

# Orkhon Valley Cultural Landscape

## 1. World Heritage Property Data

### 1.1 - Name of World Heritage property

Orkhon Valley Cultural Landscape

### 1.2 - World Heritage property details


### 1.3 - Geographic information table

Name	Coordinates	Property (ha)	Buffer zone (ha)	Total (ha)	Inscription year
Orkhon Valley Cultural Landscape	47.479 / 102.678	121967	61044	183011	2004
Total (ha)		121967	61044	183011	

### Comment

Orkhon Valley Cultural Landscape Source Zone <https://whc.unesco.org/en/list/1081> Property 121,981 Buffer zone 61,080

### 1.4 - Map(s)

Title	Date	Link to source
Map showing the inscribed property and its buffer zone	2004	

### Comment

In accordance with "CLT/WHC/NOM/20/154" letter from Ms. Mechild Rossler on 21 October 2020, the State Party of Mongolia was requested to provide a high quality map and updated geographic information of Orkhon Valley Cultural Landscape. Thus, Ministry of Nature, Environment and Tourism has updated the map with its geographic information in line with the request and it was sent to the World Heritage Center on 15 February 2021.

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

### Comment

web site: [www.orkhonvalley.gov.mn](http://www.orkhonvalley.gov.mn) Facebook page: The orkhon valley cultural landscape-world heritage site

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

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

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

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

**2.3 - Do your national authorities intend to request the granting of Enhanced Protection (if relevant) under the Second Protocol to the 1954 Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict for the World Heritage property in the next three years?**  
No

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

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

No

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

No

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

No

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

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

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

For some of the UNESCO conventions such as the 1954 Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict, there are no dedicated Focal Points. Mongolia is not a Party to the Second Protocol to the 1954 Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict

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

Yes

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

2008: Traditional music of the Morin Khuur (RL) 2008: Urtiin Duu, traditional folk long song (RL) 2019: Traditional technique of making Airag in Khokhuur and its associated customs (RL) 2013: Traditional craftsmanship of the Mongol Ger and its associated customs (RL) 2013: Mongolian calligraphy (USL) 2011: Folk long song performance technique of Limbe performances - circular breathing (USL) 2010: Naadam, Mongolian traditional festival (RL) 2010: Mongolian traditional art of Khöömei (RL) etc.

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

Yes

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

Kanjur written with 9 precious stones; Mongolian Tanjur;

## 3. Statement of Outstanding Universal Value

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

#### Statement of Outstanding Universal Value

##### Brief synthesis

The Orkhon Valley Cultural Landscape (OVCL) lies in the central part of Mongolia, some 360 km southwest of Ulaanbaatar. The site covers 121,967 ha of grassland along the historic Orkhon River, and includes a buffer zone of 61,044 ha. The archaeologically rich Orkhon River basin was home of successive nomadic cultures which evolved from prehistoric origins in harmony with the natural landscape of the steppes and resulted in economic, social and cultural polities unique to the region. Home for centuries to major political, trade, cultural and religious activities of successive nomadic empires, the Orkhon Valley served as a crossroads of civilizations, linking East and West across the vast Eurasian landmass.

Over successive centuries, the Orkhon Valley was found very suitable for settlement by waves of nomadic people. The earliest evidence of human occupancy dates from the sites of Moiltyn Am (40,000- 15,000 years ago) and "Orkhon-7" which show that the Valley was first settled about 62,000-58,000 years ago. Subsequently the Valley was continuously occupied throughout the Prehistoric and Bronze ages and in proto-historic and early historic times was settled successively by the Huns, Turkic peoples, the Uighurs, the Kidans, and finally the Mongols.

At the height of its cultural ascendancy, the inscribed property was the site of historic Kharakhorum – the grand capital of the vast Mongol Empire established by Chinggis Khaan in 1220.

Within the cultural landscape are a number of archaeological remains and standing structures, including Turkish memorial sites of the 6th-7th centuries, the 8th-9th centuries' Uighur capital of Khar Balgas as well as the 13th-14th centuries' ancient Mongol imperial capital of Kharakhorum. Erdene Zuu, the earliest surviving Mongol Buddhist monastery, the Tuvkhun Hermitage and the Shank Western monastery are testimony to the widespread and enduring religious traditions and cultural practices of the Northern School of Buddhism which, with their respect for all the forms of life, enshrine the enduring sustainable management practices of this unique cultural landscape of the Central Asian steppes.

**Criterion (ii):** The Orkhon Valley clearly demonstrates how a strong and persistent nomadic culture, led to the development of extensive trade networks and the creation of large administrative, commercial, military and religious centers. The empires that these urban centers supported undoubtedly influenced societies across Asia and into Europe and in turn absorbed influence from both east and west in a true interchange of human values.

**Criterion (iii):** Underpinning all the development within the Orkhon valley for the past two millennia has been a strong culture of nomadic pastoralism. This culture is still a revered and indeed central part of Mongolian society and is highly respected as a 'noble' way to live in harmony with the landscape.

**Criterion (iv):** The Orkhon Valley is an outstanding example of a valley that illustrates several significant stages in human history. First and foremost it was the centre of the Mongolian Empire; secondly it reflects a particular Mongolian variation of Turkish power; thirdly, the Erdene Zuu monastery and the Tuvkhun hermitage monastery were the setting for the development of a Mongolian form of Buddhism; and fourthly, Khar Balgas, reflects the Uighur urban culture in the capital of the Uighur Empire.

##### Integrity

The inscribed property straddles the Orkhon River, which provides water and shelter, key requisites for its role as a staging post on the ancient trade routes across the steppes and for its development as the centre of the vast Central Asian empires. Specifically, the inscribed property provides evidence of the 6th-7th century Turkish memorial sites, the 8th-9th century Uighur capita of Khar Balgas, the 13th-14th century Mongol capital of Kharkhorum, the earliest surviving Mongol Buddhist monastery at Erdene Zuu, the Hermitage Monastery of Tuvkhun, the Shankh Western Monastery, the palace at Doit Hill, the ancient towns of Talyn Dorvoljin, Har Bondgor, and Bayangol Am, deer stones and ancient graves, the sacred mountains of Hangai Ovoo and Undor Sant and archaeological and ethnographic evidence attesting to the long and enduring tradition of nomadic pastoralism.

All elements necessary to express the Outstanding Universal Value of the property of Orkhon Valley Cultural Landscape are included within the boundaries of the inscribed area.

The ecology of overall landscape and pastoral practices are vulnerable to lowering water table, associated with tree-cutting and mining, pollution of watercourses and the effects of over-grazing.

The visual integrity of the landscape is vulnerable to modern roads, tracks and power lines.

Lack of maintenance of monastery buildings, city walls and Turkic graves could impact on integrity.

##### Authenticity

Overall, the Orkhon Valley retains a high level of authenticity as a continuing cultural landscape, reflecting the long-standing traditions of Central Asian nomadic pastoralism. The basic use of the land has remained consistent over the centuries and has not adversely affected the component archaeological features of the landscape, the authenticity of which remains high individually and collectively. Although some modern features have obtruded into the landscape, the way in which the landscape is used is still essentially traditionally nomadic, with herdsman moving their flocks across it in season transhumance. The pastoral management regime of the grasslands and the continuing intangible and tangible traditions associated with the nomadic way of life are integral to the property's continued authenticity.

##### Protection and management requirements

The central and local authorities recognize how vital it is to sustain pastoralism as means of managing this cultural landscape.

According to the Constitution of Mongolia adopted in 1992, each citizen has the right to live in a healthy and safe environment; additionally, lands and natural resources can be subjected to national ownership and state protection. Parliament Resolution No.43 under the Law on Special Protected Areas (1994) declared an area of the Khangai Mountains, including the upper part of OVCL, a State Special Protection Area, establishing Khangai Mountain Park in 1996. The northern part of the OVCL has been given "limited protected status" under the Law on Special Protected Area Buffer Zones passed in 1997. The five primary sites in the Orkhon Valley have been designated as Special Protected Areas and 20 historical and archaeological sites as Protected Monuments.

The buffer zone of the OVCL was approved by the Government Resolution No. 123 issued on 31 May 2006. Also the longitude and latitude coordinates of 63 points

of the OVCL were approved by this resolution. In 2009, the decree of the Ministry of Education, Culture and Science of Mongolia was adopted for strengthening the legal environment for the conservation of the OVCL. By Government Resolution No. 147 issued on 9 June 2010, the management office of the OVCL World Heritage Property, which was initially established by the Decree of Ministry of Education, Culture and Science of Mongolia in 2006, was re-established at the national government level. A management plan for the property was developed in 2002 and renewed in 2006 with widespread involvement of stakeholders. The purpose of this plan is to ensure the safeguarding of the heritage within a framework for the sustainable development of the OVCL by putting in place a system for ensuring there will be lasting harmony between the ecology of the grasslands and the practices of nomadic pastoralism. According to the Mongolian National Development Policy which was adopted by the Mongolian Parliament in 2008, a further revision to the management plan for the property has been adopted which oversees development in the area up to the year 2030 and ensures its protection under a new "Law on protecting the cultural heritage of Mongolia". A detailed map, indicating the territorial boundaries, sites location, buffer zone, livestock density and grassland cover, of the inscribed property has been officially gazetted. Site museums have been provided for under the revised management plan, as has the reconstruction of Tsogchin Temple.

**3.2 - Please list the key attributes of Outstanding Universal Value of your property and give an assessment of their condition. As a guideline, it is suggested to focus on approximately five key attributes (no more than 15 overall).**

	Brief identification of attribute	Preserved	Compromised	Seriously compromised	Lost
3.2.1	1.1. The World Heritage – Orkhon Valley Cultural Landscape is a central geographical area of thousands of years of history which has been served as the crossroads of civilizations. Subsequently the ancient people from Africa who were continuously settled in Orkhon Valley Landscape, spread across Asia and America.	✗			
3.2.2	1.2. The archaeologically and architecturally rich Orkhon Valley Cultural Landscape is home of evidences for the existence of the first states origin and the successive nomadic empires which were settled in Central Asia, and for the historical center of East-West relations.	✗			
3.2.3	1.3. It is a valuable landscape not only in Asia but also in the world for preserving the historical monuments of Kharkhorum, which proved the existence of the remains of the largest, historical and political center of the Mongol Empire established by Chingis (Genghis) Khan.	✗			
3.2.4	1.4. The World Heritage – Orkhon Valley Cultural Landscape is home of nomadic civilization, where ancient nomads have evolved from prehistoric origins in harmony with the natural landscape of the steppes herding livestock for centuries, established their own states and palaces, and developed their major religious, cultural, and trade activities.	✗			
3.2.5	1.5. The Orkhon valley clearly demonstrates the evidences for the existence how nomadic civilization is associated with the cultures of Western and Eastern civilizations and there were a multicultural coexistence and value of cultural diversity of humanity.	✗			
3.2.6	1.6. It has been valuable for being preserved in their original archaeological record for centuries as archaeological and architectural remains of all periods, dating back to the Stone Age.	✗			
3.2.7	1.7. OVCL is a historic site where cultural heritage evidence of the coexistence of different types of religions and their valuable history in creating an environment to the sustainable development of human society have been preserved due to their cultural heritage value.	✗			
3.2.8	1.8. Natural systems, history, archeological monuments, and the historical heritage of Buddhist rituals are a major source of information about Mongolia that makes it popular not only in Mongolia but for the entire world. Moreover, local people and Mongolians are proud of OVCL from generation to generation.	✗			
3.2.9	1.9. It is a historic site where the Mongolian version of Buddhist meditation rituals was created using a unique natural system, and the tradition has been still preserved today.	✗			
3.2.10	1.11. The life of the nomads, which has been evolved from prehistoric origins in harmony with the nature and climate for over successive centuries, has a long history and a several thousand –year- tradition of sustainable development based on nomadic livestock production, which is the basis of a constantly regenerative economy. This tradition is being still preserved nowadays and becoming increasingly valuable.	✗			
3.2.11	1.12. It is home to a wide variety of medicinal plants, hot springs, therapeutic mud , forest trees, and fruits that are widely used in food and traditional medicine and may provide main kinds of benefit. Mongolia has wide possibilities to develop cultural and eco tourism.	✗			
3.2.12					
3.2.13					
3.2.14					
3.2.15					

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

The World Heritage – Orkhon Valley Cultural Landscape includes numerous archaeological remains of the Stone Age dating back to 62,000-58,000 years ago. Of these, 29 sites were inscribed on the World Heritage List. It is a historic site that clearly demonstrates how the ancient states that existed in Mongolia (III - XII BCE) and the Mongol Empire (XIII-XIV centuries BCE) led to the development of extensive trade networks and the creation of a large administrative, commercial, religious and cultural centers and it was served as the main crossroads of relations between the East and the West and civilizations. The results of new scientific research have proven that these monuments and site are unique for their scientific and educational significance and have a sophisticated, Outstanding Universal Value in the world.

**4. Factors Affecting the Property**

**4.1. Buildings and Development**

**4.1.1 - Housing**

Previous answer Cycle 2 (07/07/2011):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

#### 4.1.2 - Commercial development

Previous answer Cycle 2 (07/07/2011):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

#### 4.1.3 - Industrial areas

Previous answer Cycle 2 (07/07/2011):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant








#### 4.1.4 - Major visitor accommodation and associated infrastructure

Previous answer Cycle 2 (07/07/2011):

- Not relevant

✕ Relevant

Not relevant

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








#### 4.1.5 - Interpretative and visitation facilities

Previous answer Cycle 2 (07/07/2011):

- Relevant, Negative, Current, Inside

✕ Relevant

Not relevant

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

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

### 4.2. Transportation Infrastructure









#### 4.2.1 - Ground transport infrastructure

Previous answer Cycle 2 (07/07/2011):

- Relevant, Negative, Current, Inside

✕ Relevant

Not relevant

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

#### 4.2.2 - Underground transport infrastructure

Previous answer Cycle 2 (07/07/2011):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

#### 4.2.3 - Air transport infrastructure

Previous answer Cycle 2 (07/07/2011):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

4.2.4 - Marine transport infrastructure

Previous answer Cycle 2 (07/07/2011):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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4.2.5 - Effects arising from use of transportation infrastructure

Previous answer Cycle 2 (07/07/2011):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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4.2.6 - Please comment as necessary on how the factors selected as relevant in 4.2 are affecting the property either negatively or positively

67.2 km of paved inter-city roads pass through the territorial boundaries of the cultural heritage sites. This road is 100 meters away from the old weapon age monument of Moiltyn Am in Central Mongolia. In 2018, 23.4 km of improved trails were built in order to construct a paved road between Khujirt soum and Bat-Ulzii soums. This road passes more than 100 meters away from the Deer Stone Monuments of Temeen Chiluuny Am, square tomb and khirgisuur complex. These roads have not any negative impacts on the protection of the historical and cultural heritage sites.

4.3. Services Infrastructures

4.3.1 - Water infrastructure

Previous answer Cycle 2 (07/07/2011):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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4.3.2 - Renewable energy facilities

Previous answer Cycle 2 (07/07/2011):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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4.3.3 - Non-renewable energy facilities

Previous answer Cycle 2 (07/07/2011):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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4.3.4 - Localised utilities

Previous answer Cycle 2 (07/07/2011):

- Not relevant

✕ Relevant				Not relevant			
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	🔥 Current	🔊 Potential	📍 Inside	🌐 Outside	↘ Decreasing	→ Stable	↗ Increasing
🟢 Positive ✕	✕		✕			→	
🔴 Negative							

4.3.5 - Major linear utilities

Previous answer Cycle 2 (07/07/2011):

- Relevant, Negative, Current, Inside

✕ Relevant				Not relevant			
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	🔥 Current	🔊 Potential	📍 Inside	🌐 Outside	↘ Decreasing	→ Stable	↗ Increasing
🟢 Positive							
🔴 Negative ✕	✕		✕				

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

4.4. Pollution

4.4.1 - Pollution of marine waters

Previous answer Cycle 2 (07/07/2011):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

#### 4.4.2 - Ground water pollution

Previous answer Cycle 2 (07/07/2011):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

#### 4.4.3 - Surface water pollution

Previous answer Cycle 2 (07/07/2011):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

#### 4.4.4 - Air pollution

Previous answer Cycle 2 (07/07/2011):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

#### 4.4.5 - Solid waste

Previous answer Cycle 2 (07/07/2011):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

#### 4.4.6 - Input of excess energy

Previous answer Cycle 2 (07/07/2011):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

#### 4.4.7 - Please comment as necessary on how the factors selected as relevant in 4.4 are affecting the property either negatively or positively

none

### 4.5. Biological resource use/modification

#### 4.5.1 - Fishing/collecting aquatic resources

Previous answer Cycle 2 (07/07/2011):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

#### 4.5.2 - Aquaculture

Previous answer Cycle 2 (07/07/2011):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

#### 4.5.3 - Land conversion

Previous answer Cycle 2 (07/07/2011):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant









#### 4.5.4 - Livestock farming/Grazing of domesticated animals

Previous answer Cycle 2 (07/07/2011):

- Relevant, Negative, Current, Inside

✕ Relevant

Not relevant

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

#### 4.5.5 - Crop production

Previous answer Cycle 2 (07/07/2011):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

#### 4.5.6 - Commercial wild plant collection

Previous answer Cycle 2 (07/07/2011):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

#### 4.5.7 - Subsistence wild plant collection

Previous answer Cycle 2 (07/07/2011):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

#### 4.5.8 - Commercial hunting

Previous answer Cycle 2 (07/07/2011):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

#### 4.5.9 - Subsistence hunting

Previous answer Cycle 2 (07/07/2011):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

#### 4.5.10 - Forestry/Wood production

Previous answer Cycle 2 (07/07/2011):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

#### 4.5.11 - Please comment as necessary on how the factors selected as relevant in 4.5 are affecting the property either negatively or positively

#### 4.6. Physical resource extraction

##### 4.6.1 - Mining

Previous answer Cycle 2 (07/07/2011):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

##### 4.6.2 - Quarrying

Previous answer Cycle 2 (07/07/2011):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

##### 4.6.3 - Oil and gas

Previous answer Cycle 2 (07/07/2011):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

##### 4.6.4 - Water (extraction)

Previous answer Cycle 2 (07/07/2011):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant



4.6.5 - Please comment as necessary on how the factors selected as relevant in 4.6 are affecting the property either negatively or positively

none

4.7. Local conditions affecting physical fabric

4.7.1 - Wind

Previous answer Cycle 2 (07/07/2011):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
----------	----------------

4.7.2 - Relative humidity

Previous answer Cycle 2 (07/07/2011):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
----------	----------------

4.7.3 - Temperature

Previous answer Cycle 2 (07/07/2011):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
----------	----------------

4.7.4 - Radiation/Light

Previous answer Cycle 2 (07/07/2011):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
----------	----------------

4.7.5 - Dust

Previous answer Cycle 2 (07/07/2011):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
----------	----------------

4.7.6 - Water (rain/water table)

Previous answer Cycle 2 (07/07/2011):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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4.7.7 - Pests

Previous answer Cycle 2 (07/07/2011):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
----------	----------------

4.7.8 - Micro-organisms

Previous answer Cycle 2 (07/07/2011):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
----------	----------------

4.7.9 - Please comment as necessary on how the factors selected as relevant in 4.7 are affecting the property either negatively or positively



none


4.8. Social/Cultural uses of heritage

4.8.1 - Ritual/Spiritual/Religious and associative uses

Previous answer Cycle 2 (07/07/2011):

- Relevant, Positive, Current, Inside

✕ Relevant				Not relevant			
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	 Current	 Potential	 Inside	 Outside	 Decreasing	 Stable	 Increasing
 Positive ✕	✕	✕	✕				

 Negative							
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

#### 4.8.2 - Society's valuing of heritage

Previous answer Cycle 2 (07/07/2011):

- Relevant, Positive, Current, Inside

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

#### 4.8.3 - Indigenous hunting, gathering and collecting

Previous answer Cycle 2 (07/07/2011):

- Not relevant

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

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

Previous answer Cycle 2 (07/07/2011):

- Relevant, Negative, Potential, Inside

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

#### 4.8.5 - Identity, social cohesion, changes in local population and community

Previous answer Cycle 2 (07/07/2011):

- Not relevant

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

#### 4.8.6 - Impacts of tourism/Visitation/Recreation

Previous answer Cycle 2 (07/07/2011):

- Not relevant

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

#### 4.8.7 - Please comment as necessary on how the factors selected as relevant in 4.8 are affecting the property either negatively or positively

The nomadic ways of lifestyle are still practiced and inherited for centuries in the rural areas around the World Heritage – Orkhon Valley Cultural Landscape by Mongolian herders to the young generation. Nomads follow and preserve the rites of nomadic civilizations passed down from generation to generation, seasonal routine raising and breeding the five main types of stock, traditional methods of animal husbandry and livestock productivity, migrating from place to place following the most favorable pastures and campsites, traditional skill of predicting climate change impacts on livestock and grassland, rites of preserving and respecting valuable objects of cultural heritage such as ancient monuments, tombs, burials, khirgisuur, sites, ruins of cities and manure settlement unearthed by the archeological excavations. In addition, temples, monasteries, shrines, stupas, walls, their ruins, remains, and god sacrifices are still worshipped and respected while young monks are educated and trained in Buddhism, Buddhist teachings and rituals, intellectual needs of the Buddhist pilgrims are met and real relationship between monks, pilgrims and worshiper is becoming stronger. The readings procession and journey of the Buddhist pilgrims, followers and worshipers still continue. It has a positive impact on the protection and preservation of cultural heritage. The camel, ox, yak and horse carts were traditionally served as the means of transportation. Today, the herders are less riding a horse and camel for herding their livestock, searching thier livestock and moving in rural regions of Mongolia. From animal skin, wool and wood nomads made various household items including a leather and wooden container in which dairy products are stored, tethering place for cattle, horse and baby horse, horse harness, leather rope for packing and moving and clothes including “deel” - traditional costume, shoes and boots. Nowadays, people are facing increased use of modern plastic kitchen utensils and ready-made items made of synthetic materials whereas there is a decrease in the use and handmade processing of leather, wool, and goat skin. This has had little impact on the protection and use of tangible and intangible cultural heritage. There have been no significant changes in traditional lifestyles or knowledge systems.

#### 4.9. Other human activities

#### 4.9.1 - Illegal activities

Previous answer Cycle 2 (07/07/2011):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

#### 4.9.2 - Deliberate destruction of heritage

Previous answer Cycle 2 (07/07/2011):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

#### 4.9.3 - Military training

Previous answer Cycle 2 (07/07/2011):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

#### 4.9.4 - War

Previous answer Cycle 2 (07/07/2011):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

#### 4.9.5 - Terrorism

Previous answer Cycle 2 (07/07/2011):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

#### 4.9.6 - Civil unrest

Previous answer Cycle 2 (07/07/2011):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

#### 4.9.7 - Please comment as necessary on how the factors selected as relevant in 4.9 are affecting the property either negatively or positively

none

### 4.10. Climate change and severe weather events

#### 4.10.1 - Storms

Previous answer Cycle 2 (07/07/2011):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

#### 4.10.2 - Flooding

Previous answer Cycle 2 (07/07/2011):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

#### 4.10.3 - Drought

Previous answer Cycle 2 (07/07/2011):

- Relevant, Negative, Current, Inside

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

#### 4.10.4 - Desertification

Previous answer Cycle 2 (07/07/2011):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

#### 4.10.5 - Changes to oceanic waters

Previous answer Cycle 2 (07/07/2011):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

4.10.6 - Temperature change

Previous answer Cycle 2 (07/07/2011):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
----------	----------------

4.10.7 - Other climate change impacts

Previous answer Cycle 2 (07/07/2011):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
----------	----------------

4.10.8 - Please comment as necessary on how the factors selected as relevant in 4.10 are affecting the property either negatively or positively

none

4.11. Sudden ecological or geological events

4.11.1 - Volcanic eruption

Previous answer Cycle 2 (07/07/2011):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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4.11.2 - Earthquake

Previous answer Cycle 2 (07/07/2011):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
----------	----------------

4.11.3 - Tsunami/Tidal wave

Previous answer Cycle 2 (07/07/2011):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
----------	----------------

4.11.4 - Avalanche/Landslide

Previous answer Cycle 2 (07/07/2011):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
----------	----------------

4.11.5 - Erosion and siltation/Deposition

Previous answer Cycle 2 (07/07/2011):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
----------	----------------

4.11.6 - Fire (wildfire)

Previous answer Cycle 2 (07/07/2011):

- Relevant, Negative, Potential, Inside, Outside

✕ Relevant		Not relevant					
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	🔥 Current	🔥 Potential	📍 Inside	📍 Outside	📉 Decreasing	➡ Stable	📈 Increasing
🟢 Positive							
🔴 Negative ✕		✕	✕	✕			

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

The mountainous areas of the region are covered with forests, while the prairie areas are covered with dry steppes. The mountainous area is surrounded by forests behind Tuvkhun Khan, Undur Sant, Bayanzurkh, Nart and Chavgants mountains. These mountainous areas are more likely exposed to severe forest and steppe fires caused by natural and human activities. We are working in close collaboration with local communities, environmental inspectors, Orkhon Valley National Park Administration and the public while establishing a volunteer conservation partnership to prevent forest and steppe fires.

4.12. Invasive/alien species or hyper-abundant species

4.12.1 - Translocated species

Previous answer Cycle 2 (07/07/2011):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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4.12.2 - Invasive/Alien terrestrial species

Previous answer Cycle 2 (07/07/2011):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
----------	----------------

4.12.3 - Invasive/Alien freshwater species

Previous answer Cycle 2 (07/07/2011):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
----------	----------------

4.12.4 - Invasive/Alien marine species

Previous answer Cycle 2 (07/07/2011):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
----------	----------------

4.12.5 - Hyper-abundant species

Previous answer Cycle 2 (07/07/2011):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
----------	----------------

4.12.6 - Modified genetic material

Previous answer Cycle 2 (07/07/2011):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
----------	----------------

4.12.7 - Please comment as necessary on how the factors selected as relevant in 4.12 are affecting the property either negatively or positively  
none

4.13. Management and institutional factors

4.13.1 - Management system/Management plan

✕ Relevant	Not relevant						
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	🔥 Current	🔨 Potential	📍 Inside	🌐 Outside	↘ Decreasing	→ Stable	↗ Increasing
➕ Positive ✕	✕	✕					
➖ Negative							

4.13.2 - Legal framework

✕ Relevant	Not relevant						
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	🔥 Current	🔨 Potential	📍 Inside	🌐 Outside	↘ Decreasing	→ Stable	↗ Increasing
➕ Positive ✕	✕	✕					↗
➖ Negative							

4.13.3 - Governance

✕ Relevant	Not relevant						
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	🔥 Current	🔨 Potential	📍 Inside	🌐 Outside	↘ Decreasing	→ Stable	↗ Increasing
➕ Positive ✕	✕	✕					
➖ Negative							

#### 4.13.4 - Management activities

Previous answer Cycle 2 (07/07/2011):

- Relevant, Positive, Current, Potential, Inside

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

#### 4.13.5 - Financial resources

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

#### 4.13.6 - Human resources

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

#### 4.13.7 - Low impact research/monitoring activities

Previous answer Cycle 2 (07/07/2011):

- Relevant, Positive, Current, Inside, Outside

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

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

Previous answer Cycle 2 (07/07/2011):

- Relevant, Negative, Potential, Inside

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

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

Mongolia acceded to the Convention for the protection of the world cultural and natural heritage in 1990. In 2014, the Mongolian Parliament amended and adopted the Law on Cultural Heritage. The Government of Mongolia adopted national programs on the protection, preservation and enrichment of cultural heritage and the multiple actions were taken and implemented in terms of protecting Mongolian cultural and historical heritages throughout Mongolia. These include: 1. Resolution 69 of the Government of Mongolia of 2019, "Stone Cultural Heritage" National Program 2. Resolution 68 of the Government of Mongolia of 2019, Programme for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage 3. Resolution 238 of the Government of Mongolia of 2014, Programme for the Safeguarding of the Documentary Heritage Pursuant to the "Inquiry of Movable Historical and Cultural Monuments of Mongolia" adopted by the Decree 541 of the Minister of Education, Culture and Science, 2010, a national census on historical and cultural heritages is conducted with an aim to enrich the existing heritage database and update the statistical figures. The historical site is funded by the budget of Mongolia. A few number of the specialists who have been specialized in the world heritage are working in the region. There is a human resources shortage in the region and an increasing demand to get the specialists attended the professional trainings/courses and built thier further professional development capacity. The 29 sites in WH-OVCL were inscribed on the World Heritage List as a representative.

























































A study on the current condition, preservation, safeguarding, registration and documentation of the unique value, significance, and integrity of these 29 monuments and sites, has been continuously conducted since 2013. The historical study works such as an initial registration following the measurements of the monument and site, photographic, audio and video documentation, and copying the pattern of stone monuments are carried out.

#### 4.14. Other factor(s)

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

#### 4.15. Factors Summary Table

##### 4.15.1 - Factors Summary Table

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.1 Buildings and Development						
4.1.4 Major visitor accommodation and associated infrastructure						
4.1.5 Interpretative and visitation facilities						
4.2 Transportation Infrastructure						
4.2.1 Ground transport infrastructure						
						
4.3 Services Infrastructures						
4.3.4 Localised utilities						
4.3.5 Major linear utilities						
						
4.5 Biological resource use/modification						
4.5.4 Livestock farming/Grazing of domesticated animals						
						
4.8 Social/Cultural uses of heritage						
4.8.1 Ritual/Spiritual/Religious and associative uses						
4.8.2 Society's valuing of heritage						
4.8.4 Changes in traditional ways of life and knowledge system						
4.8.6 Impacts of tourism/Visitation/Recreation						
4.11 Sudden ecological or geological events						
4.11.6 Fire (wildfire)						
						
4.13 Management and institutional factors						
4.13.1 Management system/Management plan						
4.13.2 Legal framework						
4.13.3 Governance						

4.13.4 Management activities						
4.13.5 Financial resources						
4.13.6 Human resources						
4.13.7 Low impact research/monitoring activities						
4.13.8 High impact research/monitoring activities						
<b>Legend</b>	Current	Potential	Negative	Positive	Inside	Outside

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

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

#### 4.1 Buildings and Development

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.1.4 Major visitor accommodation and associated infrastructure						

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



✕	Increasing
---	------------

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.1.5 Interpretative and visitation facilities	<div>+</div> <div>📢</div> <div>📢</div>	<div>+</div>	<div>→</div>

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
	Restricted
✕	Localised
	Extensive
	Widespread

Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact	
	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
✕	Frequent
	On-going

Impact - Impact on the attributes	
	Insignificant
✕	Minor
	Significant
	Major

Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
	High capacity
✕	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources

Trend - Development over the last 6 years	
✕	Decreasing
	Static
	Increasing

## 4.2 Transportation Infrastructure

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.2.1 Ground transport infrastructure	<div></div> <div></div> <div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div>
	<div>⊖</div> <div>📢</div> <div></div>	<div>+</div>	<div>→</div>




Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
	Restricted
✕	Localised
	Extensive
	Widespread

Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact	
✕	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic




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

## 4.3 Services Infrastructures

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.3.4 Localised utilities						

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

	Decreasing
	Static
	Increasing

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.3.5 Major linear utilities			
			

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

	Restricted
✕	Localised
	Extensive
	Widespread

#### Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact

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

#### Impact - Impact on the attributes

	Insignificant
✕	Minor
	Significant
	Major




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

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

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

	Decreasing
✕	Static
	Increasing

## 4.5 Biological resource use/modification





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

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

	Restricted
	Localised
✕	Extensive
	Widespread





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

## 4.8 Social/Cultural uses of heritage

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.8.1 Ritual/Spiritual/Religious and associative uses	  		

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

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

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.8.2 Society's valuing of heritage	  		





<b>Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor</b>	
✕	Restricted
	Localised
	Extensive
	Widespread

<b>Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact</b>	
	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
✕	Frequent
	On-going

<b>Impact - Impact on the attributes</b>	
	Insignificant
	Minor
✕	Significant
	Major

<b>Management response - Capacity of management to respond</b>	
	High capacity
✕	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources

<b>Trend - Development over the last 6 years</b>	
	Decreasing
✕	Static
	Increasing

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.8.4 Changes in traditional ways of life and knowledge system	  	 	

<b>Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor</b>	
	Restricted
✕	Localised
	Extensive



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

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.8.6 Impacts of tourism/Visitation/Recreation						

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

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

#### 4.11 Sudden ecological or geological events

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.11.6 Fire (wildfire)			
			

<b>Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor</b>	
	Restricted
	Localised
✕	Extensive
	Widespread




<b>Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact</b>	
✕	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
	On-going

<b>Impact - Impact on the attributes</b>	
✕	Insignificant
	Minor
	Significant
	Major

<b>Management response - Capacity of management to respond</b>	
	High capacity
✕	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources





<b>Trend - Development over the last 6 years</b>	
	Decreasing
✕	Static
	Increasing

#### 4.13 Management and institutional factors

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.13.1 Management system/Management plan			

<b>Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor</b>	
--	--

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

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.13.2 Legal framework						

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
	Restricted
	Localised
✕	Extensive
	Widespread
Temporal scale - Occurence of the impact	
	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
✕	Frequent
	On-going
Impact - Impact on the attributes	
	Insignificant
	Minor
✕	Significant
	Major



Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
	High capacity
✕	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Development over the last 6 years	
	Decreasing
✕	Static
	Increasing

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.13.3 Governance	<div>+</div> <div>👎</div> <div>👍</div>		

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
	Restricted
	Localised
✕	Extensive
	Widespread

Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact	
	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
✕	Frequent
	On-going

Impact - Impact on the attributes	
	Insignificant
	Minor
✕	Significant
	Major

Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
	High capacity
✕	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Development over the last 6 years	
	Decreasing
✕	Static
	Increasing

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.13.4 Management activities	<div>+</div> <div>👎</div> <div>👍</div>	<div>🕒</div>	

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

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

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.13.5 Financial resources						

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

Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
	High capacity
✕	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Development over the last 6 years	
	Decreasing
✕	Static
	Increasing

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.13.6 Human resources	<div>+</div> <div>!</div> <div></div>	<div>+</div> <div>+</div>	

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
✕	Restricted
	Localised
	Extensive
	Widespread
Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact	
	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
✕	Frequent
	On-going

Impact - Impact on the attributes	
	Insignificant
	Minor
✕	Significant
	Major

Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
	High capacity
✕	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Development over the last 6 years	
	Decreasing
✕	Static
	Increasing

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.13.7 Low impact research/monitoring activities	<div>+</div> <div>!</div> <div></div>	<div>+</div> <div>+</div>	

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

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

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.13.8 High impact research/monitoring activities						

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

Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
	High capacity
✗	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Development over the last 6 years	
	Decreasing
✗	Static
	Increasing

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

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

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

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

	Attribute	Preserved	Compromised	Seriously compromised	Lost
4.18.1.1	The authenticity and original integrity of the cultural heritages at the site have been preserved without prejudice.	✗			
4.18.1.2	The multiple actions have been planned and taken at the site to prevent any activities that may cause soil erosion or desertification.	✗			
4.18.1.3	Research work has been carried out at the site without any negative effect to the environment, historical and cultural monuments.	✗			
4.18.1.4	. A dominant policy to ensure traditional pastoral systems will be pursued.		✗		
4.18.1.5	Tourism activities will be operated to support the sustainable livelihoods of local people while preventing any negative impacts on the natural and cultural heritages.	✗			

### 5. Protection and Management of the Property

#### 5.1. Boundaries and Buffer Zones

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Under Resolution No. 123 of the Government of Mongolia of 2006, the geographical location of 63 Buffer Zones of the World Heritage-Orkhon Valley Cultural Landscape was established. The WH- Orkhon Valley Cultural Landscape is located in the following administrative areas: Kharkhorin, Bat-Olziit, and Khujirt soums of Ovorkhangai Aimag; and Khashaat and Khotont soums of Arkhangai Aimag. It covers 121967 hectares and its buffer zones is 61 044 hectares. This is sufficient to preservation and protection the outstanding universal value of the historical and cultural monument. Public awareness campaigns in terms of promoting information on the buffer zone and protected zone of the World Heritage Site for organizations, businesses and citizens are organized.

#### 5.2. Protective Measures

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

Parliament Resolution No. 43 under the Law on Special Protected Areas, 1994, declared an area of the Khangai Mountains, including the upper part of Orkhon Valley Cultural Landscape, a State Special Protection Area, establishing Khangai Mountain National Park in 1996. The remit of this national park includes addressing issues associated with water, climate change, and ecological balance.

The Northern part of the Orkhon Valley Cultural Landscape has been given "limited protected status" under a Law on Special Protected Area Buffer Zones passed in 1997. This restricts the following activities: agriculture, forestry and mining. Further developments or economic activities require approval from local authorities on the basis of an Environmental Impact Assessment. Within the Buffer Zone, it is suggested that tourism facilities, roads and bridge construction, which are judged not

to have a negative effect, will be permitted with permission. Low impact cattle breeding will be allowed but permission will be needed for activities such as the erection of livestock pens, digging wells, making hay, and construction of new buildings.

The five primary sites in the Orkhon Valley have been designated Special Protected Areas. This means that they are subject to State control, and occupation or economic use are prohibited.

Within the wider valley, 24 historical and archaeological sites have been designated as Protected Monuments. Of these, 20 are in the property.

## Comment

Parliament Resolution No. 43 under the Law on Special Protected Areas, 1994, declared an area of the Khangai Mountains, including the upper part of Orkhon Valley Cultural Landscape, a State Special Protection Area, establishing Khangai Mountain National Park in 1996. The remit of this national park includes addressing issues associated with water, climate change, and ecological balance. The Northern part of the Orkhon Valley Cultural Landscape has been given "limited protected status" under a Law on Special Protected Area Buffer Zones passed in 1997. This restricts the following activities: agriculture, forestry and mining. Further developments or economic activities require approval from local authorities on the basis of an Environmental Impact Assessment. Within the Buffer Zone, it is suggested that tourism facilities, roads and bridge construction, which are judged not to have a negative effect, will be permitted with permission. Low impact cattle breeding will be allowed but permission will be needed for activities such as the erection of livestock pens, digging wells, making hay, and construction of new buildings. The Orkhon Valley Cultural Landscape was inscribed on the UNESCO World Heritage List in 2004 in accordance with the criterion of the Convention for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (II, III, IV). The Protection Administration of WH- OVCL was established under Resolution No. 147 of the Government of Mongolia of June 9, 2010. Under Resolution No. 123 of the Government of Mongolia of 2006, the geographical location of 63 Buffer Zones of the World Heritage-Orkhon Valley Cultural Landscape was established. Along the territorial boundaries of the protected zone of the WH- OVCL, 63 paved granite columns were placed and each column is 40x30x180 cm in size. In 1994, the Law on the Protection of Cultural Heritage was adopted and this law was amended in 2001, 2014, and 2016. This law has been in force. The historical and cultural heritages of Mongolia are legally protected at three levels: country, aimag (province), and soum. 29 immovable historical and cultural monuments were inscribed on the Representative List of the World Heritage Sites.

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

2014 / Protection of Cultural Heritage / The Law on the Protection of Cultural Heritage / This law regulates the relations related to the search, registration, research, exploration, grading, classification, evaluation of cultural heritage, preservation, safeguarding, restoration, passing on to future generations, repair, inheritance, ownership, possession, use and promotion of cultural heritages. / 2019 /

Protection of Cultural Heritage / National Programme to Stone Cultural Heritage / Resolution No. 69 of the Government of Mongolia of 2019 The objective of the programme is to strengthen and safeguard the sustainability/durability of the stone – built cultural heritages, which have historical, cultural and scientific significance, such as rock paintings, inscriptions, deer stone statues, stone human statues, seals, statues with inscriptions, animal-shaped stone monuments, paintings, and stamped tile stone monuments in Mongolia by documentation, taking inventory, research, preservation, restoration, promotion and sustainable use / 2012 / Protection of Cultural Heritage /

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

I. The specific chapters and articles on the World Heritage Cultural Heritage Protection were included in the following laws approved by the Parliament of Mongolia. These include: 1. Article 22 of the Law on Special Protected Area, Types of Site (2 / Historical and Cultural Sites; 3 / World and National Cultural Heritage Sites), Article 24 ( Site Procedure), This provision was amended by the law of May 15, 2014. 2. Article 4.5 of Chapter 13 of the Law on Culture (Studying and Investigating the historical and cultural property, Preserving and Safeguarding, Promoting and Applying) 1.1 of Article 18 (Preservation of historical and cultural sites and valuable property) 3. Law on Cultural Heritage 4. Chapter 25 of the Criminal Code (Crimes against Cultural Heritage) Articles 25.1-25.6) 5. Article 9.7 of the Laws of Mongolia on Infringements (Articles 8.4.1-8.4.10 of the Law on Protection of Cultural Heritage) 6. In accordance with the Law of Mongolia on State Supervision and Inspection, central and local state administrative and state professional inspection agencies impose disciplinary and material sanctions on those who violate the legislation on preservation and protection of cultural heritage. II. The Government of Mongolia adopted the following resolutions on the protection of the World Cultural Heritage. These include: • Buffer zones for the 4 major sites of the World Heritage – Orkhon Valley Cultural Landscape have been established. (regarding a resolution: 1997 No. 241. Kharkhorum ruin protection zone /9.69 sq.km), regarding a resolution: 2002 No. 71. Buffer zone of Bilge Khan and Kul Tigin Monument, Immoveable cultural site/ 20.8 sq. Km /, Buffer Zone of Khar Balgas / 39.8 sq. km /, Buffer zone of Tuvkhun Monastery / 4.5 sq. km /) • Regarding a resolution: 2006 123. Buffer Zone of the World Heritage-Orkhon Valley Cultural Landscape Protection Zone / 121967 ha / and Buffer Zone / 61044 ha / • Regarding adopting the National Program "Stone cultural heritage" national program, 2019 69

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

The necessary legal and regulatory environment for the protection of the World Heritage- Orkhon Valley Cultural Landscape has been created. It is sufficient to preserve and safeguard the unique universal value, originality, and integrity of the WH- OVCL. However relevant agencies comply with the law and regulations in their protection activities, the effectiveness of law enforcement has been showed moderate due to the fact that they have not fully used the force of law. In addition, the protection and buffer zones established by these laws and regulations do not conflict with the spatial planning of the site. According to the territorial boundaries of the buffer zone of the WH- OVCL, 63 paved granite columns were built with an investment of ..... MNT and size of the each granite column is 40x30x180 cm. Yet, the administration has considered that the locals do not pay much attention to the buffer zone of the site due to vast steppe of the historical site. Therefore, the

buffer zones are named after popular ovoo- sacred stone heaps, mountains, country, river, stream, and place near the sites. The buffer zone and protected area procedure of the cultural landscape is fully followed. Especially, any of building construction and mining facilities which may cause damage or harm to the preservation and safeguarding of its value have not built inside and around the cultural landscape. The natural environment in surrounding cultural landscape is being preserved. Besides, due to the lack of paved roads to some cultural and historical sites, the ecological effects of unpaved roads that cause soil erosion are being taken under consideration and administrative agency is fighting against it.

5.3. Management System/Management Plan

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

Public management system at national level

If 'Other', please specify


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

A statutory Management Plan or zoning plan for the property.
Mechanisms to promote equal participation among and within groups, including different levels of authority, local communities, indigenous people, women and men, and other specific groups

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

According to the Constitution of Mongolia, the land, as well as the subsoil with its mineral wealth, forests, water resources, and game is the the public property of the State and the historical and cultural monuments of the Mongolian people are subject to state protection. Therefore, relevant government agencies play a larger role in safeguarding historical and cultural monuments and their surroundings, as well as citizens, local communities, private and civil society organizations ( CSO) are actively involved in the promotion of events and activities. The above-mentioned partners are the key parts in the protection system of the WH-OVCL. The Protection Administration of the WH- OVCL is working in close collaboration with central and local organizations of education, culture, science, environment, tourism and professional inspection, the Mongolian National Commission for UNESCO, the Mongolian National Committee for ICOMOS, NGOs, the professional associations for culture, arts, and tourism, local people, the National Center for Cultural Heritage, the Orkhon Valley National Park Administration, museums and monasteries. The Protection Administration provides their partners with professional and methodological support in implementing a bilateral management of historical and cultural monuments and coordinates their mutual activities.

5.3.4 - Management Documents

Title	Status	Available	Date	Link to source
Orkhon Valley Cultural Landscape Site Management Plan	In Force	Available	2004	

Comment

Protection Management Plan of The WH-OVCL (2021-2024) is being revised.

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

The 2011 Recommendation on the Historic Urban Landscape is **not relevant** to this property

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

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

**Some use** has been made of the World Heritage Policy for Climate Change

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

The impacts of climate change are relatively stable in the area of the WH-OVCL. The Protection Administration of the WH-OVCL is constantly monitoring and conducting research studies using surveys for historical and cultural immovable monuments inscribed on the UNESCO World Heritage List. 1. To identify natural and social factors that can have a negative impact on the preservation and protection of immovable historical and cultural monuments, and to determine their level of risk on a scientific basis; 2. To build a risk map of historical and cultural immovable monuments covering the entire territory of Orkhon Valley Cultural Landscapes. 3. Major activities in the phases such as determining monuments at high-risk based on risk maps are being planned and implemented

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

The risk management policy is **fully based** on the agreed Strategy for Reducing Risks from Disasters at World Heritage Properties

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

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

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

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

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

5.3.13 - Is the management system being implemented?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

The management system of the WH-OVCL provides its contributions to equal opportunities and ecosystem services with gender equality for all individuals , regardless of age, gender, disability, ethnic origin, nationality, religion, or economic status of all citizens. The management system incorporates a human rights-based approach. It also provides specific contributions to the development of the local economy and the livelihoods of the local communities. There is no need to take precautionary measures, as there is no conflict inside and around the OVCL.

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

## 6. Financial and Human Resources

### 6.1. Funding

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

		Project costs	Running costs
6.1.1.1	Multilateral funding (GEF, World Bank, etc.)	0 %	0 %
6.1.1.2	Bilateral international funding	97.7 %	0 %
6.1.1.3	World Heritage Fund (International Assistance)	0 %	0 %
6.1.1.4	Contribution from other conventions and programmes	0 %	0 %
6.1.1.5	International donations (NGOs, foundations, etc.)	0 %	0 %
6.1.1.6	Governmental (national/federal)	0 %	0 %
6.1.1.7	Governmental (regional/provincial/state)	0 %	86 %
6.1.1.8	Governmental (local/municipal)	0 %	0 %
6.1.1.9	In-country donations (NGOs, foundations, etc.)	2.3 %	0 %
6.1.1.10	Individual visitor charges (e.g. entry, toilets, parking, camping fees, etc.)	0 %	14 %
6.1.1.11	Commercial activities (e.g. merchandising and catering, filming permit, concessions, etc.)	0 %	0 %
6.1.1.12	Other	0 %	0 %
		Total 100 %	Total 100 %

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

		From local communities %	From elsewhere %
6.1.6.1	Men	32.1 %	64.5 %
6.1.6.2	Women	67.9 %	35.5 %
		Total 100 %	Total 100 %

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

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

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

Conservation	Good
Environmental sustainability	Good
Community participation and inclusion	Fair
Risk preparedness	Fair
Capacity development and education	Good
Administration	Good
Research and monitoring	Fair

Awareness raising and public information/communication	Good
Marketing and promotion	Fair
Interpretation	Fair
Visitor management/tourism	Fair
Enforcement (custodians, police)	Fair

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

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

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

**Some use** has been made of the World Heritage Strategy for Capacity Building

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

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

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

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

**7. Scientific Studies and Research Projects**

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

Knowledge about the values and attributes of the World Heritage property is **adequate**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Local communities
Local/municipal authorities
Indigenous peoples
Youth/children
Local Visitors
National/international tourists
Tourism industry
Local businesses and industries

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

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

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

**9. Visitor Management**

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

33452 / 62958 / 55145 / 51000 / 43520 /

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

Entry tickets and registries
Accommodation establishments
Transportation services
Tourism industry
Visitor surveys
Other

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

Overnight stay

### 9.4 - Please provide the source of information

The number of tourists visiting WH-OVCL has increased by an average of 9.85% percent over the last five years, excluding the 2020 performance report, of which foreign tourists 10.8% percent and domestic tourists 8.9% percent. Due to the COVID -19 pandemic in 2020, foreign tourists did not visit Mongolia at all. However, the number of domestic tourists increased by 4.5% percent compared to the previous year. contact: www.orkhonvalley.org.mn

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

100 / 30 / 20 / 2 / 6.5 / 120 /

### 9.6 - Please provide the source of information

The tourist statistical survey is based on the number of tourists visiting the major objects of the cultural and historical sites, world heritage museums, the number of admission tickets, the amount of fees, and statistical sources of the soums.

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

There is a **strategy** to manage visitors, tourism activity and its derived impacts on the World Heritage property but there are **some deficiencies in implementation**

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

The management plan of the WH- OVCL includes measures of management and regulation of the tourism activities related to economic, socio-cultural and environmental aspects of tourism. Tourism development is considered to be a part of the strategic goals for the short and long term development of relevant aimags and soums. Besides, local government bodies, business entities, cultural organizations, the public and local communities are paying special attention on tourism development.

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

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

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

Yes, through the UNESCO Tourism Management Assessment Tool

If a different system, please specify

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

There is **limited cooperation** between those responsible for the World Heritage property and the tourism industry to **present the Outstanding Universal Value and increase appreciation**

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

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

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

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

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

**Fees are collected**, but make **no contribution** to the management of the World Heritage property

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

Yes

If 'Yes', please specify

Initiatives for sustainable tourism development are promoted at local level.

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

Yes

If 'Yes', please specify

Local people benefit from tourism in different types of ways such as direct and indirect ways. Economic benefits: It offers a full range of services and products such as tourist camps, hotels' security, agricultural products, food supply, traditional dairy products, national dishes, local handicrafts, cultural heritage-based souvenirs, tourist transportation, tour guides, horseback riding tours and medical services for tourists. Moreover, performing arts at the site (such as traditional music, dance and theatre) makes Mongolia unique and popular. The local residents can generate social benefits for the area while working and specializing in the tourism sector. Social Benefits: It is available to provide full understanding about the classical nomadic way of life that is totally different from urban civilizations, unique customs of the indigenous peoples, heritage, history, pride, beliefs, faith, dreams, religious practices, rituals and aspirations. The cultural landscape has a wide range of tourist's attractions. Visiting authentic nomad families will be a real experience of Mongolian culture and the nomadic lifestyle in the countryside and nomadic people are renowned for their wonderful hospitality towards visitors. One would truly get an honest gratitude of the tourists. Protection benefits: Tourism does not provide such a great financial support for the protection of world heritage, the preservation of the relative original integrity of the destination and the promotion of tourist attractions, yet overall it can contribute to the development of local tourism.

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

In summary, there has been no conflict between tourists/travelers and local people due to travelers and tourists respect the heritage, customs and nomadic lifestyle of the local people and do not carry out negative activities that may harm to maintaining authenticity and integrity at cultural heritage sites. On the other hand, tourism has a positive impact on the preservation, dissemination, inheritance, and application of cultural heritage, and on increasing the net incomes and improving livelihoods in rural communities.

## 10. Monitoring

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

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

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

Information on the values of the World Heritage property is **adequate and key indicators have been defined** for measuring the state of conservation and **are being used in monitoring** of how the Outstanding Universal value of the property is being maintained

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

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

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

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

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

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

Implementation is underway

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

Our State Party implements in its activities the national legislations brought into the relevant provisions and requirements of the following charters, directives, regulations and principles from UNESCO WORLD HERITAGE COMMITTEE on conservation of World cultural heritage : 1. Nara Document on Authenticity 2. International Charter for the Conservation and Restoration of Monuments and Sites (The Charter of Venice) 3. Guidelines on Education and Training in the Conservation of Monuments and Sites 4. Principles for the Recording of Monuments, Groups of Buildings and Sites 5. Recommendation concerning the Safeguarding of Beauty and Character of Landscapes and Sites 6. Recommendation concerning the Protection and Promotion of Museums and Collections, their Diversity and their Role in Society 7. Recommendation concerning the Most Effective Means of Rendering Museums Accessible to Everyone 8. Recommendation for the Protection of Movable Cultural Property 9. Recommendation concerning the Protection, at National Level, of the Cultural and Natural Heritage 10. Recommendation concerning the Preservation of Cultural Property Endangered by Public or Private Works 11. Charter of Cultural Tourism (1974) 12. International Cultural Tourism Charter (1999) 13. Tourist Surveys: Techniques and Samples

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

## 11. Identification of Priority Management Needs

### 11.1 - Identification of Priority Management Needs

5.3	Management System/Management Plan
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5.3.7	<b>Some use</b> has been made of the Policy Document on the Impacts of Climate Change on World Heritage Properties at the property	✕
5.3.11	There is <b>coordination</b> between the range of administrative bodies involved in the management of the property, <b>but it could be improved</b>	✕
5.3.12	The management system/plan is <b>only partially adequate</b> to maintain the property's Outstanding Universal Value	
5.3.13	The management system at the property is <b>only being partially implemented</b>	✕
5.3.17	<b>In a limited manner</b> , the management system of the World Heritage property does <b>contribute to gender equality</b>	
<b>6.1</b>	<b>Funding</b>	
6.1.3	The available <b>budget is acceptable</b> but <b>could be further improved</b> to fully meet the management needs of the World Heritage property	✕
6.1.7	Human resources <b>partly meet</b> the management needs of the World Heritage property	✕
6.1.10	<b>Some use</b> has been made of the World Heritage Strategy for Capacity Development at the World Heritage property	✕
6.1.12	<b>A site-based</b> capacity building plan or programme is in place and partially implemented; some technical skills are being transferred to those managing the property locally, <b>but most technical work is carried out by external staff</b>	
<b>7</b>	<b>Scientific Studies and Research Projects</b>	
7.2	There is <b>considerable research</b> in the World Heritage property but it is <b>not directed towards management needs and/or improving understanding of Outstanding Universal Value</b>	✕
<b>9</b>	<b>Visitor Management</b>	
9.7	There is <b>a strategy</b> to manage visitors, tourism activity and its derived impacts on the World Heritage property but there are <b>some deficiencies in implementation</b>	✕
9.9	There is <b>some management</b> of the visitor use of the World Heritage property	✕
9.11	There is <b>limited cooperation</b> between those responsible for the World Heritage property and the tourism industry <b>to present the Outstanding Universal Value and increase appreciation</b>	✕

Please select 0 more issues.

☒ Please save this question to reflect changes

## 12. Summary and Conclusions

### 12.1. Summary - Factors affecting the Property

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

<b>4.2</b>	<b>Transportation Infrastructure</b>						
<b>4.2.1</b>	Ground transport infrastructure	To place road signs such as direction, position, or indication signs to give information about the location of either the travel and possible destinations where necessary to prevent road-related soil erosion	Take measures to prevent multiple dirt roads near immovable historical and cultural monuments	- Worked to reduce the multiple dirt roads that cause dust and soil erosion - Prevented soil erosion and destruction of vegetation	Annually	The Protection Administration of the WH-OVCL The Governor's Office of soums related to Orkhon valley cultural landscape-World heritage site Cultural centers of religion	The immovable historical and cultural monuments are scattered and located quite far apart of other monuments. The multiple dirt –road is being created due to the rough road condition to the monuments is poor and there is not paved road to the destination.
<b>4.3</b>	<b>Services Infrastructures</b>						
<b>4.3.5</b>	Major linear utilities	High-voltage power lines near the monuments should be located at a distance of 0.3 km away from historical and cultural monuments	Take measures to move high voltage lines near some large historical and cultural monuments	Regular monitoring on the operation has been conducted	Annually	The Protection Administration of the WH-OVCL Governor's Office of Kharkhorin soum	When Kharkhorin soum was first established in 1956, a high voltage line was laid. There is not any significant negative impact on the preservation and safeguarding of immovable historical and cultural monuments.
<b>4.5</b>	<b>Biological resource use/modification</b>						

4.5.4	Livestock farming/Grazing of domesticated animals	Not to exceed the carrying capacity for pastures based on a survey of the number of livestock of nomadic herders in the territorial boundaries of the protected zone of the WH- OVCL	To investigate the degradation of vegetation and soil near historical and cultural monuments as a result of determining carrying capacity for pasture	Regular monitoring on the operation has been conducted	Annually	The Protection Administration of the WH-OVCL Environmental Research Agency of Kharkhorin, Uvurkhangai province	Mongolians have a long traditional of nomadic pastoralism.
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#### 4.11 Sudden ecological or geological events

4.11.6	Fire (wildfire)	To provide training and information to the public on fire prevention and to carry out practical training	To prevent any potential fire hazards in the WH-OVCL	Regular monitoring on the operation has been conducted	Annually	The Protection Administration of the WH-OVCL, Orkhon Valley National Park Administration and the National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) of soums /	Preparing protection for fires at World Heritage Sites.
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Summary - Factors affecting the Property **completed**

## 12.2. Summary - Management Needs

### 12.2.1 - Summary - Management Needs

5.3	Management System/Management Plan				
		Actions	Timeframe	Lead agency (and others involved)	More info / comment
5.3.7	Some use has been made of the Policy Document on the Impacts of Climate Change on World Heritage Properties at the property				
5.3.11	There is <b>coordination</b> between the range of administrative bodies involved in the management of the property, <b>but it could be improved</b>	To improve the joint management of the organizations operating its activity in the OVCL	Annually	Business entities and other organizations in the OVCL	To increase interagency collaboration and enhance the scopes
5.3.13	The management system at the property is <b>only being partially implemented</b>	To develop a management plan of protection to ensure the value, originality and integrity of the historical monuments entirely	Annually	Entities implementing the protection management of the OVCL	The management plan will be fully implemented

#### 6.1 Funding

6.1.3	The available <b>budget is acceptable</b> but <b>could be further improved</b> to fully meet the management needs of the World Heritage property	To get gradually resolved proposals to increase the budget and funding to improve the preservation and protection of the OVCL	Annually	Mongolian Government Ministry of Culture The Protection Administration of the WH-OVCL	The current budget needs to be increased up to improve the preservation and protection of the cultural landscape
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6.1.7	Human resources <b>partly meet</b> the management needs of the World Heritage property	To improve the human resource capacity of the participants in the preservation and protection of the cultural heritages of the OVCL, to gain more experiences from abroad and get attended trainings in the phases	Annually	Mongolian Government Ministry of Culture The Protection Administration of the WH-OVCL	The human resources at the OVCL need to be trained, developed, empowered and strengthened
6.1.10	<b>Some use</b> has been made of the World Heritage Strategy for Capacity Development at the World Heritage property	The World Heritage Resource Guides provide step-by-step training on human resource development at the site.	Annually	The Protection Administration of the WH-OVCL	Provides training and information to museum staff and participants in the protection of other cultural heritage.

7	<b>Scientific Studies and Research Projects</b>				
7.2	There is <b>considerable research</b> in the World Heritage property but it is <b>not directed towards management needs and/or improving understanding of Outstanding Universal Value</b>	To carry out an archaeological research and the scientific investigation of some large historical and cultural immovable monuments located at the WH- OVCL.	Joint scientific investigation and research with foreign countries are usually carried out under a 4-5 year contract	Ministry of Culture, International Research Teams- National Center of Cultural Heritage , Mongolian Institute of History and Archeology, National University of Mongolia	There is a lack of investment and funding.

9	<b>Visitor Management</b>				
9.7	There is a <b>strategy</b> to manage visitors, tourism activity and its derived impacts on the World Heritage property but there are <b>some deficiencies in implementation</b>	Region strategic plan to develop tourism activities aimed to support the sustainable livelihoods of the population are organized step by step in rural soums around the WH- OVCL by developing environmentally friendly and community-based tourism.	A medium-term (2018-2023) strategic plan has been developed and is being implemented.	Governor's offices of relevant soums, Tourism Specialist, Department of Environment and Tourism of Arkhangai and Uvurkhangai province, Orkhon Valley National Park Administration	There is a 5-year strategic plan to develop tourism in Arkhangai and Uvurkhangai provinces.
9.9	There is <b>some management</b> of the visitor use of the World Heritage property	A regional and public cultural heritage protection program is implemented to distribute the visitors' and tourists' income and donations for the major works related to restoration, safeguarding and preservation of cultural heritage.	4 years	Museums of the WH-OVLC	A certain percentage of income and donations by the visitors and tourists who visited the WH- OVCL are spent on the major works related to restoration, safeguarding and preservation of cultural heritage.
9.11	There is <b>limited cooperation</b> between those responsible for the World Heritage property and the tourism industry <b>to present the Outstanding Universal Value and increase appreciation</b>	The World Heritage Emblem is displayed on information board with explanations written in Mongolian and English next to the twelve stone monuments and boosted in three museums, five tourist camps and major World Heritage sites.	Annually	Governor's offices of relevant soums, Tourism Specialist, Department of Environment and Tourism of Arkhangai and Uvurkhangai province, Orkhon Valley National Park Administration Museums of the WH-OVLC	There is no legal framework in place for tourism organizations and tourists to use the proceeds of their travels to the World Heritage Site to improve the management of world heritage and the protection of historical and cultural monuments.

### Summary - Management Needs completed

## 12.3. Conclusions on the State of Conservation of the Property

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

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

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

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



**12.3.3 - Following the analysis undertaken for this report, what is the current state of the World Heritage property's Outstanding Universal Value?**  
 The World Heritage property's Outstanding Universal Value has been **maintained**.

**12.3.4 - What is the current state of the property's other values?**  
 Other important cultural and/or natural values and the state of conservation of the World Heritage property are **intact**

**12.3.5 - Comments, conclusions and/or recommendations related to the state of conservation of the property.**  
 The immovable historical and cultural monuments of the Orkhon Valley Cultural Landscape are retaining their outstanding universal value, integrity and authenticity.

13. Impact of World Heritage Status

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

Conservation	Positive
Research and monitoring	Positive
Management effectiveness	Positive
Quality of life for local communities and indigenous peoples	Positive
Recognition	Very positive
Education	Very positive
Infrastructure development	Positive
Funding for the property	Positive
International cooperation	Positive
Political support for conservation	Positive
Legal/Policy framework	Positive
Advocacy	Positive
Institutional coordination	Very positive
Security	Positive
Gender equality	Positive
Provision of ecosystem services/ benefits to local communities	Positive
Social inclusion and equity, and improvement of opportunities for all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, ethnicity, origin, religion, or economic or other status	Positive
Fostering inclusive local economic development and enhancing livelihood	Positive
Contributing to conflict prevention, including respect for cultural diversity within and around heritage properties	Positive
Other	Not applicable
If 'Other', please specify	

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

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

**14.1 - Example of good practice in World Heritage protection, identification, conservation or management at the property level**  
 Within the framework of the project “Strengthening Mongolian Capacities for the Fight against Illicit Traffic of Cultural Objects” jointly implemented by UNESCO and the Government of the Kingdom of Monaco and funded by Monaco Funds –In-Trust, “The cultural heritage in Box” project was successfully implemented at the secondary schools in Kharkhorin, Bat-Olzii, and Khujirt soums of Ovorkhangai province, and Khashaat and Khotont soums of Arkhangai province in 2012-2016. The training materials for the Cultural Heritage in a Box Project are made from traditional Mongolian handicrafts. This toolbox serves as a practical tool to educate children and youth providing with the information on unique and universal value of the cultural heritage of humanity and their identity as well as the protection of cultural property. ‘Cultural Heritage in a Box’ includes cultural objects specimens, images, games and multimedia materials to educate children on cultural heritage in an interactive, educational and entertaining way. A handbook for teachers was also published in Mongolian and English. This toolkit is targeted at young people and teachers of relevant 7 secondary schools in the areas of WH-OVCL. The lessons about the historical and cultural information on WH-OVCL were highly appreciated by the III-XII Year students at schools. The activities for children were explained by the history and sociology teachers and it was jointly held. All grades attended the classes actively. This project has been successfully implemented at the WH-OVCL and it constitutes an innovative outreach tool for educational institutions and students to promote the cultural heritage throughout Mongolia.

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

Management
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## 15. Assessment of the Periodic Reporting Exercise

### 15.1. Relevance of Periodic Reporting

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

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

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

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

### 15.2. Use of Data

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

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

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

### 15.3. Timing and resources

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

Governmental institutions responsible for cultural and natural heritage
Site Manager/Coordinator World Heritage property staff
Focal points of other international conventions/programmes
Responsible persons for local designated sites under other international conventions/ programmes
Staff from other World Heritage properties
UNESCO National Commission
Local communities
Indigenous people

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

Gender balance has been **given limited consideration** and implementation is in process.

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

Yes

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

252 / 68 / 202 /
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#### 15.3.5 - Did you mobilise any additional resources to fill out this questionnaire?

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

## 15.4. Format and content of the Periodic Report

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

All required information was accessible.

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

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

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

## 15.5. Training and Guidance

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

UNESCO World Heritage Centre	Good
UNESCO (other sectors/field offices)	Good
UNESCO National Commission	Good
ICOMOS International	Good
IUCN International	Good
ICCROM international/regional	Good
ICOMOS national/regional	Fair
IUCN national/regional	Good

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

UNESCO World Heritage Centre	Good
State Party Representative (national Focal Point)	Good
UNESCO other sectors (e.g. field office)	Not applicable
National Commission for UNESCO	Good
ICOMOS International	Good
ICCROM International/regional	Good
ICOMOS national/regional	Good
IUCN national/regional	Good
IUCN International	Good

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

Yes

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

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

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

- **Geographic information table**

Reason for update: Orkhon Valley Cultural Landscape Source Zone ../en/list/1081 Property 121,981 Buffer zone 61,080

- **Map(s)**

Reason for update: In accordance with "CLT/WHC/NOM/20/154" letter from Ms. Mechild Rossler on 21 October 2020, the State Party of Mongolia was requested to provide a high quality map and updated geographic information of Orkhon Valley Cultural Landscape. Thus, Ministry of Nature, Environment and Tourism has updated the map with its geographic information in line with the request and it was sent to the World Heritage Center on 15 February 2021.

Changes to these items will need to go through the proper processes.

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

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

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