

# PERIODIC REPORTING EXERCISE ON THE APPLICATION OF THE WORLD HERITAGE CONVENTION

# **SECTION I**

Application of the World Heritage Convention by the State Party

**State Party: MONGOLIA** 

# PERIODIC REPORTING FOR WELL PLANNED HERITAGE PRESERVATION

#### **Background**

The twenty-ninth General Conference of UNESCO, held in 1997, decided to activate Article 29 of the World Heritage Convention concerning the submission of periodic reports on the state of implementation of the World Heritage Convention (Section I) and the State of Conservation of World Heritage properties (Section II). The national authorities are invited to report on Section I, while Section II shall be prepared for each property inscribed on the World Heritage list by the person(s) directly in charge of the property's management.

The periodic reports prepared by the States Parties will serve a three-fold purpose:

- ❖ to assess the current state of all World Heritage related issues in a State Party,
- ❖ to help focus the Committee's as well as the State Party's future activities and funds,
- to strengthen sub-regional and regional co-operation between States Parties.

#### The Periodic Reporting Questionnaire

In 1998, at its twenty-second session, the World Heritage Committee approved *Explanatory Notes*, designed to be read in conjunction with the *Periodic Reporting Format*, in order to outline the information expected to flow from the periodic reporting exercise. To facilitate the preparation of the report, a *Questionnaire* was developed that the States Parties are encouraged to use. It closely follows the subjects referred to in the *Explanatory Notes*, but in contrast to the latter splits the subjects up into short questions to be answered in a few sentences or paragraphs. A second type of question requires the indication of YES or NO by circling or underlining the appropriate answer. All questions are clearly identified with a little number in the right hand column of the *Questionnaire*. To make the reporting results meaningful every one of these questions has to be answered. If no answer is possible, the reasons should be given. If the available space is not sufficient for the answer, the response should be continued on a separate sheet of paper, clearly indicating the number of the question the text refers to (e.g. 006).

#### **Benefits for the States Parties**

The *Questionnaire* was developed in such a way as to allow to extract and compile or compare relevant information from different States Parties or properties, facilitating the process of preparing the regional synthesis report to be presented to the World Heritage Committee. The YES / NO questions make it possible to evaluate the reports quantitatively, but only the details that should be supplied in the related 'open question' make the answers meaningful and can be the basis for concerted actions to preserve a State Party's most valuable heritage for its transmission to future generations.

The information collected in this way will help the States Parties to assess their own strengths and weaknesses concerning the implementation of the World Heritage Convention, putting them in a position to (re) define policies and to request assistance in order to finance projects and / or training. On the other hand it allows the World Heritage Committee to collect information needed to devise *Regional Action Plans*, give well-informed advice to States Parties and to focus funds as well as attention on the region(s), States Parties and / or properties that need the collective support of the international community.

The preparation process of the regional periodic report will furthermore enhance regional cooperation through information meetings as well as through the better availability of regularly up-dated information on activities as well as contact addresses etc. The identification of the State Party's strengths makes it possible to exchange experiences and look for solutions to problems (e.g. of site conservation) within the region.

#### Conclusion

Periodic Reporting is a participatory exercise, aiming to collect information on World Heritage related issues on a national as well as on the property level. The individual State Party reports will be collated into a regional synthesis report to be presented to the World Heritage Committee. This information will enhance cooperation between the Committee and the States Parties and allow to focus funds and activities more efficiently, allowing the States Parties to protect their most valuable heritage more effectively for transmission to future generations.

# PERIODIC REPORTING ON THE APPLICATION OF THE WORLD HERITAGE CONVENTION

#### **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

# SECTION I: APPLICATION OF THE WORLD HERITAGE CONVENTION BY THE STATE PARTY

#### I.1. Introduction

- a. State Party
- b. Year of ratification or acceptance of the Convention
- c. Organization(s) or entity(ies) responsible for the preparation of the report
- d. Date of the report
- e. Signature on behalf of State Party

#### I.2. Identification of cultural and natural heritage properties

- a. National inventories
- b. Tentative List
- c. Nominations

#### I.3. Protection, conservation and presentation of the cultural and natural heritage

- a. General policy development
- b. Status of services for protection, conservation and presentation
- c. Scientific and technical studies and research
- d. Measures for identification, protection, conservation, presentation and rehabilitation
- e. Training

#### I.4. International co-operation and fund raising

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#### I.6. Conclusions and recommended action

- a. Main conclusions
- b. Proposed future action(s)
- c. Responsible implementing agency(ies)
- d. Timeframe for implementation
- e. Needs for international assistance.

#### I.7. Assessment of the Periodic Reporting exercise for Section I

#### I.1. Introduction

a.	Country (and Stat	e Party if different): Mongolia	001
b.	Year of ratification	n or acceptance of the Convention: 2 February 1990	002
c.	Organisation(s) or	r entity(ies) responsible for the preparation of this report:	003
	Organisation: Min	nistry of Science, Technology, Education and Culture of Mongolia	
	/for	cultural heritage part/	
	Person responsibl	e: Erdenechimeg L., /Ms./	
	Address: Government	ment Building III, Ulaanbaatar-11, Mongolia	
	City and post cod	e: 976-11	
	Telephone:		
	Fax:		
	E-mail:		
d.	Date of the report		004
e.	Signature on beha	alf of the State Party	005
	(for the cultural l	heritage)	
	Signature:		
	Name:	B.Mishigjav	
	Function:	State Secretary, Ministry of Science, Technology, Education	
		and Culture of Mongolia	

# I.2. Identification of the cultural and natural properties

This item refers in particular to Articles 3, 4 and 11 of the Convention regarding the identification of cultural and natural heritage and the nomination of properties for inscription on the World Heritage List.

a.	National inventories	
	Inventories of cultural and natural heritage of national significance form the basis for the identification of possible World Heritage properties. Indicate the organisation(s) or institution(s) responsible for the preparation and updating of these national inventories (if different from those named under question 003).  Organisation(s) / Institution(s): Cultural Heritage Center of Mongolia	006
	Person(s) responsible: D.Khishigbayar Address: Palace of Culture 20 A, Ulaanbaatar-210620, Mongolia City and post code: 976-11 Telephone: 312735 Fax: 312735 E-mail:	

#### I.2.a continued

Indicate if and to what extent inventories lists and/or registers at the local, state and/or national level exist: Culture There is a national inventory of cultural heritage properties, established according to the Law on the Protection of Cultural Properties (1994, revised 2000), and managed by the Ministry of Science, Education and Culture. The principal inventory consists of lists of heritage sites and of valuable cultural properties in public and private hands, for which protection is accorded under the above -mentioned law, along with their relevant documentation. All heritage sites included in this inventory are managed either directly by the State or by provincial (aimag) authorities. This register does not include, however, heritage sites which are directly managed by private bodies, as is the case with a number of active temples and monasteries. Nature There is also a program of natural protected parks and areas, administered by the Ministry of the Environment and Nature, which designates areas enjoying varying degrees of protection-ranging from strictly protected areas (areas, representing unique features and characteristics of natural zones) national conservation park (areas, with natural original condition, relatively preserved), nature reserves and monuments. These special protected areas are typically managed by the state through local administrative bodies in collaboration with protected area's administration. By the year 2000, totally 48 protected areas network registered Have you undertaken the preparation of lists or of national inventories on one or several of the following levels: NATIONAL (+)STATE / PROVINCE (+)LOCAL (+)NO inventory (list or registry) has been developed ( ) 009 When was (were) the inventory (inventories) compiled, please give date(s): The inventory of cultural properties was compiled in 1994 and revised 2000. The inventory of natural properties was mostly compiled in 1996.

<i>b</i> .	Tentative list	
	Article 11 of the Convention refers to the submission by States Parties of inventories of properties suitable for inclusion in the World Heritage List, so-called Tentative Lists. Have you submitted a Tentative List of natural and/or cultural properties in your country since your adhesion to the World Heritage Convention:  YES / NO	010
	Provide the dates of submission of the Tentative List (if any): <u>01/08/1996</u>	011

Provide the date of any revision made since its submission (if any): No	012
Name institution(s) responsible for identifying and delineating the properties included in the	013
Tentative List (if different from those named under question 003):	
Organisation(s) / Institution(s): National Committee for the World Heritage	
Person(s) responsible: Norov URTNASAN /Mr./ Chairperson	
Address: Government Building 11, Post Office 38, Ulaanbaatar	
City and post code: 976-11	
Telephone: 322612/315652	
Fax: 322612	
E-mail: mon.unesco@mongol.net	

#### I.2.b continued

Describe the process of preparation or revision of the Tentative List and give details (if applicable) concerning the involvement of local authorities and population:	014
Were the local authorities consulted for the identification: YES / NO	015
Was the least population consulted for the identification:  VES / NO	016
Was the local population consulted for the identification: YES / NO	010

<i>c</i> .	Nominations	
	List the properties that have been nominated for inscription on the World Heritage List, giving the name of the property, the date of submission and, if applicable the date of inscription or extensio. Also include properties that were deferred, referred, withdrawn or not examined by the World Heritage Committee or its Bureau:	017
	◆ Uvs Nuur Basin. Submitted in association with the Russian Federation in 1999, but deferred by the Bureau to allow for the creation of a management plan, revised and resubmitted 2001, and referrred by the Bureau back to Mongolia for revision in May 2002.	
	♦ Khovsgol lake Tsaatan Shamanistic Landscape, submitted by February 2002, butt returned to state party for he additional materials	
	♦ Orkhon Valley Cultural Landscape. Submitted February 2002, currently under	

examination.

#### I.2.c continued

Please provide an analysis of the process by which these nominations are prepared, indicating also to which degree this was done in collaboration and co-operation with local authorities and people:

018

The nomination dossiers have been prepared by the National Committee for World Heritage in association with the Mongolian National Commission for UNESCO and the Ministry of Science, Technology, Education and Culture and the Ministry of Nature and Environment. Involvement of local authorities and people were incorporated into the nomination dossiers were mainly identified through a process of special consultations held in 1999-2001, during the course of which discussion steps were taken to increase public and governmental awareness. Publicity materials explaining the significance of the nominated sites to responsible officials and to the general public were also prepared and distributed as part of this process.

Expert teams conducted a detailed field survey of the nominated sites, assessing its present state of sites and meeting with local administers and residents. The results of these consultations and field research activities have been directly reflected in the nomination dossiers and management plan of the sites. A significant part of this consultative work was conducted as part of a 3 day conference entitled "Management of World Heritage: The Orkhon Valley Cultural Landscape ", held in Kharkhorin in March 2002, in which more than 60 official delegates and 400 private stakeholders participated. During the course of preparing the Site Management Plan, steps were taken to identify and legally establish Special protected Areas within the Orkhon Valley, in order to permit the elaboration of further management measures within a clear legal framework. Surveys were taken at each of the nominated sites so as to identify the co-ordinates of the proposed Special Protected Area boundaries and to produce official maps of the sites. Legal specialists were then employed to analyze and report on the current legal texts related to the Nominated Sites, subsequent to which new legal texts were drafted the borders of the Special Protected Areas were reviewed, and a brief was presented to the Government of Mongolia, which then passed a Resolution granting official protection to those sites.

019

Describe the motivation for entering into the nomination process:

Our principal motivation in entering into this process has been to develop international awareness of Mongolia's natural and cultural heritage. Through the successful establishment of one or more World Heritage Sites in Mongolia, we hope not only to attract foreign visitors to the area through the publicity this involves, but also to encourage greater international collaboration in the study, conservation and development of this heritage, by way of exposing its representative value to the world.

The nomination of these sites to the UNESCO World Heritage list has also had a benefit in allowing us to obtain further protective measures for the nominated sites from local and national autorities, which a strictly local initiative would not have allowed us to achieve.

Evidence of official international interest in these sites ,accompanied by the clear giudelines established by UNESCO, provides not only a motivating factor for extending protection to them ,but also suggests suitable courses of action in the areas of protection and preservation,

conservation and development policy through the reportand suggestions of the World Heritage Centre and of the evaluation missions.

Detail the obstacles and difficulties encountered in that process as well as the perceived benefits of World Heritage listing and the lessons learnt:

Inscription on world heritage list provides an increase in awareness that all of humanity shares in the need to leave traces of everyday life, to express creative ability and to preserve history and heritage providing the means for this exchange between the past , the present and the future.

We are prepared a nomination and management plan for the Orkhon Valley Cultural Landscape, and are working on two further nominations. As we have not yet had experience of carrying the nomination process through to the successful establishment of a World Heritage Site, we have had to proceed somewhat by trial and error, revising our nominations and management plans at each stage on the advice of the World Heritage Bureau and international experts. Fortunately this advice has been extremely useful, not only in refining the nominations, but also in improving the focus and quality of the protection offered natonally to these sites. It is worth mentioning here that the notion of "heritage " was essentially non –existent in Mongolia until 1990, as a result of which we have had much work to do in catching up the level of expertise present in other countries where the management of heritage sites is a long –standing tradition.

The most significant obstacles are our lack of technical experience and financial resources. Most of our work in promoting awareness of Mongolia's heritage, internationally is done through partnerships with foreign research teams, who are able to publish their findings to an international audience. We are currently working to expand the scope of such partnerships

## I.3. Protection, conservation and presentation of the cultural and natural heritage

This item refers in particular to Articles 4 and 5 of the Convention, in which States Parties recognise their duty of ensuring the identification, protection, conservation, presentation and transmission to future generations of the cultural and natural World Heritage and that effective and active measures are taken to this effect. Article 5 of the Convention specifies the following measures:

a.	General policy development	
	Provide information on the adoption of policies that aim to give the cultural and natural heritage a function in the life of the community, including the dates of their elaboration and implementation:	021
	Natural heritage  Mongolian Action Programme for the 21 <sup>st</sup> Century (MAP 21), National Biodiversity Conservation Plan-1996, "The Council may establish a Buffer Zone Fund to support the lives of local citizens" (quotation from the Law of Mongolia on Special Protected Area Buffer Zones 1997), National Action Plan for Protected Areas-1998. Moreover, each protected area established protected area's administration. According to law, protected area's administration, developed /formulated/ management plan, which has been approved by the	
	Ministry of Nature and Environment. Where local community's participation, strong involvement considered and strengthen their living conditions set up.	
	Provide information on the way the State Party or the relevant authorities has (have) taken steps to integrate the protection of World Heritage properties into comprehensive planning programmes. Indicate also the level on which the integration takes place (e.g. national, state / provincial or local):	022
	To integrate the protection of World Heritage properties, a 3 level management structure is set up under the central and local government authority.	
	At national and central level	İ
	• The ministers have statutory responsibility for care and maintenance on the behalf of Government of Mongolia	
	• Ministries and The State administrative central organizations are responsible for the general management of the proposed sites and the provision of professional administration.	
	• The State Inspectorate office of Science, Culture and Education is a Government Regulatory Agency responsible for controlling and implementing laws concerning the science, technology, education particularly protecting and preserving the cultural heritage of Mongolia, and for inspecting the actions of the agency for Protection of Cultural Heritage of Mongolia and all other cultural entities.	
	• Agency for the protection of culture heritage of Mongolia is an executive agency under the Ministry of Culture, Science and Education, responsible for administering the laws concerning the protection, for development control and for supervision the proposed sites in its care.	
	• Academy of Sciences is a consultancy body with respect to developments. Its special expertise in conservation and management and is available on a day –to-day basis to an individual proposed area.	
	Government Regulatory Agency Environment Protection Agency, Mongolia and the	

Protected area's Management Division became a fundamental beginning of involvement of state administrative bodies in natural conservation activities.

#### At local level:

-local governor's and protected area's administration directly work on implementation of Mongolian Law on Protected Are, developing management plan for each protected area, which have to be approved by Ministry of Nature and Environment of Mongolia

-local government responsibilities are for structure and local planning and development control in an individual site. Local government strengthens the involment of community to asist protection of the site.

Mongolia, through its Constitution passed in 1992, confirmed the right of citizens to live in a healthy and safe environment, and that the land and natural resources should be under public ownership and protected by the State. The creation of a policy basis for the protection of property of cultural and historical heritage and environmental protection were at center of specific attention and therefore, a legal package with 25 related laws were passed by the State Great Khural (Parliament of Mongolia) since 1994. The Government of Mongolia has issued and follows over 50 policy documentation including rules, regulations and instructions to enforce more than 20 laws concerning the protection of property of cultural and historical heritage. Mongolia has joined 10 international environmental and cultural conventions since 1994. The Mongolian Government, through its ratification on February 2, 1990, of the 1972 Convention World heritage, undertook measures to protect and conserve the cultural and historical properties within its territory. In addition to this, the proposed areas enjoy protection through policies set out in National and local programs including the 1992 Orkhon Program, 1998 National Program on the Preservation and Protection of Immoveable Monuments of Mongolia and the 1999 Tourism Development Master Plan. Due to, the Mongolian Government approved National Program on the Preservation and Protection of Immovable Monuments; positive progress has been made to ensure the principle of effective protection, conservation and public access to this sites by reflecting in the life of the community. The National Program provides general terms of protection of the properties. The attached schedule gives sources of preservation and protection work.

#### I.3.a continued

Indicate areas where improvement would be desirable, and towards which the State Party is working:

)23

As all of our nominations are ongoing, we are continueing to improve the proposed World Heritage Sites and their associated structures according to the comments and suggestions of the World Heritage Bureau and of the various experts who have been involved in the process. The principal areas to which we need to devote further attention are;

- Ensuring that the boundaries of the heritage sites are appropriate and clearly –defined
- Improving the legal framework for the protection of cultural sites, particularly by ensuring that more direct measures are taken to enforce the protection already offered, in principle, by law
- Establishing management authorities with continuous input from local residents
- Creating and publicising substantial management plans for all heritage sites.
- Ensuring that local residents and administrative officials are aware of the significance of the heritage sites, so as to put an end to degradations caused by ignorant use of the sites.

#### b. Status of services for protection, conservation and presentation

Provide information on any services for protection, conservation and presentation of heritage within the territories of the State Party which have been set up or have been substantially improved since ratification of the World Heritage Convention, if applicable:

024

1997, a National World Heritage Committee has been established under the joint order of the Ministry of Nature and Ministry of Education.

National Program on Special Protected Area's has been approved in 1998 by the Parliament.

Major legislative backgrounds for protected areas has completed between 1994-1998.

By the presentation and promotion of the heritage, it is intended to protect and conserve heritage and to increase cultural tourism or eco tourism as one of the engines of economic development. Accordingly, The Government of Mongolia set forth a "Tourism Master Plan" with the assistance of the Government of Japan in1999. Archaeological and cultural sites are being promoted widely through the combined efforts of several bodies, particularly in the Ministry of Science, Culture and Education, the Ministry of Development of Infrastructure and local Government, implementing related laws and general plans. The properties are promoted through information communication mediums including a guidebook, newspaper and television advertisement. Several sites, namely 5 primary sites in Orkhon Cultural Landscape that nominated as inclusion on World Heritage List have been improved since ratification of the World Heritage Convention as well.

At Turic memorials of Khoshoo Tsaidam:

- 1) Cartographical research was done at the site.
- 2) Protective zone set up
- 3) Construction of a museum building to store remains of memorials and preserve it.

At the Ruins of Kharkhorum City

Japanese research team conducted a throrough study of Kharkhorum City and proposed a comprehensive preservation plan with three phases. The results have led to enhancement in the application of conservation and preservation techniques. the following tasks were carried out at the ruins of Kharakhorum.

- A general archaeological survey was carried out
- Data collection and analysis were carried out
- A topographic map was finalized.
- A ground survey was carried out
- The archaeological excavation at the Kharakhorum ruins was undertaken.
- There was an examination of geophysical underground survey at the Kharakhorum ruins.
- The protective fence was built
- All refuse at Kharakhorum site was removed

At ErdeneZuu Monastery:

Restored Middle Zuu temple
 Restored statues ( Janraisag , Budda , Zonkhov )
 Restored a painting at the side of main gate.
 At Tuvkhun Hermitage Monastery
 Restored temples
 Give the number of staff on the national level directly involved in protection, conservation and presentation of cultural and natural heritage:
 The various authorities and agencies involve in protection, conservation of cultural and natural heritage at national level.( Described in section 1.3 a )
 Members of Mongolian National World Heritage Committee
 Assess their means to discharge their function in terms of influence on policy making and implementation:
 The management of cultural properties and the associated government policy are both the responsibility of the Cultural Policy office in the Ministry of Science, Education and Culture. This office also has direct authority over local (provincial) management bodies;

A similar arrangement exists within the Ministry of the Environment and Nature, which has authority over natural heritage sites.

consequently there is a very close integration of cultural policy and management.

#### I.3.b continued

working:

The main problems facing in Mongolia in this area are the general lack of expertise and lack of funding. These problems not only limit the effectiveness of conservation efforts, but also limit our ability to win the support of opposing factions of government –represented by the Ministry of Infrastructure Development, for example, whose priority to extend physical infrastructures to all areas of the country is often at odds with cultural or natural conservation objectives.

Indicate areas where improvement would be desirable, and towards which the State Party is

c. Scientific and technical studies and research

List significant scientific and technical studies or research projects of a generic nature (site specific information should be reported upon under Section II.4) that would benefit World Heritage properties, initiated or completed. Indicate also how the study results are disseminated and/or how they can be accessed:

Several plans on the sustainable use, regeneration, conservation of natural

recourses of the Lake Khovsgol Basin and tourism development have been or are

being developed and approved by appropriate organizations and are being implemented. An ethnographic and archaeological expedition established jointly by the Ministry of Science, Technology, Education and Culture and Institute of History at Mongolian Academy of Sciences, June 29-July 20, 2000; Mongolian Academy of Sciences has proposed a GEF project on climate change impacts on sustainability, biodiversity and natural recourses in Khovsgol National Park. Resent Japanese / UNESCO involvement Current archaeological work being carried out by German and Turkish team Need for wider dissemination of research findings to the international community and prepare study material for use in school and universities List the areas where improvement would be desirable and towards which the State Party is working: Very little information concerning Mongolia's heritage is yet available to the international community. We need to ensure that research results are published in English as well as Mongolian. We are currently working to ensure a better co -ordination of international research interests in Mongolia.

#### I.3. continued

d.	Measures for identification, protection, conservation, presentation and rehabilitation	
	Does your country have specific legislation and policies concerning identification, protection, conservation, preservation and rehabilitation of national heritage?  YES / NO	030
	If YES, please give details, paying particular attention to measures concerning visitor management and development in the region:	031
	• National plans, programmes, legislative documents and policies (described previously) which affect the conservation and protection of the national heritage site is considered and implemented where appropriate.	
	• Appropriate measures to protect, conserve and develop the national heritage site is implementing, in co-ordination with local development strategies and management plans.	
	Objectives for conservation and protection are included in relevant ministerial policy and strategy, with technical and professional support from government.	
	If such measures have been taken, have they had an impact on the implementation of the World Heritage Convention in your country:  YES / NO	032
	If YES, how:	033
	During the last years especially after restoring Erdene Zuu and Tuvkhun Monastery, the number of both local and foreign visitors increased from year to year. Most visitors come by car but local resident come by horses .Much higher level of use by car could cause some	

problems of erosion. Particularly, at ruins where the exposed mud brick structure will be vulnerable to too many feet. Now, The Culture and Art Master Plan of Mongolia has been formulating by government and World Heritage Site Management Plan is in proceeding under the financial support of UNESCO and German's Foundation.	
Management measures are being indicated to set up in order to coordinate the use and implementation of conservation and protection of the landscape in the World Heritage and National Sites.	
Are the local communities involved in the conservation and protection of natural and cultural heritage: $ \underline{YES}  /  NO $	034
Describe the actions undertaken to encourage the active participation of the local communities in the conservation and protection of natural and cultural heritage and assess their effectiveness:	035

#### I.3.d continued

Is the private sector involved in the conservation and protection of natural and cultural heritage?  YES / NO	036
Describe the actions undertaken to involve the private sector in the conservation and protection of natural and cultural heritage sites:	037
Are NGO's involved in the conservation and protection of natural and cultural heritage?  YES / NO	038
Describe the actions undertaken to involve NGO's in the conservation and protection of natural and cultural heritage sites:	039
Mostly worked toward public awareness, environmental education, paying particular attention tot he protection of the natural and cultural heritage	
Indicate if, on the basis of the experiences gained, policy and/or legal reform is considered necessary:  YES / NO	040
Describe why this is the case and how a new policy / legislation should be conceived:	041
<ul> <li>By properly coordination of environmentally related legislation, policies and regulatory framework;</li> </ul>	
By strengthening legal platform and institutional capacity and enhanced public awareness of the enforcement of environmental laws at national level, within Ministry of Nature and Environment, agencies and local institutions;	

#### I.3.d continued

Which other international conventions for the protection of cultural or natural heritage have been signed or ratified by the State Party: Convention on Biological Diversity, 1993 Convention on Climate Change, 1994 ♦ UN Convention on Desertification, 1996 ♦ Protection of the ozone layer, 1996 ♦ Convention on wetlands of international importance, Ramsar, 1998 Convention on the conservation of the mitigatory species of wild animals, 1999 Describe how the application of these different legal instruments is coordinated and integrated in national policies and planning: • National Commissions for the implementations of the conventions, National Programme for the Protected Areas 1998, National Plan to Combat Desertification 1996, National Plan on foresty 1998, Biodifersity Conservation Plan 1996, NEAP 2000, MAP 21, State Policy on Ecology 1997, National Programme for Environmental Education, National Water Policy Programme, National Program for the Natural information and dissemination 1999 etc., National reports by the each National Program has been developed and passed to authorized body, which find own reflection for the future policy Indicate relevant scientific and technical measures that the State Party or relevant institutions within the State have taken for the identification, protection, conservation, presentation and rehabilitation of cultural and natural heritage:

#### I.3.d continued

Indicate relevant financial measures that the State Party or relevant authorities have taken for the identification, protection, conservation, presentation and rehabilitation of cultural and natural heritage:

04:

According to the Article 6 of the Mongolian Law on Special Protected Areas, titled Financing Protection of Special Protected Areas, following financial measures set forth:

#### Financial source

- ♦ State central and local budget investment
- Income from travelling, tourism, and other activities and services
- Donation and aid by citizens, economic entities and organisations
- Income from compensation for damage caused by persons who violate the Mongolian Law on Special Protected Areas and its regulations.

Is there an annual budget allowance for the protection and conservation of World Heritage sites in your country? YES / $\underline{NO}$	046
No sites submitted yet	
If YES, is it specifically for a property or is it part of a regular budget covering culture and environment?	047
Give detailed information on the presentation of cultural and natural heritage, which can refer to publications, internet web pages, films, stamps, postcards, books, etc. (please attach examples for all World Heritage properties, if possible):	04
- Publication of Mongolia's Tentative List for Cultural and Natural Heritage,	
- Orkhon Valley documentary film	
- Web pages of relevant authorities /ministries/ for natural and cultural heritage	
- Additional reports and printed outcomes of scientific activities within the natural and cultural heritage sites	

#### I.3. continued

Identify areas where improvements of the measures taken for the identification, protection, conservation, preservation and rehabilitation of World Heritage properties would be desirable, and towards which the State Party is working:	049

e.	Training	
	Provide information on the training and educational strategies that have been implemented within the State Party for professional capacity building:	050
	Several activities has been identified for the training needs of relevant authorities, including - national workshop - guidelines - booklet publications	
	Were training needs for institutions or individuals concerned with the protection and conservation of heritage identified?   YES / NO	051

I.3.e	continued	
	If YES, list the primary needs:	052
	-systematic training on particular issues; ethics of museum workers	
	Were existing training opportunities in your State and in other countries identified?  YES / NO	053
	If YES, please give details:	054
	ACCU short-term training, in Japan	
	Have you developed training modules or programmes for the World Heritage sites? YES / NO	055
	If YES, give details:	056
I.3.e	continued	
	Has staff received heritage training in or outside of your country:  YES / NO	057
	If YES, give details:	058
	Give details on the establishment or development of national or regional centres for training and education in the protection, conservation, and presentation of the cultural and natural heritage (if applicable):	059
	Not applicable	
	Describe the degree to which such training has been integrated within existing university and educational systems:	060

I.3.e d	continued	L
	Indicate the steps that the State has taken to encourage scientific research as a support to training and educational activities concerning heritage:	061
	Identify areas where improvement would be desirable, and towards which the State Party is working:	062
I.4.	International cooperation and fund raising	
This	s item refers particularly to Articles 4, 6, 17 and 18 of the Convention:	

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To summarize the information given above, please indicate the type of co-operation best describing your activities (multiple answers possible):	064
Bi- and multilateral agreements (+)	
Hosting and / or attending of international training courses / seminars (+)	
Financial support (+)	
Distribution of information material (please attach copy) ( )	
Indicate which measures have been taken to avoid damage directly or indirectly to the World Heritage on the territory of other States Parties:	065
Do you have World Heritage sites that have been twinned with others at national or international level: YES $/$ NO	066
If YES, give details about the form of cooperation:	067
	To summarize the information given above, please indicate the type of co-operation best describing your activities (multiple answers possible):  Bi- and multilateral agreements (+)  Hosting and / or attending of international training courses / seminars (+)  Financial support (+)  Distribution of information material (please attach copy) ( )  Other (please specify):  Indicate which measures have been taken to avoid damage directly or indirectly to the World Heritage on the territory of other States Parties:

#### I.4. continued

Have national, public and private foundations or associations been established for raising funds and donations for the protection of World Heritage:  YES / NO	068
If YES, give details:	069
Has the State Party given assistance to this end?  YES / NO	070
If YES, give details:	071
Has the government made voluntary contributions to the World Heritage Fund, besides the mandatory ones, to globally improve the work on the Convention? YES $/$ NO	072
If YES, give details such as year and amount, and indicate if they have been allocated to a particular site:	073

# I.5. Education, information and awareness building

This item refers particularly to Articles 27 and 28 of the Convention on educational programmes. Information on site-specific activities and programmes should be provided under item II.4.

Have steps been taken by the State Party to raise the awareness of decision-makers, property owners and/or the general public about the protection and conservation of cultural and natural heritage?  YES / NO	074
If YES, please give details:	075
Natural heritage:	
Several meetings and workshops have been organized in Ulaanbaatar (the capital of Mongolia) and in countryside. Where different level counterparts and main players have been involved. Such as parliamentarians, representatives from NGO, local governors, students, researchers, representatives from private companies (tourist companies in particular), authorities from the different ministries and journalists.	
Provide information on education (primary, secondary and tertiary) and information programmes that have been undertaken or are planned to strengthen appreciation and respect by the population, to keep the public broadly informed of the dangers threatening the heritage and of activities carried out in pursuance of the Convention:	076
<ul> <li>National Programme on Environmental Education (1997) has been developed by the Ministry of Nature and Environment in collaboration with Ministry of Science, Technology, Education and Culture.</li> </ul>	
Does the State Party participate in the UNESCO Special Project Young People's Participation in World Heritage Preservation and Promotion?  YES / NO	077

#### I.6. Conclusions and recommended action

Please summarise the main conclusions regarding the identification of cultural and natural heritage properties (see item I.2.):	078

#### I.6. continued

Please summarise the main conclusions regarding the protection, conservation and presentation of the cultural and natural heritage (see item I.3.):	079
Please summarise the main conclusions regarding international co-operation and fund raising (see item I.4.):	080
Please summarise the main conclusions regarding education, information and awareness building (see item I.5.):	081
Give an overview over proposed future action / actions:	082

#### I.6. continued

Name the agency responsible for implementation of these actions (if different from 003): 083

	- Ministry of Science, Technology, Education and Culture of Mongolia	
	- Mongolian National Commission for UNESCO	
	- Mongolian National Committee for the World Heritage	
	- National Consortium on Nature and Environment	
	Give a timeframe for the implementation of the actions described above:	084
	Indicate for which of the planned activities International Assistance from the World Heritage Fund may be needed (if any):	085
	Please give an analysis of the precess by which the Convention was retified by the State	086
	Please, give an analysis of the process by which the Convention was ratified by the State Party:	
	Integration to the Global Community:	
	Ratification of this Convention was one of the constitutive parts of the legal reformation process of Mongolia.	
	Examination:	
	Relevant authorities, such as a Ministry of Enlightenment /former/, Ministry of Foreign Affairs examined an importance, as well as benefits, which can be received from the joining to this Convention. Considering this information, the Government of Mongolia submitted additional draft of law to the Parliament of Mongolia for the further ratification.	
.6. с	ontinued  Describe the motivation, obstacles and difficulties encountered during this process:	087
	2 control and montration, costactes and annication encountered during this process.	

If the space on the Questionnaire is not sufficient, please continue on a separate page, clearly labelling the answer with the corresponding number of the question (e.g. 006).

Detail the perceived benefits and lessons learnt:

 Periodic Reporting Exercise on the Application of the World Heritage Convention Section I: Application of the World Heritage Convention by the State Party	

# 1.7 Assessment of the Periodic Reporting exercise for Section I

Was sufficient and adequate information made available to the responsible authorities and individuals during the preparation phase of the Periodic Reporting exercise (information given, meetings etc.)?	089
FULLY	
Was the questionnaire clear and did it help to comply with the reporting requirements of the State Party?	090
YES	
What are the perceived benefits and lessons learnt of the periodic reporting exercise?	091
• Examined an availability of necessary data, its accuracy and updates /benefit/;	
<ul> <li>Relevant authorities meeting frequency is increased /benefit/;</li> </ul>	
<ul> <li>Questionnaire helps us to educe some strengthens and weakness points by means of preparedness;</li> </ul>	
• In the future, co-ordination of activities, responsibilities and interaction among relevant authorities needed to be identify in more clear way;	
Please describe the expected outcome of the Periodic Reporting exercise and the desired follow-up by the World Heritage Committee:	092
<ul> <li>Publication of collected information, so that Member-States will be able to make a compares ion and assessment of their own strengths and weaknesses concerning the implementation of the World Heritage Convention with other Member-States and share experience in the future;</li> </ul>	
• Identify relevant follow-up activities by region, and/or by issues which more frequently mentioned;	
<ul> <li>Develop necessary guideline and/or suggestions, addressed to the State Party, on implementation of the World Heritage Convention;</li> </ul>	