



CMS

2022 CMS National Report

Deadline for submission of the National Reports: 26 April 2023

Reporting period: from February 2020 to April 2023

Parties are encouraged to respond to all questions and are also requested to provide comprehensive answers, when required.

COP Resolution 9.4 called upon the Secretariats and Parties of CMS Agreements to collaborate in the implementation and harmonization of online reporting implementation. The CMS Family Online Reporting System (ORS) has been successfully implemented and used by CMS, AEWA, IOSEA and Sharks MOU in collaboration with UNEP-WCMC.

Decision 13.14 requested the Secretariat to develop a proposal to be submitted for the approval of the 52nd meeting of the Standing Committee (StC52) for a revision of the format for the national reports to be submitted to the 14th meeting of the Conference of the Parties and subsequently. The new format was adopted by StC52 in October 2021 and made available as an offline version downloadable from the CMS website also in October 2021. The format aims inter alia at collecting data and information relevant to eight indicators adopted by COP12 for the purpose of assessing implementation of the Strategic Plan for Migratory Species 2015-2023.

This online version of the format strictly follows the one adopted by StC52. In addition, as requested by StC52, it incorporates pre-filled information, notably in Sections II and III, based on data available at the Secretariat. This includes customized species lists by Party. Please note that the lists include taxa at the species level originating from the disaggregation of taxa listed on Appendix II at a level higher than species. Please review the information and update or amend it, when necessary.

The Secretariat was also requested to develop and produce several guidance documents to accompany any revised National Report Format. Please note that guidance has been provided for a number of questions throughout the national report as both in-text guidance and as tool tips (displayed via the information 'i' icon). As requested by different COP13 Decisions, additional guidance is also provided in separate documents on how to report on the implementation of actions to address the impact of climate change and infrastructure development on migratory species, actions to address connectivity in the conservation of migratory species, and actions concerning flyways.

For any question, please contact Mr. Aydin Bahramlouian, Public Information Officer, aydin.bahramlouian@un.org

NOTICE: Before clicking on the hyperlinks in this questionnaire, please keep pressing the **Ctrl button** on your keyboard to open the link in a new tab.

RESOURCES FOR THE CMS NATIONAL REPORT FROM OTHER RELEVANT INTERGOVERNMENTAL PROCESSES

Convention/Agreement/Process

Information source

Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)

National Reports

Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)

Annual trade reports, Annual illegal trade reports, Implementation reports

Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat

National Reports, Ramsar Information Sheets

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)

Country reports

United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)

National Reports

United Nations Forum on Forests (UNFF)

National Reports

United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)

National Communications, Biennial Reports, Update Reports

Various CMS Family Agreements and Memorandums of Understanding (MOUs)

National Reports

2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals

National Reports

Note: These reporting processes of other relevant intergovernmental frameworks are examples of information resources to be used when filling out this national report, which may assist in identification and strengthening of synergies among these processes. This list is **not** exhaustive. There are many other sources of information that may also be of relevance for migratory species, their habitats and migrations systems.

High-level summary of key messages

In your country, during the reporting period, what does this report reveal about:

Guidance:

This section invites you to summarise the most important positive aspects of CMS implementation in your country and the areas of greatest concern. Please limit this specifically to the current reporting period only.

Your answers should be based on the information contained in the body of the report: the intention is for this section to distil the technical information in the report into “high level” messages for decision-makers and wider audiences.

Please try also to be specific or provide specific examples where you can, e.g. “New wildlife legislation enacted in 2018 doubled penalties for poisoning wild birds” rather than “stronger laws”; “50% shortfall in match-funding for GEF project on gazelles” rather than just “lack of funding”.

The most successful aspects of implementation of the Convention? (List up to five items):

>>> Mongolia first participated in the 6th meeting of the Conference of Parties to the Convention in 1999 after the adoption of the CMS convention by the Parliament of Mongolia. Between COP6 to COP14, Mongolia has been active in Convention activities and events that has reported through its National reports.

As of 2023, we would like to highlight below five successful aspects of implementation of the Convention in Mongolia.

- The biggest highlight in the reporting period is the fact that the state protected area network has been expanded by 1.3 million hectares by a historic decision of Parliament of Mongolia on May 7, 2020. With the decision, the national protected area coverage increased to 21% (32.89 million ha) of total territory of Mongolia those represent freshwater, high mountain, and desert steppe ecosystems particularly an important area for migratory species in Mongolia such as birds, Snow leopard, Mongolian saiga, Argali sheep as well as reintroduction sites for wild horses (takhi or Przewalski's horse) in Mongolia.
- The first ever nationwide snow leopard population assessment revealed that the country-wide snow leopard population is 953 (95% confidence interval: 806-1,127) adult snow leopards across the entire snow leopard habitat of 326,617 km². This suggests that the Mongolia hosts the second largest population of the snow leopard in the world. Furthermore, the assessment highlighted that the 59 intersections with dispersal corridors of snow leopard, identified by WWF-Mongolia in 2021.
- Thanks to persistent and effective conservation actions by the Government of Mongolia in close collaboration with WWF-Mongolia and Community conservationists for saiga, along with local partners, Mongolian saiga population has surpassed a previously recorded population peak on 14,600 individuals prior to the Goat plague and following harsh climate conditions, reaching at minimum of 15,540 individuals as of 2023. Furthermore, the distribution range of Mongolian saiga antelope extended by 464 sq.km area to the northern most range, a former historical range during the 1930s, after 9 decades, making total saiga range as 46,091 sq.km. In addition, 34 core habitats covering an area of 12,480 sq.km (30.7% of the saiga's range) were identified and 68 least cost-paths (ecological corridors) between various pairs of core habitats across the entire saiga range.
- In response to rapidly increasing linear infrastructure development which could fragment the habitat of endangered and migratory species in Mongolia, important connectivity corridors for the key endangered and long distance migratory 12 terrestrial large mammals and 4 birds (Gobi bear, wild Bactrian camel, goitered gazelle, khulan, red deer, moose, roe deer, Mongolian gazelle, Mongolian saiga, snow leopard, argali, Siberian ibex, dalmatian pelican, white-naped crane, Asian great bustard and houbara bustard) identified along with detailed recommendations on avoidance and mitigation actions for the decision-makers, engineers, and the public to sensitize and make wise decisions on building wildlife-friendly linear infrastructure or improving existing linear infrastructures.
- A National Coordination Platform established by the joint decree of two Ministers, namely Minister of Environment and Tourism and Minister of Road and Transport Development of Mongolia consisting of 30 members from 22 institutions including the government agencies, International and National NGOs and Private sectors (mining companies, linear infrastructure developers, and operators) to specifically coordinate key parties and safeguard the wildlife friendly linear infrastructure in Mongolia. This coordination platform can serve as a main tool to bring all parties at the same page and engage all of them officially to plan the works together, exchange information and experiences and streamline the adoption of Natural Resource safeguards at the national level.

The greatest difficulties in implementing the Convention? (List up to five items):

- >>> • Cross sector issues such as integration of protection and sustainable use of biodiversity including the protection of key habitats of migratory species into the policies and programs of key productive sectors are lacking,
- Similarly, the progress improving policies and legal environment for conservation and use of biological diversity and ecological services that aims to address economic and fiscal drivers that impact biodiversity has been slow,
 - Land degradation is deepening throughout the country which impedes the free migration of wildlife because

Mongolia is failing to create enabling legal environment for sustainable pastureland management for the past decades,

- There has been limited progress on biodiversity related indicators reflected in the national evaluation system to monitor the implementation of projects and programmes of productive sectors,
- Lack of quantitative and qualitative scientific information on the migratory species, and core habitats and connectivity areas at the national level. Reliable prediction of migratory species habitat and connectivity area change over time is utmost need to inform Government of Mongolia for penetrating decision making of the wildlife friendly linear infrastructure to avoid and or mitigate linear infrastructure impact: this is a key area for future research,
- Financial problems are being faced to develop different issues of the implementation of the Convention, like cooperation projects, organization of seminars and production of different publications such as prediction maps of migratory species habitat and connectivity area change over the time.

The main priorities for future implementation of the Convention? (List up to five items):

- >>> 1. Mongolia became the first country in Central Asia that has a mandatory standard for “Wildlife passages along the railway and auto roads in steppe and Gobi Desert zone” in 2015. This initiative was further deepened, and in 2018, mandatory standard for “Wildlife passages along the auto roads road infrastructure in mountainous area” was developed with support of WWF and other stakeholders. These two standards enable Mongolia to have wildlife passages in their road network, which is expected to expand to meet the ever-increasing demands for infrastructure from Mining Industry. In the future, it is necessary to ensure inter-sectoral coordination for application of standards and compliance monitoring.
2. Introduction of the Payment for Ecosystem Services are limited to the application of regulatory framework for the Law on Natural Resource Use. However, the legal environment for assessing and monetizing indirect ecosystem services is not in place despite some study reports and recommendation prepared by international development agencies. Therefore, the implementation of well-integrated PES in Mongolia requires revision of law and by-law to reflect these recommendations to cover PES in different productive sectors.

I. Administrative Information

Name of Contracting Party

>>> Mongolia

Date of entry into force of the Convention in your country (DDMMYY)

>>> 01111999

Any territories which are excluded from the application of the Convention

>>> Nothing

Report compiler

Name and title

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Mailing address

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>>> n/a

II. Accession/Ratification of CMS Agreements/MOUs

Please confirm the status of your country's participation in the following Agreements/MOUs, and indicate any updates or corrections required:

Please select only one option

Yes, the lists are correct and up to date

No, updates or corrections are required, as follows:

Updates or corrections:

>>>

Country participation in Agreements/MOUs:

Please select only one per line

	Range State, but not a Party/Signatory	Not applicable (= not a Range State)	Party/Signatory
Aquatic Warbler	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
ACAP	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
ACCOBAMS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
AEWA	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
ASCOBANS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Atlantic Turtles	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Birds of Prey (Raptors)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Bukhara Deer	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Dugong	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
EUROBATS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Gorilla Agreement	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
High Andean Flamingos	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
IOSEA Marine Turtles	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Middle-European Great Bustard	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Monk Seal in the Atlantic	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Pacific Islands Cetaceans	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ruddy-headed Goose	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Saiga Antelope	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Sharks	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Siberian Crane	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Slender-billed Curlew	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
South Andean Huemul	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Southern South American Grassland Birds	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Wadden Sea Seals	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
West African Elephants	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Western African Aquatic Mammals	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

III. Species on the Convention Appendices

Please confirm that the Excel file linked to below correctly identifies the Appendix I species for which your country is a Range State.

Please download the Appendix I species occurrence list for your country **here**.

Guidance:

Article I(1)(h) of the Convention defines when a country is a Range State for a species, by reference also to the definition of “range” in Article I(1)(f). The latter refers to all the areas that a migratory species inhabits, stays in temporarily, crosses or overflies at any time on its normal migration route.

There are cases where it may be difficult to determine what a “normal” migration route is, and for example to distinguish this from aberrant or vagrant occurrences. As per **Decision 13.140**, the Scientific Council has been requested to develop a practical guidance and interpretations of the terms ‘Range State’ and ‘vagrant’. In the meantime, if in doubt, please make the interpretation that you think will best serve the wider aims of the Convention. Feel free to consult the Secretariat in this regard.

A note on the application of the Convention to Overseas Territories/Autonomous Regions of Parties is found **here**. References to “species” should be taken to include subspecies where an Appendix to the Convention so provides, or where the context otherwise requires.

Please select only one option

- Yes, the list is correct (please upload the file as your confirmation of this, and include any comments regarding individual species)
- No, amendments are needed, and these are specified in the amended version of the Excel file provided (in the file, please select all the species that apply, including the source of information supporting the change, and upload the amended file using the attachment button):

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

[Section III Appendix I Mongolia 2024.xlsx](#) - Appendix I-Mongolia

Please confirm that the Excel file linked to below correctly identifies the Appendix II species for which the country is a Range State.

Please download the Appendix II species occurrence list for your country **here**.

Guidance: Please consider the guidance tip in question III.1 concerning the interpretation of “Range State”.

Please select only one option

- Yes, the list is correct (please upload the file as your confirmation of this, and include any comments regarding individual species)
- No, amendments are needed and these are specified in the amended version of the Excel file provided (please upload the amended file using the attachment button below).

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

[Section III Appendix II Mongolia 2024.xlsx](#) - Appendix II-Mongolia

IV. Legal Prohibition of the Taking of Appendix I Species

Is the taking of Appendix I species prohibited by national or territorial legislation in accordance with CMS Article III(5)?

Please select only one option

- Yes for all Appendix I species
 Yes for some species
 Yes for part of the country, or a particular territory or territories
 No

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

Section IV prohibition of take Mongolia.xlsx - Legal prohibition of the Taking

Please identify the legal statute(s) concerned

Please provide links and clearly identify the relevant statute(s) by providing the title, date, etc.

>>>

Exceptions: Where the taking of Appendix I species **is** prohibited by national legislation, have any exceptions been granted to the prohibition during the reporting period?

Please select only one option

- Yes
 No

If yes, please indicate individual cases and provide details of the circumstances in the Excel file linked below, which species, which reasons (among those in CMS Article III(5) (a)-(d)) justify the exception, any temporal or spatial limitations applying to the exception, and the nature of the “extraordinary circumstances” that make the exception necessary.

Please download the list of species here, select all that apply and upload the amended file using the attachment button below.

GUIDANCE TIP:

Parties are requested to provide specific information on cases wherein an exception has been granted during the reporting period. This would not include information on what exceptions might be theoretically possible or exceptions that occurred before the reporting period. According to Article III(5) of the Convention, exceptions to a legal prohibition against taking of Appendix I species can only be made for one (or more) of the reasons specified in sub-paragraphs (a)-(d) of that Article.

For any species you list in the table, you must identify (in the second column of the table in the Excel file) at least one of the reasons that justify the exception relating to that species. In any case where you identify reason (d) as applying, please explain (in the third column) the nature of the “extraordinary circumstances” involved.

According to Article III(5), exceptions granted for any of the four reasons must also be “precise as to content and limited in space and time”. Therefore, please state what the specific mandatory space and time limitations are, in each case, using the third column; and indicate the date on which each exception was notified to the Secretariat in accordance with Article III(7).

Please consider consulting reports submitted to CITES that may be relevant when answering this question.

Please indicate in the Excel file linked to below the species for which taking is prohibited.

Please download the list of species here, select all that apply and upload the amended file using the attachment button below.

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

Section IV prohibition of take Mongolia.xlsx - Legal prohibition of the Taking-Mongolia

Please identify the legal statute(s) concerned

Please provide links and clearly identify the relevant statute(s) by providing the title, date, etc.

>>> Clause 7.1 of Article 7 of the Law on Animals, Part 2 of Article 24.5 of the Criminal Code

Clause 7.6 of Article 7 of the Law on Animals, Appendix 1 of Government Resolution No. 7 of 2012, Paragraph 1 of Article 24.5 of the Criminal Code

<https://legalinfo.mn/en/edtl/16230948910941>

<https://legalinfo.mn/en/edtl/16147365419841>

Exceptions: Where the taking of Appendix I species is prohibited by national legislation, have any exceptions been granted to the prohibition?

Please select only one option

- Yes
 No

If yes, please indicate in the Excel file linked to below which species, which reasons among those in CMS Article III(5) (a)-(d) justify the exception, any temporal or spatial limitations applying to the exception, and the nature of the “extraordinary circumstances” that make the exception necessary.

Please download the list of species here, select all that apply and upload the amended file using the attachment button below.

Guidance: According to Article III(5) of the Convention, exceptions to a legal prohibition against taking of Appendix I species can only be made for one (or more) of the reasons specified in sub-paragraphs (a)-(d) of that Article. For any species you list in this table, therefore, you must identify (in the second column of the table in the Excel file) at least one of the reasons that justify the exception relating to that species. In any case where you identify reason (d) as applying, please explain (in the third column) the nature of the “extraordinary circumstances” involved. According to Article III(5), exceptions granted for any of the four reasons must also be “precise as to content and limited in space and time”. Please therefore state what the specific mandatory space and time limitations are, in each case, using the third column; and indicate the date on which each exception was notified to the Secretariat in accordance with Article III(7).

Where the taking of all Appendix I species is **not** prohibited and the reasons for exceptions in Article III(5) do not apply, are steps being taken to update existing legislation or develop new legislation to prohibit the taking of all relevant species?

Please select only one option

- Yes
 No

Please indicate which of the following stages of development applies

Please select only one option

- Legislation being considered
 Legislation in draft
 Legislation fully drafted and being considered for adoption in (specify year)

>>>

Other

>>>

Please provide further information about the circumstances

>>>

Please indicate in the Excel file linked to below the species for which taking is prohibited. Please download the list of species here, select all that apply and upload the amended file using the attachment button below.

Please identify the legal statute(s) concerned

>>>

Where the taking of all Appendix I species is **not** prohibited and the reasons for exceptions in Article III(5) do not apply, are steps being taken to update existing legislation or develop new legislation to prohibit the taking of all relevant species?

Please select only one option

- Yes
 No

Please indicate which of the following stages of development applies:

Please select only one option

- Legislation being considered
 Legislation in draft
 Legislation fully drafted and being considered for adoption in (specify year)

>>>

Other

>>>

Please provide further information about the circumstances

>>>

Where the taking of all Appendix I species is **not** prohibited and the reasons for exceptions in Article III(5) do not apply, are steps being taken to update existing legislation or develop new legislation to prohibit the taking of all relevant species?

Please select only one option

- Yes
- No

Please indicate which of the following stages of development applies:

Please select only one option

- Legislation being considered
- Legislation in draft
- Legislation fully drafted and being considered for adoption in (specify year)

>>>

Other

>>>

Please provide further information about the circumstances

>>>

Are any vessels flagged to your country engaged in the intentional taking of Appendix I species outside of your country's national jurisdictional limits?

Please select only one option

- Yes
- No
- Unknown

Please provide information on the circumstances of the taking(s), including where possible any future plans in respect of such taking(s)

>>>

V. Awareness

(SPMS Target 1: People are aware of the multiple values of migratory species and their habitats and migration systems, and the steps they can take to conserve them and ensure the sustainability of any use.)

Please indicate the actions that have been taken by your country during the reporting period to increase people's awareness of the values of migratory species, their habitats and migration systems (note that answers given in section XVIII on SPMS Target 15 may also be relevant).
(select all that apply)

GUIDANCE TIP:

Awareness raising that demonstrates work towards achieving Target 1 may include actions, steps, programmes, initiatives and/or activities described in various CMS documents, such as Resolutions **11.8 (Rev.COP12)** (Communication, information and outreach plan), **11.9 (Rev.COP13)** (World Migratory Bird Day), as well as a number of other resolutions and decisions which include specific provisions about awareness raising, including Resolutions **13.6** (Insect Decline), **12.6** (Wildlife Disease and Migratory Species), **12.11 (Rev.COP13)** (Flyways), **12.17** (Conservation and Management of Whales and their Habitats in the South Atlantic Region), **12.19** (Endorsement of the African Elephant Action Plan), **12.20** (Management of Marine Debris), **12.21** (Climate Change and Migratory Species), **12.25** (Promoting Conservation of Critical Intertidal and Other Coastal Habitats for Migratory Species), **11.16 (Rev.COP13)** (The Prevention of Illegal Killing, Taking and Trade of Migratory Birds), **11.17 (Rev.COP13)** (Action Plan for Migratory Landbirds in the African-Eurasian Region), **11.24 (Rev.COP13)** (Central Asian Mammal Initiative), **11.31** (Fighting Wildlife Crime and Offences within and beyond Borders), **8.12 (Rev.COP12)** (Improving the Conservation Status of Raptors and Owls in the African-Eurasian Region), Decisions **13.95** (Conservation and Management of the Cheetah and African Wild Dog) and Decision **13.113** (Improving Ways of Addressing Connectivity in the Conservation of Migratory Species).

- Campaigns on specific topics
- Teaching programmes in schools or colleges
- Press and media publicity, including social media
- Community-based celebrations, exhibitions and other events
- Engagement of specific stakeholder groups
- Special publications
- Interpretation at nature reserves and other sites
- Other (please specify)

>>>

- No actions taken

Impact of actions

Please indicate any specific elements of CMS COP Resolutions 11.8 (Rev. COP12) (Communication, Information and Outreach Plan) and 11.9 (World Migratory Bird Day) which have been particularly taken forward by these actions.

>>> The National Programme on "Education for Sustainable Development" approved 2018 is considered as an important policy document for ensuring public education towards sustainable development, environmental conservation, adaptation to climate change and promotion of environmentally friendly and healthy lifestyle. The majority of the Sustainable development and ESD interventions are targeting children through the "eco-club" and "eco-school" initiatives. These initiatives are receiving an extensive supports both from the government, international organizations and civil society. The Eco-clubs are considered as most traditional interventions that support school children's initiative. These eco clubs more focused on ecological education have diverse focus that reflect local needs and environment.

Some of the highlights during the reporting period are as follows.

GG-6

Considering the importance of protecting the Gobi ecosystem in holistic way, the Provincial Government of western Mongolia with initiation of WWF Mongolia started a public campaign "Gobi's Great Six" (referred as "GG-6"), in September 2016, using the globally endangered wild Bactrian camel, Gobi bear, Takhi horse, Khulan, Mongolian saiga, and Goitered gazelle as the symbol of Mongolian Gobi and the need for coordinated conservation.

Within the past eight years the campaign already becoming a platform for central governments, government institutions, non-governmental organizations and local communities as well as foreign institutions for coordinating its conservation work of these species and their home, the Gobi ecosystem. The GG-6 initiative has already been joined by all provinces that has GG6 flagship species and national and international organizations and conservation communities such as Takhi Group International, Wild Camel Protection Fund (England), and Prague Zoo among others.

Using this platform, Mongolia aims to protect their habitat through establishment of connectivity areas between natural springs which is only the water resources in arid ecosystem. Last couple of years, WWF Mongolia protected the head of 34 natural springs in desert steppe which protected about 10 hectares of

areas. By protecting the spring heads around and avoiding overgrazing and trampling, springs provide enough water for local communities and wildlife.

Snow leopard Day

The Ministry of Environment and Tourism of Mongolia in close cooperation with WWF-Mongolia has been organizing International Snow leopard day in Mongolia as an annual event since 2013 to raise public awareness on the snow leopard. This annual event is actively supported and participated by eco club students, and the species conservation related issues are delivered to the public and decision makers in the country through the eco-club members' actions.

Crane festival

To increase knowledge, attitude, and perception on nationally and globally threatened white-naped crane and its conservation, the Crane Festival has been organized in Binder Soum of Khentii province since 2014. WWF-Mongolia organizes this festival in close collaboration with Wildlife Conservation and Science Society, protected area administrations and local government offices. The Crane Festival event has many interesting activities and entertainments including artistic performances of eco-club members and a contest "Questions & Answers" on endangered and threatened migratory bird species.

Chicks of my homeland

In collaboration with eco-clubs at local schools, organizing a campaign "Chicks of My Homeland" to protect eggs of migratory birds during their nesting season. This campaign started in 2020. One of the events regularly organized under the campaign is crane egg protection. This campaign do encourage active participation of children in conservation activities, thus informing the threats to the migratory birds and breeding site conservation related challenges to the local people and decision makers.

Mongolian gazelle day

Celebrating Mongolian gazelle day in the eastern region from 2015. The campaign is to decrease illegal hunting, to change local citizens' attitude towards gazelle, as well as to increase participation in gazelle conservation. Eco club children play the main role for the campaign. They highlighting the many issues faced by the Mongolian gazelle with the local decision makers and the opportunities for joint resolution.

Mongolian saiga day

The Mongolian Saiga Day is annually celebrated by WWF-Mongolia from 2016 in collaboration with eco club students, herders, local decision makers. Purpose of the day is to increase knowledge, attitude, and perception on globally endangered Mongolian saiga antelope and its conservation. During the Day parties initiate and undertake numerous conservation activities.

Overall, how successful have these awareness actions been in achieving their objectives?

Tick one box

GUIDANCE TIP:

If the impact of awareness actions has been assessed by (for example) project evaluation studies or follow-up audience attitude surveys during the reporting period, those provide a basis for answering this question. If the assessment has involved any type of quantitative measure of the impact, please specify. It is recognized that such assessment studies may not always be available, in which case it is acceptable to base your answer on an informed subjective judgement. Alternatively, if there is genuinely no basis for forming such a judgement, please select "Unknown".

Question V.4 gives you the opportunity to explain the basis on which you have answered question V.3.

Please select only one option

- 1. Very little impact
- 2. Small impact
- 3. Good impact
- 4. Large positive impact
- Unknown

Please identify the main form(s) of evidence that has/have been used to make this assessment.

>>> It is standard that all programs and strategies of Mongolia, including all environmental conservation, natural resources management and sustainability related programs, has dedicated section focused on public awareness raising participation. In 1999, the Government of Mongolia has developed dedicated National Program on Environmental awareness raising in attempt streamline and coordinate the environmental awareness raising.

The National Programme on "Education for Sustainable Development" approved 2018 is considered as an important policy document for ensuring public education towards sustainable development, environmental conservation, adaptation to climate change and promotion of environmentally friendly and healthy lifestyle. The majority of the Sustainable development and ESD interventions are targeting children through the "eco-club" and "eco-school" initiatives. These initiatives are receiving an extensive supports both from the government, international organizations and civil society. The Eco-clubs are considered as most traditional interventions that support school children's initiative. These eco clubs more focused on ecological education have diverse focus that reflect local needs and environment.

Furthermore, the different data bases and websites supported by the Government and international organizations also playing important role in disseminating systemized information compiling and dissemination. The "Environmental Database" (<http://www.icc.mn>) under the Ministry of Environment and Tourism has 30 clusters and supported by user friendly GIS based and satellite based imageries and maps that

allow users to have detailed information.

English: <https://www.cbd.int/doc/world/mn/mn-nbsap-v2-en.pdf>

VI. Mainstreaming Migratory Species in Other Sectors and Processes

(SPMS Target 2: Multiple values of migratory species and their habitats have been integrated into international, national and local development and poverty reduction strategies and planning processes, including on livelihoods, and are being incorporated into national accounting, as appropriate, and reporting systems.)

Does the conservation of migratory species currently feature in any national or local strategies and/or planning processes in your country relating to development, poverty reduction and/or livelihoods?

Please select only one option

- Yes
 No

Please provide details:

GUIDANCE TIP:

Note that these strategies/planning processes may be relevant for objectives, actions, steps, programmes, initiatives and/or activities described in various CMS documents, such as Decisions **13.95** (Conservation and Management of the Cheetah and African Wild Dog), and **13.116** (Transfrontier Conservation Areas for Migratory Species). Please make reference to any relevant CMS documents in your response as appropriate.

>>> Mongolia's long-term development policy document "Vision-2050" (2021-2030) specifies the following specific activities: 6.1.2 "Conduct nationwide studies on wildlife (flora and fauna) resources and distributions in stages to re-identify and monitor changes in their resources and create conditions for sustainable management"; 6.2.2 "Update the Red List of Fauna and Flora Species and identify and implement the ways to protect and preserve threatened wildlife (fauna and flora) species; and 6.1.4 "Increase ecosystem services and values of specific ecosystems by taking stock of needs and protection of freshwater resources, headwaters of surface runs-off, forest resources land, and biodiversity important areas for taking them under state protection. Mongolia has an ambitious goal to take 30 per cent of its territory under state protection by 2030. As of 2023, there were 21 per cent or 32.8 million hectares (ha) of the territory already taken under state protection. The Law of Mongolia on Development Policy, Planning, and its Management (2020) provides a legal basis for implementation of the long-term development policy through the Mongolia's five yearly development planning framework, the four yearly Government Action Plan and their annual work plans. The State Policy on Railroad Transportation regards in 3.1.3 "the population settlements, urban areas, future development prospects and urban planning, and the infrastructural systems such as road, energy, telecommunication facilities will have a common environmental conservation principle: while promoting co-existing infrastructural facilities, cities and settlements along the infrastructural facilities, and small and medium enterprise development, the internal railroad network will ensure barrier-free wildlife migrations and movements and prevent from desertification and air, water, and soil pollution".

"Vision -2050" the long term development policy document: (legalinfo.mn)

The State Policy on Railroad Transportation: (legalinfo.mn)

Development Policy, Planning, and its Management: (legalinfo.mn)

Does your country integrate the 'values of migratory species and their habitats' referred to in SPMS Target 2 in any other national reporting processes?

E.g. Agenda 2030, reporting for International Whaling Commission, CBD, EU Nature Directives, etc.

GUIDANCE TIP:

Responses to this question should be focused on the reporting processes of the country rather than on plans and regulations within the country. This question intends to understand if the values of migratory species and habitats are featured in other national reporting that your country participates in, such as reporting to other biodiversity MEAs, the International Whaling Commission, European Commission etc.

Please select only one option

- Yes
 No

Please provide details:

>>> To ensure implementation of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the Government of Mongolia adopted the National Program on Biodiversity (ten year program) with its Resolution No. 325 in 2015 and assessed implementation of the Mongolia's Sixth National Report on Implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity (reporting period: between 2015 and 2018). The National Program has an objective "to do biodiversity, in particular migratory wild species friendly development and infrastructural planning and ensure effective intersectoral cooperation and coordination in the planning". In this line, the national standards MNS 6735:2018 Crossings for migratory species at road and road (linear) facilities in mountainous areas. General Requirement and MNS 6515:2015 Crossings for wild animals at road and railroad in steppe and Gobi Desert were drafted and adopted through multipartite stakeholders engagement. To ensure and upgrade implementation and follow-up actions of the national standards, the efforts are made in

collaboration with projects, programmes, and international organizations. To date, there is an urgent need to apply the standards to the existing linear infrastructural facilities, in addition to new or planned facilities in the regions.

Furthermore, the migratory wildlife species status and their distribution ranges' values in the country are featured in the national reports on implementation of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) and World Snow Leopard and its Ecosystem Conservation Programme. Ministry of Environment and Tourism prepares Baseline Report on Environment in Mongolia on bi-annual basis and presents the Report to the Cabinet session.

Environmental Baseline Report 1674618662395340.pdf (met.gov.mn)

Crossings for Migratory Wild Animals at Road and Road Facilities in mountainous areas. General Requirement (standard.gov.mn)

<https://estandard.gov.mn/standard/v/3954>

<https://globalsnowleopard.org/>

Describe the main involvements (if any) of non-governmental organizations and/or civil society in the conservation of migratory species in your country.

>>> Nature conservation, in particular wildlife (fauna) conservation is supported by the international organizations including non-governmental organizations through their representative offices in the country, in collaboration with Ministry of Environment and Tourism (MET). For instance, WWF-Mongolia Programme Office (WWF-Mongolia) supports and collaborates with regard to strengthening the legal framework and intersectoral cooperation on wildlife friendly infrastructure development with a focus on improved legal and regulatory framework on wildlife conservation, research and monitoring, and increased public awareness on the rare and very rare wildlife such as saiga antelope and their conservation.

Wildlife Conservation Society (WSC-Mongolia) supports and collaborates regarding the conservation of migratory wild animals, community based conservation, public awareness, research and conservation of Asiatic wild ass (Khulan) and Goitered gazelle, initiative of Central Asian mammals, and research on wildlife friendly infrastructural development in the country.

The Nature Conservancy (TNC-Mongolia) supports and collaborates with regard to the natural resource studies and conservation through increased engagement of local communities and public awareness on environment and wildlife conservation.

Zoological Society of London (ZSL), Luujin Wildlife Zoological Society NGO collaborates with regard to the conservation of Bactrian camel and reduction and elimination of poaching and infectious disease that are transmitted from domestic animals to wild animals, and increased community engagement in conservation activities.

Snow Leopard Foundation carries out ecological and biological studies and conservation of snow leopard and its habitat and distribution range.

Mongolian Bird Conservation Centre has conducted studies on biology, ecology, migration, and movement of birds since 2015. For now, the centre is doing studies on migration of rare birds.

Wildlife Research and Conservation Centre conducts studies on migratory bird species ecology, biology, migration, disease, conservation, and wetlands in the country.

Mongolian Ornithological Society collaborates in research and conservation of migratory birds.

Rare Wildlife Research Institute (NGO) carries out studies, conservation, re-introduction, research and monitoring of wildlife.

Mongolian Foundation for Bactrian Camel collaborates with regard to the conservation and studies on the species ecology and biology.

Khustai National Park Centre is responsible for daily conservation management of Khustai National Park, where Takhi or Przewalski's Horse was first re-introduced in the country. The NGO provides successful and good practices especially in conservation management of the reintroduced Takhi and other rare and very rare wildlife species in the park.

Mongolian Snow Leopard Centre conducts studies on snow leopard ecology, biology, and conservation.

Mazaalai Society for Conservation of Rare Fauna and Flora Species in Mongolia carries out studies on Gobi Bear (Mazaalai in Mongolian) in part A of Great Gobi Strictly Protected Area.

"Khom Steppe Takhi" NGO conducts conservation management and reintroduction of Takhi.

Mongolian Mammalian Studies Society carries out research and re-introduction of mammals.

"Khom Steppe Takhi" is responsible for daily conservation management of Khom Steppe National Park, where the Takhi reintroduction and its population conservation is being successfully managed.

Describe the main involvements (if any) of the private sector in the conservation of migratory species in your country.

>>> All infrastructural, development, tourism, agricultural, enterprise, and service projects other than population settlements in the country are covered by detailed environmental impact assessment prior to their commencements and run with their environmental protection plans during their operations, according to the Law on Environmental Impact Assessment. The projects and programmes are obliged to prepare their annual environmental protection plans and have them reviewed and approved by the respective Environment and Tourism Departments and Ministry of Environment and Tourism. Their annual plan performance reports features the specific activities undertaken for wildlife conservation within the project or programme impact

areas. For instance, Oyu Tolgoi LLC has placed 63 automatic cameras along the railroad between Sainshand and Zamyn-Uud areas to monitor wildlife and livestock movements under its biodiversity offsetting programme. Based on the camera traps, the sections along the railroad are designated for fencing and urgent conservation actions are taken to prevent wildlife and livestock related accidents. In the meantime, the company had a study on impacts of linear infrastructural facilities on the migratory wild species such as Asiatic wild ass (Khulan) and Goitered gazelle conducted by professional entity. There is a need to upgrade follow-up actions of the recommendations made under the study.

Another good practice with respect to sustainable wildlife management is that local communities and their groups are mobilized into wildlife conservation and provided with access to benefit of the sustainable management. Under this effort, the studies on Argali sheep populations and habitats were carried out by the state funding and the species conservation and sustainable management are given to local private sector entities and community groups in the areas on contract basis. Management plans of these entities and community groups are reviewed and approved by the Ministry of Environment and Tourism and the plan performances are monitored by the respective local government institutions.

Are legislation and regulations in your country concerning Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA) and Strategic Environmental Assessments (SEA) considering the possible impediments to migration, transboundary effects on migratory species, and of impacts on migratory patterns and migratory ranges?

GUIDANCE TIP:

Please refer to Resolution **7.2 (Rev.COP12)** (Impact Assessment and Migratory Species) and Decision **13.130** (Infrastructure Development and Migratory Species) for more information on Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA).

Please select only one option

Yes

No

Please describe any hindrances and challenges to the application of EIA and SEAs with respect to migratory species, lessons learned, and needs for further capacity development.

>>> One of the successful efforts in Mongolia is that the compliance with detailed environmental impact assessment opinions of the existing linear infrastructural projects was reviewed and analysed and the indicators of negative (adverse) environmental impacts are defined based on the analysis results.

[According to the Law on Environmental Impact Assessment, all the development projects other than those are accessed to centralized facilities in cities and settlements and are implemented by local business entities and communities must have general and detailed environmental impact assessment opinions, in which how wildlife migratory routes, corridor areas, suitable habitats, distribution ranges, and food chains will be impacted by the proposed projects and programmes. In particular, the enterprise, service, tourism, mining, road (highway) and railroad, and other infrastructural projects are required to have detailed studies on how their constructions and operations will impact wildlife habitats, ranges, migratory routes, and water sources and to take necessary mitigation measures within their impact zones.

Based on the environmental impact assessment results, it is decided to implement whether the projects and programmes will be implemented depending on scope, sizes, and severities of their potential impacts on wildlife habitats and ranges nearby. When they are implemented, the project and programme implementors must have their annual environmental protection plans that details about the proposed wildlife habitat and range conservation, restoration, and mitigation measures.

To what extent have biodiversity and migratory species considerations been specifically integrated into national energy and climate policy and legislation?

GUIDANCE TIP

Please refer to Resolutions **12.21**(Climate Change and Migratory Species), **11.27 (Rev.COP13)**(Renewable Energy and Migratory Species), **10.11 (Rev.COP13)**(Power Lines and Migratory Birds), and Decision **13.108**(Support to the Energy Taskforce) for more information.

>>> WWF Mongolia Programme Office (WWF-Mongolia) conducted a review of the current legal and regulatory framework on wildlife friendly linear infrastructures and human resource capacities and made a set of recommendations for improvement areas.

Moreover, the revised national standard MNS6518:2015 General Requirement. Birds Friendly and Safe Overhead Transmission Lines of 0.4kW-22kW was adopted in 2021 with dedicated efforts of WWF-Mongolia and other partner organizations based on expert comments and opinions. The Law of Mongolia on Energy has 25.1.11 “a license holder must have environmental impact assessment completed by professional entity prior to its project operations, prepare its annual environmental protection and restoration plan, have the plan approved by the respective agency, and implement the plan as proposed”.

Mongolia has had the national adaptation strategy to ensure implementation of the Convention on Climate Change through consultation and discussion with the parties. The strategic plan specifies the objectives to take wildlife habitats and ranges under state protection, strengthen the legal and regulatory framework, have an integrated monitoring system for migratory wild species migrations and movements, protect and preserve diverse genetic resources, among others.

Please provide any examples related to such policy and legislation.

>> [<https://estandard.gov.mn/standard/v/3966>]

<https://legalinfo.mn/mn/detail/60>

https://wwfasia.awsassets.panda.org/downloads/-----2023_spellchecked.pdf?uNewsID=381516

<https://ndc.met.gov.mn/public/storage/e-resources/December2021/WELKYgdJWJsoUWBb5fVg.pdf>

VII. Governance, Policy and Legislative Coherence

(SPMS Target 3: National, regional and international governance arrangements and agreements affecting migratory species and their migration systems have improved significantly, making relevant policy, legislative and implementation processes more coherent, accountable, transparent, participatory, equitable and inclusive.)

Have any governance arrangements affecting migratory species and their migration systems in your country, or in which your country participates, improved during the reporting period?

GUIDANCE TIP:

This question is intended to understand improvements in governance arrangements in your country, which may potentially include improvements in policy, legislation, governance processes, plans etc. Please also consider the guidance below in VII.2.

Please select only one option

- Yes
- No, but there is scope to do so
- No, because existing arrangements already satisfy all the points in Target 3

Please provide details:

>>> • In December 2020, the Parliament of Mongolia issued the Law on Livestock Tax. The new law allows local decision-makers setting tax rates to solve their problems, such as reducing land degradation and desertification, improving pasture condition and management. This is regulated by the Law on Budget by stating (clause 60.2.8.) that revenue generated from the livestock tax is to be expended to improve pasture conditions through promoting sustainable pasture management and use to prevent pasture degradation and allow natural recovery of vegetation cover. Therefore, the tax will not adversely affect herders' income as it will be expended, as required by the Law on Budget, to improve pasture condition, pasture water supply and improve livestock quality etc.

• May 6, 2020, the Law on Cooperative was amended so that the support for Cooperatives is regulated. Soum development fund was changed into Cooperative development fund which can be serve as positive incentive to support cooperatives and sustain value chain activities.

• A National Coordination Platform established by the joint decree of two Ministers, namely Minister of Environment and Tourism and Minister of Road and Transport Development of Mongolia consisting of 30 members from 22 institutions including the government agencies, International and National NGOs and Private sectors (mining companies, linear infrastructure developers, and operators) to specifically coordinate key parties and safeguard the wildlife friendly linear infrastructure in Mongolia. This coordination platform can serve as a main tool to bring all parties at the same page and engage all of them officially to plan the works together, exchange information and experiences and streamline the adoption of Natural Resource safeguards at the national level.

• In addition to impacts of the existing railroads, impacts of the transportations managed by major mining companies and operators on migratory wildlife populations are subject to detailed studies and mitigation measures are planned and taken based on the study results.

• To protect the Gobi bear, very rare wild species, the species research has been done since 2019 under a technical assistance project of People's Republic of China based on the intergovernmental cooperation agreement. In 2023, the Gobi bear population size was counted as 50-55 according to its species genetic research. The research project greatly contributes in planning and designing of conservation measures for the species population. The Government of Mongolia announced the Gobi Bear as Nationally Proud Wildlife to protect the species population and its habitat and range and to increase awareness on the species nationally and internationally. Under this effort, a various conservation and awareness raising activities are underway.

To what extent have these improvements helped to achieve Target 3 of the Strategic Plan for Migratory Species (see text above)? Tick one box.

Please select only one option

- 1. Minimal contribution
- 2. Partial contribution
- 3. Good contribution
- 4. Major contribution
- Not known

Please describe how this assessment was made

>>> To protect migratory wild species and their populations, there is a joint working group consisted of representatives of the Ministries of Environment and Tourism and Road and Transportation established and working. Besides, the public and private partnership, which includes national and international research institutions and their projects and programmes, is getting increased. Thanks to these multipartite collaboration and efforts, the rare and very rare wildlife populations are growing, according to the recent research findings.

Has any committee or other arrangement for liaison between different government agencies/ministries, sectors or groups been established at a national and/or subnational level in your country that addresses CMS implementation issues?

GUIDANCE TIP:

There is no fixed model for what these arrangements may involve, and it is for each Contracting Party to decide what best suits its own circumstances. Examples could include a steering group that includes representatives of territorial administration authorities, a coordination committee that involves the lead government department (e.g. environment) working with other departments (e.g. agriculture, industry); a forum that brings together government and NGOs; a liaison group that links with business and private sector interests; a stakeholder forum involving representatives of indigenous and local communities; a coordination team that brings together the National Focal Points for each of the biodiversity-related MEAs to which the country is a Party (see also question VII.3); or any other appropriate mechanism.

These mechanisms may be specifically focused on migratory species issues, or they may address CMS implementation in conjunction with related processes such as NBSAP coordination, a National Ramsar Committee, etc.

The Manual for National Focal Points for CMS and its Instruments may be helpful in giving further context.

Please select only one option

Yes

No

Please provide details:

>>> As mentioned above, there is a joint working group consisted of representatives of Ministries of Environment and Tourism and Road and Transportation and academic institutions running to strengthen the respective legal and regulatory framework and standards on mitigation of negative impacts of roads and transportations on the environment, wildlife, their habitats, ranges, and migratory routes and to provide expert opinions and recommendations on the concerning issues including research and monitoring. The joint working group also gives a focus on improved standards on animal friendly protection fences along highways and railroads.

Furthermore, a National Coordination platform established by the joint decree of two Ministers of Government of Mongolia namely Ministry of Environment and Tourism and Ministry of Road and Transport Development of Mongolia to specifically coordinate key parties and safeguard the wildlife friendly linear infrastructure in Mongolia. Working group will be led by the vice minister of the Ministry of Environment and Tourism and it also includes the Ministry of Road and Transport Development of Mongolia and the Ministry of Economic and Development of Mongolia. In total 30 members from 22 institutions including the government agencies, International and National NGOs and Private sectors (mining companies, linear infrastructure developers, and operators). This coordination platform can serve as a main tool to bring all parties at one table and engage all of them officially to plan the works together, exchange information and experiences and streamline the adoption of Natural Resource safeguards at National level.

<https://wwf-mongolia.exposure.co/living-safe-together>

Does collaboration between the focal points of CMS and other relevant global or regional Conventions take place in your country to develop the coordinated and synergistic approaches described in paragraphs 25-27 of **Resolution 11.10 (Rev. COP13)** (Synergies and partnerships)?

Relevant Conventions may include other global agreements such as biodiversity-related Conventions and Agreements, UNFCCC, UNCCD, as well as regional agreements, including CMS Agreements. Such collaboration may also be relevant to aligning efforts related to the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the United Nations Decade on Ecosystem Restoration 2021-2030, and NBSAPs as described in **Resolution 13.1**(Gandhinagar Declaration on CMS and the post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework) and **Resolution 8.18 (Rev.COP12)**(Integration of Migratory Species into NBSAPs and into On-going and Future Programmes of Work under CBD).

Please select only one option

Yes

No

Please provide details:

>>> • A focal point of the CMS, CBD, RAMSAR, GSLEP, and CITES is the Director of Natural Resource Policy Coordination Department of the Ministry of Environment and Tourism who has the responsibility to ensure smooth and coordinated efforts between the parties. The task to establish the Board and Board of Members is underway for now. The Board will include representatives of the Ministries of Environment and Tourism and Road and Transportation, academic institutions, universities, international partner organizations, projects and programmes.

• The Ministry of Environment and Tourism, in collaboration with Asian Development Bank and Bird life Int, has started East Asian-Australasian Flyway initiative focused on conservation management of wetlands and migratory birds.

• A healthy wetland has a rich natural diversity of plants and animals. Some of our wetland systems are no longer working naturally because human activity has changed the way water flows in or out of them. To

promote wetlands and the RAMSAR convention, WWF-Mongolia prepared 4 series of brochures to give handy background information on the Convention and to provide a current overview of global and national wetlands. Designated areas in the RAMSAR Convention List, namely Mongol Daguur, Khurkh Khuiten, Buir Lake and Ganga Lake in Eastern Mongolia brochures are to increase awareness and knowledge of public and the decision makers. Specific features of the designated wetlands' habitats, biodiversity, conservation management and cooperation, cultural heritage of the local communities and the threats are highlighted in the brochure. Download link: <https://mongolia.panda.org/publications/>

Has your country or any jurisdictional subdivision within your country adopted legislation, policies, initiatives or action plans during the reporting period that promote community involvement in conservation of CMS-listed species?

Please select only one option

Yes

No

Please identify the legislation, policies, initiatives, or action plans concerned:

>>> According to the consolidated inventory on Argali sheep, Siberian ibex, and Asiatic wild ass (Khulan) and their habitats, the species populations have increased in comparing to that in 2009. The Law of Mongolia on Fauna says in 22.4 "certain parts of hunting regions may be put under the responsibility of citizens and legal entities on contract basis with the purpose to protect, sustainable use, and supply products of game wild species"; and 21.3.1 "community groups will have the right to sustainably use and possess game species resources within their responsible hunting region's areas as legally specified in the respective Law and the contracts made". In this line, there were 82 Argali sheep hunting reserves in 21 provinces put under responsibilities of local entities and community groups, as of 2023. The entities and community groups delegated with the hunting management have the duties to prevent and monitor poaching of wildlife, take biotechnical measures, and carry out monitoring and observations within their responsible hunting regions, in addition to the wildlife conservation measures. They are allowed to access to benefits of sustainable hunting management through the activities such as eco-tourism and wildlife watching. Additionally, international organizations, NGOs, projects and programmes do implement different types of works and initiatives in terms of wildlife and their habitat conservation in the country. For instance, they mobilize local communities into conservation of snow leopard, Bactrian camel, Asiatic wild ass, and Argali sheep and buffer zone residents into the PA and wildlife conservation in order to encourage their active engagement and increase awareness on wildlife populations, habitats, ranges and their conservation through behavioural changes to maintain or restrict livestock herds to sustainable ratios and providing capacity building and training in environmental research and monitoring and environmentally friendly business engagement for their livelihoods. At initiative of WWF-Mongolia, the local governments and institutions do implement the Great Gobi-6 event to protect the endangered wild species: Bactrian camel, Gobi bear, Takhi or Przewalski's Horse, Asiatic wild ass (Khulan), Mongolian saiga antelope, and Goitered gazelle in the Gobi region at the ecosystem level. This event has become the effective mechanism to inspire and mobilize governmental and non-governmental organizations and local communities into the wildlife conservation. Under this initiative, a working group has been established and run to develop a strategic plan for very rare and rare wildlife conservation in the country.

VIII. Incentives

(SPMS Target 4: Incentives, including subsidies, harmful to migratory species, and/or their habitats are eliminated, phased out or reformed in order to minimize or avoid negative impacts, and positive incentives for the conservation of migratory species and their habitats are developed and applied, consistent with engagements under the CMS and other relevant international and regional obligations and commitments.)

Has there been any elimination, phasing out or reforming of harmful incentives in your country during the reporting period resulting in benefits for migratory species?

Please select only one option

- Yes
 Partly / in some areas
 No, but there is scope to do so
 No, because no such incentives have existed

Please indicate what measures were implemented and the time-periods concerned.

>>>

Please indicate what measures were implemented and the time-periods concerned.

>>> Reducing and mitigating potential negative subsidies to biodiversity is a cost-effective investment in protecting it. However, there are little research on the type of subsidies and mitigation that may adversely affect biodiversity in different sectors of the economy.

Following two subsidies are the main factors for increasing livestock number and overgrazing;

- The “animal footprint” tax, which was taken from the herders according to the personal income tax law was canceled in May 2009.
- Exemption of herders from pasture and hayfield land use fee.

However, in December 2020, the Mongolian Parliament approved the law on Livestock Tax, which stipulates that 0-2000 MNT per head will be collected in the local development fund and that the local parliament will determine how much tax will be levied on each type of animal. Latter, this law amended in 2023 in order to implement effectively at nationwide. This law benefits for pasture restoration both for human, livestock and wildlife including migratory species.

Please indicate what measures were implemented and the time periods concerned:

>>>

Has there been development and/or application of positive incentives in your country during the reporting period, resulting in benefits for migratory species?

Please select only one option

- Yes
 Partly / in some areas
 No, but there is scope to do so
 No, because there is no scope to do so

Please indicate what measures were implemented and the time-periods concerned.

>>>

Please indicate what measures were implemented and the time-periods concerned.

>>> In the context of existing laws in Mongolia, the economic mechanisms for protecting and proper use of the biodiversity have two-way regulation.

- First, polluter pays principle that require paying a fee if it pollutes the environment, such as water and air;
- Second, incentives for those who reports on illegal actions against biodiversity to the relevant state authorities and receive encouragement incentive if the information is correct. For example, according to Article 38.1 of the Law on Fauna, a person who provided assistance or information to a person who violated the Law on Fauna or provided information about it violated the Law on Fauna, the levy was awarded 15 per cent of the fines and reimbursements imposed by the violator.

There are recent proposals and initiatives from foreign projects, private sector and non-governmental organizations to develop and test alternative economic incentives for stimulating the sector to protect and effectively use of biodiversity. The MET, MBA, Ministry of Finance, Green World Development Organizations have jointly established the “Green Development Fund” to support private sector and individual’s initiative and investments for heat loss reduction, energy savings, and other environmentally friendly initiatives. There is a step towards creating a green loan product with low interest rate and flexibility.

The Government of Mongolia and the Ministry of Environment and Tourism have initiated some incentives to introduce other forms of incentives. In 2017, the Resolution No. 290 of the Government renewed the approval of the “Regulation on incentives for citizens, business entities and organizations introducing environmentally friendly technologies” and subsequently regulating them. For example: Issuance of “green certificate” to citizens, business entities and organizations that introduce environmentally friendly technology Eco-signage

for products and services that reduce the adverse environmental impacts may result in further results. Despite the existence of a legal framework for economic mechanisms that promote the protection and proper use of biodiversity, there is a lack of comprehensive research on the status of their implementation. There are some initiatives that have been implemented with private sectors, notably with commercial Banks to support initiative and investments for heat loss reduction, energy savings, and other environmentally friendly initiatives.

Furthermore, May 6, 2020, the Law on Cooperative was amended so that the support for Cooperatives is regulated. Soum development fund was changed into Cooperative development fund which can be serve as positive incentive to support cooperatives and sustain value chain activities.

IX. Sustainable Production and Consumption

(SPMS Target 5: Governments, key sectors and stakeholders at all levels have taken steps to achieve or have implemented plans for sustainable production and consumption, keeping the impacts of use of natural resources, including habitats, on migratory species well within safe ecological limits to promote the favourable conservation status of migratory species and maintain the quality, integrity, resilience, and ecological connectivity of their habitats and migration routes.)

During the reporting period, has your country implemented plans or taken other steps concerning sustainable production and consumption which are contributing to the achievement of the results defined in SPMS Target 5?

Please select only one option

- Yes
 In development / planned
 No

Please describe the measures that have been planned, developed or implemented

>>> By addressing harmful subsidies and financial assistances to the productive sector and promoting Payment for Ecosystem Service principles as well as introduction of ESD concept are directly contributing to the sustainable production and consumption target. The measures that have been developed and implemented or planned are as follows;

- The National Programme on “Education for Sustainable Development” approved 2018 is considered as an important policy document for ensuring public education towards sustainable development, environmental conservation, adaptation to climate change and promotion of environmentally friendly and healthy lifestyle. One out of four of its objective address the public awareness and participation in sustainable production and consumption.
- The National Audit Office concluded in 2018 that the sectoral policies of productive sector such as agriculture and mining do include environmentally green actions, the actual implementation of these actions and plans are often lacking in the absence of earmarked fund and proper M&E.
- There are still a number of subsidies and discounts in agriculture and mining sectors that can impact to biodiversity. However, there is no comprehensive analysis that assess the impact of these subsidies to the environment and biodiversity, which makes difficult for informed decision making on these subsidies and incentives. In this regard, Mongolia has big goal to create a legal environment where subsidies or financial assistance are prohibited for use in agriculture, mineral resource extraction, infrastructure, energy, light industry, food manufacturing, and service industry projects and actions deemed to be harmful to or potentially harmful to biological diversity in accordance with SEA.
- In Mongolia, laws and regulations that apply to land use fees, air pollution, hunting and hunting permits, use of water and mineral water resources, fees for use of natural plants, and timber and timber substitutes the payment for ecosystem services. The Action Plan for the National Biodiversity Action Plan is designed to develop criteria for the establishment of ecosystem service fees in cooperation with MNET and international organizations in 2019-2020, but the work has not commenced yet.

Please describe what evidence exists to show that the intended results of these measures are being achieved.

- >>> • The Action Plan for the National Biodiversity Action Plan is designed to develop criteria for the establishment of ecosystem service fees in cooperation with MNET and international organizations in 2019-2020, but the work has not commenced yet.
- The Government of Mongolia and the Ministry of Environment and Tourism have initiated some incentives to introduce other forms of incentives. In 2017, the Resolution No. 290 of the Government renewed the approval of the “Regulation on incentives for citizens, business entities and organizations introducing environmentally friendly technologies” and subsequently regulating them. For example: Issuance of “green certificate” to citizens, business entities and organizations that introduce environmentally friendly technology Eco-signage for products and services that reduce the adverse environmental impacts may result in further results.
 - There are some initiatives that have been implemented with private sectors, notably with commercial Banks to support initiative and investments for heat loss reduction, energy savings, and other environmentally friendly initiatives.
 - In December 2020, the Mongolian Parliament approved the law on Livestock Tax, which stipulates that 0-2000 MNT per head will be collected in the local development fund and that the local parliament will determine how much tax will be levied on each type of animal. Latter, this law amended in 2023 in order to implement effectively at nationwide. This law benefits for pasture restoration both for human, livestock and wildlife including migratory species.

Please describe the measures that have been planned, developed or implemented

>>>

Please describe what evidence exists to show that the intended results of these measures are being

achieved.

>>>

What is preventing progress?

>>>

X. Threats and Pressures Affecting Migratory Species; Including Obstacles to Migration

(SPMS Targets 6+7: Fisheries and hunting have no significant direct or indirect adverse impacts on migratory species, their habitats or their migration routes, and impacts of fisheries and hunting are within safe ecological limits; Multiple anthropogenic pressures have been reduced to levels that are not detrimental to the conservation of migratory species or to the functioning, integrity, ecological connectivity and resilience of their habitats.)

Which of the following pressures on migratory species or their habitats are having an adverse impact in your country on migratory species included in the CMS Appendices?

Guidance: This question asks you to identify the important pressures that are reliably known to be having an actual adverse impact on CMS-listed migratory species at present. Please avoid including speculative information about pressures that may be of some potential concern but whose impacts have not yet been demonstrated.

Please note that, consistent with the terms of the Convention, “in your country” may in certain circumstances include areas outside national jurisdictional limits where the activities of any vessels flagged to your country are involved.

Intentional Taking

GUIDANCE TIP:

Please note that as per Article 1(i) of the Convention, “Taking” means taking, hunting, fishing, capturing, harassing, deliberate killing, or attempting to engage in such conduct.

	Species/species groups affected (please provide names and indicate whether Appendix I and/or Appendix II); and any other details	Overall relative severity of impact 1 = severe 2 = moderate 3 = low
Deliberate poisoning	n/a	
Illegal trade	Mongolian saiga (Appendix 2)	3
Other harvesting and take	n/a	
Illegal hunting	Snow leopard (Appendix 1) - 6 snow leopard cases were revealed by the state law enforcement agencies in 2019/2020 only. Over half of the revealed cases in last 30 years in Mongolia detected in only 2 years thanks to increased capacity of law enforcement agencies and increased support from state budget. Asiatic wild ass (Appendix 2) Goitered gazelle (Appendix 2) - According to the anti-poaching project in the South Gobi region, incidents of illegal hunting of khulan and goitered gazelles have been decreasing over the last 5 years. This is supported by the population survey of both species in the region, indicating an increase in their populations since the last reporting period. Saiga antelope (Appendix 2) - There have been no reported cases of illegal hunting for saiga in the last 5 years.	2
Legal hunting	Argali sheep (Appendix II)	3

What are the most significant advances that have been made since the previous report in addressing intentional taking?

>>> • A sub-commission on Prevention of Environmental Crimes in Mongolia was established in August 18, 2017 with a decree (A/205) by the Minister of Justice and Home Affairs under the National Crime Prevention Coordination Commission with an effective coordination and support by WWF-Mongolia. The sub-commission is to serve as a partnership platform of governmental agencies to reduce environmental crimes. Representing organizations in the sub-commission include Ministry of Justice and Home Affairs, Ministry of Environment and Tourism, Ministry of Mining and Heavy Industry, Customs Office, State Specialized Inspection Agency, National Authority for Border Protection, National Police Agency, National Prosecutor’s Office, Judicial General Council, Environmental Department of Mayor’s Office and WWF Mongolia. Latter 2023, the sub-commission on Prevention of Environmental Crimes in Mongolia extended its members by WCS Mongolia, ZSL Mongolia and Hans Siedel Foundation to extend the prevention work at the nationwide.

• A highlight of the year 2020 that empower the sub-commission was the fact that the Cabinet of Ministers of Mongolia made decision to establish an independent ‘Ecological Police Department’ within the National Police Agency and created 170 new positions of ecological police officers January 2020. The police officers are responsible for the enforcement of the environmental laws and regulations in the country and for the detection and investigation of suspected violations. It is a great advancement in environmental mainstreaming in the country.

- The Ministry of Environment and Tourism (MET) has adopted Spatial Monitoring and Report Tools (S.M.A.R.T) to enhance antipoaching patrols, aiming to reduce intentional taking. This initiative is being scaled up for implementation across all protected areas in Mongolia. Further trainings on reporting functions of the system and planning of patrolling based on current patrolling results were organized online in May and June 2020 adjusting the trainings in response to the COVID19 pandemic. The Protected area administration managers reported that the S.M.A.R.T. system provides an effective and reliable tool to monitor ranger performance. Moreover, initial signs of increased motivation of the saiga rangers, towards their works including scheduled field monitoring trips and patrolling, were observed.
- In addition, MET is currently developing a conservation action plan for endangered species in Mongolia, including those listed under the CMS.

What are the most significant negative trends since the previous report concerning intentional taking?

GUIDANCE TIP:

Significant advances may include efforts, actions, steps, programmes, initiatives and/or activities described in CMS documentation, such as Resolutions **13.3** (Chondrichthyan Species), **13.4** (African Carnivore initiative), **12.10** (Conservation of African-Eurasian Vultures), **12.11 (Rev.COP13)** (Flyways), **12.12 (Rev.COP13)**(Action Plans for Birds), **12.15** (Aquatic Wild Meat), **12.17** (Conservation and Management of Whales and their Habitats in the South Atlantic Region), **12.19**(Endorsement of the African Elephant Action Plan), **11.15 (Rev.COP13)** (Preventing Poisoning of Migratory Birds), **11.16 (Rev.COP13)**(The prevention of Illegal Killing, Taking and Trade of Migratory Birds), **11.17 (Rev.COP13)**(Action Plan for Migratory Landbirds in the African-Eurasian Region), **11.18 (Rev.COP12)**(Saker Falcon Global Action Plan), **11.21**(Single Species Action Plan for the Loggerhead Turtle in the South Pacific Ocean), **11.22 (Rev.COP12)** (Live Capture of Cetaceans from the Wild for Commercial Purposes), **11.24 (Rev.COP13)** (Central Asian Mammal Initiative), **11.31** (Fighting Wildlife Crime and Offenses within and beyond Borders), and Decisions **13.50** (Conservation of African-Eurasian Vultures), **13.27-28** (Task Force on Illegal Killing, Taking and Trade of Migratory Birds in the Mediterranean), **13.74** ((Live Capture of Cetaceans from the Wild for Commercial Purposes) and **13.94** (Conservation and Management of the Cheetah and African Wild Dog).

>>> There are no notable negative trends observed in intentional taking since the last report. However, The “Silent steppe II” survey produced in 2018 by The Zoological Society of London and Legal Atlas LLC found that Mongolia’s status as a transit country is beginning to emerge and it is now a clearly documented part of its wildlife trade problem. The survey was able to document some cases of wildlife specimens harvested in third countries, such as lion, Dalmatian pelican, and saiga being transported through Mongolia to China.

Unintentional Taking

	Overall relative severity of impact 1 = severe 2 = moderate 3 = low	Species/species groups affected (please provide names and indicate whether Appendix I and/or Appendix II); and any other details
Other forms of unintentional taking	Mongolian gazelle (Appendix 2) In Spring 2023, a survey along the Trans-Mongolian Railways unveiled the death of 2000 gazelles, attributed to the railway fences and estimated to have occurred within a one-year period.	2
Catch in Abandoned, Lost or otherwise Discarded Fishing Gear (ALDFG)	Not applicable	
Bycatch	Not applicable	

What are the most significant advances that have been made since the previous report in addressing bycatch or catch in ALDFG?

GUIDANCE TIP:

Significant advances may include efforts, actions, steps, programmes, initiatives and/or activities described in CMS documentation, such as Resolutions **12.22**(Bycatch), **12.20** (Management of Marine Debris), **11.21** (Single Species Action Plan for the Loggerhead Turtle in the South Pacific Ocean), **10.15 (Rev.COP12)** (Global Programme of Work for the Cetaceans) and **13.3** (Chondrichthyan species).

>>> Mongolian gazelles, among other ungulates, face mortality due to entanglement with railway fences during migration. To address this issue, a national fence standard is under development to mitigate impacts and reduce overall mortality.

What are the most significant negative trends since the previous report concerning bycatch?

GUIDANCE TIP:

Please provide information on any significant trend in bycatch of CMS-listed species, notably those listed on App. I. Related to the guidance given on the overarching part of Question X.1, this is a key example where you are encouraged to think about activities outside national jurisdictional limits of any vessels flagged to your country (in

addition to any other circumstances in which bycatch is a noteworthy pressure on relevant species).
 >>> The mortality of ungulates, whether due to direct entanglement with fences or exclusion from suitable habitat, remains a concern. Additionally, the construction of new fenced railways, particularly in the South Gobi region, has a significant impact on the movement and mortality of ungulates.

Collisions and electrocution

	Species/species groups affected (please provide names and indicate whether Appendix I and/or Appendix II); and any other details	Overall relative severity of impact 1 = severe 2 = moderate 3 = low
Electrocution	Saker falcon (I) Steppe eagle (I)	2
Other collisions	Asian Houbara bustard (I) Asian Great Bustard (I) Black Stork (II)	2
Wind turbines		

What are the most significant advances that have been made since the previous report in addressing collisions and electrocution?

>>> Raptor electrocution, a major concern for migratory species in Mongolia, led to the estimated electrocution of over 4,000 Saker Falcons among 18,000 raptors annually. Collaborative efforts between the Ministry of Environment and Tourism and the Mohamed Bin Zayed Raptor Conservation Fund (MBZRCF) resulted in the installation of insulation covers on dangerous distribution lines. The mitigation works reduced electrocution risk by 94.2%, with an average rate of 2 raptors per 1000 poles from June to August 2023.

The root cause is the lack of legislation and bird safety standards for powerlines in Mongolia. A joint working group developed guidelines in 2022, and the Ministry of Energy approved the first national standard for 15 kV power poles. Mongolia, with its vast open spaces and numerous large birds, faces significant avian collision risks. Although existing data is limited, surveys identified high-risk areas and recommended measures such as bird flight diverters and horizontal cable positioning. A USAID project aims to enhance the capacity of Asia's linear infrastructure development and address its adverse impacts on wildlife, including migratory species.

What are the most significant negative trends since the previous report concerning collisions and electrocution?

GUIDANCE TIP:

Significant advances may include efforts, actions, steps, programmes, initiatives and/or activities described in CMS documentation, such as Resolution **7.4** (Electrocution of Migratory Birds), **7.5 (Rev.COP12)**(Wind Turbines and Migratory Species, **10.11 (Rev. COP13)** (Power Lines and Migratory Birds, **11.17 (Rev.COP13)** (Action Plan for Migratory Landbirds in the African Eurasian Region), **11.27 (Rev.COP13)** (Renewable Energy and Migratory Species), **12.10**(Conservation of African Eurasian Vultures).

>>> The national standard for 15kV lines, though incorporated into legal regulations, lacks consistent enforcement. While some powerline companies adhere to the new standards, many still use outdated designs. This has led to the construction of potentially lethal 15kV lines for raptors. Urgent action is required as proven mitigation methods exist, and the government should mandate their adoption by powerline companies and energy sector developers. Currently, there are no active projects addressing powerline collision issues.

Other mortality

	Overall relative severity of impact 1 = severe 2 = moderate 3 = low	Species/species groups affected (please provide names and indicate whether Appendix I and/or Appendix II); and any other details
Disease	Saiga antelope (Appendix 2) Goitered gazelle (Appendix 2) - The winter of 2016-2017 witnessed the first-ever outbreak of the Peste des Petits Ruminants (PPR) virus in Mongolia. This PPR virus outbreak resulted in the decimation of over 60% of the Mongolian saiga population, with a comparatively lower impact on the goitered gazelle population. Mongolian gazelle (Appendix 2) Periodic outbreaks of Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) occur in the gazelle population, but it results in fewer mortalities, as FMD is less pathogenic compared to PPR.	2
Accidental/indirect poisoning	n/a	
Unexplained stranding events	n/a	

Predation	There is no concrete study to report the impacts of predation on the CMS species, but it is assumed to be low based on expert opinion.	3
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What are the most significant advances that have been made since the previous report in countering other mortality?

>>> Mongolia has joined the global PPR eradication program, which has had a detrimental impact on wildlife, particularly affecting saiga antelope.

What are the most significant negative trends since the previous report concerning other mortality?

GUIDANCE TIP:

Significant advances may include efforts, actions, steps, programmes, initiatives and/or activities described in CMS documentation, such as Resolutions **11.15 (Rev.COP13)** (Preventing Poisoning of Migratory Species), **12.6** (Wildlife Disease and Migratory Species), **13.4** (African Carnivore initiative), **13.6** (Insect Decline), and Decisions **13.50** (Conservation of African-Eurasian Vultures) and **13.94** (Conservation and Management of the Cheetah and African Wild Dog).

>>> The emergence of new diseases can be a significant concern for the wildlife population in Mongolia, as they lack immunity against these threats. This was evident in the case of saiga antelope, which suffered a substantial number of mortalities during the PPR virus outbreak (Pruvot et al. 2020).

Alien and/or invasive species

	Species/species groups affected (please provide names and indicate whether Appendix I and/or Appendix II); and any other details	Overall relative severity of impact 1 = severe 2 = moderate 3 = low
Alien and/or invasive species	n/a	

What are the most significant advances that have been made since the previous report in addressing alien and/or invasive species?

>>> n/a

What are the most significant negative trends since the previous report concerning alien and/or invasive species?

GUIDANCE TIP:

Significant advances may include efforts, actions, steps, programmes, initiatives and/or activities described in CMS documentation, such as Resolution **11.28** (Future CMS Activities related to Invasive Alien Species).

>>> n/a

Disturbance and disruption

	Species/species groups affected (please provide names and indicate whether Appendix I and/or Appendix II); and any other details	Overall relative severity of impact 1 = severe 2 = moderate 3 = low
Disturbance	Mongolian gazelle (Appendix 2) The increased vehicular traffic in the Eastern Steppe has impacted the movement behavior of Mongolian gazelles by reducing their travel distance by 36% (Mendgen et al. 2023).	3

What are the most significant advances that have been made since the previous report in addressing disturbance & disruption?

>>> n/a

What are the most significant negative trends since the previous report concerning disturbance and disruption?

GUIDANCE TIP:

Significant advances may include efforts, actions, steps, programmes, initiatives and/or activities described in CMS documentation, such as Resolutions **12.16** (Recreational In-Water Interaction with Aquatic Mammals), **11.29 (Rev.COP12)** (Sustainable Boat-based Wildlife Watching), **13.4** (African Carnivore initiative) and Decision **13.66** (Marine Wildlife Watching).

>>> Over the past decade, there has been a notable increase in the number of people, livestock, and vehicles,

which contributed to disturbances in wildlife.

Pollution

	Species/species groups affected (provide names and indicate whether Appendix I and/or Appendix II); and any other details	Overall relative severity of impact 1 = severe 2 = moderate 3 = low
Other pollution	Anser cygnoid (I) Otis tarda (I) Procacpra gutturosa (II) plant pesticides and fertilizers	3
Underwater noise		
Light pollution		
Marine debris (including plastics)		

What are the most significant advances that have been made since the previous report in addressing pollution?

>>> In 2017, Mongolia passed new law on “Organic Food” which attracting farmers, especially those who are involved in vegetable farming, to stop using pesticides and turning more to biological and organic methods like replacing compound fertilizers with composts.

What are the most significant negative trends since the previous report concerning pollution?

GUIDANCE TIP:

Significant advances may include efforts, actions, steps, programmes, initiatives and/or activities described in CMS documentation, such as Resolutions **13.5** (Light Pollution Guidelines for Wildlife), **12.14** (Adverse Impacts of Anthropogenic Noise on Cetaceans and Other Migratory species), **12.17** (Action Plan for the Protection and Conservation of south Atlantic Whales), **12.20** (Management of Marine Debris), **7.3 (Rev.COP12)** (Oil Pollution and Migratory species), and Decision **13.122** (Impacts of Plastic Pollution on Aquatic, Terrestrial and Avian Species).

>>> The rate of fertilizers applied in Mongolian agriculture sector as of 2018 is estimated at 8.9 kgs/ha, which is negligible if compared to any other countries. Similar pictures can be seen with regards to application of pesticides, of which highest amount goes to herbicides applied at rate of 0.98 kg/ha hectare, while internet data show that other states like China and OECD countries annual application rate goes at 5.8kg/ha and 5.5 kg/ha respectively.

Habitat destruction/degradation

	Species/species groups affected (please provide names and indicate whether Appendix I and/or Appendix II); and any other details	Overall relative severity of impact 1 = severe 2 = moderate 3 = low
Physical barriers	Asiatic wild ass (Appendix 2) Goitered gazelle (Appendix 2) Mongolian gazelle (Appendix 2) Snow leopard (Appendix 1) Argali sheep (Appendix 2) Saiga antelope (Appendix 2) In the last few years, three railway lines, exceeding a total of 900 km in length, were constructed in the South Gobi region. Some of these railways are now fully fenced, hindering the movements of CMS species and resulting in increased mortality.	1
Fire	Mongolian gazelle (Appendix 2) Periodic wildfires occur in Eastern Mongolia, diminishing available pasture for ungulates, especially Mongolian gazelles. The situation becomes more critical when these wildfires take place during late fall, depleting food sources until they regenerate in the following spring.	2
Too much/too little water	Asiatic wild ass (Appendix 2) Goitered gazelle (Appendix 2) Bactrian camel (Appendix 1) Gobi bear (Appendix 1) Argali sheep (Appendix 2) Saiga antelope (Appendix 2) Rising temperatures and reduced precipitation due to climate change are causing the drying of water sources available for wildlife. This issue is exacerbated when wildlife must compete with an increasing number of livestock for limited resources, often leading to displacement.	2
Urbanization	n/a	
Unsustainable land/resource use	Mongolian gazelle (Appendix 2) Expansion of agricultural activities and hay preparation, particularly in the Eastern Steppe, can have adverse effects on Mongolian gazelles, leading to reduced pasture availability and increased disturbances.	2

Mineral exploration/extraction	Asiatic wild ass (Appendix 2) Mongolian gazelle (Appendix 2) The Mongolian government acknowledges that the mining sector plays a crucial role in improving the country's economy and has allocated resources to intensify mineral and oil extraction. However, this has led to an increased human footprint and disturbance, particularly in the Gobi-steppe ecosystem region, which harbors the world's largest populations of Asiatic wild ass and Mongolian gazelle.	2
Habitat degradation	All CMS listed species. The significant challenge arises from habitat degradation resulting from the excessive overgrazing of livestock (60 mill. as of 2023), which diminishes resource availability and competes with wildlife nationwide. This issue becomes even more critical when compounded with the effects of climate change.	1
Habitat loss/destruction (including deforestation)	All CMS listed species. The combination of livestock overgrazing, expansion of mining and associated infrastructures, and urbanization collectively impacts habitat loss and the destruction of migratory species.	1

What are the most significant advances that have been made since the previous report in addressing habitat destruction/degradation?

>>> Long-term studies have shown that many animals, such as Mongolian gazelle, black-tailed gazelle, and wild ass, are at increased risk of dying in barbed fence along the railways and borders during the migration. As infrastructure develops, usage of barbed fence is increasing year by year, and even it was started to widely use along the cropland in Eastern Mongolia. Therefore, it is necessary to pay attention to this issue and take necessary measures to protect migratory animals. Thus, WWF-Mongolia in collaboration with the Department of PA administrations at MET produced awareness raising video on harmful impact of infrastructure development and associated barbed fences to increase public knowledge on such danger. Link: <https://fb.watch/6Zhl2e7Z1Q/>.

In this connection, national standards addressing the impacts of linear infrastructures, including roads and railways, on wildlife within the Gobi-steppe and mountain/forest ecosystems were approved in 2015 and 2018, respectively. Furthermore, a fence removal project was successfully implemented along the Trans Mongolian Railway (TMR), creating gaps. The monitoring survey indicates that Asiatic wild ass, Mongolian gazelle, goitered gazelle, and argali sheep utilized these gaps to cross the Trans-Mongolian railway.

What are the most significant negative trends since the previous report concerning habitat destruction/degradation?

GUIDANCE TIP:

Significant advances may include efforts, actions, steps, programmes, initiatives and/or activities described in CMS documentation, such as Resolutions **13.3** (Chondrichthyan species), **13.6** (Insect Decline), **12.7 (Rev.COP13)**(The Role of Ecological Networks in the Conservation of Migratory Species), **12.11 (Rev.COP13)** (Flyways), **12.12 (Rev.COP13)**(Action Plans for Birds), **12.13** (Important Marine Mammal Areas), **12.17** (Conservation and Management of Whales and their Habitats in the South Atlantic Region), **12.19** (Endorsement of the African Elephant Action Plan), **12.24**(Promoting Marine Protected Areas Networks in the ASEAN Regions), **12.25** (Promoting Conservation of Critical Intertidal and Other Habitats for Migratory species), **12.26 (Rev.COP13)** (Improving Ways of Addressing Connectivity in the Conservation of Migratory Species), **11.17 (Rev.COP13)** (Action Plan for Migratory Landbirds in the African-Eurasian Region), **11.18 (Rev.COP12)** (Saker Falcon Global Action Plan), **11.21** (Single Species Action Plan for the Loggerhead Turtle in the South Pacific Ocean), **11.24 (Rev.COP13)** (Central Asian Mammal Initiative), and Decisions **13.50** (Conservation of African-Eurasian Vultures), **13.94** (Conservation and Management of the Cheetah and African Wild Dog).

>>> The intensifying expansion of agriculture, mining, and associated infrastructures has led to significant land use changes, resulting in habitat degradation and fragmentation throughout the country. An exponential increase in livestock over the last two decades has also contributed to habitat degradation.

Climate change

	Overall relative severity of impact 1 = severe 2 = moderate 3 = low	Species/species groups affected (please provide names and indicate whether Appendix I and/or Appendix II); and any other details
Climate change	Asiatic wild ass (Appendix 2) Goitered gazelle (Appendix 2) Saiga antelope (Appendix 2) Wild Bactrian camel (Appendix 1) Argali sheep (Appendix 2) Snow leopard (Appendix 1) Climate change is causing increased temperatures, decreased precipitation, and intensified extreme events in terms of frequency and severity, especially affecting the wildlife in arid landscapes.	2

What are the most significant advances that have been made since the previous report concerning climate

change?

>>> Advancements in scientific understanding have been made to address the impacts of climate change on migratory ungulates. Additionally, measures for climate change adaptation have been implemented. For instance, most of the crucial water sources for saiga antelope in the western Mongolia are now safeguarded by fencing a head of spring, preventing the impacts of livestock. Consequently, this has led to an enhanced availability of water sources for both wildlife and livestock.

What are the most significant negative trends since the previous report concerning climate change?

GUIDANCE TIP:

Significant advances may include efforts, actions, steps, programmes, initiatives and/or activities described in CMS documentation, such as Decision **13.126** (Climate change and Migratory Species).

>>> The frequency of natural extremes, especially in the Gobi region, has increased. Droughts and harsh winters in the South Gobi over the last two years have prompted animals to exhibit unusual behavior. For example, the Asiatic wild ass population in the region has moved eastward in large numbers, attempting to cross the fence along the Trans Mongolian Railway (TMR) to find better pasture in the eastern part of the TMR, historically part of their range.

Levels of knowledge, awareness, legislation, management etc.

	Overall relative severity of impact 1 = severe 2 = moderate 3 = low	Species/species groups affected (please provide names and indicate whether Appendix I and/or Appendix II); and any other details
Inadequate enforcement of legislation	n/a	
Lack of knowledge	n/a	
Inadequate legislation	n/a	
Inadequate transboundary management	Asiatic wild ass (Appendix 2) Mongolian gazelle (Appendix 2) Wild Bactrian camel (Appendix 1) Argali sheep (Appendix 2) Snow leopard (Appendix 1) Gobi bear (Appendix 1) The border area offers high-quality habitat, characterized by limited livestock numbers and human disturbance. In years with poor habitat conditions caused by insufficient rainfall, animals attempt transboundary movements in search of better pasture. The absence of transboundary management poses challenges for these animals, particularly in navigating the border fence.	3

What are the most significant advances that have been made since the previous report in levels of knowledge, awareness, legislation, management etc?

>>> n/a

What are the most significant negative trends since the previous report concerning levels of knowledge, awareness, legislation, management etc.?

>>> In recent years, both Mongolian gazelles and Asiatic wild asses have attempted to cross the Mongolia-China border, compelled by habitat degradation, severe winters, and wildlife fires. Nevertheless, the presence of existing border fences frequently results in their entrapment, leading to heightened mortality rates. This underscores the immediate need to implement transboundary conservation measures to alleviate the impacts of the border fence.

Other (please specify)

	Overall relative severity of impact 1 = severe 2 = moderate 3 = low	Species/species groups affected (please provide names and indicate whether Appendix I and/or Appendix II); and any other details
	n/a	
	n/a	
	n/a	
	n/a	

	n/a	
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What are the most significant advances that have been made since the previous report in other pressures?
>>> n/a

What are the most significant negative trends since the previous report concerning other pressures?
>>> n/a

During the reporting period, has your country adopted new legislation or other domestic measures in response to CMS Article III(4) (b) specifically addressing obstacles to migration?
CMS Article III(4)(b) states 'Parties that are Range States of a migratory species listed in Appendix I shall endeavor...to prevent, remove, compensate for or minimize, as appropriate, the adverse effects of activities or obstacles that seriously impede or prevent the migration of the species.'

GUIDANCE TIP:

This question is intended to specifically report on any new legislation or domestic measures **addressing obstacles to migration**. Relevant information would not include general conservation measures.

Please select only one option

- Yes
- No

Please give the title or other reference (and date) for the measure concerned:

>>> • Four national standards were approved by the decree of the Director of Mongolian Agency for Standardization and Metrology dated December 21, 2021. These standards include "Wild Animal Rescue and Care. General Requirements", "Special Requirements for Mammal Rescue and Care", "Special Requirements for Bird Rescue and Care" and "Special Requirements for Amphibian and Reptile Rescue and Care" all of which were put into effect on January 10, 2022. Wild animal rescue and care is a comprehensive concept which covers the multi-partite input-based activities starting from how to report relevant authorities to how to capture, transport and rehabilitate or care in wildlife rehabilitation centers, and release in the wild after recovery of wild animals. WWF-Mongolia and relevant parties developed guidelines compatible with approved standards for wild animal rescue and care in 2021 and presented them to the public. Follow up training is being held in Western Mongolian 4 provinces for the special response teams established in 2020 with support from WWF-Mongolia. https://mongolia.panda.org/en/news_en/?373095/A-set-of-national-standards-on-wild-animal-rescue-and-care-have-come-into-operation-in-Mongolia
• The national standard MNS6518:2015 "General Requirement: Birds Friendly and Safe Overhead Transmission Lines of 0.4kW-22kW" was revised and adopted in 2021 with dedicated efforts of partner organizations based on expert comments and opinions. A joint working group developed guidelines in 2022, and the Ministry of Energy approved the first national standard for 15 kV power poles. Mongolia, with its vast open spaces and numerous large birds, faces significant avian collision risks.

XI. Conservation Status of Migratory Species

(SPMS Target 8: The conservation status of all migratory species, especially threatened species, has considerably improved throughout their range.)

What (if any) major changes in the conservation status of migratory species included in the CMS Appendices (e.g. national Red List category changes) have been recorded in your country during the reporting period?

“Conservation status” of migratory species is defined in Article I(1)(b) of the Convention as “the sum of the influences acting on the migratory species that may affect its long-term distribution and abundance”; and four conditions for conservation status to be taken as “favourable” are set out in Article I(1)(c).

If more rows are required, please upload an Excel file detailing a longer list of species.

GUIDANCE TIP:

The emphasis of this question is on “major changes” during the reporting period. Information is expected to be provided here only where particularly notable shifts in status have occurred, such as those that might be represented by a re-categorisation of national Red List threat status for a given species (or subspecies, where relevant). Please record if any CMS listed species has become extinct or extirpated from your country - or reintroduced/re-established/established - during the reporting period (or before if not previously reported to CMS).

Please note also that you are only being asked about the situation in your country. Information about global trends, and global Red List reclassifications etc, will be communicated to the CMS via other channels outside the national reporting process.

Terrestrial mammals (not including bats)

	Change in status (including time period concerned)	Comments	Source reference	Species/subspecies (indicate CMS Appendix where applicable)
	Mongolian saiga	No change: The first ever nationwide snow leopard population assessment revealed that the country-wide snow leopard population is 953 (95% confidence interval: 806-1,127) adult snow leopards across the entire snow leopard habitat of 326,617 km ² . This suggests that the Mongolia hosts the second largest population of the snow leopard in the world. Furthermore, the assessment highlighted that the 59 intersections with dispersal corridors of snow leopard, identified by WWF-Mongolia in 2021.	MT	
	Snow leopard	No change: The first ever nationwide snow leopard population assessment revealed that the country-wide snow leopard population is 953 (95% confidence interval: 806-1,127) adult snow leopards across the entire snow leopard habitat of 326,617 km ² . This suggests that the Mongolia hosts the second largest population of the snow leopard in the world. Furthermore, the assessment highlighted that the 59 intersections with dispersal corridors of snow leopard, identified by WWF-Mongolia in 2021.	MET	

Aquatic mammals

	Change in status (including time period concerned)	Comments	Source reference	Species/subspecies (indicate CMS Appendix where applicable)
	n/a			

Bats

	Change in status (including time period concerned)	Comments	Source reference	Species/subspecies (indicate CMS Appendix where applicable)
	n/a			

Birds

	Change in status (including time period concerned)	Comments	Source reference	Species/subspecies (indicate CMS Appendix where applicable)
	No change			

Reptiles

	Change in status (including time period concerned)	Comments	Source reference	Species/subspecies (indicate CMS Appendix where applicable)
	n/a			

Fish

	Change in status (including time period concerned)	Comments	Source reference	Species/subspecies (indicate CMS Appendix where applicable)
	No change			

Insects

	Change in status (including time period concerned)	Comments	Source reference	Species/subspecies (indicate CMS Appendix where applicable)
	n/a			

XII. Cooperating to Conserve Migration Systems

(SPMS Target 9: International and regional action and cooperation between States for the conservation and effective management of migratory species fully reflects a migration systems approach, in which all States sharing responsibility for the species concerned engage in such actions in a concerted way.)

During the reporting period, has your country initiated or participated in the development of any proposals for new CMS Agreements, including Memoranda of Understanding, to address the needs of Appendix II species?

E.g. Developments following the advice in Resolutions **12.8** and **13.7**.

Please select only one option

- Yes
 No

Please provide details:

- >>> 1. Memorandum of Cooperation between the Ministry of Environment and Tourism of Mongolia and Prague zoo of Czech Republic on the Protection of Endangered species of Animals, especially Ungulates Czech Republic August, 2021
2. Memorandum of Understanding between the Ministry of Environment and Tourism of Mongolia and Ministry of Environment of Japan on the Environmental protection Japan May, 2022
3. Memorandum of Understanding between the Ministry of Ecology and Environment of the People's Republic of China and the Ministry of Environment and Tourism of Mongolia on Cooperation in the field of Ecology and Environment People's Republic of China February, 2022
4. Memorandum of Understanding between the Ministry of Environment and Tourism of Mongolia and the Ministry of Environment of the Republic of Korea on Environmental cooperation Republic of Korea May, 2022
5. Agreement on the Protection of the Environment between the Cabinet of Ministers of the Kyrgyz Republic and Government of Mongolia Kyrgyz Republic July, 2023
6. Memorandum of Understanding between the Ministry of Environment and Tourism of Mongolia and the Ministry of Ecology, Geology and Natural resources of the Republic of Kazakhstan on the Environmental cooperation Republic of Kazakhstan May, 2023
7. Supplemental Agreement on the Implementation of a technical assistance project in the field of Gobi bear conservation of Mongolia People's Republic of China June, 2023

During the reporting period, have actions been taken by your country to encourage non-Parties to join CMS and its related Agreements?

Please select only one option

- Yes
 No

Please specify which countries have been approached:

- Azerbaijan
 Bahamas
 Bahrain
 Barbados
 Belize
 Bhutan
 Botswana
 Brunei Darussalam
 Cambodia
 Canada
 Central African Republic
 China
 Colombia
 Comoros
 Democratic People's Republic of Korea
 Dominica
 El Salvador
 Grenada
 Guatemala
 Guyana
 Haiti
 Iceland
 Indonesia
 Jamaica
 Japan
 Kiribati

- Kuwait
- Lao People's Democratic Republic
- Andorra
- Lebanon
- Lesotho
- Malawi
- Malaysia
- Maldives
- Marshall Islands
- Mexico
- Micronesia
- Myanmar
- Namibia
- Nauru
- Nepal
- Nicaragua
- Niue
- Oman
- Papua New Guinea
- Qatar
- Republic of Korea
- Russian Federation
- Saint Kitts and Nevis
- Saint Lucia
- Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
- San Marino
- Sierra Leone
- Singapore
- Solomon Islands
- South Sudan
- Sudan
- Suriname
- Thailand
- Timor-Leste
- Tonga
- Turkey
- Turkmenistan
- Tuvalu
- United States of America
- Vanuatu
- Vatican City State
- Venezuela
- Viet Nam
- Zambia

During the reporting period, has your country participated in the implementation of Concerted Actions under CMS (as detailed in Resolutions **12.28 (Rev.COP13)**) to address the needs of relevant migratory species?

Please select only one option

- Yes
- No

Please describe the results of these actions achieved so far:

GUIDANCE TIP:

If any progress report on implementation of Concerted Actions has been submitted to the COP and/or the Scientific Council in the period under consideration, Parties can refer to that report rather than restating the same information in replying to this question (please indicate the document number)

>>>

Have any other steps been taken which have contributed to the achievement of the results defined in Target 9 of the Strategic Plan for Migratory Species (all relevant States engaging in cooperation on the conservation of migratory species in ways that fully reflect a migration systems approach)?

E.g., steps implementing Resolutions **12.11 (Rev.COP13)** (Flyways) and **12.17** (South Atlantic Whales), and Decisions **13.36** (Action Plan for Migratory Landbirds), **13.41** (Flyways), **13.95** (Conservation and

Management of the Cheetah and African Wild Dog) and **13.108** (Support to the Energy Task Force).

Please select only one option

- Yes
 No

Please provide details:

>>>

Has your country mobilized resources and/or taken steps to promote and address ecological connectivity and its functionality in relevant international processes?

E.g., Post-2020 framework, 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, United Nations Decade on Ecosystem Restoration 2021-2030, etc.

GUIDANCE TIP:

Please describe initiatives aimed at implementing Decision **13.113 a)**

Please select only one option

- Yes
 No

Please provide details:

>>>

XIII. Area-Based Conservation Measures

(SPMS Target 10: All critical habitats and sites for migratory species are identified and included in area-based conservation measures so as to maintain their quality, integrity, resilience and functioning in accordance with the implementation of Aichi Target 11, supported where necessary by environmentally sensitive land-use planning and landscape management on a wider scale.)

Have critical habitats and sites for migratory species been identified (e.g. by an inventory) in your country?

GUIDANCE TIP:

The CMS does not have a formal definition of what constitutes a “critical” site or habitat for migratory species. It is left to report compilers to work with any interpretations which may be in existing use at national level, or to use informed expert judgement.

Helpful reflections on the issue can be found in the “**Strategic Review of Aspects of Ecological Networks relating to Migratory Species**” presented to COP11 and the “**Critical Site Network Tool**” developed under the auspices of AEWA and the Ramsar Convention.

Please select only one option

- Yes, fully
- Partially - to a large extent
- Partially - to a small or moderate extent
- No

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

[Snow leopard Saiga Argali and Ibex CONNECTIVITY ENG Optimized.pdf](#) - Snow leopard, Saiga, Argali and Ibex CONNECTIVITY analysis

[From Isolation to Integration 2024.pdf](#) - From isolation to integration-Mongolian saiga connectivity analysis

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[NATIONWIDE SNOW LEOPARD POPULATION ASSESSMENT OF MONGOLIA](#) - NATIONWIDE SNOW LEOPARD POPULATION ASSESSMENT OF MONGOLIA

[IDENTIFYING CONNECTIVITY AREAS OF MONGOLIAN GAZELLE \(PROCAPRA GUTTUROSA\) IN EASTERN MONGOLIA](#) - IDENTIFYING CONNECTIVITY AREAS OF MONGOLIAN GAZELLE (PROCAPRA GUTTUROSA) IN EASTERN MONGOLIA

What are the main gaps and priorities to address, if any, in order to achieve full identification of relevant critical habitats and sites as required to achieve SPMS target 10?

>>> A comprehensive scientific survey should be done on identification of relevant critical habitats and sites of all migratory mammals and especially for birds in Mongolia in a coordinated manner using standardized survey protocols to monitor the population status and movements of the target species. Further, it is recommended to develop a multi-stakeholder conservation action plan for transboundary areas between Russia-Mongolia or China-Mongolia that identifies threats and suggests effective measures for maintaining the habitat connectivity.

<https://mongolia.panda.org/en/publications/?377696/IDENTIFYING-CONNECTIVITY-AREAS-OF-MONGOLIAN-GAZELLE-PROCAPRA-GUTTUROSA-IN-EASTERN-MONGOLIA>

<https://mongolia.panda.org/en/publications/?376275/NATIONWIDE-SNOW-LEOPARD-POPULATION-ASSESSMENT-OF-MONGOLIA>

Has any assessment been made of the contribution made by the country’s protected areas network specifically to migratory species conservation?

GUIDANCE TIP:

The “contribution” may relate to habitat types, and/or geographical coverage/distribution factors, and/or coverage of particular priority species or species groups, and/or factors concerning functional connectivity, and/or any other factor considered relevant to the achievement of SPMS Target 10.

(If you have information on assessments of management effectiveness, please do not include that here, but provide it instead in your response to question XIII.4).

Please select only one option

- Yes
- Partly / for some areas
- In development
- No

Please provide details:

>>>

Please provide details:

>>>

Has your country adopted any new legislation or other domestic measures in the reporting period in response to CMS Article III(4) (a) (“Parties that are Range States of a migratory species listed in Appendix I shall endeavor ... to conserve and, where feasible and appropriate, restore those habitats of the species which are of importance in removing the species from danger of extinction”)?

Please select only one option

- Yes
 No

Please give the title or other reference (and date) for the measure concerned:

>>>

In respect of protected areas in your country that are important for migratory species, have any assessments of management effectiveness been undertaken in the reporting period?

Please select only one option

- Yes
 Partly / for some areas
 In development
 No

Please provide a reference and details on what is covered:

>>> The management effectiveness tracking tool (METT) guideline upgraded aligned with the R-METT approved by the Minister of Ministry of Environment and Tourism (MET) in 2020 to use as a formal tool for assessing the effectiveness of all Protected Areas in Mongolia. In 2021, as a result of close collaboration with the PA Administrations' (funding and technical support from WWF, UNDP, FAO, KfW, GIZ), the management effectiveness of the selected protected areas reached to an average 59.9%. Key improvement of the management effectiveness was in the field of monitoring, evaluation and development of management plans, biodiversity monitoring and enhancement of stakeholder engagement in PA management.

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

[Management_effectiveness_of_PAs_in_Mongolia.jpg](#) - Management effectiveness of PAs in Mongolia

Beyond Protected Areas, are other effective area-based conservation measures implemented in your country in ways which benefit migratory species?

Please select only one option

- Yes
 No

Please provide details:

>>>

Please add any particular information about key steps taken to implement specific provisions in relevant CMS COP Resolutions and Decisions, including for example:

Resolution 12.7 (Rev.COP13) on Ecological Networks.

Resolution 12.13 on Important Marine Mammal Areas.

Resolution 12.24 on Marine Protected Area networks in the ASEAN region.

Resolution 12.25 on Intertidal and Other Coastal Habitats.

Resolution 13.3 on Chondrichthyan Species

Decision 13.116 on Transfrontier Conservation Areas for Migratory Species

>>> ● The state protected area network has been expanded by 1.3 million hectares by a historic decision of Parliament of Mongolia on May 7, 2020. With the decision, the national protected area coverage increased to 21% (32.89 million ha) of total territory of Mongolia those represent freshwater, high mountain, and desert steppe ecosystems particularly an important area for migratory species in Mongolia such as birds, Snow leopard, Mongolian saiga, Argali sheep as well as reintroduction sites for wild horses (takhi or Przewalski's horse) in Mongolia.

● Protected areas play a vital role in species conservation, but they alone may not suffice to safeguard viable populations of long-distance migratory species with extensive ranges. Given the rapid development of mining and associated infrastructure projects, the most effective approach to protect target species and their habitats is to expand protected area networks. Additionally, the safeguarding of movement corridors between protected areas and critical habitats is equally important.

● Clusters of protected areas (PAs) and their integrated management plans are essential for protecting the habitats and movement link areas of the target species. For example, individual protected areas in the Altai Sayan Mountain region should integrate and coordinate their research and conservation activities in alignment with shared conservation management goals for wide-ranging and long-distance migratory species like the snow leopard.

XIV. Ecosystem Services

(SPMS Target 11: Migratory species and their habitats which provide important ecosystem services are maintained at or restored to favourable conservation status, taking into account the needs of women, indigenous and local communities and the poor and vulnerable.)

Has any assessment of ecosystem services associated with migratory species (contributing to the achievement of SPMS Target 11) been undertaken in your country since the adoption of the SPMS in 2014?

GUIDANCE TIP:

The phrase “associated with” migratory species allows you to report on any assessments that cover ecosystem services of systems, habitats or species assemblages that include migratory species. The question is therefore not expecting you to limit this to assessments focused solely on one or more migratory species.

For a broader biodiversity assessment to be relevant here, the migratory species involved must be making some identifiable contribution to the ecosystem services concerned.

Note also the particular aspects to be taken into account that are specified in the wording of the SPMS target. For the CMS definition of “favourable conservation status”, see Article I(1)(c) of the Convention text.

Please select only one option

- Yes
 Partly / in progress
 No

Please provide details (including source references where applicable):

>>>

Please provide details (including source references where applicable):

>>> The Action Plan for the National Biodiversity Action Plan is designed to develop criteria for the establishment of ecosystem service fees in cooperation with MNET and international organizations in 2019-2020, but the work has not commenced yet. Introduction of the Payment for Ecosystem Services are limited to the application of regulatory framework for the Law on Natural Resource Use. However, the legal environment for assessing and monetizing indirect ecosystem services is not in place despite some study reports and recommendation prepared by international development agencies. Therefore, the implementation of well integrated PES in Mongolia require revision of law and by-law to reflect these recommendations to cover PES in different productive sectors.

An action contributed to the SPMS Target 11:

A GIS based assessment of ecosystem services that included migratory species such as snow leopard and black-tailed gazelle, had been conducted partly in the forest steppe (Tavvagatai and Bukhun Shar Mountain) and in desert steppe (Ulaan shal Valley and Zarman Gobi) to improve ecosystem services through demonstration of various PES mechanisms and strengthening protected areas management (ENSURE project, MET/UNDP).

XV. Safeguarding Genetic Diversity

(SPMS Target 12: The genetic diversity of wild populations of migratory species is safeguarded, and strategies have been developed and implemented for minimizing genetic erosion.)

Are strategies of relevance to migratory species being developed or implemented to minimize genetic erosion of biodiversity in your country?

GUIDANCE TIP:

Strategies to be considered under this section do not necessarily have to specifically address migratory species but be of sufficient relevance in relation to the objective of safeguarding the genetic diversity of wild populations.

Please select only one option

Yes

No

Please select the relevant strategies (select all that apply):

Captive breeding

Captive breeding and release

Gene typing research

Reproductive material archives/repositories

Other

>>>

Please describe the Captive breeding strategy:

>>>

Please describe the captive breeding & release strategy:

>>>

Please describe the gene typing research strategy:

>>> The Genetic resources Law, which consists of 23 articles, aims to assure the sustainable use of all genetic resources located in the territory of Mongolia or genetic resources with Mongolian origins. According to the Law, the Ministry of Environment and Tourism and the Natural Resources Policy Coordination Department are responsible authorities to manage and preserve genetic resources and Sub Gene Funds regarding natural planting, wildlife, wild mushrooms, microorganisms, pathogens, as well as wildlife genetic resources. The Law also obliges the Ministry of Environment and Tourism the Department of Natural Resources Policy Coordination to recognize, register, preserve and rehabilitate genetic resources and relevant traditional knowledge, to monitor the utilization of genetic resources and issue necessary authorization, to reduce the probable threats to genetic resources, and to increase research and development activities with regards to the sustainable use of genetic resources. The Law also establishes the National Genetic Resources Professional Council to coordinate the activities of different sectors and to supervise all decisions regarding genetic resources and wildlife genetic resources.

1. The Law on Genetic Resources was discussed and approved by the Parliament session on December 30, 2021 and has become effective since June 1, 2022.

2. A draft Law on Access to Genetic Resources and Genetic Resources Related Traditional Knowledge and Benefit Sharing from their Use was discussed on the Cabinet session on March 29, 2023. The draft Law will be presented to the Parliament session in 2024 for discussion.

3. Regulations for registration and database set-up, maintaining, use, storage, and protection of genetic resources and genetic resources related traditional knowledge were approved by the Environment and Tourism Minister's Order No. A/325 dated August 26, 2022 and were registered with the Administrative Normative Act No.5941 according to the general Law on Administration.

4. Regulations for establishing or determining hosts of genetic resource related traditional knowledge and getting permit for use of genetic resource related traditional knowledge were approved by the Environment and Tourism Minister's Order No. A/324 dated August 26, 2022 and were registered with the Administrative Normative Act No.5940 according to the general Law on Administration.

5. Regulations for establishment of gene fund and its resource registry, enhancement, update, preservation, protection, dissemination, and exchange were approved by the joint Orders No. A/574 and 537 dated December 16, 2023 of the Environment and Tourism Minister and Education and Science Minister and were registered with the Administrative Normative Act No. 6041 according to the general Law on Administration.

6. Rule and Compositions of Technical Council for Genetic Resources were approved by the Environment and Tourism Minister's Order No. A/188 dated June 6, 2023.

7. The gene fund preservation standard was drafted and recently approved by the Order No. 03 date January 24, 2024 of the Director of Mongolian Agency for Standardisation and Metrology. The standard registered has a title "MNS 7031:2024, Biotechnology. Gene Fund Preservation. General Requirement".

All the legal and regulatory framework listed above provide for an enabling environment for registration, update, and research-development of genetic resources and optimizing the genetic resource policy and planning in the country.

Please describe the reproductive material archives/repositories strategy:

>>>

XVI. National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans

(SPMS Target 13: Priorities for effective conservation and management of migratory species, their habitats and migration systems have been included in the development and implementation of national biodiversity strategies and action plans, with reference where relevant to CMS agreements and action plans and their implementation bodies.)

Does your country's National Biodiversity Strategy or Action Plan (NBSAP), or other relevant plans or strategies used in your country, explicitly address obligations under CMS, priorities for the conservation and management of migratory species, their habitats and migration systems, and ecological connectivity?

Please select only one option

- Yes
 No

a. Please provide a link to or attachment of the strategy/action plan

>>> During 2014-2015 through an extensive consultation process, Mongolia had developed the Second National Program on Biodiversity (NPBD) that aims Government of Mongolia to coordinate and carry out biodiversity conservation and sustainable management throughout the country during 2015 to 2025. The second NPBD has been aligned with the Aichi biodiversity target to ensure the national contribution to the global conventions and aimed to strengthen existing policies on biodiversity conservation and sustainable management through direct interventions and sound inter-linkages with productive sectors' policies and programs. The Program consists of 14 goals, 29 objectives, and 74 outputs within the frame of 4 strategies to ensure the conservation and sustainable use of Mongolia's biological diversity and has been approved by the Resolution No.325 of the Government of Mongolia on August 4, 2015. In 2018, the Ministry of Environment and Tourism of Mongolia had prepared the "Medium term plan for the implementation of the National Biodiversity Program". Please find NBSAP for Mongolia at English: <https://www.cbd.int/doc/world/mn/mn-nbsap-v2-en.pdf> Mongolian: <https://www.cbd.int/doc/world/mn/mn-nbsap-v2-mn.pdf>

b. Please identify the elements in the plan/strategy that are particularly relevant to migratory species, and highlight any specific references to the CMS/CMS instruments

GUIDANCE TIP:

Specify page numbers, section/paragraph numbers etc., where possible.

>>> Following elements in NBSAP for Mongolia are relevant for migratory species, and their habitat conservation;

- Objective 2. Provide the general public with systemized and comprehensive knowledge on sustainability.
- Objective 3. Create a state and private enterprise framework and development of economic incentives that support research on biodiversity.
- Objective 4. Improve the mechanism for systematic delivery of biodiversity related information and data on its state to general public and decision makers.
- Objective 8. Develop and implement a program on integrated conservation of rare and endangered species.
- Objective 10. Expand and strengthen PA network through integrating ecosystem representative areas into national and local land use management plans.
- Objective 11. Improve management and capacity of PAs in cooperation of all interested parties.
- Objective 12. Develop and implement conservation plan on ecosystems that are patch or vulnerable to climate change.
- Objective 13. Enable cooperation with government and the general public in the monitoring of legal enforcement of laws regarding chemical pollution from urbanization, mining and manufacturing.
- Objective 17. Create a legal environment enabling local community partnerships to be responsible for surrounding natural resources in an integrated way including pasture, wildlife and forests.
- Objective 18. Implement hunting management in all game reserve areas
- Objective 21. Integrate agriculture sector land use with environmental protection policies.
- Objective 24. Define and implement actions to reduce economic instruments that threaten biodiversity.
- Objective 25. Define and establish economic incentives to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity.

c. Please add comments on the implementation of the strategy or action plan concerned.

>>> The Sixth National Report to the Convention of Biological Diversity (2020) is the first national report that assesses Mongolia's performance on implementation of the National Biodiversity Program and progress towards achieving the Aichi Targets.

In overall, the progress during the reporting period has mixed - while Mongolia has been successful in promoting SDG and especially ESD and direct conservation and sustainable management of natural resources on the ground with strong involvement and empowerment of local communities, the country was slow in addressing drivers for biodiversity loss that come from certain productive sector and fiscal policies. In this respect, decisive interventions for reversing pasture degradation is seen critical for Mongolia to fulfill its commitment to CBD and its Intended Nationally Determined Contribution for climate change mitigation and adaptation. Such intervention will directly contribute to the proposed Post -2020 Global Biodiversity Framework that highlighted the need for addressing drivers impacting biodiversity through mainstreaming in

economic sectors and fiscal policies as one of the three major areas of intervention along with resolute interventions for biodiversity and ecosystem conservation and sustainable use and benefit sharing. Taking into consideration that the Government has developed and approved a Medium-term plan, more targeted interventions are expected in the coming years to fully achieve the Goals set in the National Biodiversity Program.

Please provide information on the progress of implementation of other relevant action plans (single species, species group, etc.), initiatives, task forces, and programmes of work in your country that have not been addressed in previous questions.

E.g. AEMLAP, Great Green Wall, Bonn Challenge, Action Plans for Birds, Action Plan for the Protection and Conservation of South Atlantic Whales, Energy Task Force, Programme of Work on Climate Change and Migratory Species, etc.

>>> • A joint working group consisted of representatives of Ministries of Environment and Tourism and Road and Transportation runs to strengthen the respective legal and regulatory framework and standards on mitigation of negative impacts of roads and transportations on the environment, wildlife, their habitats, ranges, and migratory routes and to provide expert opinions and recommendations on the concerning issues including research and monitoring. The working group also gives a focus on improved standards on animal friendly protection fences along highways and railroads.

- The Government of Mongolia announced the Gobi Bear as Nationally Proud Wildlife to protect the species population and its habitat and range and to increase awareness on the species nationally and internationally. Under this effort, a various conservation and awareness raising activities are underway.

- The Ministry of Environment and Tourism, in collaboration with Asian Development Bank and Bird life Int, has started East Asian-Australasian Flyway initiative focused on conservation management of wetlands and migratory birds.

- The draft Range-wide Asiatic Wild Ass Action Plan was developed under the lead of Professor Petra Kaczensky with participation of national experts from Wild Ass Range States via online workshops and correspondence.

- Mongolian saiga Action Plan for 2021-2030 developed by IUCN SSC Antelope Specialist Group Co-chair PhD David Mallon and expert PhD Buuveibaatar Bayarbaatar in August 2021.

- Action plan for Great Gobi Six species (Mongolian saiga, gobi bear, bactrian camel, takhi, khulan, and goitered gazella) developed by WWF Mongolia to promote the conservation of iconic species and its habitat, the Gobi ecosystem.

Please describe the monitoring and efficacy of measures taken in regard to these relevant action plans, initiatives, task forces, and programmes of work and their integration into delivery against other relevant international agreements.

GUIDANCE TIP:

In answering this question, compilers can provide link to relevant reports under other agreements.

>>> • Monitoring, evaluation of the implementation of goals, objectives and outputs in the National Biodiversity Program shall be undertaken in 2025 and start development of the 3rd National biodiversity program;

- Mongolia has had the national adaptation strategy to ensure implementation of the Convention on Climate Change through consultation and discussion with the parties. The strategic plan specifies the objectives to take wildlife habitats and ranges under state protection, strengthen the legal and regulatory framework, have an integrated monitoring system for migratory wild species migrations and movements, protect and preserve diverse genetic resources, among others.

XVII. Traditional Knowledge, Innovations and Practices of Indigenous and Local Communities

(SPMS Target 14: The traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of migratory species, their habitats and migration systems, and their customary sustainable use of biological resources, are respected, subject to national legislation and relevant international obligations, with the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities, thereby contributing to the favourable conservation status of migratory species and the ecological connectivity and resilience of their habitats.)

Note that progress in achieving Target 13 of the Strategic Plan considers indigenous and local communities.

In the absence of a national definition of 'indigenous and local communities', please refer to the Convention of Biodiversity document **Compilation of Views Received on Use of the Term "Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities"** for helpful guidance on these terms.

During the reporting period, have actions been taken in your country to foster consideration for the traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities that are relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of migratory species, their habitats and migration systems?

Please select only one option

- Yes
- Partly / in some areas
- No
- Not applicable

During the reporting period, have actions been taken in your country to promote and foster effective participation and involvement of indigenous and local communities in the conservation and sustainable use of migratory species, their habitats and migration systems?

Please select only one option

- Yes
- Partly / in some areas
- No
- Not applicable

If 'yes' or 'partly/in some areas' to either of the preceding two questions, please select which actions have been taken:

(select all that apply)

- Research & documentation
- Engagement initiatives (e.g. as part of development projects)
- Formal recognition of rights
- Inclusion in governance mechanisms (legislation, policies, etc.)
- Management strategies, programmes and action plans that integrate traditional & indigenous interests
- Other

>>>

Please provide details on the implementation of the actions concerned.

GUIDANCE TIP

Responses to these questions may involve actions, steps, programmes, initiatives and/or activities described in CMS documentation, such as those described in Decisions **13.95** (Conservation and Management of the Cheetah and African Wild Dog), and **13.116** (Transfrontier Conservation Areas for Migratory Species).

>>> Prior to 2012, in Mongolia hunting was permitted except for urban areas and special needs areas like Protected Areas, or over 70% of Mongolian territory was de facto hunting ground. According to the Law on Fauna, which was revised in 2012, hunting is now limited to hunting zones, which is managed either by private sector or local communities that have management responsibility over the area. The lessons and best practices that were generated by WWF, UNDP projects in Community Based Wildlife Management that begun in 2008 in "Gulzat" area in Western Mongolia had played pivotal role for bringing together local communities and trophy games that were considered almost as a nuisance by locals. As of 2023, 25 CBOs, 7 local NGOs along with 11 private companies are managing 82 hunting areas located in Mongolia. The management plans of these entities and community groups are reviewed and approved by the Ministry of Environment and Tourism and the plan performances are monitored by the respective local government institutions. The entities and community groups delegated with the hunting management have the duties to prevent and monitor poaching of wildlife, take biotechnical measures, and carry out monitoring and observations within their responsible hunting regions, in addition to the wildlife conservation measures. They are allowed to access to benefits of sustainable hunting management through the activities such as eco-tourism and wildlife watching.

Generally, international organizations, NGOs, projects, and programmes do implement different types of works and initiatives in terms of wildlife and their habitat conservation in the country. For instance, they mobilize local communities into conservation of snow leopard, Bactrian camel, Asiatic wild ass, and Argali sheep and buffer zone residents into the PA and wildlife conservation in order to encourage their active engagement and increase awareness on wildlife populations, habitats, ranges and their conservation through behavioural changes to maintain or restrict livestock herds to sustainable ratios and providing capacity building and training in environmental research and monitoring and environmentally friendly business engagement for their livelihoods. At initiative of WWF-Mongolia, the local governments and institutions do implement the Great Gobi-6 event to protect the endangered wild species: Bactrian camel, Gobi bear, Takhi or Przewalski's Horse, Asiatic wild ass (Khulan), Mongolian saiga antelope, and Goitered gazelle in the Gobi region at the ecosystem level. This event has become the effective mechanism to inspire and mobilize governmental and non-governmental organizations and local communities into the wildlife conservation. Under this initiative, a working group has been established and run to develop a strategic plan for very rare and rare wildlife conservation in the country.

How would you rank progress since the previous report in your country to achieving Target 14 of the Strategic Plan for Migratory Species (see text above)?

Please select only one option

- 1. Little or no progress
- 2. Some progress but more work is needed
- 3. Positive advances have been made
- 4. Target substantially achieved (traditional knowledge is fully respected and there is effective participation from communities)

Please provide details on the progress made (where applicable).

>>> The Law on Forests and Law on Fauna are already revised, and by-laws are in place to allow local communities to have management responsibility for conservation and sustainable use of their surrounding natural resources. There are numerous achievements already observed in Mongolia relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of migratory species, their habitats and migration systems, and sustainable use of biological resources with the participation of local communities, thereby contributing to the favourable conservation status of migratory species and the ecological connectivity and resilience of their habitats. For instance, a partnership model between State Police Department and rural communities vulnerable to the Illegal Wildlife Trade is successfully piloted in the Khoid Mogoin Gol-Teeliin Locally Protected Area that covers 243 000 ha area of Mountain Forest Ecosystem in Northern Mongolia (Bulgan soum, Arkhangai Province). During the pilot project, a district EPD units learned to coordinate efforts of local stakeholders and joint decision making through a Community Stewardship Support Group (CSSG) and built upon SMART patrolling that being trialed, to produce data and biodiversity information to feed into Mongolia's centralized IWT database. Community engagement through established natural resource governance institutions (LPAs) enabled EPD to support community-led efforts to reduce poaching and illegal logging in the LPA.

For instance, the LPA that was established in 2017 has been managed by Union of Conservation Communities included now 19 CBOs with 321 households/582 herders. They have 38 volunteer rangers who conduct SMART patrolling regularly. They actively participate in biodiversity monitoring of the LPA flag species including Steppe eagle and Snow leopard, forest cleaning, and support for forest natural regeneration and spring protection. As a result, there is near zero poaching and illegal logging; increased number of birds and marmots; and stabled number of Musk deer.

Furthermore, WWF Mongolia is active in reiterating the traditional knowledge, innovations, and practices of local communities relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of migratory and endangered species, their habitats and migration systems in different ways of approaches. There are numerous best examples and practices across the region that could be replicated into other high conservation values areas in Mongolia. Just to take one example is that re-introduction of traditional shepherd dog back to local communities in high mountain areas. In 2019, 20 Bankhar puppies were sent to Dariv Ridge to protect and herd livestock from predators like wolves and bears. The puppies were specially trained to work alongside their human handlers and quickly became an essential part of the herding community. Dariv ridge is known it's beautiful rocky and steep with jagged peaks and narrow valleys as well as it's abundance of predators like snow leopards and wolves who often preyed on the livestock which cause a lot of conflict between the herders and the snow leopards in the region. To tackle this problem, WWF-Mongolia came up with a unique solution - to train and distribute Bankhar puppies in the region. These puppies were carefully selected and trained from a young age of 3-4 months to protect and herd livestock. Bankhar dogs are known for their protective nature, and they take their role as guardians of the flock very seriously. As natural-born herders, Bankhar dogs are adept at rounding up their charges and keeping them safe from potential threats, including predators like snow leopards. With their keen senses, unwavering loyalty, and protective instincts, the bankhar puppies have become an integral part of the livestock herding community in Dariv Ridge within 4 years. Their presence not only kept the livestock safe but also helped to reduce conflicts between humans and wildlife by giving them a sound night of sleep for their owners at night. For other good examples and best practices, please use following link;

<https://wwf-mongolia.exposure.co/nothing-is-impossible>

<https://wwf-mongolia.exposure.co/no-good-deed-goes-wasted>
<https://wwf-mongolia.exposure.co/championing-change>
<https://wwf-mongolia.exposure.co/threads-of-change-the-felt-factorys-journey-embarksnbsp>
<https://wwf-mongolia.exposure.co/earth-fashionnbsp>
<https://wwf-mongolia.exposure.co/paws-of-peace>
<https://wwf-mongolia.exposure.co/the-steppe-engineers>
<https://wwf-mongolia.exposure.co/comic-character-influence-in-conservationnbsp>
<https://wwf-mongolia.exposure.co/bankhar-dogs-are-mediator-between-herders-and-predatorsnbspnbsp>

XVIII. Knowledge, Data and Capacity-Building

(SPMS Target 15: The science base, information, training, awareness, understanding and technologies relating to migratory species, their habitats and migration systems, their value, functioning, status and trends, and the consequences of their loss, are improved, widely shared and transferred, and effectively applied.)

During the reporting period, which steps taken in your country have contributed to the achievement of the results defined in Target 15 of the Strategic Plan for Migratory Species? (Answers given in Section V may be relevant)

(select all that apply)

- Education campaigns in schools
- Public awareness campaigns
- Capacity building
- Knowledge and data-sharing initiatives
- Capacity assessments/gap analyses
- Agreements at policy level on research priorities
- Research by academia, research organizations and other relevant stakeholders
- Other (please specify):

>>>

- No steps have been taken

Please describe the contribution these steps have made towards achieving the results defined in Target 15:

GUIDANCE TIP

Steps taken may include actions, programmes, initiatives and/or activities described in CMS documentation, such as Resolutions **13.3** (Chondrichthyan Species), **13.4** (African Carnivore initiative), **13.35** (Light Pollution), **13.6** (Insect Decline), and Decisions **13.37** (AEM LAP), **13.39** (Preventing Poisoning of Migratory Birds), **13.50** (Conservation of African-Eurasian Vultures), **13.90** (Conservation and Management of the African Lion), **13.95** (Conservation and Management of the Cheetah and African Wild Dog), **13.106** (Support to the Energy Task Force), **13.110** (Addressing Unsustainable Use of Terrestrial and Avian Wild Meat), and **13.113** (Improving Ways of Addressing Connectivity in the Conservation of Migratory Species).

Education campaigns in schools

>>> The National Programme on “Education for Sustainable Development” approved 2018 is considered as an important policy document for ensuring public education towards sustainable development, environmental conservation, adaptation to climate change and promotion of environmentally friendly and healthy lifestyle. The majority of the Sustainable development and ESD interventions are targeting children through the “eco-club” and “eco-school” initiatives. These initiatives are receiving an extensive supports both from the government, international organizations and civil society. The Eco-clubs are considered as most traditional interventions that support school children’s initiative. These eco clubs more focused on ecological education have diverse focus that reflect local needs and environment.

Public awareness campaigns

>>> Some of the highlights during the reporting period are as follows.

GG-6

Considering the importance of protecting the Gobi ecosystem in holistic way, the Provincial Government of western Mongolia with initiation of WWF Mongolia started a public campaign “Gobi’s Great Six” (referred as “GG-6”), in September 2016, using the globally endangered wild Bactrian camel, Gobi bear, Takhi horse, Khulan, Mongolian saiga, and Goitered gazelle as the symbol of Mongolian Gobi and the need for coordinated conservation.

Within the past eight years the campaign already becoming a platform for central governments, government institutions, non-governmental organizations and local communities as well as foreign institutions for coordinating its conservation work of these species and their home, the Gobi ecosystem. The GG-6 initiative has already been joined by all provinces that has GG6 flagship species and national and international organizations and conservation communities such as Takhi Group International, Wild Camel Protection Fund (England), and Prague Zoo among others.

Using this platform, Mongolia aims to protect their habitat through establishment of connectivity areas between natural springs which is only the water resources in arid ecosystem. Last couple of years, WWF Mongolia protected the head of 34 natural springs in desert steppe which protected about 10 hectares of areas. By protecting the spring heads around and avoiding overgrazing and trampling, springs provide enough water for local communities and wildlife.

Snow leopard Day

The Ministry of Environment and Tourism of Mongolia in close cooperation with WWF-Mongolia has been

organizing International Snow leopard day in Mongolia as an annual event since 2013 to raise public awareness on the snow leopard. This annual event is actively supported and participated by eco club students, and the species conservation related issues are delivered to the public and decision makers in the country through the eco-club members' actions.

Crane festival

To increase knowledge, attitude, and perception on nationally and globally threatened white-naped crane and its conservation, the Crane Festival has been organized in Binder Soum of Khentii province since 2014. WWF-Mongolia organizes this festival in close collaboration with Wildlife Conservation and Science Society, protected area administrations and local government offices. The Crane Festival event has many interesting activities and entertainments including artistic performances of eco-club members and a contest "Questions & Answers" on endangered and threatened migratory bird species.

Chicks of my homeland

In collaboration with eco-clubs at local schools, organizing a campaign "Chicks of My Homeland" to protect eggs of migratory birds during their nesting season. This campaign started in 2020. One of the events regularly organized under the campaign is crane egg protection. This campaign do encourage active participation of children in conservation activities, thus informing the threats to the migratory birds and breeding site conservation related challenges to the local people and decision makers.

Mongolian gazelle day

Celebrating Mongolian gazelle day in the eastern region from 2015. The campaign is to decrease illegal hunting, to change local citizens' attitude towards gazelle, as well as to increase participation in gazelle conservation. Eco club children play the main role for the campaign. They highlighting the many issues faced by the Mongolian gazelle with the local decision makers and the opportunities for joint resolution.

Mongolian saiga day

The Mongolian Saiga Day is annually celebrated by WWF-Mongolia from 2016 in collaboration with eco club students, herders, local decision makers. Purpose of the day is to increase knowledge, attitude, and perception on globally endangered Mongolian saiga antelope and its conservation. During the Day parties initiate and undertake numerous conservation activities.

Capacity building

>>>

Knowledge and data-sharing initiatives

>>>

Capacity assessments/gap analyses

>>>

Agreements at policy level on research priorities

>>>

Other

>>>

Research by academia, research organizations and other relevant stakeholders

>>> • In response to rapidly increasing linear infrastructure development which could fragment the habitat of endangered and migratory species in Mongolia, important connectivity corridors for the key endangered and long distance migratory 12 terrestrial large mammals and 4 birds (Gobi bear, wild Bactrian camel, goitered gazelle, khulan, red deer, moose, roe deer, Mongolian gazelle, Mongolian saiga, snow leopard, argali, Siberian ibex, dalmatian pelican, white-naped crane, Asian great bustard and houbara bustard) identified along with detailed recommendations on avoidance and mitigation actions for the decision-makers, engineers, and the public to sensitize and make wise decisions on building wildlife-friendly linear infrastructure or improving existing linear infrastructures.

What assistance (if any) does your country require in order to build sufficient capacity to implement its obligations under the CMS and relevant Resolutions of the COP?

(select all that apply)

- Funding support
- Technical assistance
- Education/training/mentoring
- Other skills development
- Provision of equipment or materials
- Exchange of information & know-how
- Research & innovation
- Mobilizing volunteer effort (e.g. citizen science)
- Other (please specify):

>>>

No assistance required

XIX. Resource Mobilization

(SPMS Target 16: The mobilization of adequate resources from all sources to implement the Strategic Plan for Migratory Species effectively has increased substantially.)

During the reporting period, has your country made financial or other resources available for conservation activities specifically benefiting migratory species?

GUIDANCE TIP:

The “resources” that are relevant here can be financial, human or technical. In addition to funding, “in-kind” forms of support such as staff time or administrative infrastructure could be relevant, as could the loan of equipment, provision of data processing facilities, technology transfer, training or mentoring schemes and other initiatives for capacity building.

Further comments on resource mobilization issues in the CMS context can be found in the **Strategic Plan for Migratory Species**, Chapter 4.

Further examples could include providing resources to actions, steps, programmes, initiatives and/or activities described in CMS documentation, such as Resolution **13.4** (Joint CMS-CITES African Carnivore Initiative, and Decisions **13.23** (Review Mechanism and National Legislation Programme, **13.25** (Conservation Status of Migratory Species, **13.32** (Illegal Hunting, Taking and Trade of Migratory Birds in the EAAF), **13.36** and **13.37** (AEMLAP), **13.39** (Preventing Poisoning of Migratory Birds), **13.41** (Flyways), **13.50** (Conservation of African-Eurasian Vultures), **13.69** (Marine Turtles), **13.76** (European Eel), **13.80** (Global Programme of Work for Cetaceans), **13.90** (Conservation and Management of the African Lion), **13.95** (Conservation and Management of the Cheetah and African Wild Dog), **13.102** (Conservation Implications of Animal Culture and Social Complexity), **13.106** (Support to the Energy Task Force), **13.113** (Improving Ways of Addressing Connectivity in the Conservation of Migratory Species), **13.120** (Community Participation and Livelihoods), **13.122** (Impacts of Plastic Pollution), and **13.134** (Infrastructure Development).

- Yes, made available for activities within the country
- Yes, made available for activities in one or more other countries
- No

To which particular targets in the **Strategic Plan for Migratory Species**, and which initiatives, plans and programmes has this made a contribution? (Identify all those that apply).

>>> During the reporting period, Mongolia has made financial and technical resources available for the conservation activities specifically benefiting for Snow leopard, Mongolian gazelle, Mongolian saiga, Goitered gazelle, Wild ass, Przewalskii horse and Gobi bear which contributes to the SPMS Target 1, Target 2, Target 3, Target 4, Target 5, Target 10, Target 13 and Target 16.

Please indicate whether the overall levels of resourcing concerned are the same or different from those in the previous reporting period:

Please select only one option

- Increased
- The same
- Decreased
- Unknown

During the reporting period, has your country received financial or other resources for conservation activities specifically benefiting migratory species?

Please select only one option

- Yes
- No

Please select the source(s) concerned (select all that apply):

- Multilateral investment bank
- The Global Environment Facility (GEF)
- Other intergovernmental programme
- Private sector
- Non-governmental organization(s)
- Individual country governments/government agencies (please specify)

>>>

Other

>>>

To which particular targets in the **Strategic Plan for Migratory Species**, and which initiatives, plans and programmes has this made a contribution? (Identify all those that apply).

>>> Mongolia has made financial and technical resources available for the conservation activities specifically benefiting for Snow leopard, Mongolian gazelle, Mongoliana saiga, Goitered gazelle, Wild ass, Przewalskii horse

and Gobi bear which contributes to the SPMS Target 1, Target 2, Target 3, Target 4, Target 5, Target 10, Target 13 and Target 16.

The key resource mobilizations include;

- The conservation project for the rare and endangered Gobi bear, which is classified as endangered by the Red List, is being implemented as part of the cooperation between the Governments of Mongolia and China to maintain habitat restoration and stable population.
- According to the Law on Natural Resource Use Fee, at least 50% of the income from the fees received from the proper use of wildlife resources has been legislated to be used for the protection and restoration of habitats of wildlife.
- The project named “Promoting dryland sustainable landscapes and biodiversity conservation in the Eastern steppe of Mongolia” approved by GEF Secretariat during the reporting period. The project is being implemented in 9 soums of the Dornod, Khentii and Sukhbaatar provinces with special focus on grassland restoration and protection of globally threatened migratory species such as Mongolian gazelle and White naped crane as well as increased livelihood resilience to impacts of climate change. The overall objective of the project is to reverse and prevent dryland ecosystem degradation and biodiversity loss through an inclusive, integrated landscape and value chain approach securing multiple environment benefits and sustainable, resilient livelihoods in the Eastern Steppe of Mongolia. Project is being implemented by FAO (lead organization), WWF Mongolia and WWF US GEF agency and local key stakeholders for the 2021-2025.
- The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) is funding Asia’s Linear Infrastructure safeGuarding Nature (ALIGN) project. The goal of the project, in brief, is to enhance the development and implementation of effective, high-quality linear infrastructure safeguards that protect people and nature from harm. The ALIGN project will be implemented by the World Wildlife Fund for Nature (WWF) in partnership with the Center for Large Landscape Conservation (CLLC). ALIGN project management will be based in the WWF Nepal office in Kathmandu, with three focal-country programs led by WWF India, WWF Mongolia, and WWF Nepal.

Which migratory species have benefited as a result of this support?

>>> Mongolian saiga antelope, Snow leopard, Mongolian gazelle, Goitered gazelle, Wild ass, Przewalskii horse and Gobi bear.

Please indicate whether the overall levels of resourcing concerned are the same or different from those in the previous reporting period:

Please select only one option

- Increased
- The same
- Decreased
- Unknown

Which are the most important CMS implementation priorities requiring resources and support in your country during future reporting periods?

GUIDANCE TIP:

Please consider answers provided in HLS.3 when answering this question where appropriate, as they may be of relevance.

>>> CMS implementation priority for Mongolia is to fulfill Target 5 of SPMS particularly: Governments, key sectors and stakeholders at all levels have taken steps to achieve or have implemented plans for sustainable production and consumption, keeping the impacts of use of natural resources, including habitats, on migratory species well within safe ecological limits to promote the favorable conservation status of migratory species and maintain the quality, integrity, resilience, and ecological connectivity of their habitats and migration routes.