

1. World Heritage Property Data

1.1 - Name of World Heritage Property

Golden Mountains of Altai

1.2 - World Heritage Property Details

State(s) Party(ies)

- Russian Federation

Type of Property

natural

Identification Number

768rev



Year of inscription on the World Heritage List

1998

1.3 - Geographic Information Table

Name	Coordinates (latitude/longitude)	Property (ha)	Buffer zone (ha)	Total (ha)	Inscription year
Altaiisky Zapovednik and Buffer zone of Teletskoye Lake , Altai Republic , Russian Federation	51.497 / 87.711	965753	?	965753	1998
Katunsky Zapovednik and Buffer zone around Belukha Mountain , Altai Republic , Russian Federation	49.667 / 86	392800	?	392800	1998
Ukok Quiet Zone on the Ukok Plateau , Russian Federation	49.367 / 87.5	252904	?	252904	1998
Total (ha)		1611457	0	1611457	

1.4 - Map(s)

Title	Date	Link to source
Teletskoye Lake and Altaiisky zapovednik, scale: 1:500,000	26/09/1997	
Location of nominated clusters, scale: 1:1,600,000	26/09/1997	

1.5 - Governmental Institution Responsible for the Property

- Grigory E. Ordzhonikidze
Commission of the Russian Federation for UNESCO
Executive Secretary

1.6 - Property Manager / Coordinator, Local Institution / Agency

- Alexander Zateev
Katunsky Natural State Reserve
- Igor Kolmukov
Altaiisky Natural State Reserve

Comment

Altaiisky State Nature Biosphere Reserve Director Igor Kalmykov Naberezhny per., 1, Gorno-Altai, Republic of Altai, 649000 Tel/fax +7 (388-22) 2-14-19 email:zapoved.ik@mail.ru State Nature Biosphere Reserve

"Katunskiy" Zapovednaya Str. 1 Ust'-Koksa, Republic of Altai, Russian Federation Telephone: + 7 38848 / 22946 Email: Katunskiy@mail.ru Ministry of Forestry of the Republic of Altai Lenkina str., 12, Gorno-Altai Tel/fax +7 38822 6-72-91 Email: mpr_ra@mail.ru

1.7 - Web Address of the Property (if existing)

1. [Greenpeace Russia](#)
2. [Natural site datasheet from WCMC](#)
3. [Natural Heritage Protection Fund](#)

Comment

Altaiisky State Nature Biosphere Reserve www.altzapovednik.ru State Nature Biosphere Reserve "Katunskiy" www.katunskiy.ru Nature Park "Quiet Zone Ukok" http://www.platoukok.ru/ http://www.nhpfund.org/

1.8 - Other designations / Conventions under which the property is protected (if applicable)

Comment

Altaiisky and Katunskiy State Nature Reserves are members of the World Network of Biosphere Reserves under UNESCO-MAB Programme. Katunskiy Biosphere Reserve has been officially designated as a part of the transboundary reserve "Altai" established between Russian Federation and Republic of Kazakhstan in 2011.

2. Statement of Outstanding Universal Value

2.1 - Statement of Outstanding Universal Value / Statement of Significance

Comment

Altai is a unique natural region of Siberia and an outstanding example of biological diversity. Unlike other mountain systems of Siberia, the property contains a greater demonstrable biodiversity and abundance of species. The property represents the fullest and best preserved range of all zonal types of Siberian ecosystems. The area is sufficiently large to preserve the populations for the overwhelming number of the unique animal and plant populations including Snow leopard and Altai Argali.

2.2 - The criteria (2005 revised version) under which the property was inscribed

(x)

2.3 - Attributes expressing the Outstanding Universal Value per criterion

- the property fully represents typical structure of natural ecosystem cover, - relic and globally unique ecosystems of chern (taiga) forests as well as cryo-steppes of the Ukok plateau with permafrost and associated unique archeological objects are located within the property, - habitats and migratory routes of globally-end. species (Snow leopard, Argali etc) are situated within the site, - Altai is the center of florogenesis and is characterized by extremely high diversity of spp (>2000)

2.4 - If needed, please provide details of why the Statement of Outstanding Universal Value should be revised

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

3. Factors Affecting the Property

3.14. Other factor(s)

3.14.1 - Other factor(s)

3.15. Factors Summary Table

3.15.1 - Factors summary table

	Name	Impact						Origin	
3.1	Buildings and Development								
3.1.1	Housing								
3.1.5	Interpretative and visitation facilities								
3.2	Transportation Infrastructure								
3.2.1	Ground transport infrastructure								
3.3	Services Infrastructures								
3.3.1	Water infrastructure								
3.3.2	Renewable energy facilities								
3.3.5	Major linear utilities								
3.4	Pollution								
3.4.3	Surface water pollution								
3.4.4	Air pollution								
3.5	Biological resource use/modification								
3.5.1	Fishing/collecting aquatic resources								
3.5.4	Livestock farming / grazing of domesticated animals								
3.5.8	Commercial hunting								
3.5.9	Subsistence hunting								
3.5.10	Forestry /wood production								
3.7	Local conditions affecting physical fabric								
3.7.7	Pests								
3.8	Social/cultural uses of heritage								
3.8.1	Ritual / spiritual / religious and associative uses								
3.8.3	Indigenous hunting, gathering and collecting								
3.8.6	Impacts of tourism / visitor / recreation								
3.9	Other human activities								
3.9.1	Illegal activities								
3.10	Climate change and severe weather events								
3.10.6	Temperature change								
3.10.7	Other climate change impacts								
3.11	Sudden ecological or geological events								
3.11.4	Avalanche/ landslide								
3.11.6	Fire (wildfires)								
3.12	Invasive/alien species or hyper-abundant species								
3.12.2	Invasive/alien terrestrial species								
3.12.3	Invasive / alien freshwater species								
3.13	Management and institutional factors								
3.13.1	Low impact research / monitoring activities								
3.13.3	Management activities								
Legend	Current	Potential	Negative	Positive	Inside	Outside			

3.16. Assessment of current negative factors

3.16.1 - Assessment of current negative factors

	Spatial scale	Temporal scale	Impact	Management response	Trend	
3.4 Pollution						
3.4.3	Surface water pollution	localised	intermittent or sporadic	minor	medium capacity	static
3.4.4	Air pollution	localised	intermittent or sporadic	insignificant	no capacity and / or resources	static
3.5 Biological resource use/modification						
3.5.1	Fishing/collecting aquatic resources	localised	intermittent or sporadic	insignificant	medium capacity	static
3.5.4	Livestock farming / grazing of domesticated animals	localised	intermittent or sporadic	insignificant	low capacity	static
3.5.8	Commercial hunting	restricted	intermittent or sporadic	minor	medium capacity	static
3.5.9	Subsistence hunting	restricted	intermittent or sporadic	minor	low capacity	static
3.5.10	Forestry /wood production	restricted	intermittent or sporadic	minor	medium capacity	static
3.9 Other human activities						
3.9.1	Illegal activities	localised	intermittent or sporadic	minor	medium capacity	static
3.10 Climate change and severe weather events						
3.10.6	Temperature change	widespread	on-going	minor	no capacity and / or resources	increasing
3.10.7	Other climate change impacts	extensive	on-going	minor	no capacity and / or resources	static
3.11 Sudden ecological or geological events						
3.11.4	Avalanche/ landslide	localised	frequent	insignificant	no capacity and / or resources	static
3.11.6	Fire (wildfires)	localised	intermittent or sporadic	significant	medium capacity	increasing

3.17. Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to factors affecting the property

3.17.1 - Comments

4. Protection, Management and Monitoring of the Property

4.1. Boundaries and Buffer Zones

4.1.1 - Buffer zone status

There is no buffer zone, but there is a need for one

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

The boundaries of the World Heritage property **do not limit** the ability to maintain the property's Outstanding Universal Value but they could be improved

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

The property had **no buffer zone at the time of its inscription** on the World Heritage List

4.1.4 - Are the boundaries of the World Heritage property known?

The boundaries of the World Heritage property are known by both the management authority and local residents / communities / landowners.

4.1.5 - Are the buffer zones of the World Heritage property known?

The property had **no buffer zone** at the time of its inscription on the World Heritage List

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

4.2. Protective Measures

4.2.1 - Protective designation (legal, regulatory, contractual, planning, institutional and / or traditional)

Legal protection stems from a number of federal laws and decisions, as well as laws and decisions of the Altai Republic. These include new laws relating to the environmental protection within the Altai Republic enacted since the 1996 IUCN evaluation mission to the Altai. Specifically, these include a decision of the Altai Republic on the "inclusion of natural properties of the Altai Republic in the World Heritage List", signed by the Premier of the Republic and the Government Committee of Ecology. This decision covers all of the nominated sites and is a positive sign indicating strong commitment to the protection of key sites within the Altai Republic. Additionally, the Altaisky and Katunsky Zapovedniks are offered protection at the highest level under the laws of the Russian Federation with the buffer zones around the Teletskoye Lake and Belukha mountain protected under

the Federal Forest Service. The Ukok Quiet Zone is protected by laws and decisions of the Altai Republic and has recently been given strict protected status. Other actions have been taken to protect the integrity of the site, including implementation of restrictions on grazing and herding of cattle from Mongolia.

The protected areas of the Property are governed by the national protected area legislation, in particular the federal law "On environmental protection" dating back to 1991 but updated in 2002, and federal law No.33-FZ "On specially protected natural areas" dated 14 March 1995.

The first law defines standards for environmental quality, makes provisions for the protection of biota and provides a basis for federal protected areas and activities permitted in them. The protected area law regulates the organization, protection and use of protected areas. This legislation recognizes different types of protected areas such as strict nature reserves, national parks and nature monuments at the federal level and nature parks, nature reserves and nature monuments, at the regional level.

Golden Mountains of Altai is a serial property composed of 5 protected areas. Two components, Altaisky Strict Nature reserve (ASNR) and Katunsky Strict Nature reserve (KSNR), are federal protected areas with the status of a Strict Nature Reserve (Zapovednik), corresponding to IUCN protected area category I and enjoying a high protection status where, in principle, no economic uses are allowed. There have been recent changes to the Russian legislation: through Federal Law No. 365-FZ dated 30 November 2011, a number of amendments and additions to the Federal Law N° 33-FZ have been made. The 3 other components have a regional protected area status: Belukha Mountain Nature Park (BMNP), Ukok Quiet Zone Nature Park (UQZNP) and Lake Teletskoye Nature Monument (LTNM). These regional protected areas have a protection status, equivalent to IUCN category IV (nature parks) or III (nature monuments).

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

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

4.2.3 - 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 property had **no buffer zone at the time of inscription** on the World Heritage List

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

The legal framework for the area surrounding the World Heritage property and the buffer zone provides **an adequate or better 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

4.2.5 - Can the legislative framework (i.e. legislation and / or regulation) be enforced?

There is **acceptable** capacity / resources to enforce legislation and / or regulation in the World Heritage property but some deficiencies remain

4.2.6 - Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to protective measures

There are adequate capacities and resources for law enforcement within the State Nature Reserves, while the capacities of regional protected areas 0 nature parks and monuments of nature - are low and need to be improved for conservation of the OUV.

4.3. Management System / Management Plan

4.3.1 - Management System

The Altaiisky and Katunsky Zapovedniks are managed by The State Committee on Environmental Protection of the Russian Federation under provisions of the Federal Law on Nature. Buffer zones surrounding Teletskoye Lake and Mt. Belukha are managed by the Federal Forest Service and Committees for Nature Protection and for Hunting and Fishing of the Government of Altai Republic. The Ukok Quiet Zone is managed under Committees for Nature Protection and for Hunting and Fishing of the Government of the Altai Republic. One of the key issues of regional protected areas is that in most cases, the land which is included in the nature parks has not been designated as protected area in the cadastre, and therefore continues to maintain its original land use status and continues to be under the management of another agency than the protected area agency in charge of the regional protected area.

In 2008, a general strategy for the development and management of the Property has been developed with support from the Natural Heritage Protection Fund (NHPF) and the UNDP/GEF project for protected

areas in Altai¹⁰. This general strategy was especially designed for developing measures for the implementation of the World Heritage Convention and aimed at meeting the following goals :

- provide a long-term conservation of the OUV and integrity of the Property ;
- extend the area and justify additional criteria for the Property ;
- provide information about values of the Property to a wider public ;
- strengthen interregional and international cooperation;
- strengthen the legal base for management of the Property ;
- optimise the management of the Property.

The strategy foresees setting up of a coordination Council for the management of the Property but so far this has not yet been implemented.

As a part of the project “Expansion of the Protected Areas Network for the Conservation of the Altai-Sayan region”, supported by the German Government, data on monitoring of wildlife are collected on a regular basis in ASNR and KSNR. A particular attention is given by the park and reserve administrations on the key species, like the snow leopard and the argali. This monitoring provides a good baseline for assessing the state of conservation of those species and their tendencies, at the regional level. Their demography is also surveyed at international level, in close cooperation with the experts of the neighbour countries, at the Altai Sayan ecoregion level.

Mass tourism activities are strictly forbidden in the Strict Nature Reserves where only very local sustainable tourism

activities are allowed in specific areas. In the case of ASNR, limited tourism activities are allowed along some special trails and around the guard posts based around Lake Teletskoye. A major tourist attraction is the Korbu waterfalls, which are visited by more than 30000 tourists every year. Given these high numbers, special infrastructure (including a board walkway to the falls) and monitoring has been put in place (permanent ranger presence during the tourism season, video camera surveillance). There is also some small scale visitor accommodations in the reserve (in particular near the ranger posts) and overall tourism pressure seems to remain very low in general, and does not to affect the integrity of the Property. The lake itself is a very popular destination, with approximately 80000 visitors a year. Most visitors stay at the Artybash village and there are some concerns about water quality around the village. However, in spite of these important numbers, tourism pressure on the lake seems to be well managed by the reserve authorities, who are now patrolling the whole lake following the inclusion of the part of the lake outside the ASNR in the newly created biosphere reserve. In KSNR, there are currently three trails accessible for hiking. The annual visitor number fluctuate between 700 and 1200 visitors and, following studies, the maximum acceptable number of visitors was set at 2000 a year. Local communities were assisted in establishing four (4) tourist camps within the reserve’s buffer zone and fifteen (15) agreements were concluded with members of those communities to allow them to develop regulated tourism activities in this buffer zone. MBNP is a very well-known tourist destination: it is the highest peak of Siberia, and 4 to 8 thousands of people, hikers and climbers, come to visit this park every year. In the management plan, a tourism and recreation zone is foreseen. The tourism pressure has been assessed in 2008, and a quota of visitors based on the load capacity of the area which was estimated at 9000 annual visitors, has been fixed. Tourism numbers in UQZNP are low, in 2010 only 406 visitors were registered. It is not clear if that includes the visitors to the popular Tely Klyuch spring. So far, no overall tourism strategy has been elaborated for the Property.

Comment

The Altaiisky and Katunsky Zapovedniks are managed by the Ministry of Natural Resources of the Russian Federation. Nature parks Belukha an Quiet Zone Ukok are governed by the Ministry of Forestry of the Republic of Altai as well as the Lake Teletskoe Natural Monument.

4.3.2 - Management Documents

Comment

Work plans for 2014-2016 for Altaiisky and Katunskiy Reserves approved by the Ministry of Natural Resources and Ecology Work plans for 2014-2016 Belukha and Quiet Zone Ukok approved by the Ministry of Forestry of the Altai Republic Action Plan for Implementation of the Golden Mountains of Altai Development Strategy for 2009-2015

4.3.3 - How well do the various levels of administration (i.e. national / federal; regional / provincial / state; local / municipal etc.) coordinate in the management of the World Heritage Property ?

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

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

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

4.3.5 - Is the management system being implemented?

The management system is **only partially** being implemented

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

An annual work / action plan exists and **most or all activities** are being implemented and monitored

4.3.7 - Please rate the cooperation / relationship with World Heritage property managers / coordinators / staff of the following

Local communities / residents	Good
Local / Municipal authorities	Good
Indigenous peoples	Fair
Landowners	Good
Visitors	Good
Researchers	Good
Tourism industry	Good
Industry	Poor

4.3.8 - If present, do local communities resident in or near the World Heritage property and / or buffer zone have input in management decisions that maintain the Outstanding Universal Value?

Local communities **directly contribute** to some decisions relating to management

4.3.9 - If present, do indigenous peoples resident in or regularly using the World Heritage property and / or buffer zone have input in management decisions that maintain the Outstanding Universal Value?

Indigenous peoples directly contribute to **some decisions** relating to management but their involvement could be improved

4.3.10 - Is there cooperation with industry (i.e. forestry, mining, agriculture, etc.) regarding the management of the World Heritage property, buffer zone and / or area surrounding the World Heritage property and buffer zone?

There is **little or no contact** with industry regarding the management of the World Heritage property, buffer zone and / or area surrounding the World Heritage property and buffer zone

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

Three of five protected areas (namely Altaiskiy, Katunskiy Reserves and Nature Park Belukha) have established Public Councils for involvement of local residents including indigenous people, land owners and other stakeholders into management of protected areas. While decisions of the Public Councils have recommendational status, it is considered as an effective tool for consultation with different stakeholders. The same Council was set up for Lake Teletskoe.

4.3.12 - Please report any significant changes in the legal status and / or contractual / traditional protective measures and management arrangements for the World Heritage property since inscription or the last Periodic report

Public Concils were established in Altaiskiy, Katunskiy Reserves, Nature Park Belukha and Lake Teletskoe.

4.4. Financial and Human Resources

4.4.1 - Costs related to conservation, based on the average of last five years (relative percentage of the funding sources)

Multilateral funding (GEF, World Bank, etc)	7%
International donations (NGO's, foundations, etc)	0%
Governmental (National / Federal)	80%
Governmental (Regional / Provincial / State)	8%
Governmental (Local / Municipal)	0%
In country donations (NGO's, foundations, etc)	0%
Individual visitor charges (e.g. entry, parking, camping fees, etc.)	5%
Commercial operator payments (e.g. filming permit, concessions, etc.)	0%
Other grants	0%

4.4.2 - International Assistance received from the World Heritage Fund (USD)

Comment

Not applicable.

4.4.3 - 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

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

The existing sources of funding **are secure** in the medium-term and planning is underway to secure funding in the long-term

4.4.5 - Does the World Heritage property provide economic benefits to local communities (e.g. income, employment)?

There is **some flow** of economic benefits to local communities

4.4.6 - Are available resources such as equipment, facilities and infrastructure sufficient to meet management needs?

There are **some** adequate equipment and facilities, but deficiencies in at least one key area **constrain** management at the World Heritage property

4.4.7 - Are resources such as equipment, facilities and infrastructure adequately maintained?

There is **basic** maintenance of equipment and facilities

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

Funding and capacities of federal protected areas are more or less adequate for basic management needs, while the funding of regional protected areas (nature parks Belukha and Quiet Zone Ukok) is inadequate and presents a constraint for effective management of the property.

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4.4.9 - Distribution of employees involved in managing the World Heritage property (% of total)

Full-time	100%
Part-time	0%

4.4.10 - Distribution of employees involved in managing the World Heritage property (% of total)

Permanent	100%
Seasonal	0%

4.4.11 - Distribution of employees involved in managing the World Heritage property (% of total)

Paid	100%
Volunteer	0%

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

Human resources are **adequate** for management needs

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

Research and monitoring	Good
Promotion	Poor
Community outreach	Fair
Interpretation	Fair
Education	Good
Visitor management	Fair
Conservation	Fair
Administration	Fair
Risk preparedness	Non-existent
Tourism	Fair
Enforcement (custodians, police)	Poor

4.4.14 - Please rate the availability of training opportunities for the management of the World Heritage property in the following disciplines

Research and monitoring	Medium
Promotion	Low
Community outreach	Low
Interpretation	Low
Education	High
Visitor management	High
Conservation	High
Administration	Low
Risk preparedness	Not available
Tourism	Medium
Enforcement (custodians, police)	Medium

4.4.15 - Do the management and conservation programmes at the World Heritage property help develop local expertise?

A capacity development plan or programme is **in place and fully implemented**; all technical skills are being transferred to those managing the property locally, who are assuming leadership in management

Section II-Golden Mountains of Altai

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

While the number of staff in federal protected areas (Katunskiy and Altaiskiy Reserves) is about 50-80 pax per protcteted area, there is strong need for increasing the staff in the regional parks Belukha and Quiet Zone Ukok. Currently there are 5 people employed by each park.

4.5. Scientific Studies and Research Projects

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

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

4.5.2 - 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 **considerable** research but it is **not directed** towards management needs and / or improving understanding of Outstanding Universal Value

4.5.3 - Are results from research programmes disseminated?

Research results are **shared widely** with the local, national and international audiences

4.5.4 - Please provide details (i.e. authors, title, and web link) of papers published about the World Heritage property since the last Periodic Report

Golden Mountains of Altai. World heritage property/Butorin, A., Yashina, T. <http://www.nhpfund.org/files/golden-mountains-of-altai-world-heritage-property.pdf> Yashina, T. Adaptation to Climate Change in the Biosphere Reserves: a case study of Katunskiy Biosphere Reserve, Russia. In: Ecomont, Vol. 3, №1, 2011, pp. 59-62.

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

There are many research papers, dedicated to biodiversity studies and protected areas of the World heritage property, however they are not listed since they are published in Russian and nt availbale on the web

4.6. Education, Information and Awareness Building

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

In **many locations and easily visible** to visitors

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

Local communities / residents	Excellent
Local / Municipal authorities within or adjacent to the property	Excellent
Local Indigenous peoples	Excellent

Local landowners	Average
Visitors	Excellent
Tourism industry	Excellent
Local businesses and industries	Average

4.6.3 - Is there a planned education and awareness programme linked to the values and management of the World Heritage property?

There is a planned education and awareness programme but it only **partly meets the needs** and could be improved

4.6.4 - What role, if any, has designation as a World Heritage property played with respect to education, information and awareness building activities?

World Heritage status has influenced education, information and awareness building activities, **but it could be improved**

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

The Outstanding Universal Value of the property is adequately presented and interpreted **but improvements could be made**

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

Visitor centre	Adequate
Site museum	Poor
Information booths	Adequate
Guided tours	Adequate
Trails / routes	Poor
Information materials	Adequate
Transportation facilities	Poor
Other	Not needed

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

4.7. Visitor Management

4.7.1 - Please provide the trend in annual visitation for the last five years

Last year	Decreasing
Two years ago	Minor Increase
Three years ago	Minor Increase
Four years ago	Minor Increase
Five years ago	Minor Increase

4.7.2 - What information sources are used to collect trend data on visitor statistics?

Entry tickets and registries
Tourism industry
Visitor surveys

4.7.3 - Visitor management documents

Comment

The strategy of management and development of the Golden Mountains of Altai considers visitor management as one of the managerial tasks for all clusters. But no specific visitor

management document for the series site has been developed so far.

4.7.4 - Is there an appropriate visitor use management plan (e.g. specific plan) for the World Heritage property which ensures that its Outstanding Universal Value is maintained?

There is **some management** of the visitor use of the World Heritage property

4.7.5 - Does the tourism industry contribute to improving visitor experiences and maintaining the values 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**

4.7.6 - If fees (i.e. entry charges, permits) are collected, do they contribute to the management of the World Heritage property?

The fee is collected, and makes **some contribution** to the management of the World Heritage property

4.7.7 - Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to visitor use of the World Heritage property

The fee is collected for the entrance of the federal protected areas (Katunskiy and Altaiskiy Reserves) only. There are very limited visitor management activities within the nature parks due to financial constraints. The acceptable number of visitors was defined based on scientific studies for Katunskiy and Altaiskiy Reserves and Nature Park Belukha. This information is still missing for the Ukok Nature park.

4.8. Monitoring

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

There is considerable monitoring but it is **not directed towards management needs** and / or improving understanding of Outstanding Universal Value

4.8.2 - Are key indicators for measuring the state of conservation used to monitor how the Outstanding Universal Value of the property is maintained?

Information on the values of the World Heritage property is sufficient to define key indicators, **but this has not been done**

4.8.3 - Please rate the level of involvement in monitoring of the following groups

World Heritage managers / coordinators and staff	Excellent
Local / Municipal authorities	Poor
Local communities	Poor
Researchers	Excellent
NGOs	Average
Industry	Non-existent
Local indigenous peoples	Poor

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

Implementation is **underway**

4.8.5 - Please provide comments relevant to the implementation of recommendations from the World Heritage Committee

4.8.6 - Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to monitoring

Monitoring of the state of biodiversity is implemented within the Altaiskiy and Katunskiy Biosphere Reserves and is being conducted by the staff of these protected areas with involvement of external researchers. It covers state of biodiversity and monitoring of threats. However, monitoring activities are not implemented within the nature parks or they are unregular and don't inform management.

4.9. Identification of Priority Management Needs

4.9.1 - Please select the top 6 managements needs for the property (if more than 6 are listed below)

Please refer to question 5.2

5. Summary and Conclusions

5.1. Summary - Factors affecting the Property

5.1.1 - Summary - Factors affecting the Property

	World Heritage criteria and attributes affected	Actions	Monitoring	Timeframe	Lead agency (and others involved)	More info / comment	
3.4	Pollution						
3.4.4	Air pollution	There is an evidence of pollution of glaciers of Katunskiy Reserve by heavy metals from industry of Eastern Kazakhstan. There is no direct evidence that OUV is affected by the air pollution.	Monitoring the contents of pollutants in air mass, glaciers and snow	Monitoring the contents of pollutants in air mass, glaciers and snow	2014-2020	Katunskiy Biosphere Reserve in collaboration with research institutions (Inst. of Geography RAS and Inst. and Water and Ecological Problems RAS)	no
3.5	Biological resource use/modification						
3.5.9	Subsistence hunting	Subsistence hunting (by local people) is developed in the areas surrounding the property. It affects the populations of hunted animals - bear, Roe deer, Red deer, ibex, Musk deer. However, no research demonstrating quantitative effect are in place.	1. Monitoring the populations of hunted animals within the property (number of animals and state of population) 2. Provision of alternative livelihoods for local communities	Monitoring the populations of hunted animals within the property	2014-202	Altayskiy and Katunskiy Nature Reserves, Nature Parks Belukha and Quiet Zone Ukok, NGOs	no
3.10	Climate change and severe weather events						
3.10.6	Temperature change	Fragmentation of alpine ecosystems, melting of glaciers and permafrost, shifting upper treeline ecotones	1. Monitoring of climate change and its effects for biodiversity and ecosystems	1. Monitoring of climate change and its effects for biodiversity and ecosystems	2014-2020	Altayskiy and Katunskiy Nature Reserves, Nature Parks Belukha and Quiet Zone Ukok, NGOs, research institutions	no
3.10.7	Other climate change impacts	Extreme snowfalls negatively affect populations of ungulates, namele Red deer, Roe deer, Ibex. Potentially populations of endangered Altai Argali could be damaged.	1. Monitoring the climate and populations of the ungulates including Argali 2. Identification of transboundary migration corridors to Kazakhstan and Mongolia for ungulates 3. Designing approaches on provision of migration	Monitoring the climate and populations of the ungulates including Argali	2014-2020	Altayskiy and Katunskiy Nature Reserves, Nature Parks Belukha and Quiet Zone Ukok, NGOs, research institutions	no
3.11	Sudden ecological or geological events						
3.11.4	Avalanche/ landslide	Typical for high-altitudinal zones of the property. No research indicating its impact for biodiversity are undertaken.	Undertake research on the dynamics of avalanch activity and its impacts for biodiversity in Katunskiy Biosphere Reserve and Mt. Belukha	Monitoring avalanche activity in the frameworks of the specific study	2016-2018	Katunskuy Biosphere Reserve in collaboration with research institutions	Not considered as crucially-important threat
3.11.6	Fire (wildfires)	Affects natural mosaic of ecosystems.	1. Prevention of fires by raising public awareness 2. Sustaining the stations for fire-fighting equipment 3. Fighting fires. 4. Monitoring fire danger conditions.	Monitoring number of fires and fire danger conditions	2014-2020	Katunskiy and ALTayskiy Nature Reserves, Ministry of forestry of the Altai Republic, NgOs	The threat in increased by climate change

5.2. Summary - Management Needs

5.2.2 - Summary - Management Needs

4.1 Boundaries and Buffer Zones				
	Actions	Timeframe	Lead agency (and others involved)	More info / comment

4.1.1	There is a need for a buffer zone	Katunskiy Biosphere Reserve initiated establishment of the buffer zone, also with regard to recommendation of the UNESCO-MAB Programme.	2014-2015	State Nature Biosphere Reserve "Katunskiy"	n/a
4.1.2	Boundaries could be improved	The Strategy of Management of the Golden Mountains of Altai property mentions the possibility of the expansion of the property appears with establishment of Saylyugemskiy National Park.	2018-2020	Saylyugemskiy National Park	the actions need to be discussed further with all relevant stakeholders
4.3 Management System / Management Plan					
4.3.10	There is little or no contact with industry regarding management	Informing the industry of the surrounding regions about the OUV of the Altai and using this tool for raising additional funds for protected areas	2015-2020	Protected areas (Katunskiy, Altaiskiy Nature Reserves, Nature Parks Belukha and Quiet Zone Ukok), NGOs	Since the property is located far from industrial areas, this issue doesn't considered to be crucial. Only general measures for fundraising are planned.
4.7 Visitor Management					
4.7.4	Some management of visitor use of the property but this could be improved	1. Development of the sustainable tourism strategy for the whole property 2. Assessing the acceptable number of visitors for the Quiet Zone Ukok Nature Park	2015-2017	Ministry of Forestry of the Republic of Altai, NGOs	no
4.7.5	Contact with the tourism industry is largely confined to administrative or regulatory matters	Involvement representatives of the tourism industry into the work of Public Councils	2014-2015	Altaiskiy and Katunskiy Biosphere Reserves	no
4.8 Monitoring					
4.8.2	Key indicators have not been defined	Development of the system of indicators for OUV and threats to the property	2015-2016	NGOs in cooperation with Katunskiy and Altaiskiy Biosphere Reserves	no

5.3. Conclusions on the State of Conservation of the Property

5.3.1 - Current state of Authenticity

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

5.3.2 - Current state of Integrity

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

5.3.3 - Current state of the World Heritage property's Outstanding Universal Value

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

5.3.4 - 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 **predominantly intact**

5.4. Additional comments on the State of Conservation of the Property

5.4.1 - Comments

6. World Heritage Status and Conclusions on Periodic Reporting Exercise

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

Conservation	Very positive
Research and monitoring	Positive
Management effectiveness	Positive
Quality of life for local communities and indigenous peoples	Positive
Recognition	Very positive
Education	Positive
Infrastructure development	Positive
Funding for the property	Positive
International cooperation	Very positive
Political support for conservation	Very positive
Legal / Policy framework	Positive
Lobbying	Positive
Institutional coordination	Positive
Security	No impact
Other (please specify)	Not applicable

6.2 - Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to World Heritage status

6.3 - Entities involved in the preparation of this Section of the Periodic Report

Governmental institution responsible for the property
Site Manager/Coordinator/World Heritage property staff
Non Governmental Organization

6.4 - Was the Periodic Reporting questionnaire easy to use and clearly understandable?

yes

6.5 - Please provide suggestions for improvement of the Periodic Reporting questionnaire

6.6 - Please rate the level of support for completing the Periodic Report questionnaire from the following entities

UNESCO	Good
State Party Representative	Good
Advisory Body	Good

6.7 - How accessible was the information required to complete the Periodic Report?

All required information was accessible

6.8 - The Periodic Reporting process has improved the understanding of the following

Managing the property to maintain the Outstanding Universal Value
Monitoring and reporting

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

UNESCO	Satisfactory
State Party	Satisfactory
Site Managers	Satisfactory
Advisory Bodies	Satisfactory

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

• Statement of Outstanding Universal Value / Statement of Significance

Reason for update: Altai it is a unique natural region of Siberia and an outstanding example of biological diversity. Unlike other mountain systems of Siberia, the property contains a greater demonstrable biodiversity and abundance of species. The property represents the fullest and best preserved range of all zonal types of Siberian ecosystems. The area is sufficiently large to preserve the populations for the overwhelming number of the unique animal and plant populations including Snow leopard and Altai Argali.

6.11 - Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to the Assessment of the Periodic Reporting exercise