

# Landscapes of Dauria

## 1. World Heritage Property Data

### 1.1 - Name of World Heritage property


Landscapes of Dauria

### 1.2 - World Heritage property details

### 1.3 - Geographic information table

Name	Coordinates	Property (ha)	Buffer zone (ha)	Total (ha)	Inscription year
Forest steppe part of Daursky SNBR	50.363 / 115.287	300	3958	4258	2017
Daursky SNBR and Valley of Dzeren Nature Refuge	50.197 / 116	278723	124930	403653	2017
Mongol Daguur SPNA	49.829 / 115.068	580080	178429	758509	2017
Chuh-Nuur Lake cluster	49.546 / 114.641	7361	?	7361	2017
Ugtam Nature refuge	49.267 / 113.75	46160	0	46160	2017
<b>Total (ha)</b>		<b>912624</b>	<b>307317</b>	<b>1219941</b>	

### 1.4 - Map(s)

Title	Date	Link to source
Landscapes of Dauria - Maps of the inscribed property	2017	

### 1.5 - Web and Social Media data of the property (if applicable)

#### Comment

State Party Mongolia: 1. <https://www.facebook.com/DornodPA>

## 2. Other Conventions/Programmes under which the World Heritage property is protected (if applicable)

**2.1 - Records indicate that your World Heritage property (in whole or in part) is designated and/or protected under the Conventions/programmes shown in the prefilled table below. Please check and amend as necessary.**

		The World Heritage property (in whole or in part) <u>is</u> designated and/or protected under this convention/programme	The World Heritage property (in whole or in part) <u>is not</u> designated and/or protected under this convention/programme
2.1.1	<b>International Register of Cultural Property under Special Protection</b> (1954 Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict)		✗
2.1.2	<b>List of Cultural Property under Enhanced Protection</b> (Second Protocol to the 1954 Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict)		✗
2.1.3	<b>The List of Wetlands of International Importance (The Ramsar List)</b> (Convention on Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar Convention))		✗
2.1.4	<b>World Network of Biosphere Reserves</b> Man and the Biosphere (MAB) Programme		✗
2.1.5	<b>Global Geoparks Network</b> UNESCO Global Geoparks		✗

### 2.2 - Please provide comments on 2.1 if necessary

In 1997, Wetlands of International Importance- 2MN001 (Ramsar) In 2007, UNESCO Man and the Biosphere (MAB) Reserve In 2017, UNESCO World Heritage Sites (WHS)

**2.3 - Do your national authorities intend to request the granting of Enhanced Protection (if relevant) under the Second Protocol to the 1954 Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict for the World Heritage property in the next three years?**

No

**2.4 - Do your national authorities intend to designate whole or part of the World Heritage property for inclusion in the List of Wetlands**

**of International Importance (The Ramsar List), if relevant, in the next three years?**

Not applicable

**2.5 - Do your national authorities intend to designate whole or part of the World Heritage property as a Man and Biosphere Reserve (if relevant) in the next three years?**

Not applicable

**2.6 - Do your national authorities intend to apply for whole or part of World Heritage property to be designated as a UNESCO Global Geopark (if relevant) in the next three years?**

Not applicable

**2.7 - Please indicate the level of cooperation at property level between designations under different Conventions/Programmes**

<b>2.7.1</b>	<b>1954 Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict</b>	
2.7.1	There is <b>no contact</b> with the Focal Point(s) of this designation/programme.	✘
2.7.2	The World Heritage Site Manager <b>occasionally</b> communicates with the Focal Point(s) of this designation/programme.	
2.7.3	The World Heritage Site Manager <b>regularly</b> communicates with the Focal Point(s) of this designation/programme.	
2.7.4	The World Heritage Site Manager <b>also manages</b> this designation/programme.	
<b>2.7.2</b>	<b>Second Protocol to the 1954 Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict</b>	
2.7.1	There is <b>no contact</b> with the Focal Point(s) of this designation/programme.	✘
2.7.2	The World Heritage Site Manager <b>occasionally</b> communicates with the Focal Point(s) of this designation/programme.	
2.7.3	The World Heritage Site Manager <b>regularly</b> communicates with the Focal Point(s) of this designation/programme.	
2.7.4	The World Heritage Site Manager <b>also manages</b> this designation/programme.	
<b>2.7.3</b>	<b>Convention on Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar Convention)</b>	
2.7.1	There is <b>no contact</b> with the Focal Point(s) of this designation/programme.	✘
2.7.2	The World Heritage Site Manager <b>occasionally</b> communicates with the Focal Point(s) of this designation/programme.	
2.7.3	The World Heritage Site Manager <b>regularly</b> communicates with the Focal Point(s) of this designation/programme.	
2.7.4	The World Heritage Site Manager <b>also manages</b> this designation/programme.	
<b>2.7.4</b>	<b>Man and the Biosphere (MAB) Programme</b>	
2.7.1	There is <b>no contact</b> with the Focal Point(s) of this designation/programme.	
2.7.2	The World Heritage Site Manager <b>occasionally</b> communicates with the Focal Point(s) of this designation/programme.	
2.7.3	The World Heritage Site Manager <b>regularly</b> communicates with the Focal Point(s) of this designation/programme.	
2.7.4	The World Heritage Site Manager <b>also manages</b> this designation/programme.	✘
<b>2.7.5</b>	<b>UNESCO Global Geoparks</b>	
2.7.1	There is <b>no contact</b> with the Focal Point(s) of this designation/programme.	✘
2.7.2	The World Heritage Site Manager <b>occasionally</b> communicates with the Focal Point(s) of this designation/programme.	
2.7.3	The World Heritage Site Manager <b>regularly</b> communicates with the Focal Point(s) of this designation/programme.	
2.7.4	The World Heritage Site Manager <b>also manages</b> this designation/programme.	

**2.8 - Please add any further comments on cooperation with the other designation(s)/programme(s)**

In 1992, National Special protected area of Mongolia (Mongol Daguur SPA) In 1994, Trans-boundary (China-Mongolia-Russia) protected area (Daurian International Protected Area) In 1997, North East Asian Crane Protection Network In 1997, East Asian-Australasian Flyway Site Network (EAAF024) In 2000, Global 200 eco-region, WWF (PA0804) In 2008, Important Bird Areas (IBA, MN066)

**2.9 - Are you aware of any elements associated with the World Heritage property that have been inscribed on the Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage?**

Yes

**2.10 - Please list any elements associated with the World Heritage property inscribed under the Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of which you are aware**

Traditional craftsmanship of the Mongol Ger and its associated customs Naadam, Mongolian traditional festival Traditional music of the Morin Khuur, Tsuur Mongolian Urtiin Duu, traditional folk long song Mongolian calligraphy Mongol Biyelgee, Mongolian traditional folk dance Mongolian traditional art of Khuunii

**2.11 - Are you aware of any documentary heritage listed under the Memory of the World Programme associated with the World Heritage property?**

Landscapes of Dauria

Yes

## **2.12 - Please list any documentary heritage associated with the World Heritage property listed under the Memory of the World Programme of which you are aware.**

Kanjur written with 9 precious stones Lu.“Altan Tobchi”: Golden History Mongolian Tanjur Stone Stele Monument for Mongolian Tanjur

### **3. Statement of Outstanding Universal Value**

#### **3.1 - Statement of Outstanding Universal Value for the property as adopted by the World Heritage Committee**

##### **Statement of Outstanding Universal Value**

###### **Brief synthesis**

Shared by Mongolia and the Russian Federation, the Landscapes of Dauria is a transboundary serial World Heritage property of four component parts. It is an outstanding example of the Daurian steppe ecosystem, which covers over 1 million square kilometers, extending from Eastern Mongolia to Russian Siberia and into North-Eastern China. The serial property covers a total of 912,624 ha and comprises several protected areas in the northern part of the Daurian steppe ecoregion which occupy large areas of the transition from taiga to desert, including various steppe ecosystems. The inscribed property includes the nationally designated core and buffer zones of most of the Daursky State Nature Biosphere Reserve and the Valley of Dzeren Federal Nature Refuge (Russian Federation), as well as the core zone and a large part of the buffer zone of the Mongol Daguur Strictly Protected Area and the Ugtam Nature Refuge (Mongolia). Most of this property is surrounded by a World Heritage buffer zone of 307,317 ha, which overlaps with Ramsar sites and UNESCO Biosphere Reserves in both countries (Mongol Daguur in Mongolia and Torrey Lakes in the Russian Federation).

The main natural value of the property resides in its intact steppe systems (including forest steppe), interspersed with wet meadows and floodplains, at the convergence of three floristic provinces belonging to three floristic regions. This exceptional ecological context results in a diverse combination of ecological complexes which derive from the cyclic climatic and hydrological variations over the year. The property provides key habitats for rare fauna species such as White-naped Crane, Great Bustard and millions of migratory birds of other species, including vulnerable, endangered or threatened species. The property is also an important area of the migration routes of the Mongolian Gazelle (Dzeren) and the major known place where this species breeds in the Russian Federation at the present time. The property also provides sanctuary to endangered Mongolian Marmots (Tarbagan), as well as to the near-threatened Pallas Cat.

The property provides key habitats for rare fauna species such as the White-naped Crane, the Great Bustard and millions of other vulnerable, endangered or threatened species of migratory birds. The property is also an important area on the migration route of the Mongolian Gazelle (Dzeren) and the only place where this species is known to breed in the Russian Federation. The property also provides sanctuary to both endangered Tabargan and Mongolian Marmots, as well as to the near-threatened Pallas Cat.

**Criterion (ix):** The Landscapes of Dauria contains substantial and relatively undisturbed areas of different types of steppe, ranging from grassland to forest, as well as many lakes and wetlands. All these habitats host a diversity of species and communities characteristic of the northern part of the vast Daurian Steppe ecoregion. Cyclic climate changes with distinct wet and dry periods lead to high species and ecosystem diversity which is globally significant and offers outstanding examples of ongoing ecological and evolutionary processes. The property also includes key natural habitats for many animal species during their annual migration, some of which also breed in the area. The high diversity of ecosystems, biotopes and their transition-zones in the property is indicative of the many evolutionary adaptive processes undergone by species living in this unique area.

**Criterion (x):** The transboundary serial property conserves an excellent example of Daurian steppe and its characteristic wildlife including a number of globally threatened bird species (White-naped Crane, Hooded Crane, Swan Goose, Relict Gull, Great Bustard and Saker Falcon) as well as the endangered Tarbagan Marmot. It also provides essential breeding and resting habitat for birds along the East Asian-Australasian Flyway, with up to 3 million birds in spring and 6 million in autumn using the area during migration. The property also provides critical winter grounds and seasonal transboundary migration routes of the emblematic Mongolian Gazelle.

###### **Integrity**

The property contains grassland and forest steppe landscapes which have suffered little from human disturbance. It includes intact breeding and resting grounds for migratory bird species of international importance as well as significant parts of Mongolian Gazelle migration routes. The selection of component parts provides an appropriate representation of the scope of biodiversity of the Daurian Steppe, although there is potential to further extend the series to include other significant protected areas. The property is in a good condition thanks to its size, low human pressure and the absence of impacting uses and activities, such as mining. While grazing, as well as poaching and fire to some extent, could potentially affect the integrity of the property, current practice at the time of inscription is consistent with the property's Outstanding Universal Value. The States Parties should, however, strengthen their action and cooperation in the future, in order to maintain the long term integrity of the property and minimize threats.

###### **Protection and management requirements**

The property is under the highest level of protection afforded by the national laws of both countries, on Special Protected Areas (1994) and on Buffer Zones (1998) in the case of Mongolia, and on Special Protected Areas (1995) in the Russian Federation. The legal status of all types of protected area making up the property provides, in principle, an appropriate conservation regime of this unique ecosystem complex.

The property is also a good example of transboundary ecosystem cooperation, shared between governmental, scientific and non-governmental institutions. It has, since 1994, operated under the framework of the China-Mongolia-Russian International Protected Area Agreement (DIPA). This agreement provides a forum for the States Parties to discuss, on a regular basis, all issues in relation to the preservation of the property and its management, at both political and operational levels.

Regarding hunting and poaching which may potentially impact the Outstanding Universal Value of the property, the States Parties have committed to set up additional “zones of peace” and to reduce the hunting season in the surroundings of the property. They also regularly adopt joint working plans in order to minimize fire and poaching risks and have increased their capacities with external support from international NGOs and foreign countries. Both countries develop joint monitoring activities for Mongolian Gazelle and migratory birds, through the DIPA process, to improve their knowledge and optimize the management of natural resources which are key attributes of the property's Outstanding Universal Value. There is a commitment to full protection of the property from possible threats from mining and other extractive industries which will be important to maintain into the future. The law in Mongolia does not prohibit mining in the protective zones of Special Protected Areas, however, the State Party of Mongolia has committed to ban mining inside the World Heritage property on the basis of the primacy of international agreements and designations.

Whilst protection and management measures are seen as meeting World Heritage requirements at the time of inscription, it is critical that both States Parties continue and strengthen their efforts in the long-term, in order to prevent impact on the property from significant threats such as changes to hydrology, climate change, illegal hunting, grazing pressure and fire damage. They should also develop coordinated management plans at the property level, with special emphasis on the buffer zones, focused on addressing the main risks to the Outstanding Universal Value of the property.

#### **3.2 - Please list the key attributes of Outstanding Universal Value of your property and give an assessment of their condition. As a**

guideline, it is suggested to focus on approximately five key attributes (no more than 15 overall).

	Brief identification of attribute	Preserved	Compromised	Seriously compromised	Lost
3.2.1	Daurian steppe and forest steppe	✗			
3.2.2	Steppe wetland	✗			
3.2.3	Mongolian Gazelle	✗			
3.2.4	Mongolian Marmots	✗			
3.2.5	White-naped Crane	✗			
3.2.6	Demoiselle Crane	✗			
3.2.7	Common Crane	✗			
3.2.8	Swan Goose	✗			
3.2.9	Relict gull	✗			
3.2.10	Grey wolf	✗			
3.2.11	Great Bustard	✗			
3.2.12	Hooded Crane	✗			
3.2.13					
3.2.14					
3.2.15					

### 3.3 - Comments, conclusions and/or recommendations related to Statement of Outstanding Universal Value

Shared between Mongolia and the Russian Federation, this site is an outstanding example of the Daurian Steppe ecoregion, which extends from eastern Mongolia into Russian Siberia and northeastern China. Cyclical climate changes, with distinct dry and wet periods lead to a wide diversity of species and ecosystems of global significance. Daurian Steppe ecoregion is migration route areas important for Mongolian Gazelle as well as breeding and resting areas for threatened bird species.

## 4. Factors Affecting the Property

### 4.1. Buildings and Development

#### 4.1.1 - Housing

Relevant	✗ Not relevant
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#### 4.1.2 - Commercial development

Relevant	✗ Not relevant
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#### 4.1.3 - Industrial areas

Relevant	✗ Not relevant
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#### 4.1.4 - Major visitor accommodation and associated infrastructure

Relevant	✗ Not relevant
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#### 4.1.5 - Interpretative and visitation facilities

✗ Relevant	Not relevant
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Impact	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
	🔴 Current	🟡 Potential	🟢 Inside	🟡 Outside	📉 Decreasing	→ Stable	📈 Increasing
🟢 Positive ✗	✗		✗				📈
🔴 Negative							

#### 4.1.6 - Please comment as necessary on how the factors selected as relevant in 4.1 are affecting the property either negatively or positively

In the Mongolian side, visitors used to only gather at Chukh Nuur in vicinity of town of Dashbalbar where several tourist chalets were built in 1985. In 2020, the Ministry of Nature, Environment and Tourism built two visitation facilities near the Lake Bus and Chukh, located in the buffer zone of the property. The Tourists now have the capabilities to travel to designated vacation zones with intended facilities, instead of camping at random locations.

### 4.2. Transportation Infrastructure

#### 4.2.1 - Ground transport infrastructure

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Relevant			<input type="checkbox"/> Not relevant				
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	Current	Potential	Inside	Outside	Decreasing	Stable	Increasing
Positive							
Negative <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				

#### 4.2.2 - Underground transport infrastructure

Relevant	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not relevant
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#### 4.2.3 - Air transport infrastructure

Relevant	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not relevant
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#### 4.2.4 - Marine transport infrastructure

Relevant	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not relevant
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#### 4.2.5 - Effects arising from use of transportation infrastructure

Relevant	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not relevant
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#### 4.2.6 - Please comment as necessary on how the factors selected as relevant in 4.2 are affecting the property either negatively or positively

Solovyevsk in Russia and Choibalsan in Mongolia are connected with railway that is fenced, primarily to keep livestock safe. In part, the railway passes through the World Heritage property. While Kiriliuk et al. note that the fenced railway interrupts free movement of the Mongolian Gazelle, the IUCN mission was told it does not pose a great problem for the gazelles.

### 4.3. Services Infrastructures

#### 4.3.1 - Water infrastructure

Relevant	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not relevant
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#### 4.3.2 - Renewable energy facilities

Relevant	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not relevant
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#### 4.3.3 - Non-renewable energy facilities

Relevant	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not relevant
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#### 4.3.4 - Localised utilities

Relevant	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not relevant
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#### 4.3.5 - Major linear utilities

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Relevant			<input type="checkbox"/> Not relevant				
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	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	Current	Potential	Inside	Outside	Decreasing	Stable	Increasing
Positive							
Negative <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			

#### 4.3.6 - Please comment as necessary on how the factors selected as relevant in 4.3 are affecting the property either negatively or positively

Bird electrocution at power lines has been the single most important cause of mortality for a number of endangered species in Mongolia. In recent years We're working on reconfiguring the hardware of power lines around in Daurian Landscape for a 'bird-safe' design that minimizes the risk of electrocution.

### 4.4. Pollution

#### 4.4.1 - Pollution of marine waters

Relevant	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not relevant
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#### 4.4.2 - Ground water pollution

Relevant	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not relevant
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#### 4.4.3 - Surface water pollution

Relevant	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not relevant
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#### 4.4.4 - Air pollution

Relevant	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not relevant
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#### 4.4.5 - Solid waste

Relevant	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not relevant
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#### 4.4.6 - Input of excess energy

Relevant	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not relevant
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4.4.7 - Please comment as necessary on how the factors selected as relevant in 4.4 are affecting the property either negatively or positively

#### 4.5. Biological resource use/modification

##### 4.5.1 - Fishing/collecting aquatic resources

Relevant	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not relevant
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##### 4.5.2 - Aquaculture

Relevant	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not relevant
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##### 4.5.3 - Land conversion

Relevant	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not relevant
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##### 4.5.4 - Livestock farming/Grazing of domesticated animals

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Relevant	<input type="checkbox"/> Not relevant
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Impact	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
	Current	Potential	Inside	Outside	Decreasing	Stable	Increasing
Positive							
Negative <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				

##### 4.5.5 - Crop production

Relevant	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not relevant
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##### 4.5.6 - Commercial wild plant collection

Relevant	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not relevant
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##### 4.5.7 - Subsistence wild plant collection

Relevant	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not relevant
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##### 4.5.8 - Commercial hunting

Relevant	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not relevant
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##### 4.5.9 - Subsistence hunting

Relevant	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not relevant
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##### 4.5.10 - Forestry/Wood production

Relevant	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not relevant
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4.5.11 - Please comment as necessary on how the factors selected as relevant in 4.5 are affecting the property either negatively or positively

Agriculture is the most important cause of changing and degrading the Daurian steppe.

#### 4.6. Physical resource extraction

##### 4.6.1 - Mining

Relevant	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not relevant
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##### 4.6.2 - Quarrying

Relevant	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not relevant
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#### 4.6.3 - Oil and gas

Relevant	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not relevant
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#### 4.6.4 - Water (extraction)

Relevant	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not relevant
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4.6.5 - Please comment as necessary on how the factors selected as relevant in 4.6 are affecting the property either negatively or positively

4.7. Local conditions affecting physical fabric

#### 4.7.1 - Wind

Relevant	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not relevant
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#### 4.7.2 - Relative humidity

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Relevant	Not relevant
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	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	Current	Potential	Inside	Outside	Decreasing	Stable	Increasing
Positive <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
Negative							

#### 4.7.3 - Temperature

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Relevant	Not relevant
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	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	Current	Potential	Inside	Outside	Decreasing	Stable	Increasing
Positive <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
Negative							

#### 4.7.4 - Radiation/Light

Relevant	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not relevant
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#### 4.7.5 - Dust

Relevant	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not relevant
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#### 4.7.6 - Water (rain/water table)

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Relevant	Not relevant
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	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	Current	Potential	Inside	Outside	Decreasing	Stable	Increasing
Positive <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
Negative							

#### 4.7.7 - Pests

Relevant	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not relevant
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#### 4.7.8 - Micro-organisms

Relevant	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not relevant
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4.7.9 - Please comment as necessary on how the factors selected as relevant in 4.7 are affecting the property either negatively or positively

The effects of global climate change have been evident in the Landscapes of Dauria WHS. However in recent years (since 2019) the water in drying lake, pond, and rivers have been increasing. We think those selected environmental factors are giving a positive impact on recovery.

4.8. Social/Cultural uses of heritage

#### 4.8.1 - Ritual/Spiritual/Religious and associative uses

Relevant	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not relevant
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#### 4.8.2 - Society's valuing of heritage

Relevant	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not relevant
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#### 4.8.3 - Indigenous hunting, gathering and collecting

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Relevant	Not relevant
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	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	Current	Potential	Inside	Outside	Decreasing	Stable	Increasing
Positive							
Negative <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			

#### 4.8.4 - Changes in traditional ways of life and knowledge system

Relevant	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not relevant
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#### 4.8.5 - Identity, social cohesion, changes in local population and community

Relevant	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not relevant
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#### 4.8.6 - Impacts of tourism/Visitation/Recreation

Relevant	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not relevant
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#### 4.8.7 - Please comment as necessary on how the factors selected as relevant in 4.8 are affecting the property either negatively or positively

Illegal hunting became more evident, threatening species such as Mongolian Gazelle, Swan Goose, Great Bustard, Mongolian Marmot, Grey Wolf, Red Deer, Red Fox, and Corsac Fox. Poaching control is better implemented in Daursky State Nature Biosphere Reserve. Poaching is declining in Mongolia but still remains a problem.

#### 4.9. Other human activities

##### 4.9.1 - Illegal activities

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Relevant	Not relevant
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	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	Current	Potential	Inside	Outside	Decreasing	Stable	Increasing
Positive							
Negative <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			

##### 4.9.2 - Deliberate destruction of heritage

Relevant	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not relevant
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##### 4.9.3 - Military training

Relevant	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not relevant
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##### 4.9.4 - War

Relevant	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not relevant
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##### 4.9.5 - Terrorism

Relevant	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not relevant
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##### 4.9.6 - Civil unrest

Relevant	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not relevant
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#### 4.9.7 - Please comment as necessary on how the factors selected as relevant in 4.9 are affecting the property either negatively or positively

The medicinal plant is widespread in Mongol Daguur SPA. However, there is a threat that the collecting illegally of these plants, including Dog Rose and Great Burnet, Saposhnikovia divaricata for traditional medicine.

#### 4.10. Climate change and severe weather events

##### 4.10.1 - Storms



Relevant	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not relevant
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#### 4.10.2 - Flooding

Relevant	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not relevant
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#### 4.10.3 - Drought

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Relevant	<input type="checkbox"/> Not relevant
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	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	Current	Potential	Inside	Outside	Decreasing	Stable	Increasing
Positive							
Negative <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				

#### 4.10.4 - Desertification

Relevant	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not relevant
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#### 4.10.5 - Changes to oceanic waters

Relevant	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not relevant
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#### 4.10.6 - Temperature change

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Relevant	<input type="checkbox"/> Not relevant
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	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	Current	Potential	Inside	Outside	Decreasing	Stable	Increasing
Positive <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
Negative							

#### 4.10.7 - Other climate change impacts

Relevant	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not relevant
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#### 4.10.8 - Please comment as necessary on how the factors selected as relevant in 4.10 are affecting the property either negatively or positively

The Daurian steppe ecosystem that represents the property is subject to about 30-year long cyclic climatic conditions which determine the water levels with drying and filling the lakes and have led to high species diversity characterized by climate-related adaptation mechanisms. Thus the site is exposed to very specific climatic and hydrological regimes which cause extreme conditions for species that need to adapt to them.

#### 4.11. Sudden ecological or geological events

##### 4.11.1 - Volcanic eruption

Relevant	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not relevant
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##### 4.11.2 - Earthquake

Relevant	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not relevant
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##### 4.11.3 - Tsunami/Tidal wave

Relevant	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not relevant
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##### 4.11.4 - Avalanche/Landslide

Relevant	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not relevant
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##### 4.11.5 - Erosion and siltation/Deposition

Relevant	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not relevant
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##### 4.11.6 - Fire (wildfire)

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Relevant	<input type="checkbox"/> Not relevant
--	---------------------------------------

	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	Current	Potential	Inside	Outside	Decreasing	Stable	Increasing
Positive							

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Negative <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	
--	-------------------------------------	--	--	-------------------------------------	--	--------------------------	--

**4.11.7 - Please comment as necessary on how the factors selected as relevant in 4.11 are affecting the property either negatively or positively**

Fire is one of the major threats to the property's values, especially as the site includes forest-steppe which potentially heightens the risk of fire. Fire frequency appears to be increasing with reports of multiple fires in single years, and post-fire recovery is slow. Apart from natural phenomena such as lightning and climate change in general, ignition is mainly caused by careless human activities

**4.12. Invasive/alien species or hyper-abundant species**

**4.12.1 - Translocated species**

<input type="checkbox"/> Relevant	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not relevant
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**4.12.2 - Invasive/Alien terrestrial species**

<input type="checkbox"/> Relevant	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not relevant
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**4.12.3 - Invasive/Alien freshwater species**

<input type="checkbox"/> Relevant	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not relevant
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**4.12.4 - Invasive/Alien marine species**

<input type="checkbox"/> Relevant	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not relevant
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**4.12.5 - Hyper-abundant species**

<input type="checkbox"/> Relevant	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not relevant
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**4.12.6 - Modified genetic material**

<input type="checkbox"/> Relevant	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not relevant
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**4.12.7 - Please comment as necessary on how the factors selected as relevant in 4.12 are affecting the property either negatively or positively**

**4.13. Management and institutional factors**

**4.13.1 - Management system/Management plan**

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Relevant	<input type="checkbox"/> Not relevant
--	---------------------------------------

	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Current	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Potential	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Inside	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Outside	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Decreasing	<input type="checkbox"/> Stable	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Increasing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Positive <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Negative							

**4.13.2 - Legal framework**

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Relevant	<input type="checkbox"/> Not relevant
--	---------------------------------------

	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Current	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Potential	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Inside	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Outside	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Decreasing	<input type="checkbox"/> Stable	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Increasing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Positive <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Negative							

**4.13.3 - Governance**

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Relevant	<input type="checkbox"/> Not relevant
--	---------------------------------------

	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Current	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Potential	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Inside	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Outside	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Decreasing	<input type="checkbox"/> Stable	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Increasing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Positive <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Negative							

**4.13.4 - Management activities**

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Relevant	<input type="checkbox"/> Not relevant
--	---------------------------------------

	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	Current	Potential	Inside	Outside	Decreasing	Stable	Increasing
Positive <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
Negative							

#### 4.13.5 - Financial resources

Relevant	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not relevant
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#### 4.13.6 - Human resources

Relevant	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not relevant
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#### 4.13.7 - Low impact research/monitoring activities

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Relevant	Not relevant
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	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	Current	Potential	Inside	Outside	Decreasing	Stable	Increasing
Positive <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
Negative							

#### 4.13.8 - High impact research/monitoring activities

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Relevant	Not relevant
--	--------------

	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	Current	Potential	Inside	Outside	Decreasing	Stable	Increasing
Positive <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
Negative							

#### 4.13.9 - Please comment as necessary on how the factors selected as relevant in 4.13 are affecting the property either negatively or positively

Question 4.13.8 Chukh Bird Research Station (CBRS) is in the Mongol Daguur SPAs buffer zone established in May 2019, which is the first long-term monitoring station of shorebirds in Mongolia. The main aim of the CBRS is to carry out long-term and sustainable monitoring of breeding and migratory shorebirds population of Chukh lake, and to conduct ecological and biological studies of the lake and its biodiversity, to define model management.

#### 4.14. Other factor(s)

##### 4.14.1 - Other factor(s)

#### 4.15. Factors Summary Table

##### 4.15.1 - Factors Summary Table

Name	Impact		Origin		Trend	
<b>4.1 Buildings and Development</b>						
4.1.5 Interpretative and visitation facilities						
<b>4.2 Transportation Infrastructure</b>						
4.2.1 Ground transport infrastructure						
<b>4.3 Services Infrastructures</b>						
4.3.5 Major linear utilities						
<b>4.5 Biological resource use/modification</b>						
4.5.4 Livestock farming/Grazing of domesticated animals						
<b>4.7 Local conditions affecting physical fabric</b>						

4.7.2 Relative humidity						
4.7.3 Temperature						
4.7.6 Water (rain/water table)						
<b>4.8 Social/Cultural uses of heritage</b>						
4.8.3 Indigenous hunting, gathering and collecting						
<b>4.9 Other human activities</b>						
4.9.1 Illegal activities						
<b>4.10 Climate change and severe weather events</b>						
4.10.3 Drought						
4.10.6 Temperature change						
<b>4.11 Sudden ecological or geological events</b>						
4.11.6 Fire (wildfire)						
<b>4.13 Management and institutional factors</b>						
4.13.1 Management system/Management plan						
4.13.2 Legal framework						
4.13.3 Governance						
4.13.4 Management activities						
4.13.7 Low impact research/monitoring activities						
4.13.8 High impact research/monitoring activities						
<b>Legend</b>	Current	Potential	Negative	Positive	Inside	Outside

#### 4.16. Assessment of current and potential positive and negative factors

##### 4.16.1 - Assessment of current and potential negative and positive factors

#### 4.1 Buildings and Development

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.1.5 Interpretative and visitation facilities			

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor

	Restricted
✘	Localised
	Extensive
	Widespread
<b>Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact</b>	
	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
✘	Frequent
	On-going
<b>Impact - Impact on the attributes</b>	
	Insignificant
	Minor
✘	Significant
	Major
<b>Management response - Capacity of management to respond</b>	
	High capacity
✘	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
<b>Trend - Development over the last 6 years</b>	
	Decreasing
	Static
✘	Increasing

## 4.2 Transportation Infrastructure

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.2.1 Ground transport infrastructure			

<b>Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor</b>	
	Restricted
✘	Localised
	Extensive
	Widespread
<b>Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact</b>	
	One off or rare
✘	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
	On-going
<b>Impact - Impact on the attributes</b>	
	Insignificant
✘	Minor
	Significant




	Major
<b>Management response - Capacity of management to respond</b>	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	High capacity
	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
<b>Trend - Development over the last 6 years</b>	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Decreasing
	Static
	Increasing

### 4.3 Services Infrastructures

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.3.5 Major linear utilities			

<b>Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor</b>	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Restricted
	Localised
	Extensive
	Widespread
<b>Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact</b>	
	One off or rare
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
	On-going
<b>Impact - Impact on the attributes</b>	
	Insignificant
	Minor
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Significant
	Major
<b>Management response - Capacity of management to respond</b>	
	High capacity
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
<b>Trend - Development over the last 6 years</b>	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Decreasing
	Static
	Increasing

### 4.5 Biological resource use/modification

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.5.4 Livestock farming/Grazing of domesticated animals			
			

**Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor**

<input type="checkbox"/>	Restricted
<input type="checkbox"/>	Localised
<input type="checkbox"/>	Extensive
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Widespread

**Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact**

<input type="checkbox"/>	One off or rare
<input type="checkbox"/>	Intermittent or sporadic
<input type="checkbox"/>	Frequent
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	On-going

**Impact - Impact on the attributes**

<input type="checkbox"/>	Insignificant
<input type="checkbox"/>	Minor
<input type="checkbox"/>	Significant
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Major





**Management response - Capacity of management to respond**

<input type="checkbox"/>	High capacity
<input type="checkbox"/>	Medium capacity
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Low capacity
<input type="checkbox"/>	No capacity and / or resources

**Trend - Development over the last 6 years**

<input type="checkbox"/>	Decreasing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Static
<input type="checkbox"/>	Increasing

#### 4.7 Local conditions affecting physical fabric

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.7.2 Relative humidity			
			




**Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor**

<input type="checkbox"/>	Restricted
<input type="checkbox"/>	Localised
<input type="checkbox"/>	Extensive
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Widespread

**Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact**

<input type="checkbox"/>	One off or rare
<input type="checkbox"/>	Intermittent or sporadic
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Frequent

	On-going
<b>Impact - Impact on the attributes</b>	
✘	Insignificant
	Minor
	Significant
	Major
<b>Management response - Capacity of management to respond</b>	
	High capacity
	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
✘	No capacity and / or resources
<b>Trend - Development over the last 6 years</b>	
	Decreasing
	Static
✘	Increasing

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.7.3 Temperature	 		

<b>Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor</b>	
	Restricted
	Localised
	Extensive
✘	Widespread
<b>Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact</b>	
	One off or rare
✘	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
	On-going
<b>Impact - Impact on the attributes</b>	
	Insignificant
	Minor
	Significant
✘	Major
<b>Management response - Capacity of management to respond</b>	
	High capacity
	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
✘	No capacity and / or resources
<b>Trend - Development over the last 6 years</b>	
	Decreasing
✘	Static



	Increasing
--	------------

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.7.6 Water (rain/water table)						

**Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor**

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Restricted
<input type="checkbox"/>	Localised
<input type="checkbox"/>	Extensive
<input type="checkbox"/>	Widespread

**Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact**

<input type="checkbox"/>	One off or rare
<input type="checkbox"/>	Intermittent or sporadic
<input type="checkbox"/>	Frequent
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	On-going

**Impact - Impact on the attributes**

<input type="checkbox"/>	Insignificant
<input type="checkbox"/>	Minor
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Significant
<input type="checkbox"/>	Major

**Management response - Capacity of management to respond**

<input type="checkbox"/>	High capacity
<input type="checkbox"/>	Medium capacity
<input type="checkbox"/>	Low capacity
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No capacity and / or resources

**Trend - Development over the last 6 years**

<input type="checkbox"/>	Decreasing
<input type="checkbox"/>	Static
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Increasing

**4.8 Social/Cultural uses of heritage**

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.8.3 Indigenous hunting, gathering and collecting						

**Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor**

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Restricted
<input type="checkbox"/>	Localised
<input type="checkbox"/>	Extensive
<input type="checkbox"/>	Widespread

**Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact**

<input type="checkbox"/>	One off or rare
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Intermittent or sporadic

	Frequent
	On-going
<b>Impact - Impact on the attributes</b>	
	Insignificant
✘	Minor
	Significant
	Major
<b>Management response - Capacity of management to respond</b>	
	High capacity
✘	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
<b>Trend - Development over the last 6 years</b>	
✘	Decreasing
	Static
	Increasing

#### 4.9 Other human activities

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.9.1 Illegal activities						

<b>Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor</b>	
	Restricted
	Localised
	Extensive
	Widespread
<b>Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact</b>	
	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
	On-going
<b>Impact - Impact on the attributes</b>	
	Insignificant
	Minor
	Significant
	Major
<b>Management response - Capacity of management to respond</b>	
	High capacity
	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
<b>Trend - Development over the last 6 years</b>	

	Decreasing
	Static
	Increasing

#### 4.10 Climate change and severe weather events

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.10.3 Drought			

##### Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor

	Restricted
	Localised
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Extensive
	Widespread

##### Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact

	One off or rare
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
	On-going

##### Impact - Impact on the attributes

	Insignificant
	Minor
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Significant
	Major

##### Management response - Capacity of management to respond

	High capacity
	Medium capacity
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources

##### Trend - Development over the last 6 years

	Decreasing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Static
	Increasing

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.10.6 Temperature change			




##### Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor

	Restricted
	Localised
	Extensive
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Widespread

##### Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact

	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
X	On-going
<b>Impact - Impact on the attributes</b>	
	Insignificant
	Minor
X	Significant
	Major
<b>Management response - Capacity of management to respond</b>	
	High capacity
	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
X	No capacity and / or resources
<b>Trend - Development over the last 6 years</b>	
	Decreasing
	Static
X	Increasing




#### 4.11 Sudden ecological or geological events

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.11.6 Fire (wildfire)			
			
			

<b>Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor</b>	
	Restricted
	Localised
X	Extensive
	Widespread
<b>Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact</b>	
X	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
	On-going
<b>Impact - Impact on the attributes</b>	
	Insignificant
	Minor
	Significant
X	Major
<b>Management response - Capacity of management to respond</b>	
X	High capacity
	Medium capacity
	Low capacity

	No capacity and / or resources
<b>Trend - Development over the last 6 years</b>	
	Decreasing
✘	Static
	Increasing

#### 4.13 Management and institutional factors

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.13.1 Management system/Management plan	 		

##### Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor

	Restricted
	Localised
	Extensive
✘	Widespread

##### Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact

	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
✘	On-going

##### Impact - Impact on the attributes





	Insignificant
	Minor
✘	Significant
	Major

##### Management response - Capacity of management to respond

✘	High capacity
	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources

##### Trend - Development over the last 6 years

	Decreasing
✘	Static
	Increasing

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.13.2 Legal framework	 		

##### Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor




✘	Restricted
	Localised

	Extensive
	Widespread
<b>Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact</b>	
	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	On-going
<b>Impact - Impact on the attributes</b>	
	Insignificant
	Minor
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Significant
	Major
<b>Management response - Capacity of management to respond</b>	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	High capacity
	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
<b>Trend - Development over the last 6 years</b>	
	Decreasing
	Static
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Increasing

Name	Impact		Origin		Trend
4.13.3 Governance					

<b>Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor</b>	
	Restricted
	Localised
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Extensive
	Widespread
<b>Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact</b>	
	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	On-going
<b>Impact - Impact on the attributes</b>	
	Insignificant
	Minor
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Significant
	Major
<b>Management response - Capacity of management to respond</b>	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	High capacity

	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
<b>Trend - Development over the last 6 years</b>	
	Decreasing
	Static
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Increasing

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.13.4 Management activities	 		




<b>Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor</b>	
	Restricted
	Localised
	Extensive
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Widespread

<b>Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact</b>	
	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	On-going

<b>Impact - Impact on the attributes</b>	
	Insignificant
	Minor
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Significant
	Major

<b>Management response - Capacity of management to respond</b>	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	High capacity
	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources

<b>Trend - Development over the last 6 years</b>	
	Decreasing
	Static
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Increasing

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.13.7 Low impact research/monitoring activities	 		

<b>Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor</b>	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Restricted
	Localised

	Extensive
	Widespread
<b>Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact</b>	
	One off or rare
X	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
	On-going
<b>Impact - Impact on the attributes</b>	
	Insignificant
	Minor
X	Significant
	Major
<b>Management response - Capacity of management to respond</b>	
	High capacity
X	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
<b>Trend - Development over the last 6 years</b>	
	Decreasing
	Static
X	Increasing

Name	Impact		Origin		Trend
4.13.8 High impact research/monitoring activities					

<b>Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor</b>	
	Restricted
	Localised
X	Extensive
	Widespread
<b>Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact</b>	
	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
X	On-going
<b>Impact - Impact on the attributes</b>	
	Insignificant
	Minor
X	Significant
	Major
<b>Management response - Capacity of management to respond</b>	
X	High capacity



	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
<b>Trend - Development over the last 6 years</b>	
	Decreasing
	Static
X	Increasing

#### 4.17. Serial inscriptions (national or transnational)

**4.17.1 - If your property is a serial inscription (national or transnational) please identify which components of the property are impacted by each factor**

#### 4.18. Prediction of the state of conservation at next cycle of Periodic Reporting.

**4.18.1 - Please predict what the state of conservation of each attribute will be approximately 6 years from now (at the time of the next cycle of Periodic Reporting)**

	Attribute	Preserved	Compromised	Seriously compromised	Lost
4.18.1.1	Daguur-Manchurian forest steppe	X			
4.18.1.2	Steppe wetland	X			
4.18.1.3	Mongolian Gazelle	X			
4.18.1.4	Migratory birds	X			
4.18.1.5					

### 5. Protection and Management of the Property

#### 5.1. Boundaries and Buffer Zones

**5.1.1 - Are the boundaries of the World Heritage property adequate to maintain the property's Outstanding Universal Value?**

The boundaries are **adequate to maintain** the property's Outstanding Universal Value

**5.1.2 - Are the boundaries of the World Heritage property known and recognised?**

The boundaries **are known by both** the management authority and local communities/landowners

**5.1.3 - Are the buffer zone(s) of the World Heritage property adequate to maintain the property's Outstanding Universal Value?**

The buffer zones are **adequate** to maintain the property's Outstanding Universal Value

**5.1.4 - Are the boundaries of the buffer zones known and recognised?**

The buffer zones of the World Heritage property **are known and recognised by both** the management authority and local communities/landowners

**5.1.5 - Comments, conclusions and/or recommendations related to boundaries and buffer zones of the World Heritage property**

no comments

#### 5.2. Protective Measures

**5.2.1 - Protective designation (legal, regulatory, contractual, planning, institutional and/or traditional).**

**5.2.2 - Please list any legislation and other measures (regulatory -including spatial planning- contractual, institutional or traditional) not included in 5.2.1 and indicate the category**

**5.2.3 - Is the legal framework (i.e. legislation and/or regulation including spatial planning) adequate for maintaining the Outstanding Universal Value including conditions of Integrity and/or Authenticity of the property?**

The **legal framework** for maintaining of the Outstanding Universal Value including conditions of Authenticity and/or Integrity of the World Heritage property provides an **adequate basis for effective management and protection**

**5.2.4 - Is the legal framework (i.e. legislation and/or regulation) adequate in the buffer zone for maintaining the Outstanding Universal Value including conditions of Integrity and/or Authenticity of the property?**

The **legal framework** in the buffer zone for the maintenance of the Outstanding Universal Value including conditions of Authenticity and/or Integrity of the World Heritage property provides an **adequate basis for effective management and protection**

**5.2.5 - Is the legal framework (i.e. legislation and/or regulation) in the broader setting of the World Heritage property adequate for maintaining the Outstanding Universal Value including conditions of Integrity and/or Authenticity of the property?**

The **legal framework** for the broader setting of the World Heritage property provides an **adequate basis for** effective management and protection of the property, contributing to the maintenance of its Outstanding Universal Value including conditions of Authenticity and/or Integrity

### 5.2.6 - Can the legal framework (i.e. legislation and/or regulation) be enforced?

There is **adequate capacity/resources** to enforce legislation and/or regulation in the World Heritage property

### 5.2.7 - Please provide a short summary of how the legislation, including spatial planning and other regulation, works in practice

Due to the increase of our funds and improvements made in our Rangers training, the quality of the inspections and regular checkups have been increased which directly decreased the illegal hunting and poaching of endangered species by traps and illegal trespassing.

### 5.2.8 - Comments, conclusions and/or recommendations about the information related to the measures taken to protect the World Heritage property

On the world heritage site, we are often understaffed with researchers numbering less than ideal, we will improve on this in the future.

## 5.3. Management System/Management Plan

### 5.3.1 - Please check the box which most closely match the character of the governance and management system of the property

Public management system joint national/ local

If 'Other', please specify

### 5.3.2 - Management System: Please indicate which of the various management tools listed below are used to help protect the property.

Traditional ways of management recognised by local communities and other specific groups

Agreed 'Memorandums of Understanding' between different managing institutions, groups or others, including documents agreed with local communities for management

A management plan

An annual work plan or business plan

### 5.3.3 - Please give a brief description of the management system currently in place at your property

PAs in Mongolia developed their management plans according to the guidelines of Open standards, recommended by the MET. The Methodology on the development of the management plans improved over the years and upgraded version was officially approved by the Minister of the MET in January 2021. Our objectives are mainly considering the programs towards strengthening the conservation aspect with local communities and with the support from international organizations and local NGOs.

### 5.3.4 - Management Documents

### 5.3.5 - Has any use been made of the 2011 Recommendation on the Historic Urban Landscape in developing policies and best practices for the protection of this property?

**No use** has been made of the 2011 Recommendation on the Historic Urban Landscape

### 5.3.6 - If the Historic Urban Landscape Recommendation has been used at this property, please describe briefly what has been done.

### 5.3.7 - Has any use been made of the Policy Document on the Impacts of Climate Change on World Heritage Properties at the property?

**No use** has been made of the World Heritage Policy for Climate Change

### 5.3.8 - If the Climate Change policy has been used, please briefly describe what has been done along with any research on the impacts of Climate Change on the property:

### 5.3.9 - Has any use been made of the Strategy for Reducing Risks from Disasters at World Heritage Properties at the property ?

**No use** has been made of the Strategy for Reducing Risks from Disasters at World Heritage Properties

### 5.3.10 - If the Strategy for Reducing Risks from Disasters at World Heritage Properties has been used, please briefly describe what has been done

### 5.3.11 - Rate the coordination between the various levels of administration (i.e. national/federal; regional/provincial/state; local/municipal etc.) involved in the management of the World Heritage property

There is **coordination** between the range of administrative bodies involved in the management of the property, **but it could be improved**

### 5.3.12 - Is the management system/plan adequate to maintain the property's Outstanding Universal Value?

The management system/plan is **fully adequate** to maintain the property's Outstanding Universal Value

### 5.3.13 - Is the management system being implemented?

The management system is being **fully implemented and monitored**

### 5.3.14 - Is there an annual work/action plan and is it being implemented?

An annual work/action plan **exists and all of its activities are being implemented and monitored**

### 5.3.15 - Does the management system include formal mechanisms and procedures that ensure participation and contribution of the following groups, living within or near the World Heritage property and/or buffer zone in management decisions that maintain the Outstanding Universal Value of the property?

		Not applicable	No mechanisms for participation	Some participation	Direct participation	Transformative participation in all relevant decision processes
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5.3.15.1	Local communities				X	
5.3.15.2	Local authorities			X		
5.3.15.3	Landowners in the property and the buffer zone			X		
5.3.15.4	Indigenous peoples			X		
5.3.15.5	Women				X	
5.3.15.6	Other specific groups				X	
	If you selected, 'Other specific groups' please specify	Men				

**5.3.16 - Please rate the cooperation/relationship between the World Heritage property managers/coordinators/staff and the following groups**

		Not applicable	Non-existent	Poor	Fair	Good
5.3.16.1	Local communities					X
5.3.16.2	Local/Municipal authorities					X
5.3.16.3	Indigenous peoples					X
5.3.16.4	Landowners				X	
5.3.16.5	Women					X
5.3.16.6	Youth/Children					X
5.3.16.7	Researchers					X
5.3.16.8	Local Visitors/Tourists				X	
5.3.16.9	National/International tourists				X	
5.3.16.10	Tourism Industry			X		
5.3.16.11	Local businesses and industries			X		
5.3.16.12	NGOs				X	
5.3.16.13	Other specific groups					X
	If you selected 'Other specific groups', please specify	Men				

**5.3.17 - Please rate the extent to which the management system of your property contributes towards achieving the objectives of the World Heritage Committee's Policy for the Integration of a Sustainable Development Perspective into the Processes of the World Heritage Convention**

		Not applicable	No contribution	Limited	Significant	Full achievement
5.3.17.1	The management system of the property contributes to gender equality	X				
5.3.17.2	The management system of the property provides ecosystem services/benefits to the local community (e.g. fresh air, water, food, medicinal plants)				X	
5.3.17.3	The management system of the property contributes to social inclusion and equity, improving opportunities for all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status	X				
5.3.17.4	The management system of the property integrates a human rights-based approach			X		
5.3.17.5	The management system of the property contributes to fostering inclusive local economic development, and to enhancing livelihood				X	
5.3.17.6	The management system of the property contributes to conflict prevention, including respect for cultural diversity within and around the World Heritage property				X	

**5.3.18 - Please provide further details on the ratings of the management system given in the table above**

The Mongolian side is under-resourced and mainly reliant on customary protection by local people. Also what does Gender equality and equity has to do anything with protecting the Outstanding Universal Value of the World Heritage Property.

**5.3.19 - Comments, conclusions and/or recommendations related to the management system/plan**

in 2020, within the framework of improving the management of Mongol Daguur, The Mongol Daguur SPA has been reorganized into four sections. In each section, a ranger is responsible for the inspection and monitoring activities of the area.

## 6. Financial and Human Resources

### 6.1. Funding

**6.1.1 - If your funding sources do not exactly fit those shown, put the relevant amounts against the funding type that most closely represents your situation, and use the comment box below to provide more details.**

		Project costs	Running costs
6.1.1.1	Multilateral funding (GEF, World Bank, etc.)	0 %	0 %
6.1.1.2	Bilateral international funding	0 %	0 %
6.1.1.3	World Heritage Fund (International Assistance)	0 %	0 %
6.1.1.4	Contribution from other conventions and programmes	0 %	0 %
6.1.1.5	International donations (NGOs, foundations, etc.)	0 %	0 %
6.1.1.6	Governmental (national/federal)	100 %	100 %
6.1.1.7	Governmental (regional/provincial/state)	0 %	0 %
6.1.1.8	Governmental (local/municipal)	0 %	0 %
6.1.1.9	In-country donations (NGOs, foundations, etc.)	0 %	0 %
6.1.1.10	Individual visitor charges (e.g. entry, toilets, parking, camping fees, etc.)	0 %	0 %
6.1.1.11	Commercial activities (e.g. merchandising and catering, filming permit, concessions, etc.)	0 %	0 %
6.1.1.12	Other	0 %	0 %
		Total 100 %	Total 100 %

**6.1.2 - Please comment here on any other aspects of funding sources not covered in the table above**

no comments

**6.1.3 - Is the current budget sufficient to manage the World Heritage property effectively?**

The available budget is **acceptable** but **could be further improved** to fully meet the management needs

**6.1.4 - Are the existing sources of funding secure and likely to remain so?**

The existing sources of funding are **secure over both the medium- and long-term**

**6.1.5 - Comments, conclusion, and/or recommendations related to finance and infrastructure**

no comments

**6.1.6 - Estimate the distribution of men and women involved in the management, conservation, interpretation of the World Heritage properties and the extent to which they are drawn from local communities.**

		From local communities %	From elsewhere %
6.1.6.1	Men	50 %	50 %
6.1.6.2	Women	50 %	50 %
		Total 100 %	Total 100 %

**6.1.7 - Are available human resources adequate to manage the World Heritage property?**

Human resources **partly meet** the management needs of the World Heritage property

**6.1.8 - Considering the management needs of the World Heritage property, please rate the availability of professionals in the following disciplines**

Conservation	Good
Environmental sustainability	Fair
Community participation and inclusion	Good
Risk preparedness	Good
Capacity development and education	Good
Administration	Good
Research and monitoring	Fair
Awareness raising and public information/communication	Good
Marketing and promotion	Poor
Interpretation	Fair
Visitor management/tourism	Fair

Enforcement (custodians, police)	Poor
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**6.1.9 - Please rate the availability of training opportunities for the management of the World Heritage property in the following disciplines**

Conservation	Good
Environmental sustainability	Good
Community participation and inclusion	Good
Risk preparedness	Good
Capacity development and education	Good
Administration	Good
Research and monitoring	Good
Awareness raising and public information/communication	Good
Marketing and promotion	Fair
Interpretation	Fair
Visitor management/tourism	Fair
Enforcement (custodians, police)	Not applicable

**6.1.10 - Has any use been made of the World Heritage Strategy for Capacity Building at the property?**

No use has been made of the World Heritage Strategy for Capacity Building

**6.1.11 - If the World Heritage Strategy for Capacity Building has been used, please briefly describe what has been done.**

**6.1.12 - Are there site-specific capacity building plans or programmes that develop local expertise and that contribute to the transfer of skills for the conservation and management of the World Heritage property?**

A site-based capacity building plan or programme is in place and partially implemented; some technical skills are being transferred to those managing the property locally, but most technical work is carried out by external staff

**6.1.13 - Comments, conclusions and/or recommendations related to human resources, expertise and training**

no comments

**7. Scientific Studies and Research Projects**

**7.1 - Is there adequate knowledge (scientific or traditional) about the values and attributes of the World Heritage property to support planning, management and decision-making to ensure that Outstanding Universal Value is maintained?**

Knowledge about the values and attributes of the World Heritage property is **acceptable** for most key areas but there are gaps

**7.2 - Is there a planned programme of research at the property which is directed towards management needs and/or improving understanding of Outstanding Universal Value?**

There is a **small amount of research, but it is not planned**

**7.3 - Are results from research programmes publicly available and disseminated?**

Research results **are shared** widely with **active outreach** to local communities and national and international audiences

**7.4 - Comments, conclusions and/or recommendations related to scientific studies and research projects**

Inventories of flora and fauna, as well as long-term studies on population dynamics of cranes, great bustards, raptors, waterfowl, passerines, and Mongolian Gazelle are being undertaken in the WH property.

**8. Education, Information and Awareness Building**

**8.1 - Please rate the awareness and understanding of the existence and justification for inscription of the World Heritage property amongst the following groups**

Local communities	Good
Local/municipal authorities	Good
Indigenous peoples	Good
Landowners	Fair
Women	Not applicable
Youth/children	Not applicable
Researchers	Good

Local visitors	Good
National/international tourists	Fair
Tourism industry	Fair
Local businesses and industries	Not applicable
NGOs	Not applicable
Other specific groups	Not applicable
If you selected 'Other specific groups', please describe	

**8.2 - Does the property have a heritage education programme(s) for children and/or youth, that can contribute to a better understanding of heritage, promote diversity and foster intercultural dialogue?**

There is a planned and effective education and awareness programme for children and youth that contributes to the protection of the World Heritage property

**8.3 - Who are the target audiences for education and awareness programmes at your property?**

Local communities
Local/municipal authorities
Indigenous peoples
Youth/children
Researchers
Local Visitors
National/international tourists

**8.4 - Please rate the adequacy of the following visitor facilities and services at the World Heritage property for education, information, interpretation and awareness building**

Visitor centre	Good
Site museum	Poor
Information booths	Good
Guided tours	Poor
Trails/routes	Fair
Printed information materials	Fair
Online (website, social media, etc.)	Fair
Transportation facilities	Good
Other	Not needed
If 'Other' is selected, please specify	

**8.5 - Comments, conclusions and/or recommendations related to education, information and awareness building**

**9. Visitor Management**

**9.1 - Please provide estimated annual visitor numbers (including national and international visitors) since the last Periodic Report**

150-200 / 300 / 300 / 300 / 300 /

**9.2 - What information sources are used to collect visitor statistics?**

Entry tickets and registries

**9.3 - What is the average length stay of a visitor to the World Heritage property?**

Overnight stay

**9.4 - Please provide the source of information**

In Mongolia, there is no systematic visitor counting. Approximately, there are 300 visitors per year. The visitors usually gather at Chuh Nuur (Lake) in the vicinity of the town of Dashbalbar where several tourist chalets were built in 1985. The lake and surrounding land are under communal ownership. "CHUKH" eco-tour conservation community, established in 2004, has been coordinating year-round bird watching.

**9.5 - What is the approximate average daily visitor expenditure? (Please provide an estimated monetary figure in USD)**

10.5\$ to 17.5\$ / 50-150\$ / 62-100\$ / 1.05\$ / None / None /

**9.6 - Please provide the source of information**

These numbers are estimated value of various different lodging inns prices in the Chukh lake area, Food and Beverage price is estimated on the average cost of a family in 2-5 days vacation, Transportation fee is estimated from current Gas prices per liter and in Mongolia and estimated price of Filling the gas bank.

**9.7 - Does the management system/plan for the World Heritage property include a strategy with an action plan to manage visitors, tourism activity and its derived economic, socio-cultural and environmental impacts?**

There is **no strategy** to manage visitors, tourism activity and its derived impacts on the World Heritage property

**9.8 - Please provide any comments relating to the answer provided above in question 9.7**

**9.9 - Is visitor use effectively managed to maintain the Outstanding Universal Value of the property?**

Visitor use of the World Heritage property is **effectively managed and does not impact its Outstanding Universal Value**

**9.10 - Is the effectiveness of tourism management regularly monitored?**

No

If a different system, please specify

**9.11 - How does the tourism industry cooperate with the site management to improve visitor experiences and maintain the Outstanding Universal Value of the World Heritage property?**

There is **contact** between those responsible for the World Heritage property and the tourism industry but this **is largely confined to administrative or regulatory matters**

**9.12 - How well is the information on the Outstanding Universal Value of the property presented and interpreted?**

The Outstanding Universal Value of the property **is adequately presented and interpreted**

**9.13 - At how many locations is the World Heritage emblem displayed at the property?**

In **one location** and **easily visible** to visitors

**9.14 - How does visitor/tourism revenue (e.g. entry charges, permits) contribute to the management of the World Heritage property?**

**Fees are collected**, and make **some contribution** to the management of the World Heritage property

**9.15 - Are there locally driven sustainable tourism initiatives?**

No

If 'Yes', please specify

**9.16 - Are the benefits of tourism shared with local communities?**

Not applicable

If 'Yes', please specify

**9.17 - Comments, conclusions and/or recommendations related to visitation/tourism/public use of the World Heritage property**

The property is not affected by tourism pressure nor is it undergoing any heavy tourism development. Plans for ecotourism development do exist and are embedded in both countries. In Mongolia, visitors usually gather at Chuh Nuur (Lake) in vicinity of the town of Dashbalbar where several tourist chalets were built in 1985. "CHUKH" eco-tour conservation community, established in 2004, has been coordinating year-round bird watching.

10. Monitoring

**10.1 - Is there a monitoring programme at the property directed towards management needs and/or towards improving the understanding of the Outstanding Universal Value?**

There is a **comprehensive, integrated programme of monitoring**, which is relevant to management needs and/or improving understanding of the Outstanding Universal Value

**10.2 - Is necessary information available in order to define key indicators for measuring the state of conservation and are they used in monitoring how the Outstanding Universal Value of the property is being maintained?**

Information on the values of the World Heritage property is **adequate and key indicators have been defined but monitoring of the status of indicators could be improved**

**10.3 - Are key indicators defined and in place for the following principal aspects of the property?**

	Extend of indicators	Not applicable	No indicators	Indicators have been defined but are not yet in use	Indicators are in place and in use since the last Periodic Reporting cycle
10.3.1	State of conservation				✘
10.3.2	Effectiveness of the management system				✘
10.3.3	Character of governance		✘		
10.3.4	Appropriate synergy with other conservation designations		✘		
10.3.5	Contribution to sustainable development				✘
10.3.6	Capacity development				✘

**10.4 - Please provide information on relevant key indicators adopted at the property**

**10.5 - Please rate the level of involvement in monitoring of the following groups:**

World Heritage managers/coordinators and staff	Good
Local/municipal authorities	Good
Local communities	Good
Indigenous peoples	Good
Landowners	Not applicable
Women	Not applicable
Researchers	Good
Tourism industry	Poor
Local businesses and industry	Not applicable
NGOs	Not applicable
Other specific groups	Not applicable
If you selected 'Other specific groups', please specify	

**10.6 - Has the State Party implemented relevant recommendations arising from the World Heritage Committee?**

Implementation is underway

**10.7 - Please provide comments relevant to the implementation of recommendations from the World Heritage Committee.**

**10.8 - Comments, conclusions and/or recommendations related to Monitoring**

no comments

**11. Identification of Priority Management Needs**

**11.1 - Identification of Priority Management Needs**

<b>5.3</b>	<b>Management System/Management Plan</b>	
5.3.5	No use has been made of the Historic Urban Landscape Recommendation to develop policies and best practices for the protection of the property	✘
5.3.7	No use has been made of the Policy Document on the Impacts of Climate Change on World Heritage Properties at the property	✘
5.3.9	No use has been made of the Strategy for Reducing Risks from Disasters at World Heritage Properties at the property	✘
5.3.11	There is <b>coordination</b> between the range of administrative bodies involved in the management of the property, <b>but it could be improved</b>	✘
5.3.17	• <b>In a limited manner</b> , the management system of the World Heritage property does <b>integrate a human rights-based approach</b>	✘
<b>6.1</b>	<b>Funding</b>	
6.1.3	The available <b>budget is acceptable</b> but <b>could be further improved</b> to fully meet the management needs of the World Heritage property	✘
6.1.7	Human resources <b>partly meet</b> the management needs of the World Heritage property	✘
6.1.10	No use has been made of the World Heritage Strategy for Capacity Development at the World Heritage property	✘
6.1.12	A <b>site-based</b> capacity building plan or programme is in place and partially implemented; some technical skills are being transferred to those managing the property locally, <b>but most technical work is carried out by external staff</b>	
<b>7</b>	<b>Scientific Studies and Research Projects</b>	
7.2	There is a <b>small amount of research</b> in the World Heritage property <b>but it is not planned</b>	
<b>9</b>	<b>Visitor Management</b>	
9.7	There is <b>no strategy</b> to manage visitors, tourism activity and its derived impacts on the World Heritage property	
9.11	There is <b>contact</b> but this is largely confined to administrative or regulatory mattersThere is contact between those responsible for the World Heritage property and the tourism industry but this <b>is largely confined to administrative or regulatory matters</b>	✘
<b>10</b>	<b>Monitoring</b>	
10.2	Information on the values of the World Heritage <b>property is adequate and key indicators have been defined but monitoring of the status of indicators could be improved</b>	✘



Please select 0 more issues.

Please save this question to reflect changes

## 12. Summary and Conclusions

### 12.1. Summary - Factors affecting the Property

#### 12.1.1 - Summary - Factors affecting the Property

4.2 Transportation Infrastructure							
4.2.1	Ground transport infrastructure	Criterion (x), the Fenced railway line between Solovyevsk and Choibalsan interrupts free movement of the Mongolian Gazelle.	We are working with WWF Mongolia to plan further activities to mitigate the barrier effect posed by the railway.	Our Rangers monitor the part of the railway that passes through the World Heritage property periodically. We also conduct monitoring along the railway in a joint Mongolian gazelle survey with the WWF annually.	monthly	Dornod State Special Protected Areas Administration WWF Mongolia	Results show that the Railway does not pose a great problem for the gazelles.
4.3 Services Infrastructures							
4.3.5	Major linear utilities	Criterion (x), Bird electrocution at power lines has been the single most important cause of mortality for a number of endangered species on the Mongolian side.	Planning to configure the hardware of a power line to a 'bird safe' design that minimizes the risk of electrocution in the next 5 years.	Conducted a survey along the medium voltage distribution line between Dashbalbar soum and ShinShini mining in September 2019 and found total 183 individuals from 8species bird. Total 580poles were checked and the length was 58km long along the line.	9th September 2019	Dornod State Special Protected Areas Administration Mongolian Bird Conservation Center (MBCC)	This threat to the site can be found within buffer zones and the outside of the site.
4.5 Biological resource use/modification							
4.5.4	Livestock farming/Grazing of domesticated animals	Criterion (ix), livestock grazing has started to create problems for the steppe which has started to get degraded.	Livestock grazing in Mongolia is under customary management by local herders which have maintained the steppe for centuries and the park has no control over the overgrazing practices.	There is no clarity on the approximate number of cattle in the property, many references note the number of livestock has been rising over the years and the effects of overgrazing are clearly evident.	As per the Mongolian tradition of livestock grazing, we do not have the jurisdiction to take any mass scale actions to intervene in the Overgrazing practices.	Dornod State Special Protected Areas Administration	Overgrazing has been a major concern for Mongol Daguur SPA's buffer zone.
4.8 Social/Cultural uses of heritage							
4.8.3	Indigenous hunting, gathering and collecting	Criterion (x), Illegal hunting threatening species such as Mongolian Gazelle, Swan Goose, Great Bustard, Mongolian Marmot, Grey Wolf (Canis lupus), Red Deer (Cervus elaphus), Red Fox (Vules vulpes), and Corsac Fox (Vulpes corsac).	Since 2020, with the increase of our annual budget, our rangers periodically monitor the area twice a month. Which directly contributed in the decrease of illegal hunting and poaching.	twice a month	monthly	Dornod State Special Protected Areas Administration	Volunteer patrolling teams were established and provided a motorbike and a patrolling and small inspection fund to reduce and eliminate illegal hunting of Mongolian Gazelle Tarbagan Marmot and Red Deer.
4.10 Climate change and severe weather events							

4.10.3	Drought	Criterion (ix), site is exposed to very specific climatic and hydrological regimes which cause extreme conditions for species that need to adapt to them.	The property is subject to about 30-year long cyclic climatic conditions which determine the water levels with drying and filling the lakes and have led to high species diversity characterized by climate-related adaptation mechanisms.	The increase of annual air temperature (about -5°C in Mongolia), reduction of the average annual precipitation (in the past 50 years to 50-60 mm), and an increase in the amplitude of extreme events—droughts and floods.	The property is subject to about 30-year long cyclic climatic conditions which determine the water levels with drying and filling the lakes and have led to high species diversity characterized by climate-related adaptation mechanisms.	Dornod State Special Protected Areas Administration	Climate change impacts are combined with fire and unsustainable grazing, which all together influence the changes in the steppe.
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**4.11 Sudden ecological or geological events**

4.11.6	Fire (wildfire)	Criterion (ix), fire is one of the major threats to the property's values, especially as the site includes forest-steppe which potentially heightens the risk of fire.	The States Parties signed the joint "forest fire protection agreement" showing commitment to cooperate in early fire detection and reciprocal firefighting access rights.	It is estimated that because of spring agricultural burnings about 40% of steppes burn out every year and up to 70% of meadows and wetlands in some years (Kiriliuk et al., 2017).	since 2016	Dornod State Special Protected Areas Administration Daursky State Nature Biosphere Reserve	Apart from natural phenomena such as lightning and climate change in general, ignition is mainly caused by careless human activities.
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**Summary - Factors affecting the Property completed**

12.2. Summary - Management Needs

12.2.1 - Summary - Management Needs

5.3	Management System/Management Plan				
		Actions	Timeframe	Lead agency (and others involved)	More info / comment
5.3.5	No use has been made of the Historic Urban Landscape Recommendation to develop policies and best practices for the protection of the property	non-applicable in our property	non-applicable	Dornod State Special Protected Areas Administration	no comments
5.3.7	No use has been made of the Policy Document on the Impacts of Climate Change on World Heritage Properties at the property	We've extensively reviewed the Document and are currently implementing its policies to our new management plan.	2021-2025	Dornod State Special Protected Areas Administration	Management plans are currently in development
5.3.9	No use has been made of the Strategy for Reducing Risks from Disasters at World Heritage Properties at the property	We've extensively reviewed the Document and are currently implementing its policies to our new management plan.	2021-2025	Dornod State Special Protected Areas Administration	Management plans are currently in development
5.3.11	There is <b>coordination</b> between the range of administrative bodies involved in the management of the property, <b>but it could be improved</b>	Improve the comprehensive communication between the organizations and establish more cooperative management plans.	since 1994	Dornod State Special Protected Areas Administration Daursky State Nature Biosphere Reserve Daurian international protected areas	The property is a good example of Transboundary ecosystem cooperation, shared between governmental, scientific and non-governmental institutions. Since 1994 we have worked under the framework of DIPA.
5.3.17	<b>In a limited manner</b> , the management system of the World Heritage property does <b>integrate a human rights-based approach</b>	Our management plans integrate a modicum amount of human rights-based approach. We believe that all of our employees are well treated and respected.	2021-2025	Dornod State Special Protected Areas Administration	no comments

**6.1 Funding**

6.1.3	The available <b>budget is acceptable</b> but <b>could be further improved</b> to fully meet the management needs of the World Heritage property	The Annual Budget was increased in 2020 to meet the management needs.	may, 2020	Dornod State Special Protected Areas Administration	Can be further increased to further improve the management plans, such as increasing the resources so our rangers can patrol the WH property more frequently.
6.1.7	Human resources <b>partly meet</b> the management needs of the World Heritage property	We are currently limited in capacity, staff, and resources. Working on improving our human resources and recruitment.	2021-2025	Dornod State Special Protected Areas Administration	We sometimes lack the professional researchers needed in a field study.
6.1.10	<b>No use</b> has been made of the World Heritage Strategy for Capacity Development at the World Heritage property	We've extensively reviewed the Document and are currently implementing its policies to our new management plan.	2021-2025	Dornod State Special Protected Areas Administration	no comment

**9 Visitor Management**

9.11	There is <b>contact</b> but this is largely confined to administrative or regulatory matters. There is contact between those responsible for the World Heritage property and the tourism industry but this <b>is largely confined to administrative or regulatory matters</b>	In our management plans, we implement a bird observation tour for visitors and tourists, and other special interest groups.	2021-2025	Dornod State Special Protected Areas Administration	We also established bird observation routes that are around the WH property, the visitors can still view the birds from an adequate distance.
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**10 Monitoring**

10.2	Information on the values of the World Heritage <b>property is adequate and key indicators have been defined but monitoring of the status of indicators could be improved</b>	Our current management plans involve the improvement of the Outstanding Universal value of the World Heritage property.	2021-2025	Dornod State Special Protected Areas Administration	Management plans are currently in development.
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**Summary - Management Needs completed**

12.3. Conclusions on the State of Conservation of the Property

**12.3.1 - Following the analysis undertaken for this report, what is the current state of Authenticity of the World Heritage property?**

The Authenticity of the World Heritage property **has been preserved**

**12.3.2 - Following the analysis undertaken for this report, what is the current state of Integrity of the World Heritage property?**

The Integrity of the World Heritage property is **intact**

### 12.3.3 - Following the analysis undertaken for this report, what is the current state of the World Heritage property's Outstanding Universal Value?

The World Heritage property's Outstanding Universal Value has been **maintained**.

### 12.3.4 - What is the current state of the property's other values?

Other important cultural and/or natural values and the state of conservation of the World Heritage property are **intact**

### 12.3.5 - Comments, conclusions and/or recommendations related to the state of conservation of the property.

no comment

## 13. Impact of World Heritage Status

### 13.1 - Please rate the impacts of World Heritage status of the property in relation to the following areas

Conservation	Very positive
Research and monitoring	Very positive
Management effectiveness	Positive
Quality of life for local communities and indigenous peoples	Positive
Recognition	Positive
Education	Very positive
Infrastructure development	Not applicable
Funding for the property	Positive
International cooperation	Very positive
Political support for conservation	Very positive
Legal/Policy framework	Positive
Advocacy	Very positive
Institutional coordination	Very positive
Security	Very positive
Gender equality	No impact
Provision of ecosystem services/ benefits to local communities	Positive
Social inclusion and equity, and improvement of opportunities for all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, ethnicity, origin, religion, or economic or other status	No impact
Fostering inclusive local economic development and enhancing livelihood	Positive
Contributing to conflict prevention, including respect for cultural diversity within and around heritage properties	Positive
Other	Not applicable
If 'Other', please specify	

### 13.2 - Comments, conclusions and/or recommendations related to World Heritage status and its impacts

no comments

## 14. Good Practice in the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention

### 14.1 - Example of good practice in World Heritage protection, identification, conservation or management at the property level

Mongol Daguur is located in northeastern Mongolia, preserved as an example of the largest areas of intact grassland in the world. The steppe and wetlands territory mainly consists of low mountainous landscapes that support a variety of fauna and flora. In May 2019, we established the Chukh Bird Research Station (CBRS) in the buffer zone of the Landscapes of Dauria, which is the first long-term monitoring station of shorebirds in Mongolia. This station was named after the study area Lake Chukh - Ulz river basin. The study site is significantly important place for migratory shorebirds and waterbirds to use as stopover sites during their migration periods. Mongol Daguur currently has 256 bird species on record, 34 of which are resident birds. During the summer months the bird population is boosted significantly by the arrival of numerous migrants. Of these migratory species 135 species breed in Mongolia, 78 species are summer visitors, 19 species are vagrants, 6 species are winter visitors and the remaining 19 species which we currently have no precise information about their breeding. CBRS is coordinated by the Mongolian Bird Conservation Center of Mongolia (MBCC) which is one of the leading non-governmental organizations in avian research and conservation in Mongolia. The main aim of the CBRS is to carry out long-term and sustainable monitoring of breeding of migratory shorebirds population in Lake Chukh and to conduct ecological and biological studies of the lake and its biodiversity to define model management. Also we aim to provide hands-on field training opportunities for students and local specialists to support masters and doctoral research theses for young researchers, and to promote science-based environmental knowledge for locals. The first-year studies has shown us great results and we believe that further research will open many more opportunities in our Biosphere Reserve and will make great strides for future endeavors.

### 14.2 - Define which topics are covered by this example of best practice at the property level

State of Conservation

## 15. Assessment of the Periodic Reporting Exercise

### 15.1. Relevance of Periodic Reporting

#### 15.1.1 - Has the Periodic Reporting process improved the understanding of the following?

The <i>World Heritage Convention</i>
The concept of Outstanding Universal Value
The property's Outstanding Universal Value
Management effectiveness to maintain the Outstanding Universal Value
Monitoring and reporting

#### 15.1.2 - Please rate the follow-up to conclusions and recommendations from previous Periodic Reporting exercise by the following entities

State Party	Good
Site Managers	Good
UNESCO World Heritage Centre	Good
Advisory Bodies (ICOMOS, IUCN, ICCROM)	Good

### 15.2. Use of Data

#### 15.2.1 - How do the authorities in charge of the property plan to use the data recorded from this cycle of Periodic Reporting?

Revision of priorities/strategies/policies for the protection, management and conservation of heritage
Update of management plans
Advocacy

#### 15.2.2 - Comments on use of data from the Cycle of Periodic Reporting

no comment

### 15.3. Timing and resources

#### 15.3.1 - Entities involved in the filling out of this online questionnaire (tick as many boxes as applicable)

Governmental institutions responsible for cultural and natural heritage
Site Manager/Coordinator World Heritage property staff
UNESCO National Commission

#### 15.3.2 - Has a gender balanced contribution and participation been considered in the filling out of this questionnaire?

Gender balance has **not been explicitly** considered or implemented in the process.

#### 15.3.3 - Were you given adequate time (i.e. roughly ten months) to gather necessary information and to fill in this questionnaire?

Yes

#### 15.3.4 - Please estimate the time (working hours) needed to complete this questionnaire

25 / 7 / 35 /
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#### 15.3.5 - Did you mobilise any additional resources to fill out this questionnaire?

	Additional resources	No	Yes
15.3.5.1	Human resources		✗
15.3.5.2	Financial resources for organizing consultation meetings/ training	✗	

### 15.4. Format and content of the Periodic Report

#### 15.4.1 - How accessible was the information required to complete this questionnaire?

Not all required information was accessible.

#### 15.4.2 - Was the questionnaire easy to use and clear to understand?

		Very Difficult	Difficult	Easy	Very easy
15.4.2.1	Ease of use of questionnaire		✗		
15.4.2.2	Clarity of questions			✗	

### 15.4.3 - Please provide suggestions for improvement of the Periodic Reporting questionnaire

### 15.5. Training and Guidance

#### 15.5.1 - Please rate the level of support in terms of training and guidance from the following entities in completing this questionnaire

UNESCO World Heritage Centre	Good
UNESCO (other sectors/field offices)	Good
UNESCO National Commission	Good
ICOMOS International	No support
IUCN International	No support
ICCROM international/regional	No support
ICOMOS national/regional	No support
IUCN national/regional	No support

#### 15.5.2 - Please rate the level of support for completing the Periodic Reporting questionnaire from the following entities

UNESCO World Heritage Centre	Good
State Party Representative (national Focal Point)	Good
UNESCO other sectors (e.g. field office)	Good
National Commission for UNESCO	Good
ICOMOS International	No support
ICCROM International/regional	No support
ICOMOS national/regional	No support
IUCN national/regional	No support
IUCN International	No support

#### 15.5.3 - Were the online training resources prepared by the World Heritage Centre regarding Periodic Reporting adequate for you to complete this questionnaire?

Yes

#### 15.5.4 - If you found that the online training resources were not adequate, what changes would you like to see implemented?

It was adequate, we have no additional comment.

### 15.6. Actions that will require formal consideration by the World Heritage Committee

#### 15.6.1 - Summary of actions that will require formal consideration by the World Heritage Committee

No item were proposed for update

### 15.7. Comments, conclusions and/or recommendations related to the Assessment of the Periodic Reporting Exercise

#### 15.7.1 - Comments, conclusions and/or recommendations related to the Assessment of the Periodic Reporting Exercise

It's much more easily accessible and much easier to understand and work with than the previous version, and less cluttered and less confusing.

#### 15.7.2 - Thank you for having filled in all the questions. Please contact your National Focal Point for validation.