song performance technique of Limbe performers - circular breathing, conducting research, advertising and transmitting to the younger generation are being implemented with full participation of the Limbe performers. For instance, the field research team has led by practitioner Ts.Tsevegsuren and worked in 24 soums of 14 provinces for registering, documenting the practitioners of this element and its old repertoire. Apprenticeship train for transmitting the

traditional knowledge and practice of folk long performance technique of Limbe performers-circular breathing is being organized in 3 regions by 11 practitioners of this element for 40 apprentices. In addition, craftsmans and practitioners of making of limbe are actively involved in the training for making of limbe instrument. Besides this, scholars and researchers of this element are actively involved in the making of documentary film.

Practitioners and apprentices of this element are being involved in this project not only as beneficiaries, but also key partners.

Sustainability and exit/transition strategy

Describe how the benefits of the project will continue after the project has been completed. Where appropriate, describe the steps undertaken to ensure the following:

- *Sustainability of activities, outputs and results, including with reference to how capacity has been built under the project. Also describe any planned follow-up measures to ensure sustainability.*
- *Additional funding secured as a result of this project, if any. Indicate by whom, how much and for what purpose the contributions are granted.*

Describe how the ownership (of activities, outputs, results) by stakeholders and the community(ies) in particular has been promoted.

Describe, if relevant, how tools, processes, outputs, etc. have been adopted, adapted, replicated and/or extended for future use (e.g. in other regions, communities, elements, or fields of intangible cultural heritage.).

Not fewer than 100 or more than 500 words

Sustainability of result is very important, after the project implementation. Within the framework of this project total 40 apprentices are being trained the practice and knowledge of this element. We see them as future practitioners of this element, therefore, it is very important to sustain and stabilize their knowledge and practice obtained from this project for future generations. The Government of Mongolia has adopted the "National Program for Safeguarding of Intangible Cultural Heritage" in 2019 for implementing between 2019 and 2023. Within the frame of this program, the Government of Mongolia has planned to implement national campaign for UNESCO inscribed ICH elements including this element and to implement some projects for these elements.

Activities, outputs and results of this project has promoted by practitioners of this element and different stakeholders, such as Ministry of Culture, the Mongolian National Commission for UNESCO, the NCCH, the MALP and Education, Culture and Art Agencies in 21 provinces and other related scholars of this element to the public by social media and media organizations.

In 2020, the Ministry of Culture has newly established in Mongolia and is paying special attention for intangible cultural heritage and its practitioners. In coming years, the ministry will improve the legal environment of ICH and has planned to adopt the separate law as "Law for safeguarding of Intangible cultural heritage" by 2023. This law will play important role to support ICH practitioners and also on the transmission of the heritage practice and knowledge.

Lessons learnt

Describe what are the key lessons learnt regarding the following:

- *Attainment of expected results*
- *Ownership of key stakeholders and community involvement*
- *Delivery of project outputs*
- *Project management and implementation*
- *Sustainability of the project after the assistance*

Not fewer than 300 or more than 750 words

Due to the pandemic COVID-19 post-pandemic situation, some minor changes and difficulties came in the project implementation. Even though, the project has attained its result fully. The main activities under this project were, safeguarding the Folk Long song

performance technique of Limbe performers - circular breathing, conducting research, advertising, and transmitting to the younger generation are being implemented with the full participation of the Limbe performers. For instance, the apprenticeship training has been organized in 7 provinces and the monitoring team for apprenticeship training has worked in 6 provinces and seen the training process and observed the learning and performing skills of young apprentices, and given onsite recommendations for practitioners to improve the training and teaching method. In addition, craftsmen and practitioners of the making of limbe are actively involved in online training for the making of limbe instruments. Besides this, scholars and researchers of this element are actively involved in the making of documentary films. Practitioners and apprentices of this element are being involved in this project not only as beneficiaries but also as key partners. Community members and stakeholders were actively involved in the project activities. We see this as a result of good cooperation between practitioners, the MALP, the NCCH, and other stakeholders.

Project outputs were delivered to the community members and general public through social media and media organizations in a different type of reporting.

Activities under this project are being implemented by the NCCH and the MALP and other related organizations. The NCCH has conducted the management of the project fully and was involved in the implementation partially. The MALP and practitioners of this heritage element are implementing the key activities of this project, for instance, the field research, apprenticeship training of folk long song performance technique of limbe performers-circular breathing, preparation of CD and biography book for practitioners of this heritage. Further activities of this project would be managed and implemented by NCCH and the MALP and other related stakeholders.

In order to sustain the result of this project, it is necessary to plan further safeguarding activities systematically. Besides the implementation of the National Program by the Government of Mongolia, the NCCH and the MALP and other related practitioners will discuss further activities.

Annexes

List the annexes and documentation included in the report:

- *publications, evaluation reports and other outputs, when applicable*
- *progress reports prepared during the contract period*
- *list of major equipment provided under the project and status after termination of contract period*
- *other (please specify)*

1. Progress report I (Annex- related documents and photos in folder)
2. Progress report I (Annex- related documents and photos in folder)
3. Annex I – Financial Statement and Receipts
4. Annex II – Photos of Activities
5. Annex III – CD cover

Name and signature of the person having completed the report

Name: SARUUL Arslan

Title: Head of Registration and Information Department, National Center for Cultural Heritage

Date: 12.12.2022

Signature:

