



## **RAMSAR CONVENTION**

# **Ramsar National Report to COP15**

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**Please read the general guidance section before starting to complete the form.**

## Section 1: Institutional Information

**Important note:** The responses below will be considered by the Convention on Wetlands Secretariat as the definitive list of your focal points. All individuals listed below agree that the submitted information will be used to update the information in the Secretariat's contact database and will be published on the public website here Contacts on website.

### Name of Contracting Party

The completed National Report **must be accompanied by a letter** in the name of the Head of Administrative Authority, confirming that this is the Contracting Party's official submission of its COP15 National Report. It can be attached to this question using the "Manage documents" function (blue symbol below)

Link to sample National Report Submission Letter: <https://www.ramsar.org/document/national-reports-cop15-sample-letter>

>>> MONGOLIA

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

[Supporting Document to National Report Mongolia 2024.pdf](#) - Additional information to National Report Mongolia

[Official letter Mongolia National Report Ramsar.pdf](#) - National report submission letter

## Designated Administrative Authority for the Convention on Wetlands

### Name of Administrative Authority

>>> Ministry of Environment and Climate Change

### Head of Administrative Authority - name and title

>>> Mrs.Uranchimeg Tserendorj, Head of Natural Resources Policy & Coordination Department

### Mailing address

>>> Ministry of Environment and Climate Change

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## Designated National Focal Point for the Convention on Wetlands

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### Mailing address

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## Designated Scientific and Technical Review Panel (STRP) National Focal Point

### Name and title

>>> Prof. Dr. Gombobaatar Sundev, Vice President for Research and Cooperation

### Name of organisation

>>> National University of Mongolia

### Mailing address

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## **Section 2: General summary of national implementation progress and challenges**

In your country, in the past triennium (i.e., since COP14 reporting)

### **A. What have been the five main achievements of the implementation of the Convention since COP14?**

1)

>>> Since COP14, the Government of Mongolia has allocated more funding for wetland conservation and restoration. The President of Mongolia initiated the wetland restoration projects of the Ugii and Ganga Lakes of Ramsar sites. Additionally, the Water Authority launched restoration projects for other wetlands, including Avarga Toston, Burd, Ereen, Tsoitson, and Three Lakes.

2)

>>> After 26 years, the Ramsar database (RSIS) of 11 sites has been completely updated for 2019-2024. Between 2017 and 2019, a joint research team from the Mongolian Ornithological Society and the National University of Mongolia conducted research on 11 Ramsar sites in Mongolia with financial support from the Ramsar Regional Center-East Asia.

3)

>>> Two practitioner's guides on Wetland Management Planning and Rapid assessment of Wetland ecosystem services from Ramsar Convention Implementation Handbooks were translated into Mongolian by the Mongolian Ornithological Society and researchers of the National University of Mongolia. These guides have been used to assess and plan the ecosystem service of all sites.

4)

>>> Bird observation towers were built at four Ramsar sites (Achit Lake, Terkhiin Tsagaan Lake, Ugii Lake, and Uvs Lake) to observe and monitor migratory birds, develop ecotourism, and educate children. Wetland managers organized a bird-watching tour around Achit and Uvs Lakes for schoolchildren.

5)

>>> "Waterfowl population assessment and practical training" was organized at the Ugii Lake information and training center to strengthen the capacity of research specialists for 11 sites in August 2024. Moreover, the "Regional Flyway Initiative Training Series: Wetland Ecosystem Services and Nature-based Solutions" for site managers was held in Ulaanbaatar in November 2024.

### **B. What have been the five main challenges in implementing the Convention since COP14?**

1)

>>> Since wetland site managers do not have information about the 4th strategic plan for 2016-2024 in the Mongolian language, the relevant guidelines, manuals, and resolutions approved by the meetings of the Contracting Parties of the Ramsar Convention, their activities are limited by conduct training and public awareness for water and wetlands, to carry out research and inspections, to clean garbage, and to plant trees.

2)

>>> Out of the 11 wetlands listed in the Ramsar Convention, 8 are located within national protected areas. Therefore, the Protected Area Administrations of these areas are responsible for the conservation of wetlands, including the lakes and surrounding wetlands, as well as the biodiversity such as aquatic birds and fish. Also, all 11 wetlands are located within 10 river basins, and therefore, the Water Basin Administrations, as part of their integrated water resource management plans, conduct research on the water resources of these wetlands, as well as their conservation, wise use, restoration, and public awareness. However, Protected Area Administrations and Water Basin Administrations do not have a clear agreement on how to share information, develop a database, collaborate in research and monitoring, or report for wetland management and wise use.

3)

>>> The national wetland CEPA program (Communication, Education, Participation, and Awareness) has not been developed to ensure the implementation of the Ramsar Convention. Therefore, required activities including national wetland forums, scientific conferences, capacity-building training, study tours, and incorporating wetland topics into the education system are postponed.

4)

>>> Without an inter-sectoral National Committee for Wetlands, as well as national wetland policies, strategies, and action plans, site managers face challenges in implementing the strategic plan of the convention.

5)

>>> It is challenging to track changes in the ecological characteristics of wetlands, water bodies, and their biodiversity to implement conservation measures because Mongolia has distinct water and environmental information systems.

**C. Please outline five priorities for implementing the Convention in your country during the coming triennium (2026-2028)**

1)

>>> Establish a national wetland center near wetlands, conduct monitoring work on wetlands and waterbirds, organize nationwide training programs, and CEPA activities, update regularly RSIS, and designate two new Ramsar sites through the wetland center.

2)

>>> Establish an inter-sectoral National Committee for wetlands and develop a national policy and action plan according to the convention's fifth strategic plan.

3)

>>> Organize extensive workshops and trainings on wetland ecosystem service and wise use for all stakeholders from the local community to decision makers to direct their activities to the convention goal and strategies.

4)

>>> Enhance international cooperation through migratory bird studies and twin programs (sister site development) for wetlands to learn about good practices in wetland management, including database management and capacity building.

5)

>>> A wetland sub-database will be established in coordination with national water and environmental information systems through collaboration between government and non-governmental research and conservation organizations.

D. Does the Administrative Authority have any recommendations concerning implementation assistance from the Convention Secretariat?

>>> Yes, we would like to ask your assistance in finding and connecting donor organizations to obtain financial and technical support for establishing a national wetland center, designating two new sites, and developing the CEPA program and the wetlands sub-database.

E. Does the Administrative Authority have any recommendations concerning implementation assistance from the Convention's International Organization Partners (IOPs) (including ongoing partnerships and partnerships to be developed)?

>>> N/A

F. In accordance with paragraph 21 of Resolution XIII.18 on Gender and wetlands, please provide a short description about the balance between genders participating in wetland-related decisions, programmes and research.

>>> N/A

G. On the basis of your indications above, list possible areas where change is necessary for the achievement of gender equality.

>>> N/A

H. Please describe lessons learnt in the context of wetlands and gender equality work in your country.

>>> N/A

I. If possible, please list gender-related policies, strategies and action plans in place relevant to wetlands in your country.

>>> N/A

J. If applicable, identify examples of strategies and actions your country is implementing to support youth participation in the implementation of the Convention's Strategic Plan or in wetlands management (Resolution XIV.12 on Strengthening Ramsar connections through youth, paragraph 21).

>>> N/A

K. Please list the names of the organizations which have been consulted on or have contributed to the

information provided in this report.

>>> Ministry of Environment and Climate Change

Water Basin Administrations

Protected Area Administrations

Mongolian Ornithological Society NGO ([www.mos.mn](http://www.mos.mn))

National University of Mongolia ([www.num.edu.mn](http://www.num.edu.mn))

Institute of Biology, Mongolian Academy of Sciences ([www.mas.ac.mn](http://www.mas.ac.mn))

WWF Mongolia

Wildlife Science and Conservation Center of Mongolia ([www.wsc.org.mn](http://www.wsc.org.mn))

## Section 3 - all goals: Indicator questions and further implementation information

In responding to each of these questions, Contracting Parties are encouraged to provide links, references/ upload documents where applicable and relevant.

### Section 3 - Goal 1. Addressing the drivers of wetland loss and degradation

In responding to each of these questions, Contracting Parties are encouraged to provide links, references/ upload documents where applicable and relevant.

[Reference to Sustainable Development Goals 1, 2, 6, 8, 11, 13, 14, 15]

#### Target 1

Wetland benefits are featured in national/local policy strategies and plans relating to key sectors such as water, energy, mining, agriculture, tourism, urban development, infrastructure, industry, forestry, aquaculture, fisheries at the national and local level.

[Reference to Global Biodiversity Framework Target 14]

1.1 Have any actions been taken since COP14 to integrate wetland protection, wise use and restoration, or wetland benefits, into other national strategies and planning processes, including: {1.1}

Please select only one per square.

a) National policy or strategy for wetland management	<input type="checkbox"/> Y=Not Relevant <input type="checkbox"/> X=Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input type="checkbox"/> A=Yes
b) Poverty eradication strategies	<input type="checkbox"/> Y=Not Relevant <input type="checkbox"/> X=Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A=Yes
c) Water resource management and water efficiency plans	<input type="checkbox"/> Y=Not Relevant <input type="checkbox"/> X=Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A=Yes
d) Coastal and marine resource management plans	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Y=Not Relevant <input type="checkbox"/> X=Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input type="checkbox"/> A=Yes
e) Integrated coastal zone management plan	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Y=Not Relevant <input type="checkbox"/> X=Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input type="checkbox"/> A=Yes
f) National forest management plan/strategies	<input type="checkbox"/> Y=Not Relevant <input type="checkbox"/> X=Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A=Yes
g) National policies or measures on agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> Y=Not Relevant <input type="checkbox"/> X=Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A=Yes

h) National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plans drawn up under the CBD	<input type="checkbox"/> Y=Not Relevant <input type="checkbox"/> X=Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A=Yes
i) National policies on energy and mining	<input type="checkbox"/> Y=Not Relevant <input type="checkbox"/> X=Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A=Yes
j) National policies on tourism	<input type="checkbox"/> Y=Not Relevant <input type="checkbox"/> X=Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A=Yes
k) National policies on urban development	<input type="checkbox"/> Y=Not Relevant <input type="checkbox"/> X=Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input type="checkbox"/> A=Yes
l) National policies on infrastructure	<input type="checkbox"/> Y=Not Relevant <input type="checkbox"/> X=Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input type="checkbox"/> A=Yes
m) National policies on industry	<input type="checkbox"/> Y=Not Relevant <input type="checkbox"/> X=Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input type="checkbox"/> A=Yes
n) National policies on aquaculture and fisheries {1.3.3}	<input type="checkbox"/> Y=Not Relevant <input type="checkbox"/> X=Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input type="checkbox"/> A=Yes
o) National plans of actions (NPAs) for pollution control and management	<input type="checkbox"/> Y=Not Relevant <input type="checkbox"/> X=Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input type="checkbox"/> A=Yes
p) National policies on wastewater management and water quality	<input type="checkbox"/> Y=Not Relevant <input type="checkbox"/> X=Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input type="checkbox"/> A=Yes
q) National policies, strategies or plans on sanitation	<input type="checkbox"/> Y=Not Relevant <input type="checkbox"/> X=Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input type="checkbox"/> A=Yes
r) National policies, strategies or plans on food security	<input type="checkbox"/> Y=Not Relevant <input type="checkbox"/> X=Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input type="checkbox"/> A=Yes

## Target 2

Water users respects wetland ecosystem needs for them to fulfil their functions and provide services at the appropriate scale inter alia at the basin level or along a coastal zone.

[Reference to Global Biodiversity Framework Target 7, Sustainable Development Goal 6, Indicator 6.3.1]

2.1 Have the Guidelines for allocation and management of water for maintaining the ecological functions of wetlands and the additional guidance on tools and methodologies been brought to the attention of national ministries and/or agencies at different levels of territorial organizations (Resolutions VIII.1, VIII.2)? {2.1}

☒ A=Yes

#### 2.1 Additional Information

>>> According to the Mongolian Law on Water, "potential usable resource" means the quantity of water resources that could be used for a specific period without affecting its ecosystem equilibrium. Article 4.9 of the law specifies that the Cabinet member in charge of nature and environment matters shall define the usable maximum limit of surface and groundwater resources for each water basin. Furthermore, Article 4.7 requires that the usable resources and the measures to manage and protect them shall be based on scientific research, and management plans shall be prepared at the national level. The State Central Administrative Body in charge of water matters shall develop an integrated water resource management plan for the water basin areas.

The following procedures and guidelines are currently in use to determine and manage ecological flow:

1. The medium and high flows of the river recharge the surrounding meadows and lakes. To maintain ecosystem equilibrium, water usage should be limited to 5-10% of the long-term mean flow.
2. "Integrated Water Basin Management Planning" guideline, approved by the Minister of Environment and Tourism under order A/626 of 2023.
3. Water use norms for each sector of water users, approved by the Minister of Environment, Green Development, and Tourism under order A/301 of 2015 for producing unit products, performing work, and providing services.
4. Methodological guidelines for exploring and validating the potential use of groundwater resources, approved by the Minister of Environment, Green Development, and Tourism in 2015 under order A/173.

2.2 Have assessments of environmental flow been undertaken in relation to mitigation of impacts on the ecological character of wetlands? {2.2}

☒ C=Partially

#### 2.2 Additional Information

>>> According to section 2.2.1 of the Integrated Water Basin Management Planning guideline, which was approved by the Minister of Environment and Tourism in 2023, the Water Basin Administration calculates the total, ecological, and potentially usable water resources of surface water resources, such as rivers and lakes, as a percentage of the long-term average flow of the rivers, expressed in million cubic meters per year. The Water Basin Administration oversees viable water resources and water consumption at the basin level. Water Basin Administration assesses and mitigates impacts on the river basin environment and water resources as part of water management. Some Integrated Water Basin Management plans have been approved, while others are currently in the development process.

2.3 Have the designation or management of Wetlands of International Importance ("Ramsar Sites") improved the sustainable use of water (e.g. reduced drainage, reduced use of pesticides, controlled pollution etc.) in your country?

☒ A=Yes

#### 2.3 Additional Information

>>> In Mongolia, the Department of Natural Resource Policy and Coordination and the Department of Protected Area Policy and Coordination of the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change are in charge of implementing the convention within their respective responsibilities. These departments provide professional and methodological support to the Water Basin Administrations and Protected Area Administrations, by applicable legislation such as the Environmental Protection Law, the Water Law, and associated regulations. Between 2021 and 2024, the Water Basin and Protected Area Administrations carried out a variety of activities to protect wetlands and surrounding water sources, organize water management, establish protection zones, celebrate and promote World Wetlands Day, and organize spring and autumn clean-up campaigns to prevent water pollution. They have also established bird-watching stations, researched birds, fish, and aquatic environments in collaboration with professional organizations, ensured compliance with legal regulations through inspections, afforested floodplains, and successfully organized biodiversity conservation capacity-building training with international organizations and projects.

2.4 Have the Guidelines for allocation and management of water for maintaining ecological functions of wetlands (Resolutions VIII.1 and XII.12 ) been used/applied in decision-making processes? {2.3}

☒ B=No

2.5 Have projects that promote and demonstrate good practice in water allocation and management for maintaining the ecological functions of wetlands been developed {2.4}

☒ A=Yes

#### 2.5 Additional Information

>>> "Improving adaptive capacity and risk management of rural communities in Mongolia" funded by the UNDP between 2021-2028. With the support of the project, the development of Integrated River Basin Management Plans, the restoration of floodplain forests, the protection of springs, and the construction of flood retention ponds are being implemented in stages.

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

[Improving adaptive capacity and risk management of rural communities in mongolia](#)

2.6 Does the country use constructed wetlands/ponds as wastewater treatment technology? {2.8}

☒ B=No

### Target 3

Public and private sectors have increased their efforts to apply guidelines and good practices for the wise use of water and wetlands.

[Reference to Global Biodiversity Framework Targets 7, 10, 15, 16 and 18]

3.1 Has your country put in place policies, including incentives, guidelines or other instruments to encourage the private sector to apply the wise use principle and guidance (Ramsar handbooks for the wise use of wetlands) in activities and investments related to wetlands? {3.1}

☒ A=Yes

#### 3.1 Additional Information

Please specify if it was applied for policy formulation or in implementation of good practice.

>>> 1. The Law on Water Pollution Fee

2. "Water Pollution Fee Rates" under Government Resolution No. 316 of 2019

According to the law on Water Pollution Fees, 104 legal organizations (double counted) that treated and reused wastewater were excused from 4.25 billion MNT in fees based on the amount of water reused. The total volume of reused water was 119.6 million m<sup>3</sup>.

3.2 Has the private sector undertaken any activities or actions for the conservation, wise use, and management of (a) Ramsar Sites or (b) wetlands in general? {3.2}

*Please select only one per square.*

a) Ramsar Sites	<input type="checkbox"/> Y=Not relevant <input type="checkbox"/> X=Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input type="checkbox"/> A=Yes
b) Wetlands in general	<input type="checkbox"/> Y=Not relevant <input type="checkbox"/> X=Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input type="checkbox"/> A=Yes

3.3 Have actions been taken to implement incentive measures which encourage the conservation and wise use of wetlands? {3.3}

☒ C=Partially

3.4 Have actions been taken to remove perverse incentive measures which lead to degradation or loss of wetlands? {3.4}

☒ A=Yes

#### 3.4 Additional Information

Please specify the actions that have been taken to remove perverse incentive measures (e.g. removal of subsidies for agricultural expansion) and provide the source links or upload the source documents here.

>>> The Mongolian government has developed progressive policies and regulations for the protection of water resources and habitats. The 2012 amended water law further defined the water protection zone as two zones, "ordinary" (general) and "special" (strict) for the water resources land, to be delineated by national, aimag (province), and soum (county) level governments, and with prohibited activities regulated by the Protection Zone Regime Regulation.

The ordinary protection zone is up to 200 m from the bank of a river, stream, or natural spring. Prohibited activities include tree and shrub cutting, construction of buildings without wastewater treatment, storage of petroleum, chemicals, radioactive materials, fertilizers, and pesticides, and discharge of wastes and pollutants. The special protection zone is within 50 m from the bank of a river, stream, natural spring, or floodplain, or may extend the length of a riparian area; and within at least 100 m from a lake or other water bodies. In the special protection zone, prohibited activities include mineral exploration and mining, gravel or stone mining, construction of buildings and facilities, agricultural cropping, and timber harvest.

According to "Law on Prohibiting Mineral Exploration and Mining within Protection Zones of Headwaters for Rivers and Streams and Water and Forest Resources Land", the area of freshwater resources and the headwaters of rivers placed under local special protection were 119,422.4 hectares in 2023. An area of 50,262.52 hectares of riparian zones was designated as special protection zones and 29,741.72 hectares as regular protection zones in 2023.

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

[sustainability-13-00551-v2.pdf](#) - Protection zones of water bodies and prohibited activities

## Target 4

Invasive alien species and pathways of introduction and expansion are identified and prioritized, priority invasive alien species are controlled or eradicated, and management responses are prepared and implemented to prevent their introduction and establishment.

[Reference to Global Biodiversity Framework Target 6]

4.1 Does your country have a national inventory of invasive alien species that currently or potentially impact the ecological character of wetlands? {4.1}

☒ C=Partially

### 4.1 Additional information

>>> A checklist of alien species of Mongolia was published in 2018, including 8 species of mammals, 24 species of fish, 40 species of insects, 10 species of spiders and ticks, and 51 species of plants. This information is also included in the global database of alien and invasive species which have been re-examined, confirmed, and included in an officially approved list at the national level. Measures to address alien species are being implemented appropriately (Report on the Biodiversity Convention by the Ministry of Environment and Tourism, 2019). There are 51 alien plant species in Mongolia, 23 species from Mongol Daguur, 16 from Khangai mountain, more than 15 from Khentey mountain, and 5 from Alasha Gobi (Urgamal, 2017). A study on alien plant species in the central region of Mongolia was organized by the project "Ensuring Sustainability and Resilience" funded by the Ministry of Environment and Tourism of Mongolia and the United Nations Development Program.

In the last 60 years, the distribution of alien fish species in the Selenge River basin has been expanding in Mongolia due to climate change and unauthorized fish introduction for domestic purposes.

4.2 Has your country adopted any national policies, strategies, or guidelines on invasive species control and management that are relevant for wetlands? {4.2}

☒ C=En partie

### 4.2 Additional information

>>> Mongolian government has not developed a policy to control alien species in wetlands, as it consider alien species in a general manner.

Target 4 of the National Biodiversity Strategy Plan plans to establish a system and capacity to record and monitor the routes and introductions of alien species into Mongolia by 2030, assess and report on the impacts of alien species, and prevent the negative impacts of alien species.

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

[Global Biodiversity Framework Early Action Support \(GBF-EAS\) project by UNDP](#)

4.3. Has your country successfully controlled through management actions invasive species of high risk to wetland ecosystems? {4.3}

☒ E=# species

>>> 1

### 4.3 Additional Information

>>> The introduction of the muskrat (*Ondatra zibethicus*) has caused some negative impacts on the ecosystem of Kharkh Us Lake (Ramsar Site). Hunting was initiated in August 2023 to regulate the muskrat population's size and structure, eliminate disease outbreaks, and maintain ecological balance, and was conducted by the Zoonotic Disease Research Center of Khovd Province and the Protected Area Administration of Khar Us Lake. In addition, a muskrat illness survey was conducted.

4.4 Has the effectiveness of wetland invasive alien species control programmes been assessed? {4.5}

☒ X=Unknown

### **Section 3 - Goal 2. Effectively conserving and managing the Ramsar Site network**

In responding to each of these questions, Contracting Parties are encouraged to provide links, references/ upload documents where applicable and relevant.

[Reference to Sustainable Development Goals 6, 11, 13, 14, 15]

#### **Target 5**

The ecological character of Ramsar Sites is maintained or restored through effective planning and integrated management

[Reference to Global Biodiversity Framework Targets 1, 3 and 5]

5.1 Have a national strategy and priorities been established for the further designation of Ramsar Sites, using the Strategic Framework for the Ramsar List? {5.1}

☒ B=No

5.2 How many Ramsar Sites have a management plan? {5.3}

☒ E=# Sites

>>> 8 sites

5.3 How many of the Ramsar Sites are actively implementing their management plan? {5.4}

☒ E=# Sites

>>> 8 sites

5.4 How many Ramsar Sites are implementing management actions outside of formal management plans? {5.5}

☒ E=# Sites

>>> Three sites (Ganga Lake, Ugii Lake, and Valley of Lakes) are implementing management actions outside of formal management plans.

5.5 Have all Ramsar Sites been assessed regarding the effectiveness of their management (through formal management plans where they exist or otherwise through existing actions for appropriate wetland management)? {5.6}

If "yes", please indicate the number of Ramsar Sites

If "partially", please indicate the number of Ramsar Sites

If "planned", please indicate the number of Ramsar Sites

☒ A=Yes

>>> 8 sites

5.6 How many Ramsar Sites have a cross-sectoral management committee? {5.7}

☒ E=# Sites

>>> 11

#### **5.6 Additional information**

>>> All 11 wetlands belong to different water basins. Each water basin has its Water Basin Administration and cross-sectoral Multi-Stakeholder Participatory Council, which is responsible for the conclusion, recommendation, oversight, and multi-stakeholder participation in the development of water management plans and supports public oversight during implementation, promotes collaboration, disseminates information, and works to ensure multi-stakeholder participation. The council consists of representatives of the local government, environmental department, specialized inspection agency, non-government organization, soum, district citizen, water user, scientist, researcher, and water professional organization.

5.7 For how many Ramsar Sites has an ecological character description been prepared (see Resolution X.15)?

☒ E=# Sites

>>> 11

### 5.7 Additional information

For example give the name and official number of the Site or Sites.

>>> The ecological character descriptions for all 11 wetlands were completed in 2018.

5.8 Resolution VI.13 urges Parties to give priority to providing the Secretariat with maps and completed Ramsar Information Sheets (RIS) for all Sites designated for the Ramsar List, and to revise this data at least every six years. If your country has not updated its RIS as required, describe the challenges in updating RIS, particularly descriptions of ecological character.

>>> From 2019 to 2024, the Ramsar Information System (RIS) was updated with the support of the National University of Mongolia, the Mongolian Ornithological Society, and RRC-EA.

## Target 7

Sites that are at risk of change of ecological character have threats addressed {2.6.}.

[Reference to Global Biodiversity Framework Targets 3, 4 and 10]

7.1 Are mechanisms in place for the Administrative Authority to be informed of negative human-induced changes or likely changes in the ecological character of Ramsar Sites, pursuant to Article 3.2? {7.1}

☒ B=No

7.2 Have all cases of negative human-induced change or likely change in the ecological character of Ramsar Sites been reported to the Ramsar Secretariat, pursuant to Article 3.2? {7.2}

☒ B=No

## Section 3 - Goal 3. Wisely Using All Wetlands

In responding to each of these questions, Contracting Parties are encouraged to provide links, references/ upload documents where applicable and relevant.

[Reference to Sustainable Development Goals 1, 2, 5, 6, 8, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15]

## Target 8

National wetland inventories have been either initiated, completed or updated and disseminated and used for promoting the conservation and effective management of all wetlands

[Reference to Global Biodiversity Framework Targets 1, 2, 3, 4, 6 and 21]

8.1 Does your country have a National Wetland Inventory (NWI)? {8.1}

☒ A=Yes

8.2 If your country has an NWI, has it been updated in the last decade [2014-2024]? {8.2}

☒ A=Yes

### 8.2 Additional information

>>> National water inventories were conducted in 2003, 2007, and 2011. Since then, the Water Basin Administration has conducted annual primary water registrations and entered the data into an information system.

8.3 How often is the NWI updated?

☒ A=Regular intervals  $\leq$  6 years

### 8.3 Additional information

>>> According to Mongolian law on water, the Water Agency of Mongolia will undertake a national water inventory every four years. Water Basin Administration organizes the water inventory annually in cooperation with the local governors and reports to the Water Authority and Ministry of Environment and Climate Change.

8.4 Is wetland inventory data and information publicly available? {8.4}

☒ C=Partially

8.5 Please explain how the NWI data/information is maintained if at all? {8.3}

>>> Water inventory shall be carried out annually by Water Basin Administrations and governors of provinces, capital city, and districts, in their territories, and collected data shall be entered into the state water database.

8.6 Based on the information in NWI, if available, please provide the total area in square kilometres (km<sup>2</sup>)

for the extent of wetlands (according to the Convention on Wetland's definition) for the year of available data and provide the relevant disaggregated information in the box below. This information will also be used to report on SDG 6, Target 6.6, Indicator 6.6.1, for which the Convention is a co-custodian. {8.6}  
☒ X=Unknown

#### 8.7 How has the ecological character of wetlands in your country, overall, changed since COP14 ? {8.5}

Ecological character is the combination of the ecosystem components, processes and benefits/services that characterize the wetland at a given point in time.

Please select only one per square.

a) Ramsar Sites	<input type="checkbox"/> P=Status improved <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> O=No change <input type="checkbox"/> N=Status deteriorated
b) All wetlands in your country	<input type="checkbox"/> P=Status improved <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> O=No change <input type="checkbox"/> N=Status deteriorated

#### 8.8 On a scale of **1-5** rate the change in the ecological character of wetlands in your country, overall, since last COP

Please select only one per square.

a) Marine/coastal	<input type="checkbox"/> 5=major improvement <input type="checkbox"/> 4=improvement <input type="checkbox"/> 3=no change <input type="checkbox"/> 2=deterioration <input type="checkbox"/> 1=major deterioration
b) Inland	<input type="checkbox"/> 5=major improvement <input type="checkbox"/> 4=improvement <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 3=no change <input type="checkbox"/> 2=deterioration <input type="checkbox"/> 1=major deterioration
c) Human-made	<input type="checkbox"/> 5=major improvement <input type="checkbox"/> 4=improvement <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 3=no change <input type="checkbox"/> 2=deterioration <input type="checkbox"/> 1=major deterioration

#### 8.9 What are your main needs in developing or updating an NWI to support SDG Indicator 6.6.1 reporting for tracking global wetland status and trends? Please select below. {8.7}

	Yes
a) Access to data and data acquisition standards	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Wetland delineation methods and approaches	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Habitat classifications	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d) Standardization in data interpretation methods	<input type="checkbox"/>
e) Regulatory framework and governance structure	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
f) Resources	<input type="checkbox"/>
g) Relevant skills	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
h) Data collection and mapping	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
i) Collaboration	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

j) Others	<input type="checkbox"/>
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8.10 Please select from the list below the main needs of your country in using NWI results to implement COP mandates, e.g. conservation and wise use of all wetlands (Resolutions X.2, XIII.12, XIII.13, XIII.14, XIII.16, XIV.17 and Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs)) to achieve sustainable development.

	Yes
a) Resources	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Relevant skills	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) Data systems and management	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d) Application of NWI information for decision making (climate, biodiversity and sectoral planning/reporting)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
e) Regulatory framework and governance structure	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
f) Data interpretation and communication	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
g) Collaboration	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
h) Others	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

#### 8.10 Additional Information

>>> Mongolia needs financial assistance, capacity building, and knowledge sharing to implement COP mandates.

### Target 9

The wise use of wetlands is strengthened through integrated resource management at the appropriate scale, inter alia, within a river basin or along a coastal zone {1.3.}.

[Reference to Global Biodiversity Framework Targets 1, 9, 10 and 15].

9.1 Is a national wetland policy (or equivalent instrument) that promotes the wise use of wetlands in place? {9.1}

☒ C=In Preparation

#### 9.1 Additional information

>>> As the implementation of the National Water Program (2010-2021) and the Integrated Water Resources Management Plan (2014-2021) has been completed, a draft of the National Integrated Water Resources Management Plan is being developed within the framework of the long-term policy of Mongolian government "Vision-2050".

9.2 Since COP14 have any amendments to existing legislation or policies been made to reflect commitments under the Convention on Wetlands? {9.2}

☒ C=In Progress

#### 9.2 Additional information

>>> Legislation for Animals and Plants

9.3 Do your country's water governance and management systems recognize wetlands as natural water infrastructure integral to water resource management at the scale of river basins? {9.3}

☒ A=Yes

9.4 Have communication, capacity building, education, participation and awareness (CEPA) expertise and tools been incorporated into catchment/river basin planning and management (see Resolution X.19)? {9.4}

☒ D=Planned

9.5 Has your country established policies or guidelines for enhancing the role of wetlands in mitigating or

adapting to climate change? {9.5}

☒ C=Partially

9.6 Has your country included wetland actions in Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and other related national policies on climate change mitigation and adaptation?

☒ C=Partially

#### 9.6 Additional Information

>>> 1. The project "Managing Peatlands in Mongolia and Enhancing the Resilience of Pastoral Ecosystems and Livelihoods of Nomadic Herders" funded by GEF Trust Fund aims to establish and develop the policy framework for climate-resilient peatland management and capacity for enhancing ecosystem services of peatlands in Mongolia and the capacity of indigenous reindeer herders to reduce land degradation and improve the provision of ecosystem services and increase community resilience.

2. The project "Improving Adaptive Capacity and Risk Management of Rural Communities in Mongolia"

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

Project for climate change adaptation

9.7 Has your country formulated policies, plans or projects to sustain and enhance the role of wetlands in supporting and maintaining viable farming systems? {9.6}

☒ C=Partially

9.8 Has research to inform wetland policies and plans been undertaken in your country on: {9.7}

*Please select only one per square.*

a) agriculture-wetland interactions	<input type="checkbox"/> C=Planned <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A=Yes
b) climate change	<input type="checkbox"/> C=Planned <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A=Yes
c) valuation of ecosystem services	<input type="checkbox"/> C=Planned <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B=No <input type="checkbox"/> A=Yes

9.9 Has your country made efforts to conserve and wisely use urban and peri-urban wetlands in line with Resolutions XI.11 and XIV.10? {9.8}

☒ A=Yes

#### 9.9 Additional information

>>> Mongolia government has established "Regulation for compliance with the rules of special and ordinary protection zones and hygiene zones of water bodies and water source areas" which rules and regimes to be enforced in the special and ordinary protection zones and sanitary-hygiene zones in areas with water bodies and water sources within boundaries of these zones set out in this regulation based on the Section 22.4 of the Law of Mongolia on Water to protect water sources, water yield and resources against depletion and pollution, and to protect the population from floods. According to the regulations, clause 2.3.4 prohibits the establishment of special protection zones within the territory of urban areas, at least 200 meters from the shore of water bodies in urban areas, and in clause 2.6.2 not less than 100 meters from flood protection dams and embankments and at least 1000 meters from the shore of water bodies in the capital city and centers of aimags. All activities other than those listed below are prohibited. Also, the establishment of camps and settlement areas is not allowed.

2.5.1. construction and operation of water supply source facilities;

2.5.2. surface water treatment facilities, if surface water is used as a source of water supply;

2.5.3. landscaping;

2.5.4. construction of public green spaces, sports playgrounds other than golf, and planting of trees and shrubs;

2.5.5. to graze animals only in the areas specified in 2.3.1-2.3.3;

2.5.6. drilling of monitoring or survey wells and conducting of monitoring-research works.

9.10 Has your country made efforts to conserve small wetlands in line with Resolution XIII.21 and XIII.15? {9.9}

☒ C=Partially

## Target 10

The traditional knowledge innovations and practices of indigenous peoples and local communities relevant for the wise use of wetlands and their customary use of wetland resources, are documented, respected, subject to national legislation and relevant international obligations and fully integrated and reflected in the implementation of the Convention with a full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities at all relevant levels.

[Reference to Global Biodiversity Framework Target 22]

10.1 Do you have national legislation or equivalent on indigenous and local communities at all relevant levels in wetland management, and/or Site management?

☒ C1= Partially

#### 10.1 Additional Information

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

<https://www.zsl.org/what-we-do/projects/conservation-in-mongolia>

Community based conservation

10.2 If the answer to question 10.1 is “yes”, have the guiding principles for considering the cultural values of wetlands including traditional knowledge for the effective management of Sites (Resolution VIII.19) been used?

☒ X=Unknown

10.3 Have case studies on the participation of indigenous people in projects or successful experiences on cultural aspects of wetlands been compiled? (Resolutions VIII.19 and IX.21) {10.1}

☒ B=No

10.4 Have the guidelines for establishing and strengthening local communities’ and indigenous people’s participation in the management of wetlands been applied? (Resolution VII. 8) {10.2}

☒ B=No

10.5 Have traditional knowledge and management practices relevant to the wise use of wetlands been documented and their application encouraged {10.3}

☒ B=No

### Target 11

Wetland functions, services and benefits are widely demonstrated, documented and disseminated. {1.4.}

[Reference to Global Biodiversity Framework Targets 11, 12 and 13]

11.1 Has an assessment been made of the ecosystem benefits/services provided by Ramsar Sites and other wetlands? {11.1}

☒ D=Planned

#### 11.1 Additional information

If “yes” or “partially”, please indicate how many Ramsar Sites and their names

>>> Two practitioner’s guides on Wetland Management Planning and Rapid assessment of Wetland ecosystem services from Ramsar Convention Implementation Handbooks were translated into Mongolian by the Mongolian Ornithological Society and researchers of the National University of Mongolia. These guides have been used to assess and plan the ecosystem service of all sites.

11.2 Since COP14, have wetland programmes or projects that contribute to food and water security and hence poverty alleviation been implemented? {11.2}

☒ A=Yes

#### 11.2 Additional information

>>> More frequent droughts induced by climate change are threatening food security, particularly vegetable production, which requires reliable access to irrigation services. The climate is trending toward a higher annual average temperature and less annual average rainfall, leading to a decline in river runoff. Existing irrigation infrastructure, and fodder and vegetable yields are threatened by water shortages in early spring, snowmelt river floods throughout spring, and flash floods from storms.

Vegetable Production and Irrigated Agriculture Project will help improve the water productivity and climate resilience of irrigation systems, expand vegetable production and value chain links, and institutionalize residue testing for food safety.

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

[mongolia-country-water-security-assessment.pdf](#) - Water Security Assessment for Mongolia  
[adb-brief-140-making-water-available-mongolia.pdf](#) - Water Availability for Mongolia

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

Vegetable production and irrigated agriculture project

11.3 Since COP14 have wetland programmes or projects that contribute to other benefits for human well-being been implemented?

☒ C=Partially

#### 11.3 Additional Information

>>> 1. The MCC compact will increase the available water supply through infrastructure for the development of new wellfields and capacity building. The compact's Water Supply Project will support the construction of new groundwater wells and a state-of-the-art plant for purifying drinking water, the construction of a new plant for treating wastewater, and the development and implementation of policy, legal, regulatory, and institutional reforms that enhance the long-term sustainability of Ulaanbaatar's water supply. These investments will increase the water supply to Ulaanbaatar by more than 80 percent, putting the city on a better footing to sustain its future economic growth.

2. UNICEF supported the Water Service Regulatory Commission to check the water quality of drinking water in Mongolia.

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

UNICEF established Water Security Council

Mongolia Water Compact

11.4 Have socio-economic values of wetlands been included in the management planning for Ramsar Sites and other wetlands? {11.3}

☒ C=Partially

#### 11.4 Additional information

If "yes" or "partially", please indicate, if known, how many Ramsar Sites and their names

>>> The main socio-economic values of Ramsar Sites are ecotourism and pasture. Thus, wetland management plans focus on community-based eco-tourism and sustainable pasture management for Khar-Us Lake (976), Achit Lake (1376), Airag Lake (977), Uvs Lake (1379), and Mongol Daguur (924). Other Ramsar sites and wetlands have more detailed socio-economic aspects in the scope of the integrated water resource management plan.

1. Integrated Water Resource Management Plan of River Basin includes chapters on water use of the social and economic sectors of the basin and their prospects with the sectors' development trends, aligned with development programs. Water balance is estimated for rivers, lakes, and groundwater depending on characteristics of water use in the basin;

2. Guideline of the Protected Area Management Plan follows the Open Standards and includes detailed recommendations and guidelines on the integration of climate change, human wellbeing targets, participatory approaches, and implementation mechanisms.

11.5 Have cultural values of wetlands been included in the management planning for Ramsar Sites and other wetlands in general? {11.4}

☒ A=Yes

## Target 12

Restoration is in progress in degraded wetlands, with priority to wetlands that are relevant for biodiversity conservation, disaster risk reduction, livelihoods and/or climate change mitigation and adaptation.

[Reference Global Biodiversity Framework Targets 2, 8 and 11]

12.1 Have national wetland restoration targets been established?

☒ A=Yes

#### 12.1 Additional Information

>>> A ten-year program entitled "New Reclamation Policy" developed by the Mongolian parliament in 2021, states that "to protect water resources, provide the population with healthy drinking water, irrigate pastures, increase water supply in the Gobi region, reuse gray water, build artificial lakes and ponds, and restore dried-up streams, springs, and ponds."

The Water Authority's Strategic Action Plan includes a specific objective for protecting and restoring water resources. The Ramsar Sites' Ganga Lake and Ugii Lake, as well as Gurvan Lake, Avarga Toson Lake, Burd Lake, and Tsoitson Lake, were all restored.

## 12.2 Have priority sites for wetland restoration been identified? {12.1}

☒ A=Yes

### 12.2 Additional information

If “yes”, please provide a list of sites, specifying wetland types

>>> The Water Authority's Strategic Action Plan includes a specific objective for protecting and restoring water resources. The Ramsar Sites' Ganga Lake and Ugii Lake, as well as Gurvan Lake, Avarga Toson Lake, Burd Lake, and Tsoitson Lake, are all restored.

## 12.3 Since COP14 have wetland restoration/rehabilitation programmes, plans or projects been implemented? {12.2}

☒ A=Yes

12.3 If applicable provide information on the extent of restored wetland area and types since last COP, in square kilometres

	Restoration planned m2 or km2	Under restoration	Total Restored
Marine/Coastal			
Inland			
Human-made			

### 12.3 Additional information

Explain/clarify the data/statistics presented in the table above

>>> Mongolian President Ukhnaa Khurelsukh initiated lake restoration projects for the Ganga and Ugii Lakes of Ramsar Sites. Also, the Kherlen River will be restored in 2024-2026.

During the first phase of the Ganga Lake restoration project, hydrological, geophysical, and geomorphological surveys recommended the use of groundwater to prevent the lake from drying out during dry summer years. Also, 10 water supply wells for pastures, 3 wells for irrigation of afforestation areas were dug, more than 15 km of protective fences were built around the lake, afforestation on an area of three hectares, and a forest strip on an area of eight-hectare.

The second phase of the project started in 2023 and organized four work packages including restoring groundwater sources, protecting Gange Lake from pollution and drought, rehabilitating the environment and afforestation, and building a bird-watching tower. In addition, a grazing-free area along the western shoreline to support breeding birds, and floating fences in the western part of the lake to reduce disturbances caused by motorboats.

The second phase of Ugii Lake began in 2024 to improve the inlet and flow of Ugii Lake, to protect it from pollution and drying up, to clean the lakebed, and to plan and develop the lake shore.

## 12.4 Have the Guidelines for Global Action on Peatlands (Resolution VIII.1) and Resolution XII.11 on Peatlands, climate change and wise use: Implications for the Ramsar Convention been implemented? {12.3}

☒ C=Partially

### 12.4 Additional Information

If “yes” or “partially”, please indicate the progress in implementation

>>> Wetlands International and partners are implementing a five-year project from 2024, to restore degraded peatlands in Mongolia, which is based on the national ‘Mongolian Strategic Plan for Peatlands Conservation and Wise Use’. The project will focus on four areas – Gatchuurt, Khurkh, Khashaat, and Orkhon – and will restore close to 25,000 hectares of peatland.

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

[Peatland\\_situation\\_and\\_project\\_Mongolia.pdf](#) - Peatland in Mongolia

## Target 13

Enhanced sustainability of key sectors such as water, energy, mining, agriculture, tourism, urban development, infrastructure, industry, forestry, aquaculture and fisheries when they affect wetlands, contributing to biodiversity conservation and human livelihoods.  
[Reference to Global Biodiversity Framework Targets 10 and 14]

## 13.1 Have actions been taken to enhance sustainability of wetlands when they are affected by key sectors

including

Please select only one per square.

a) Energy	<input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B=No <input type="checkbox"/> A=Yes
b) Mining	<input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B=No <input type="checkbox"/> A=Yes
c) Agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A=Yes
d) Tourism	<input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A=Yes
e) Urban development	<input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B=No <input type="checkbox"/> A=Yes
f) Infrastructure	<input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B=No <input type="checkbox"/> A=Yes
g) Industry	<input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B=No <input type="checkbox"/> A=Yes
h) Forestry	<input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A=Yes
i) Aquaculture	<input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B=No <input type="checkbox"/> A=Yes
j) Fisheries	<input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A=Yes

### 13.1 Additional Information

>>> The Minister of Environment and Tourism has authorized a guideline for the assessment of water resource damage and the calculation of compensation through Order No. A/59 of 2020. Water Authority evaluates damages to water resources caused by the entity.

### 13.2 Are Strategic Environmental Assessment practices applied when reviewing policies, programmes and plans that may impact wetlands? {13.1}

☒ C=Partially

### 13.2 Additional information

>>> By the Law of Mongolia on Environmental Impact Assessment, Strategic Environmental Assessment should identify nature and climatic changes, potential risks, adverse impacts, and consequences of actions to be taken by those policies, programs, and plans on the environment, society, and human health in the process of preparing national, regional, and sectoral policies, development programs, and plans that are to be endorsed by the Parliament and Government.

### 13.3 Is there a legal requirement in your country to conduct environmental impact assessments for development projects (such as new buildings, new roads, extractive industry) from key sectors (e.g., water, energy, mining and agriculture) that may impact wetlands? {13.2}

☒ A=Yes

### 13.3 Additional information

>>> By the Law of Mongolia on Environmental Impact Assessment, an environmental impact assessment should be carried out during the preparation of a feasibility study, design, and drawing of any projects and formulation of national, regional, and sector development programs and plans in order to establish the existing conditions and state of nature and environment of the territory, in which the proposed projects, programs, and plans are to be implemented and identify any environmental considerations that the project, programs, plans, and policies need to incorporate.

### Section 3 - Goal 4. Enhancing implementation

In responding to each of these questions, Contracting Parties are encouraged to provide links, references/ upload documents where applicable and relevant.

[Reference to Sustainable Development Goals 1, 2, 6, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 17]

#### Target 15

Ramsar Regional Initiatives with the active involvement and support of the Parties in each region are reinforced and developed into effective tools to assist in the full implementation of the Convention.

15.1 Has your country been part of the development and implementation of a Ramsar Regional Initiative??

{15.1}

☒ B=No

15.2 Has your country supported or participated in the development of other regional (i.e., covering more than one country) wetland training and research centres? {15.2}

☒ B=No

#### Target 16

Wetlands conservation and wise use are mainstreamed through communication, capacity development, education, participation and awareness.

[Reference to Global Biodiversity Framework Target 21].

16.1 Has an action plan (or plans) for wetland CEPA been established? {16.1}

Even if no CEPA plans have been developed, if broad CEPA objectives for CEPA actions have been established, please indicate this in the Additional information section below

*Please select only one per square.*

a) At the national level	<input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C=In Progress <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input type="checkbox"/> A=Yes
b) Sub-national level	<input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input type="checkbox"/> C=In Progress <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B=No <input type="checkbox"/> A=Yes
c) Catchment/basin level	<input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C=In Progress <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input type="checkbox"/> A=Yes
d) Local/site level	<input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C=In Progress <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input type="checkbox"/> A=Yes

16.2 How many centres (visitor centres, interpretation centres, education centres) that focus on wetlands have been established? {16.2}

a) at Ramsar Sites

☒ E=# centres

>>> 4

b) at other wetlands

☒ E=# centres

>>> 1

16.3 Does the Contracting Party {16.3}

*Please select only one per square.*

a) ensure stakeholder participation in decision-making on wetland planning and management	<input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A=Yes

b) specifically involve local stakeholders in the selection of new Ramsar Sites and in Ramsar Site management?	<input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A=Yes
--	--

16.4 Do you have an operational cross-sectoral national Ramsar/wetlands committee? {16.4}

☒ B=No

16.5 Do you have an operational cross-sectoral body equivalent to a national Ramsar/wetlands committee? {16.5}

☒ A=Yes

#### 16.5 Additional information

>>> Based on Article 91.1 of the Water Law, the inter-sectoral National Water Council was established by the Government's Resolution No. 38 of 2023 to provide policy recommendations focused on ensuring water security and facilitating the exchange of information across sectors. The council is led by the Prime Minister of Mongolia. The council is chaired by the Minister of Environment and Tourism, with the following members: the Minister of Construction and Urban Development, the Minister of Food, Agriculture, and Light Industry, the Minister of Mining and Heavy Industry, the Deputy Minister of Health, the Governor of Ulaanbaatar City, the Secretary of the National Security Council, the Advisor to the Minister of Mongolia and Head of the Government Office, the Director of the Water Authority, and the Head of the Water Sector at the Institute of Geography and Geo-ecology of the Mongolian Academy of Sciences. The Minister of Environment and Tourism issued Order No. A-171 of 2024 which established the Convention's Steering Committee and Scientific and Technical Committee.

16.6 Are other communication mechanisms (apart from a national committee) in place to share the Convention's implementation guidelines and other information between the Administrative Authority and: {16.6}

*Please select only one per square.*

a) Ramsar Site managers	<input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input type="checkbox"/> A=Yes
b) other MEA national focal points	<input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input type="checkbox"/> A=Yes
c) other ministries, departments and agencies	<input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input type="checkbox"/> A=Yes

16.7 Has your country organized any Convention on Wetlands-branded World Wetlands Day events, whether led by government or NGOs, since COP14? {16.7}

☒ A=Yes

#### 16.7 Additional information

>>> Government organizations:

1. Water Authority
2. Freshwater and Nature Conservation Center
3. Protected Area Administrations
4. Water Basin Administrations

NGOs: WWF Mongolia, Mongolian Ornithological Society, and Wildlife Science and Conservation Center

16.8 Did your country undertake any campaigns, programmes or projects to raise awareness about the importance of wetlands to people and wildlife during the World Wetlands Days since COP14? {16.8}

☒ A=Yes

#### 16.8 Additional information

>>> At 11 sites, World Wetlands Day and World Water Day are celebrated annually with local schoolchildren to raise public awareness within the community. Additionally, World Migratory Bird Day is marked with educational activities, and summer camps are organized under the Young Naturalist Program in collaboration with the Wildlife Science and Conservation Center. These initiatives aim to engage and educate local students

about wetland conservation, water management, and migratory bird ecology.  
Public engagement in the lake cleaning campaign involves stakeholders from around the lake, including herders, government officials, managers, and rangers, working together to maintain the environment.

16.9 Has information about your country’s wetlands and/or Ramsar Sites and their status been made public (e.g., through publications or a website)? {18.5}

☒ A=Yes

**Target 17**

Financial and other resources for effectively implementing the Convention’s fourth Strategic Plan 2016 – 2024 from all sources are made available.

[Reference to Global Biodiversity Framework Target 19]

17.1 [For Contracting Parties with a development assistance agency (“donor countries”)] Since COP14, has the agency provided funding to support wetland conservation and management efforts in other countries? {17.3}

☒ Z=Not Applicable

17.2 [For Contracting Parties with a development assistance agency (“donor countries”)] Have environmental safeguards and assessments been included in development proposals proposed the development of projects by the agency? {17.4}

☒ Z=Not Applicable

17.3 [For Contracting Parties that have received development assistance since COP14] Has your country received financial support specifically for national wetland conservation and management: {17.5}

Please select only one per square.

a) from development assistance agencies of another country?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Z=Not applicable <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input type="checkbox"/> A=Yes
b) from non-national or multilateral development assistance agencies?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Z=Not applicable <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input type="checkbox"/> A=Yes

17.4 Has any financial support from the national budget been provided by your country to facilitate the implementation of the Convention on Wetlands? {17.6}

☒ A=Yes

17.4 Additional information

If “yes” please state the amounts, and for which activities.  
>>> In 2024, 12.8 billion MNT was allocated from the national budget for the wetland restoration.  
5.0 billion MNT for Ganga Lake restoration (I and II phases)  
3.4 billion MNT for Ugii Lake restoration (I and II phases)  
0.84 billion MNT for Ereen Lake restoration  
3.0 billion MNT for restoration and wise use of the main river and lakes in the Kherlen River Basin  
0.56 billion MNT for Bayan Lake restoration in Bulgan province

**Target 18**

International cooperation is strengthened at all levels

18.1 Are the national focal points of other MEAs invited to participate in the national Ramsar /wetland committee? {18.1}

☒ A=Yes

18.2 Are mechanisms in place at the national level for collaboration between the Convention on Wetland’s Administrative Authority and the focal points of UN and other global and regional bodies and agencies (e.g. UNEP, UNDP, WHO, FAO, UNECE, ITTO)? {18.2}

☒ A=Yes

18.3 Has your country received assistance from any of the following UN or other global and regional bodies and agencies in implementing the Convention on Wetlands since COP14? {18.3}

a) UNEP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) FAO	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) UNECE	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) UNFCCC	<input type="checkbox"/>
e) Global Environment Facility	<input type="checkbox"/>
f) UNDP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
g) UNESCO	<input type="checkbox"/>
h) World Health Organization	<input type="checkbox"/>
i) World Meteorological Organization	<input type="checkbox"/>
j) ITTO	<input type="checkbox"/>
k) The Convention's IOPs	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

18.4 Has your country established international network(s), such as twinning arrangements, to facilitate knowledge sharing and training related to wetlands that share common features? {18.4}

☒ B=No

18.5 Have all transboundary wetland systems been identified? {18.6}

☒ A=Yes

#### 18.5 Additional information

>>> Buir Lake and Uvs Lake are transboundary wetland systems. Mongolia collaborates with Russia and China on research into these wetlands.

18.6 Is effective cooperative management in place for shared wetland systems (for example, in shared river basins and coastal zones)? {18.7}

☒ D=Planned

#### 18.6 Additional information

>>> The 17th meeting of the transboundary water agreement between Mongolia and the Russian Federation was held in Irkutsk, Russia, on November 27-28, 2023. During the meeting, information was exchanged on issues such as water quality, sanitary and epidemiological conditions, water usage and protection, the status of the Selenga River basin, and flood conditions for 2022-2023. Protecting Lake Baikal, the largest freshwater reserve and the most valuable resource for the world and humanity, is a top priority for the friendly neighboring countries. The main method for protecting Lake Baikal is protecting the Selenga River, the largest tributary. To protect the Selenga River, it is necessary to protect its tributaries and sources, prevent floods and droughts, and accumulate rainfall. The parties agreed on these actions.

18.7 Does your country participate in regional networks or initiatives for wetland-dependent migratory species? {18.8}

☒ A=Yes

#### 18.7 Additional information

If "yes", please list which regional networks or initiatives

- >>> 1. Mongolian Important Bird Area  
 2. Ramsar Regional Center- East Asia  
 3. East Asian-Australasian Flyway Partnership (EAAFP)  
 4. Northeast Asian Crane Protection Network

### Target 19

Capacity building for implementation of the Convention and its 4th Strategic Plan 2016 - 2024 is enhanced.

[Reference to Global Biodiversity Framework Target 20]

19.1 Has your country conducted any national needs assessment since COP14 to inform capacity building

planning to implement the Convention's Strategic Plan? {19.1}

☒ B=No

19.2 Does your country or institution implement capacity development strategies or actions for the Convention's Strategic Plan?

☒ B=No

19.3 Are wetland conservation and wise-use issues included in formal education programmes (Resolution XIV.11)? {19.2}

☒ A=Yes

19.3 Additional information

>>> There are two curriculums on wetland conservation and wise use for bachelor degrees at the National University of Mongolia.

19.4 How many training events for wetland site managers have occurred since COP14? {19.3}

a) at Ramsar Sites

☒ E=# opportunities

>>> 2

b) at other wetlands

☒ X=Unknown

19.4 Additional information

>>> "Waterfowl population assessment and practical training" was organized at the Ugii Lake information and training center to strengthen the capacity of research specialists for 11 sites in August 2024. Moreover, the "Regional Flyway Initiative Training Series: Wetland Ecosystem Services and nature-based solutions" for site managers was held in Ulaanbaatar in November 2024.

19.5 Have you (AA) used your previous National Reports in monitoring implementation of the Convention? {19.4}

☒ A=Yes

