

1. World Heritage Property Data

1.1 - Name of World Heritage Property

Saryarka – Steppe and Lakes of Northern Kazakhstan

1.2 - World Heritage Property Details

State(s) Party(ies)

• Kazakhstan

Type of Property

natural

Identification Number

1102rev

Year of inscription on the World Heritage List

2008


1.3 - Geographic Information Table

Name	Coordinates	Property (ha)	Buffer zone (ha)	Total (ha)	Inscription year
Naurzum State Nature Reserve - NSNR Main Area Naurzum - Kargay Cluster	51.486 / 64.304	139714	36287.7	176001.7	0
Naurzum State Nature Reserve – NSNR Sypsyn-Aebu Cluster	51.39 / 63.823	38720	11624	50344	0
Naurzum State Nature Reserve – NSNR Tersek-Karagay Cluster	51.793 / 63.826	12947	37655.8	50602.8	0
Naurzum State Nature Reserve – NSNR Eco-Corridor linking the upper cluster	51.627 / 63.988	0	31159	31159	0
Korgalzhyn State Nature Reserve – NSNR Cluster	50.433 / 69.189	258963	94421	353384	0
Total (ha)		450344	211147.5	661491.5	

Comment

At the recommendation of UNESCO (2003), the size of the World Heritage Property has been increased and legally adopted at the state level. Korgalzhyn State Nature Reserve – NSNR Cluster 50.433 / 69.189 Property in Hectares: 543171 Buffer Zone: 84699 Center of Site Coordinates: 50.26/69.112

1.4 - Map(s)

Title	Date	Link to source
Saryarka – Steppe and Lakes of Northern Kazakhstan	29/01/2007	

1.5 - Governmental Institution Responsible for the Property

Comment

Ministry for Agriculture of Kazakhstan, Committee for Forestry and Hunting 010000 Astana, Left bank, Orynbor str., House of Ministries, entrance 5 Director Yerlan Nysanbaev Head of Forests and Protected Areas Management Department Kairat Ustemirov Tel/fax +7 (7172) 743312 e-mail: reserve@minagri.kz, Ministry of Environmental protection of the Republic of Kazakhstan, Astana, Left bank, House of Ministries 35-8, entr.14, Minister Nurgali Ashim, + 7 (7172) 74-00-75, dernovoi_a@eco.gov.kz

1.6 - Property Manager / Coordinator, Local Institution / Agency

• Kairat Zh. Ustemirov

• Murat Aitzhanov
Korgalzhino State Natural Reserve

• Murat Aitzhanov
Korgalzhino State Natural Reserve

Comment

Korgalzhyn State Nature Reserve, Akmol Oblast, Korgalzhyn Rayon, 021300 Korgalzhyn village, Street R. Madin 20, Tel/fax: +7 (71637) 21650, e-mail: korg@mal.ru, olga.koshkina@mail.ru, Director Murat Aytshanov; Naurzum State Natural Reserve, Kostanay Obl., Naurzum Raion, Village Karamendy, Str. Kazybek bi 5, Tel/fax: +7 (71454) 2114, naurzum_zapoopt@mail.ru, naurzum@mail.ru, Director Bagitjan Muttakov

1.7 - Web Address of the Property (if existing)

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

Comment

Ramsar Convention

2. Statement of Outstanding Universal Value

2.1 - Statement of Outstanding Universal Value / Statement of Significance

Statement of Outstanding Universal Value

Values

Saryarka - Steppe and Lakes of Northern Kazakhstan protects substantial, largely undisturbed areas of Central Asian steppe and lakes in the Korgalzhyn and Naurzum State Nature Reserves. The property's wetland areas are of outstanding importance for migratory waterbirds, including substantial populations of globally threatened species, as they are key stopover points and crossroads on the Central Asian flyways. The property's steppe areas provide a valuable refuge for over half the species of the region's steppe flora, a number of threatened bird species and the critically endangered Saiga antelope.

Criterion (ix): Ongoing biological and ecological processes: The property contains substantial areas of steppe and lakes with largely undisturbed associated biological and ecological processes. The seasonal dynamics of the hydrology, chemistry and biology of the lakes, with the diverse flora and fauna of the wetlands have evolved through complex wetting and drying cycles, and are of global significance and scientific interest. The wetlands of Korgalzhyn and Naurzum State Nature Reserves are key stopover points and crossroads on the Central Asian migratory bird flyways and are of outstanding importance for migratory waterbirds on their way from Africa, Europe and South Asia to their breeding places in Western and Eastern Siberia. The property also contains over 200,000 ha of Central Asian steppe, more than half of which is pristine, and which is part of the temperate grassland biome. Criterion (x): Biological diversity and threatened species: Korgalzhyn and Naurzum State Nature Reserves protect large areas of natural steppe and lake habitats that sustain a diverse range of Central Asian flora and fauna and support vast numbers of migratory birds, including substantial populations of many globally threatened species. The

Korgalzhyn-Tengiz lakes provide feeding grounds for up to 15-16 million birds, including flocks of up to 2.5 million geese. They also support up to 350,000 nesting waterfowl, while the Naurzum lakes support up to 500,000 nesting waterfowl. The property's steppe areas provide a valuable refuge for over half the species of the region's steppe flora, a number of threatened bird species and the critically endangered Saiga antelope, a once abundant species much reduced across its range by poaching pressure.

Integrity

The property contains high quality steppe and lake habitats that are essential for the long term conservation of the region's biological diversity and each of its two component areas is of sufficient size to maintain associated biological and ecological processes. Korgalzhyn and Naurzum State Nature Reserves have benefited from long-term legal protection as strict nature reserves. Korgalzhyn is completely surrounded by a buffer zone, while Naurzum consists of three strictly protected areas, each surrounded by a buffer zone and linked together by an ecological corridor. The reserves are complementary in their values despite the 350 km distance between them. The property and the buffer zones, which are not part of the inscribed property, are adequately demarcated in the field.

Requirements for Protection and Management

The property has effective legal protection, is currently well managed and benefits from strong support and funding from the government and international partners. An integrated management plan has been developed for the property and the government has committed human and financial resources for its effective implementation. All land in the reserves is state owned and no permanent settlements are allowed. No uses of wild animals and plants are allowed and there is limited visitor access to the property. At present there are only few visitors to the property but tourism is likely to increase in the future and needs to be well planned and managed. Another key management priority is the maintenance of the hydrological regimes on which the viability of the property's wetland ecosystems depend, in the case of Lake Tengiz primarily the inflows from the Nura River.

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

(ix)(x)

2.3 - Attributes expressing the Outstanding Universal Value per criterion

steppes,lakes,biological and ecological processes,migratory birds,wetlands, relic forests and saiga antelope

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							
3.1.5 Interpretative and visitation facilities								
3.3	Services Infrastructures							
3.3.1 Water infrastructure								
3.3.2 Renewable energy facilities								
3.4	Pollution							
3.4.2 Ground water pollution								
3.4.3 Surface water pollution								
3.7	Local conditions affecting physical fabric							
3.7.1 Wind								
3.7.3 Temperature								
3.7.6 Water (rain/water table)								
3.7.7 Pests								
3.7.8 Micro-organisms								
3.8	Social/cultural uses of heritage							
3.8.6 Impacts of tourism / visitor / recreation								
3.10	Climate change and severe weather events							
3.10.1 Storms								
3.10.2 Flooding								
3.10.3 Drought								
3.10.4 Desertification								
3.10.6 Temperature change								
3.11	Sudden ecological or geological events							
3.11.5 Erosion and siltation/ deposition								
3.11.6 Fire (wildfires)								
3.12	Invasive/alien species or hyper-abundant species							
3.12.2 Invasive/alien terrestrial 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
3.3	Services Infrastructures				
3.3.1 Water infrastructure	widespread	one off or rare	significant	high capacity	decreasing
3.7	Local conditions affecting physical fabric				
3.7.6 Water (rain/water table)	widespread	one off or rare	significant	medium capacity	static
3.7.8 Micro-organisms	restricted	on-going	insignificant	low capacity	static
3.8	Social/cultural uses of heritage				
3.8.6 Impacts of tourism / visitor / recreation	restricted	on-going	insignificant	high capacity	static
3.10	Climate change and severe weather events				
3.10.1 Storms	localised	one off or rare	minor	low capacity	static

		Spatial scale	Temporal scale	Impact	Management response	Trend
3.10.2	Flooding	localised	one off or rare	insignificant	high capacity	decreasing
3.10.3	Drought	widespread	one off or rare	insignificant	no capacity and / or resources	static
3.10.4	Desertification	restricted	on-going	minor	medium capacity	increasing
3.10.6	Temperature change	widespread	on-going	insignificant	low capacity	increasing
3.11	Sudden ecological or geological events					
3.11.5	Erosion and siltation/ deposition	localised	on-going	insignificant	low capacity	increasing
3.11.6	Fire (wildfires)	restricted	frequent	minor	high capacity	static

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

3.17.1 - Comments

Environmental monitoring is taking place for all these factors in coordination with local communities and authorities in order to mitigate any natural disasters on the property are doing their best. In the case of fire, a significant progress was achieved in putting protective processes and equipment in place with the help to local communities.

4. Protection, Management and Monitoring of the Property

4.1. Boundaries and Buffer Zones

4.1.1 - Buffer zone status

There is a buffer zone

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

4.1.4 - 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 buffer zones of the World Heritage property **are known** by both the management authority and local residents / communities / landowners.

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

Following the recommendation of UNESCO the property boundaries have been expanded and will be submitted to UNESCO for the final approval in the coming months. As such we have answered these questions in relation to the old boundaries.

4.2. Protective Measures

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

Korgalzhyn and Naurzum State Nature Reserves have benefited from long-term legal protection as strict nature reserves (IUCN Protected Area Management Category Ia). Naurzum was created in 1931 and enlarged in 1998 and 2004. In the last enlargement, a 2 km buffer zone and an ecological corridor was established to connect the three strictly protected areas of the reserve. Korgalzhyn was created in 1968. Soon afterwards, all settlements and farms were moved beyond the reserve's boundaries, and a reed factory was closed. From 1974 the fishing industry was closed and a 2 km buffer zone was established. Originally, the area of the reserve was 177,200 ha, including 147,600 ha of lakes, but the reserve was enlarged twice to a total area of 258,963 ha. All land in the core areas of Korgalzhyn and Naurzum is state owned and no permanent settlements are allowed. No uses of wild animals and plants are allowed and there is limited visitor access to the property. The land in the buffer zones is mostly state property and consists of agricultural and reserve lands. The agricultural lands are partly used by local farmers. Any actions to cause substantial changes of the natural conditions are prohibited within the buffer zones, which are controlled by the reserve administrations. In the buffer zones (including the Naurzum ecocorridor) hunting is forbidden throughout the year and the only agricultural activities allowed are herding and hay cutting. The latter is only permitted outside the breeding season of ground-nesting species such as black and white-tailed larks, but in any case is usually done in wetter basins of long grass which are not areas suitable for nesting birds. Ploughing is not permitted. Ranger stations situated in both Korgalzhyn and Naurzum are allowed to use the vicinity of their station to have a garden, keep a working horse and some cattle for subsistence.

Comment

At the recommendation of UNESCO we have expanded the boundaries of Korgalzhyn State Nature Reserve to 543171 ha, and maintain a 2km buffer zone.

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 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

4.2.4 - 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?

An **adequate** legal framework exists for the area surrounding the World Heritage property and the buffer zone, but **there are some deficiencies in its implementation** which undermine

the maintenance of the Outstanding Universal Value including conditions of Authenticity and / or Integrity of the property

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

It is necessary to amend the law on specially preserved natural territories by adding a definition of Biospheric Reserve and protection measures for these properties. Should Saryarka fall under this designation (biospheric reserve) under the current law it could lose some State protections. Special regulations are needed in order to preserve biospheric reserves effectively in Kazakhstan. It is necessary to coordinate national and international rules on this designation.

4.3. Management System / Management Plan

4.3.1 - Management System

Comment

The property is under protection of the National Laws. The Ministry of Environment of RK coordinates all activities related to the property. Ministry of Agriculture of RK and Korgalzhyno and Naurzum State Nature Reserves are directly responsible for the property protection and management. Reserves work following special management plan for the protection and conservation of the property as well as planning documents.

4.3.2 - Management Documents

Comment

There is a special management plan for the property protection and conservation. Annual planning documents for the reserves' activities. 5-year action plan in place for the property. 5-year program for the development of specially protected natural territories. A new management plan is in the process of preparation for 2012-2016. There are also Scientific research plan, Plan for registration of wild animals, Nature monitoring plan, Fire prevention plan, Forests management plan

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 **fully adequate** to maintain the property's Outstanding Universal Value

4.3.5 - Is the management system being implemented?

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

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	Fair
Local / Municipal authorities	Good
Indigenous peoples	Fair
Landowners	Good
Visitors	Good
Researchers	Good
Tourism industry	Fair
Industry	Not applicable

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 have **some input** into discussions relating to management but no direct role in 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 have **some input** into discussions relating to management but no direct role

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

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

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)	3%
International donations (NGO's, foundations, etc)	
Governmental (National / Federal)	97%
Governmental (Regional / Provincial / State)	

Governmental (Local / Municipal)	
In country donations (NGO´s, foundations, etc)	
Individual visitor charges (e.g. entry, parking, camping fees, etc.)	
Commercial operator payments (e.g. filming permit, concessions, etc.)	
Other grants	

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

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

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	70%
Seasonal	30%

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?

A range of human resources exist, but these are **below optimum** to manage the World Heritage Property.

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	Fair
Promotion	Fair
Community outreach	Fair
Interpretation	Fair
Education	Fair
Visitor management	Good
Conservation	Good
Administration	Fair
Risk preparedness	Fair
Tourism	Fair
Enforcement (custodians, police)	Fair

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	Medium
Community outreach	Medium
Interpretation	Medium
Education	Medium
Visitor management	Medium
Conservation	Medium
Administration	Medium
Risk preparedness	Medium
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

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

Sometimes the Reserves use outside experts, but plans and programs are implemented by local people. Experts from elsewhere in Kazakhstan are also sometimes invited for training and to help .with new projects launching.

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**

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

4.5.3 - Are results from research programmes disseminated?

Research results **are shared with local partners** but there is no active outreach to national or international agencies

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

1. Кошкин п.В. «Возможные причины динамики численности некоторых гнездящихся видов птиц Коргалжинского заповедника и прилегающих к нему территорий.» *Selevinia*, 2006. 2. Кошкин п.В. Орнитологические наблюдения в Тенгизском регионе в 2006 году. *Казахстанский орнитологический бюллетень* 2006. Алматы, Tethys, 2008г. 3. Кошкин п.В. Результаты мечений рыб на озерах Коргалжинского государственного заповедника. «*Selevinia*» 2007. Алматы, 2008г. 4. Кошкин п.В. Динамика численности лавки на водоемах Тениз-Коргалжинской впадины за последние 10 лет. В соавторстве. *Казахстанский орнитологический бюллетень* 2007. Алматы, Tethys, 2008г. 5. Кошкин п.В. Орнитологические наблюдения в Тенгизском регионе в 2007г. *Казахстанский бюллетень* 2007. Алматы, Tethys, 2008г. 6. Кошкин п.В. Жумай-Майшукырская группа озер. В соавторстве. В сборнике «Ключевые орнитологические территории Казахстана». Алматы, 2008г. 7. Кошкин п.В. «Орнитологические наблюдения в Тенгизском регионе в 2008 году. *Казахстанский орнитологический бюллетень* 2008. Алматы, 2009. 8. 16. Кошкин п.В. новые сведения о гнездящихся птицах Тениз-Коргалжинской впадины. В соавторстве. «*Selevinia*» 2008. Алматы, 2009г. 9. Кошкин п.В. Залеты некоторых птиц в Тениз-Коргалжинскую впадину в 2008 году. «*Selevinia*» 2008. Алматы, 2009г. 10. Кошкин п.В. План действий по управлению лавкой. В соавторстве. В сборнике «План действий по управлению глобально значимыми видами птиц». п.Астана-Алматы, 2010. 11. Кошкин п.В. Кошкина О.И. Сохранение биоразнообразия территории Тениз-Коргалжинской впадины. *Степной бюллетень*. Вена, 2010. №29. Поволжский, 2010. 12. Кошкин п.В. Материалы по биологии лавки в Тениз-Коргалжинской впадине. «*Selevinia*» 2009. Алматы, 2009г. 13. Кошкин п.В. «Озеро Ерей». Сборник трудов «Исследования по ключевым орнитологическим территориям в Казахстане и Средней Азии». Алматы, 2006 14. Кошкин п.В. Популяции ржанковых в Центральном Казахстане. В соавторстве. В английском журнале *Bird Conservation International*. *Bird Life International*, 2010. 15. Федюлин п.Е. Популяции степных раутенний Евразии. В соавторстве. Журнал «*Есографу*» №33. Германия. 2010 16. Кошкин п.В. «О численности некоторых видов птиц из п.Астаны МСОП-IUCN в Тенгизском регионе (Центральный Казахстан)». Сборник трудов «Исследования по ключевым орнитологическим территориям в Казахстане и Средней Азии» Алматы, 2006. 17. Кошкин п.В. «Популяции водоплавающих птиц Казахстана. В английском журнале «*Bird Conservation International*» № 18. 2008г. В

соавторстве. 18. Кошкин п.В. Раздел «Рыбы». В монографии «Тениз-Коргалжинская проблема озер». Том 2. ПРООН, 2007г. 19. Кошкин п.В. Обобщенные размещения и численности водно-болотных птиц на водоемах Тениз-Коргалжинской впадины в летний период 2007 г. Экологический аспект. В соавторстве. В сборнике «Труды Коргалжинского государственного природного заповедника». ПРООН, 2008г. 20. Кошкин п.В. Учет численности гнездящихся птиц затопляемой поймы р.Пур. В сборнике «Труды Коргалжинского государственного природного заповедника». ПРООН, 2008г. 21. Труды Коргалжинского государственного природного заповедника. По случаю 40-летия заповедника. Коргалжин, 2008. ТОО «Компания» Прокима» г.Астана 22. Кошкин п.В. Орнитологические наблюдения в Коргалжинском заповеднике в 2004 году. *Казахстанский орнитологический бюллетень* 2006. Алматы, Tethys, 2008г. 23. Брагин Е.п., Брагина Т.М., 2006. *паурзумский заповедник// Заповедники и национальные парки Казахстана*. Изд-во «Алматыкитап», 2006. Составитель п.п. Иващенко. С. 150-163. 24. Брагина Т.М., Брагин Е.п., 2006. *паурзумский государственный природный заповедник// Заповедники Средней Азии и Казахстана*. Материалы проекта МСОП «Оценка эффективности управления заповедниками Средней Азии и Казахстана», руководитель Р. Яценко. 2006, Алматы, Изд-во «Tetis», С. 97-106. 25. Брагина Т.М., Брагин Е.п., Таирбергенов Ю.п., Сидорова Т.В., Рачковская Е.И. Гельдыева Г., Шейтаков п.С., Переладова О.Б., Дитерих Т., п.Айханова Г., Бромбахер М., Ленк М., Клейн Е., Тенхард Т., 2005. Степи и озера Северного Казахстана// Уникальные природные комплексы Средней Азии и Казахстана. Предложения для включения в список Всемирного природного наследия ЮНЕСКО. Ред. п. Буторин, О. Переладова, п. Шейтаков. Москва, Всемирный фонд дикой природы. Стр. 8-25. 26. Если необходимо указать научные статьи, то они помещены отдельным проблемам, группам видов или видам. не уверен что это то что нужно. 27. Ковшарь В.п., 2006. *Кургалджинский заповедник// Заповедники и национальные парки Казахстана*. Изд-во «Алматыкитап», 2006. Составитель п.п. Иващенко. С. 124-137. 28. Сидорова Т., 2006. *Коргалжинский государственный природный заповедник// Заповедники Средней Азии и Казахстана*. Материалы проекта МСОП «Оценка эффективности управления заповедниками Средней Азии и Казахстана», руководитель Р. Яценко. 2006, Алматы, Изд-во «Tetis», С. 48-71. 29. *Тенгиз-Коргалжинская проблема озер*. Глобально значимые водно-болотные угодья Казахстана. Том 2. (под редакцией Бурлибаева М.Ж., Курочкиной Л.Я., Касеева В.п., Ерохова С.п., Иващенко п.п.). п.Астана, 2007. – 286 с.

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

It was developed a database with all of research and scientific data relating to the reserves and the property. It is planned to use this experience to expand this database system to all of Kazakhstan's natural heritage. At the moment there is a lack of researchers who are available to come work at the site.

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	Average
Local / Municipal authorities within or adjacent to the property	Excellent
Local Indigenous peoples	Average
Local landowners	Average
Visitors	Excellent
Tourism industry	Average
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 been an **important influence** on education, information and awareness building activities

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	Excellent
Site museum	Excellent
Information booths	Adequate
Guided tours	Adequate
Trails / routes	Adequate
Information materials	Adequate
Transportation facilities	Adequate
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	Minor Increase
Two years ago	Major Increase (100%+)
Three years ago	Minor Increase
Four years ago	Static
Five years ago	Decreasing

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

Entry tickets and registries
Visitor surveys

4.7.3 - Visitor management documents

Comment

There is a management plan related to tourism and development that is currently being implemented.

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?

Visitor use of the World Heritage property is managed but **improvements could be made**

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

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 a **comprehensive, integrated programme** of monitoring, which is relevant to 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** for defining and monitoring key indicators for measuring its state of conservation

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	Non-existent
Local communities	Non-existent
Researchers	Excellent
NGOs	Non-existent
Industry	Non-existent
Local indigenous peoples	Non-existent

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

Under recommendation from UNESCO (2003) we have expanded the boundaries of the Reserves to nearly 600,000 ha. This has been approved at the State level but has not received final approval from UNESCO.

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

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	
3.3	Services Infrastructures						
3.3.1	Water infrastructure	Because Saryarka is a biological and ecological reserve, changes to the conditions relating to water infrastructure from either inside or outside of the property will diminish the site's OUV as inscribed.	In order to maintain the OUV of Saryarka it is essential to maintain the optimum level of water in the lakes and rivers. All dams on the territory are in a good state, we made repairs in 2008 and have an annual budget for maintenance.	There is a thorough monitoring program to keep water levels under control.	Ongoing	The State Reserve has a special staff to monitor. Repair and construction of dams are overseen by the Committee on Water Resources of the Republic of Kazakhstan.	Every year we apply for financial assistance from State organizations (Committee on Water Resources) in order for them to provide the necessary volume of water to the Reserve.
3.7	Local conditions affecting physical fabric						
3.7.6	Water (rain/water table)	Saryarka is a biological and ecological reserve containing lakes, rivers and wetlands. Changes in water conditions on the property will diminish the site's OUV as inscribed.	It is our goal to keep the Reserve's ecosystem in balance so we monitor and maintain the water levels to the best of our abilities.	There is a thorough monitoring program to keep water levels under control. There is a meteorological station which gathers information about rain and has a database of climate conditions at the site.	Ongoing.	Staff of the Reserve together with the Meteorological Services of Astana City.	We have ongoing projects with GEF and UNDP for preservation of wetlands and ecosystems.
3.10	Climate change and severe weather events						
3.10.3	Drought	Saryarka is a biological and ecological reserve containing lakes, rivers and wetlands. Changes water conditions such as drought on the property would seriously diminish the site's OUV as inscribed.	We monitor and maintain the water levels to the best of our abilities. Every year we apply for financial assistance from State organizations (Committee on Water Resources) in order for them to provide the necessary volume of water to the Reserve.	Extensive planned monitoring on site and with the help of any necessary outside experts as needed.	Ongoing.	Staff of the Reserve together with the Meteorological Services of Astana City and outside experts as needed (Institution of Botanic, for example).	We have ongoing projects with GEF and UNDP for preservation of wetlands and ecosystems.
3.10.4	Desertification	Saryarka is a biological and ecological reserve containing lakes, rivers and wetlands. Changes water conditions such as desertification on the property would seriously diminish the site's OUV as inscribed.	We monitor and maintain the water levels to the best of our abilities. In addition, we aim to put noninvasive preventative measures in place without damaging the ecosystem or site OUV.	Extensive planned monitoring on site and with the help of any necessary outside experts as needed. We try our best to put preventative measures in place to prevent any additional desertification from continuing.	Ongoing	Staff of the Reserve with cooperation from the Meteorological Services of Astana City and outside experts as needed (Institution of Botanic, for example).	We have ongoing projects with GEF and UNDP for preservation of wetlands and ecosystems.
3.10.6	Temperature change	Saryarka is a biological and ecological reserve containing lakes, rivers and wetlands. Temperature change will alter the ecosystem and change the balance of the Reserve, diminishing its OUV.	We are limited to monitoring activities as there is no action that can be taken toward temperature change. We have a specific management agenda to monitor and track climate changes.	Extensive planned monitoring on site and with the help of any necessary outside experts as needed. We try our best to put preventative measures in place and maintain the ecosystem of the site as it was inscribed.	Ongoing.	Staff of the Reserve with cooperation from the Meteorological Services of Astana City and outside experts as needed (Institution of Botanic, for example).	We have ongoing projects with GEF and UNDP for preservation of wetlands and ecosystems.
3.11	Sudden ecological or geological events						
3.11.5	Erosion and siltation/ deposition	Saryarka is a biological and ecological reserve containing lakes, rivers and wetlands. Siltation and erosion on the property will upset the ecosystem of the Reserve, diminishing the Reserve's OUV as inscribed.	Extensive monitoring activities are in place to track environmental changes on the property. We are legally allowed to take invasive action on the property.	Extensive planned monitoring on site and with the help of any necessary outside experts as needed. We try our best to put preventative measures in place and maintain the ecosystem of the site as it was inscribed.	Ongoing.	Staff of the Reserve	We have ongoing projects with GEF and UNDP for preservation of wetlands and ecosystems.

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
4.1.2	Boundaries could be improved	We have implemented increased boundaries at the state level and are awaiting final approval from UNESCO. This was on recommendation from UNESCO in 2003.	Ongoing and immediate.	Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Kazakhstan; the Committee for Forestry and Hunting; and the Reserve Staff.	The Reserve has been expanded by more than 280000 ha and this may require additional review from UNESCO.
4.3 Management System / Management Plan					
4.3.10	There is little or no contact with industry regarding management	We are building relationships with the ecological tourism industry to bring visitors to the site (in a sustainable manner).	Ongoing	Staff of Reserve	There is no heavy industry in the area as the area around the reserve is mostly unoccupied. We reach our professionals in conservation and ecology in order to improve our scientific knowledge of the reserve.

5.3. Conclusions on the State of Conservation of the Property

5.3.1 - Current state of Authenticity

Not applicable (for sites inscribed exclusively under criteria vii to x)

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	Very 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	Positive
Political support for conservation	Positive
Legal / Policy framework	Positive
Lobbying	Positive
Institutional coordination	Positive
Security	Positive
Other (please specify)	Positive

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
Staff from other World Heritage properties
Non Governmental Organization
Donors

External experts
Advisory bodies

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

It is easy to work together in a team of different experts on this questionnaire but difficult to work without training individually. It is difficult to apply the questions to natural heritage and hard to figure out what the questions are asking.

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

UNESCO	Very good
State Party Representative	Very good
Advisory Body	Very 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

The World Heritage Convention
The concept of Outstanding Universal Value
Managing the property to maintain the Outstanding Universal Value
Monitoring and reporting
Management effectiveness

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

UNESCO	Excellent
State Party	Excellent
Site Managers	Excellent
Advisory Bodies	Excellent

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

• Geographic Information Table

Reason for update: At the recommendation of UNESCO (2003), the size of the World Heritage Property has been increased and legally adopted at the state level. Korgalzhyn State Nature Reserve – NSNR Cluster 50.433 / 69.189 Property in Hectares: 543171 Buffer Zone: 84699 Center of Site Coordinates: 50.26/69.112

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