



**FORMAT FOR THE SUBMISSION OF  
STATE OF CONSERVATION REPORTS  
BY THE STATES PARTIES**

**(in compliance with Paragraph 169 of the *Operational Guidelines*)**

**Landscapes of Dauria, Mongolia, Russian Federation (1448)**

**1. Executive Summary of the report**

This report on state of conservation of the World Heritage Property the Landscapes of Dauria provides information on the activities implemented in the framework of conservation and protection of the heritage site and as our first reporting, addresses progress made on the implementation of the Committee Decision 41 COM 8 B.6 and presents additional information on activities undertaken to support and enhance the understanding and management of the property. These includes: Reporting on the mining and mining exploration activities within the WH property and ceasing their operations; Committing to establish the “zones of peace” within the conservation area; Assessing the current management plans on Landscapes of Dauria; Assessing the "Onon-Ulz" Dam construction projects may affect the Outstanding Universal Value of the property.

**2. Response to the Decision of the World Heritage Committee**

Decision: 41 COM 8 B.6  
The World Heritage Committee,

- 2.1 Decision 4:** The State Party of Mongolia, in line with the position of the World Heritage Committee on the incompatibility of mining with World Heritage site status, to ensure that no mining exploration and exploitation activities take place within the inscribed property;

**Response:** Mining is not allowed in SPAs and its buffer zones in Russia, while in Mongolia, it is only allowed in buffer zones, only with prior approval of the Ministry of Environment and Tourism of Mongolia. Foreign mining company was running mining exploration in WH buffer zone near the soums of Gurvanzagal and Dashbalbar, and as of 2018 all known mining exploration activities have been ceased.

Mining is currently not occurring in the property but is seen as a potential danger as it is allowed in protected area buffer zones in Mongolia. As an assurance of absence of mining in the future, IUCN received a letter in June 2015, signed by the Ministry of Environment and Tourism of Mongolia Deputy Minister of Environment, Green Development and Tourism of Mongolia, that guarantees no mining operations in the WH property and its buffer zone would occur.

- 2.2 Decision 5:** Both States Parties to strengthen their coordination in the transboundary management of wildlife populations, such as Mongolian Gazelles and migratory birds which depend on ecological continuity between the protected areas making up the

property, and to improve their coordinated capacities to prevent and minimize the effects of hunting, poaching and other threats to the integrity of the property;

**Response:** The property is a good example of Transboundary ecosystem cooperation, shared between governmental, scientific, and non-governmental institution. Since 1994 we have worked under the framework of China-Mongolia-Russian International Protected Area Agreement (DIPA). This Agreement provides the member states a Forum on which they discuss regular basis on all issues related to the preservation and the management, at both political and operational levels. DIPA working groups consists of staff of the protected areas that meet twice a year and the Joint commission assists with international projects, approves the Working Groups plans and support their works financially. Thus, each component of DIPA has its own management plan, moreover, the Joint Commission of DIPA adopts a mid-term programme at its sessions, acting as a brief common management plan for DIPA. The last session we held in Russia in 2019, the Joint Commission adopted a mid-term plan to with concrete actions for improvements of the overall management of the property from 2020 to 2024. And in that Programme, we set out to do certain tasks (Annex 1).

Including:

- To develop scientific and nature-protecting cooperation among the Daursky, the Mongol Daguur, and the Hulun Lake reserves.
- Monitoring of the natural complexes' state and dynamics under the influence of climate change and human activities.
- Conservation and restoration of ecosystems and the populations of rare species. Finding out and preventing threats to them.
- Enhance the protection of the natural environment in DIPA and the adjacent trans-boundary area.
- Environmental education of the local people in DIPA and the adjacent trans-boundary area. Popularization of DIPA and the adjacent trans-boundary area.
- Expanding of cooperation among DIPA and other organization with the purpose of nature conserving in DIPA and the adjacent trans-boundary area.
- Searching and drawing additional funds for the development of nature-protecting activity DIPA.
- Conduct regular evaluation of DIPA activity.
- Effective using opportunities provided by the international nature-protecting status of DIPA implementing mechanisms of MAB program, World Heritage and Ramsar convention.

Both Parties noted the extreme negative impact of the spring hunt, especially in the border steppes areas of Dauria. The Joint Commission of the DIPA also discussed the spring hunt in the 2019 session and suggested to the authorities to stop the Spring hunt of birds near the nesting areas on the territories of the that neighbours DIPA. States Parties have committed to set up additional “green zone” in accords with the Outstanding Universal Value, which are our efforts for reduction of the Anthropogenic pressure on the ecosystems in DIPA in accordance with provisions of national regulations. We also adopt a joint working plan in order to minimize fires and poaching risks and have

increased our capacities with external support from international NGOs and foreign countries.

**2.3 Decision 6:** Both States Parties, and in particular the State Party of Mongolia, to strengthen its resources and capacities allocated to the management of the protected areas in the World Heritage property;

**Response:** Landscapes of Dauria is a transboundary serial World Heritage property of four component parts. The inscribed property includes the nationally designated core and buffer zones of most of the Daursky State Nature Biosphere Reserve and the Valley of Dzeren Federal Nature Refuge (Russian Federation), as well as the core zone and a large part of the buffer zone of the Mongol Daguur Strictly Protected Area and the Ugtam Nature Refuge (Mongolia). Existing management plans for the property components include the mid-term management plan of the Daursky SNBR (2018-2022) on the Russian side, and the management plan of the Mongol Daguur SPA (2014-2020) has been came to its conclusion in last year on the Mongolian side.

For the past 10 years, the PAs in Mongolia developed their management plans according to the guidelines of Open standards, recommended by the Department of Protected Area Administrations at the Ministry of Environment and Tourism (MET). The Methodology on the development of the management plans improved over the years and upgraded version was officially approved by the Minister of the MET on 22nd of January, 2021 and it has been serving as the official guideline for all the PAs in Mongolia regarding the development of their management plans. Presently the State party of Mongolia have been revising the Ugtam Nature Refuge and Mongol Daguur SPA's management plans based on the methodology. Our objectives are mainly considering the programs towards strengthening the conservation aspect with local communities and with the support from international organizations and local NGOs. The new management plans will be adopted by the Administration of Strictly Protected Areas of the Eastern Mongolian Provinces once it is ready.

The advantages of the methodology are:

- Fully introduced all steps of the Conservation standard;
- Aligned with the Strategic Plan Development Methodology approved by the Government of Mongolia in 2020. It is evidence-based tool and all state organizations must be use it;
- PAA staffs' initiatives and experiences gained during the last 10 years reflected into this new version;
- Included the recommendations and detailed guidelines on integration of climate change, human well-being targets, participatory approach and management plan implementation mechanisms to meet the needs of PAs and conservation.
- This is the result of the close collaboration between members of the CCNet-Mongolia from Ministry of Environment and Tourism, PAAs, WWF, TNC and KfW project/GIZ.

If the property is inscribed on the List of World Heritage in Danger

Please also provide detailed information on the following:

- a) Progress achieved in implementing the corrective measures adopted by the World Heritage Committee

If needed, please describe the success factors or difficulties in implementing each of the corrective measures identified

- b) Is the timeframe for implementing the corrective measures suitable? If not, please propose an alternative timeframe and an explanation why this alternative timeframe is required.
- c) Progress achieved towards the Desired state of conservation for the removal of the property from the List of World Heritage in Danger (DSOCR)

3. Other current conservation issues identified by the State(s) Party(ies) which may have an impact on the property's Outstanding Universal Value

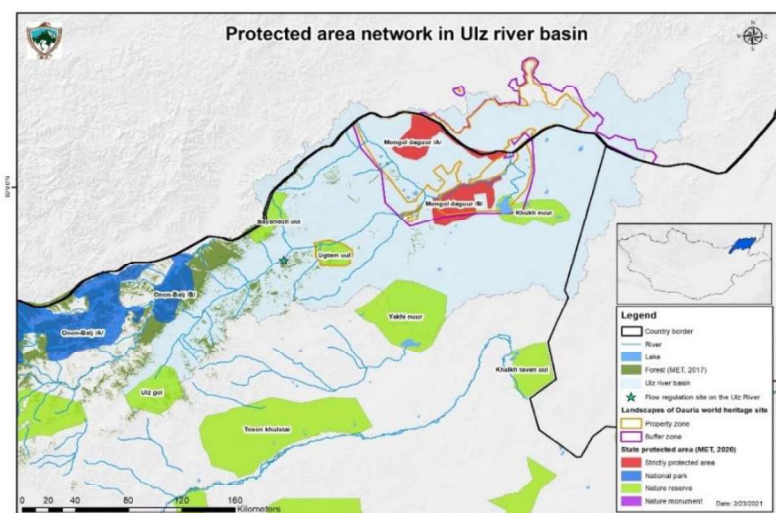
Presently, there are no other current conservation issues identified which may have an impact on the property's Outstanding Universal Value.

4. In conformity with Paragraph 172 of the Operational Guidelines, describe any potential major restorations, alterations and/or new construction(s) intended within the property, the buffer zone(s) and/or corridors or other areas, where such developments may affect the Outstanding Universal Value of the property, including authenticity and integrity.

The "ONON-ULZ" project implemented in the near Teeg Mountain, Bayandun soum in Dornod aimag is being funded from the State of Mongolia. Within the framework of the "ONON ULZ" project to regulate the water supply of Ulz river and create a water reserve to be used during droughts and to maintain a stable ecological and water balance. The Dam construction project which started in July 2020 is located 24-28 km from Ugtam Nature Refuge of Landscapes of Dauria WHS and 90km from its buffer zone (attachment 1).

In the past decade, the Ulz Rivers water level has been declining due to dry climate and other various socio-economic factors such as human activities, livestock grazing and agriculture. But in the past year the water level has been improving to the point that the once dried ponds and lakes have been reappearing due to climate change. Currently, from the observations made from the State Party of Mongolia regarding the construction of the Dam suggests that there will be no negative impact on the Outstanding Universal Value of the World Heritage site in the Longterm.

Attachment 1. "Onon-Ulz" project location

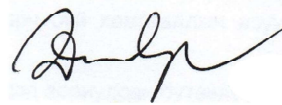


5. Public access to the state of conservation report

*[Note: this report will be uploaded for public access on the World Heritage Centre's State of conservation Information System (<http://whc.unesco.org/en/soc>). Should your State Party request that the full report should not be uploaded, only the 1-page executive summary provided in point (1.) above will be uploaded for public access].*

The State Party of Mongolia agrees to upload the full report on the World Heritage Centre's State of conservation Information System (<https://whc.unesco.org/en/soc>).

6. Signature of the Authority



Dashdorj Khurelbaatar  
Head of the Mongolian site Administration Office  
of the World Heritage Landscapes of Dauria

PROGRAM OF COOPERATION WITHIN THE  
DAURIA INTERNATIONAL PROTECTED AREA (DIPA)  
FOR THE YEARS 2020-2024

The program is aimed at the development of nature-protecting cooperation among China, Mongolia and Russia within the Dauria International Protected Area, and comprises the tasks and main activities of the trans-boundary reserve for the coming five-year period. Special attention is paid to the role of the protected area in realizing international nature-protecting initiatives including those in preservation of rare species and ecosystems, and in strengthening of nature protection around DIPA.

**Target:** Conservation of biological and landscape diversity of DIPA and the adjacent trans-boundary area and facilitation of the region's sustainable development.

**Tasks:**

1. To develop scientific and nature-protecting cooperation among the Daursky, the Mongol Daguur, and the Hulun Lake reserves.
2. Monitoring of the natural complexes' state and dynamics under the influence of climate change and human activities.
3. Conservation and restoration of ecosystems and populations of rare species. Finding out and preventing threats to them.
4. Enhance the protection of the natural environment in DIPA and the adjacent trans-boundary area.
5. Environmental education of the local people in DIPA and the adjacent trans-boundary area. Popularization of DIPA and the adjacent trans-boundary area.
6. Expanding of cooperation among DIPA and other organization with the purpose of nature conserving in DIPA and the adjacent trans-boundary area.



7. Searching and drawing additional funds for the development of nature-protecting activity DIPA.
8. Conduct regular evaluation of DIPA activity.
9. Effective using opportunities provided by the international nature-protecting status of DIPA implementing mechanisms of MAB program, World Heritage and Ramsar convention.

**Main activities:**

1. To develop scientific and nature-protecting cooperation among the Daursky, the Mongol Daguur, and the Hulun Lake reserves:
  - Joint research with the emphasis on inventory of the flora and fauna, of the plants' and animals' communities, not enough-studied species, taxa and ecological groups of wildlife (first of all, Anatidae, Passeriformes, owls, birds of prey, reptiles, amphibians, Carnivora, Chiroptera, insects, aquatic species including fishes, plankton, and zoobenthos), migration of animals, estimation of the state of ecosystems and the negative factors affecting them;
  - Conduct joint monitoring of birds and mammals in winter;
  - Creation of GIS database: geobotanical maps, distribution of rare species, migration routes, ecosystems change depending on climate fluctuations, etc.;
  - Continue and expand works on study of animals migrations using transmitters;
  - Continue and conduct the joint long-term monitoring and research of shore birds in Chukh lake (Mongolia);
  - Conduct the joint diet study of water birds;
  - Experience exchange (organization personnel exchange, methodic exchange and organization of seminars and meetings)
  - Publish the lists of species of flora and fauna of DIPA;

2. Monitoring of the natural complexes' state and dynamics under the influence of climate change and human activities:

- Clarify the Transboundary Network of Ecological Monitoring (TNEM) pattern;
- Optimization of the network of monitoring plots (sites); especially, focusing on aquatic environment monitoring, including water quality, hydrology, etc;
- Specifying and improving the monitoring program and methods;
- Formation of the database for collecting and analyzing of the monitoring information;
- Authorize the Working group of DIPA to adopt the TNEM scheme at the meeting of the Working group in 2020;
- Exchange of monitoring data among China, Mongolia and Russia;
- Organization of periodical workshops and training on monitoring.

3. Conservation and restoration of ecosystems and the populations of rare species. Finding out and preventing threats to them:

- Conservation and restoration of the Great Bustard, White-naped Crane, Red-crowned Crane, Swan Goose, Saker Falcon, Steppe Eagle, Siberian Marmot, Mongolian Gazelle and other threatened species.
- Promotion of agreement on conservation trans-boundary population of Mongolian Gazelle and activities plan to it;
- Studying impacts of wind turbines and the electric power transmission lines on birds;
- Prevention of birds mortality on the electric power transmission lines, sharing successful experience;
- Make efforts to promote establishing or expanding migratory pass and reduce the damage from engineering constructions on the state borders and other fences to the migrant species of mammals;
- Making efforts for investigation and prevention of threats to ecosystems from the developing mining industry, from building of engineering



technical structures on the rivers (dams, channels, etc.), from polluting the waters with industrial and agricultural waste;

- Make efforts to provide natural hydro-regime and pure water at rivers feeding wetlands of DIPA (Uldz-Gol, Imalka, Kherlen-Gol, Khalkhin-Gol, Hailar)
- Collaboration in fighting transboundary fires: 1) organization of fast notification about threat of fire crossing the border; 2) help among nature reserves by staff and equipment for firefighting; 3) cooperation with local people in fighting fires that threat the international protected area.

4. Enhance the protection of the natural environment in DIPA and the adjacent trans-boundary area:

- Optimization of function zoning or expansion of DIPA territory according to national circumstances for conservation of nature in DIPA and adjacent trans-boundary area.
- Making efforts for reduction of the anthropogenic pressure on ecosystems in DIPA and the adjacent trans-boundary area (with Argun River), such as creation of the “green zone” around DIPA in accordance with provisions of national regulations;
- Improvement of protection on Lake Buir (China, Mongolia);
- Improving protection management of Khukh-Nuur Nature Reserve (Mongolia).

5. Environmental education of the local people in DIPA and the adjacent trans-boundary area. Popularization of DIPA and the adjacent trans-boundary area:

- Implementation of international environmental programs for children (creative contests, mobile exhibitions of children’s creative works, international environmental camps, exchange of schoolchildren’s research expeditions, and others);
- Preparing of educational materials about DIPA for schoolchildren;

- Promotion of international university students' practice work and camps on the basis of DIPA;
- Publication of joint printed materials about DIPA and the adjacent trans-boundary area (books, photo albums, brochures, sets of cards, calendars and posters, CDs about rare species and nature of the region in general, and others);
- Production of films and videoclips about DIPA;
- Production of goods with symbols and elements of DIPA nature (crochery sets, t-shirts, badges, souvenirs, pictures, etc.);
- Promotion of development of ecological tourism (creation of transboundary tourist routes; development of infrastructure for ecological tourism);
- Preparing a field-guides on Flora and Fauna of DIPA for tourists and guests.

6. Expanding of cooperation among DIPA and other organization with the purpose of nature conserving in DIPA and the adjacent trans-boundary area:

- Organizing and conducting joint environmental educational actions of DIPA and the other reserves of adjacent trans-boundary area (contests of children's pictures, children's summer camps, and others), and also scientific research (study and census of the rare species of animals, joint programs for monitoring rare species of animals and ecosystems, and others);
- Strengthening cooperation between DIPA and other protected areas.
- Promoting cooperation between the DIPA and other protected areas, including wintering and passage sites of the birds nesting.
- Designing expositions about the DIPA and the nature of DIPA adjacent trans-boundary area;
- Compiling sets of literature about the DIPA and the nature of DIPA adjacent trans-boundary area in libraries;



- Organizing joint environmental educational actions with universities, schools, libraries, etc.;
- Facilitating development of scientific and educational contacts in the sphere of studying and protecting nature environment between higher educational institutions and scientific research institutes.

7. Searching and drawing additional funds for the development of nature-protecting activity in DIPA:

- Joint search for additional finance (preparation of common applications for grants contests, attraction of international funds means, etc.).

8. Conduct regular evaluation of DIPA activity:

- Evaluation of implementation of the work plan (the Program) on meetings of working group (annually) and of the Joint Commission (every 5 years).

9. Effective using opportunities provided by the international nature-protecting status of DIPA implementing mechanisms of MAB program, World Heritage and Ramsar convention:

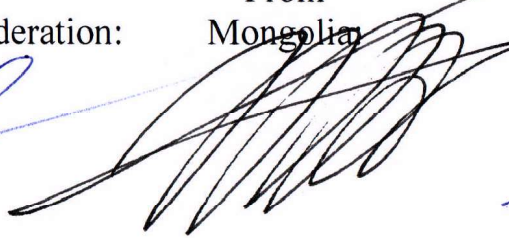
- Enhancing cooperation with international institutions listed above, their national authorities and other protected areas with the same international status.

The priority of implementing these activities will be determined by confirmed work plans of DIPA annually.

From  
the Russian Federation:



From  
Mongolia



From the People's  
Republic of China:

