ANNEX

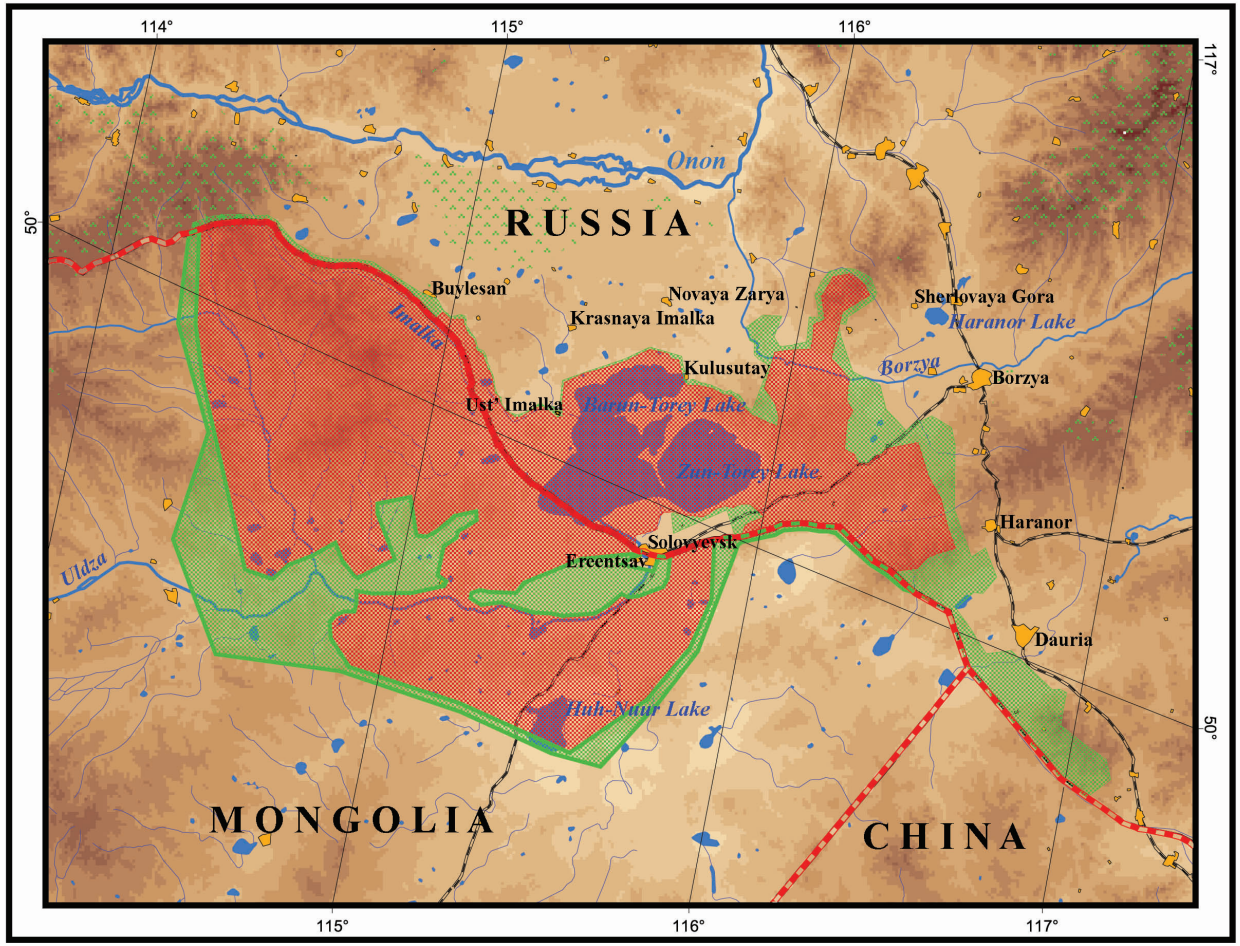
ANNEX A
MAPS AND SCHEMES

- A1. Location of the nominated property on the map of Eurasia.
- A2. Map with the exact indication of the boundaries of the nominated property and its buffer zone.
- A3. Scheme of the ecological network of protected natural areas of the Daurian Steppes ecoregion.
- A4. Nesting sites and rookeries of rare bird species.
- A5. Dzeren distribution area in the Zabaikalsky Krai and the Eastern Mongolia.

A1. Location of the nominated property on the map of Eurasia.

ANNEX

A2. Map with the exact indication of the boundaries of the nominated property and its buffer zone.



LEGEND

State borders

Railroad

Settlements

The boundaries of the nominated area

The boundaries of the planned World Heritage property

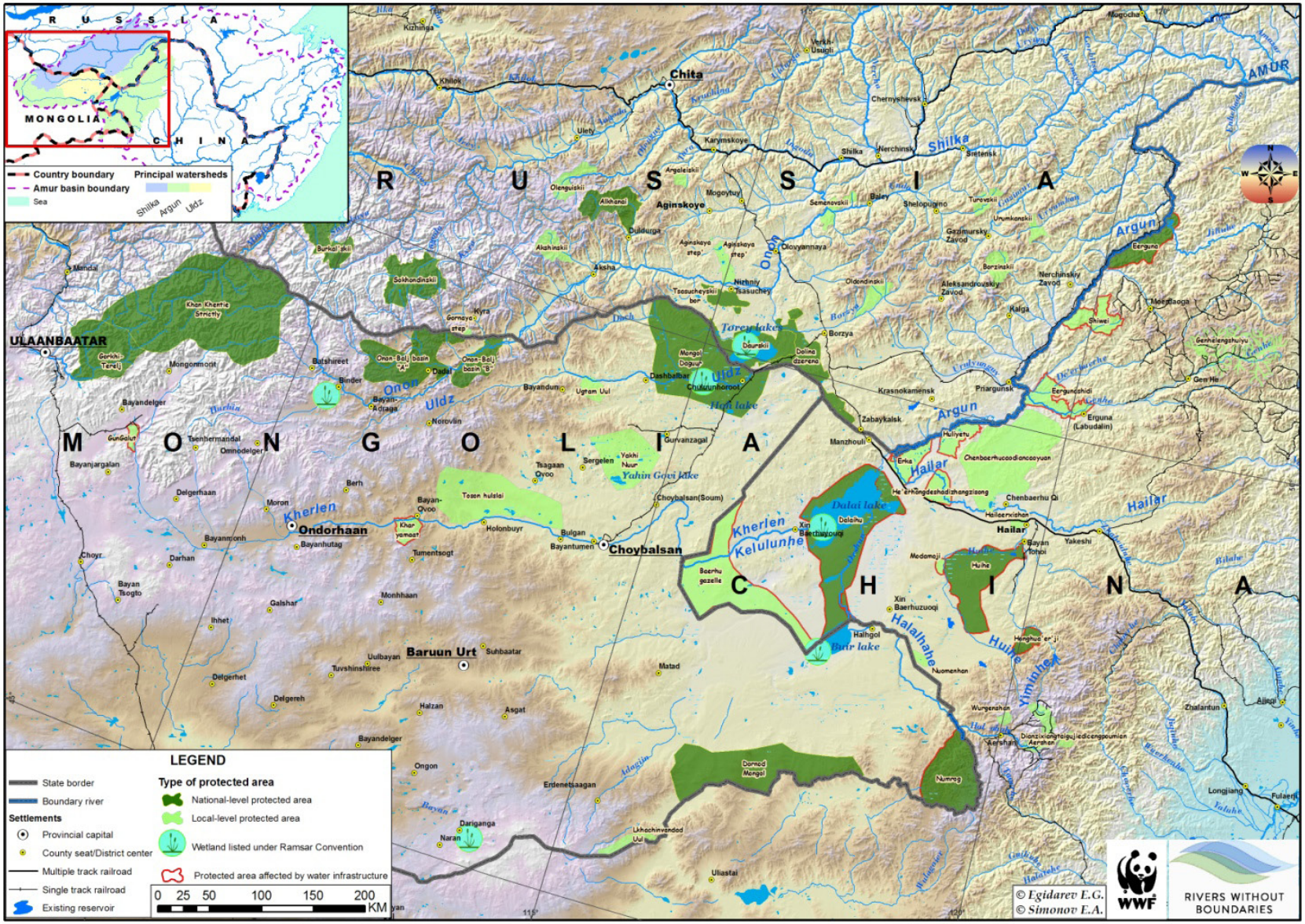
The boundaries of the planned World Heritage property buffer zone

The scale of height in meters above sea level

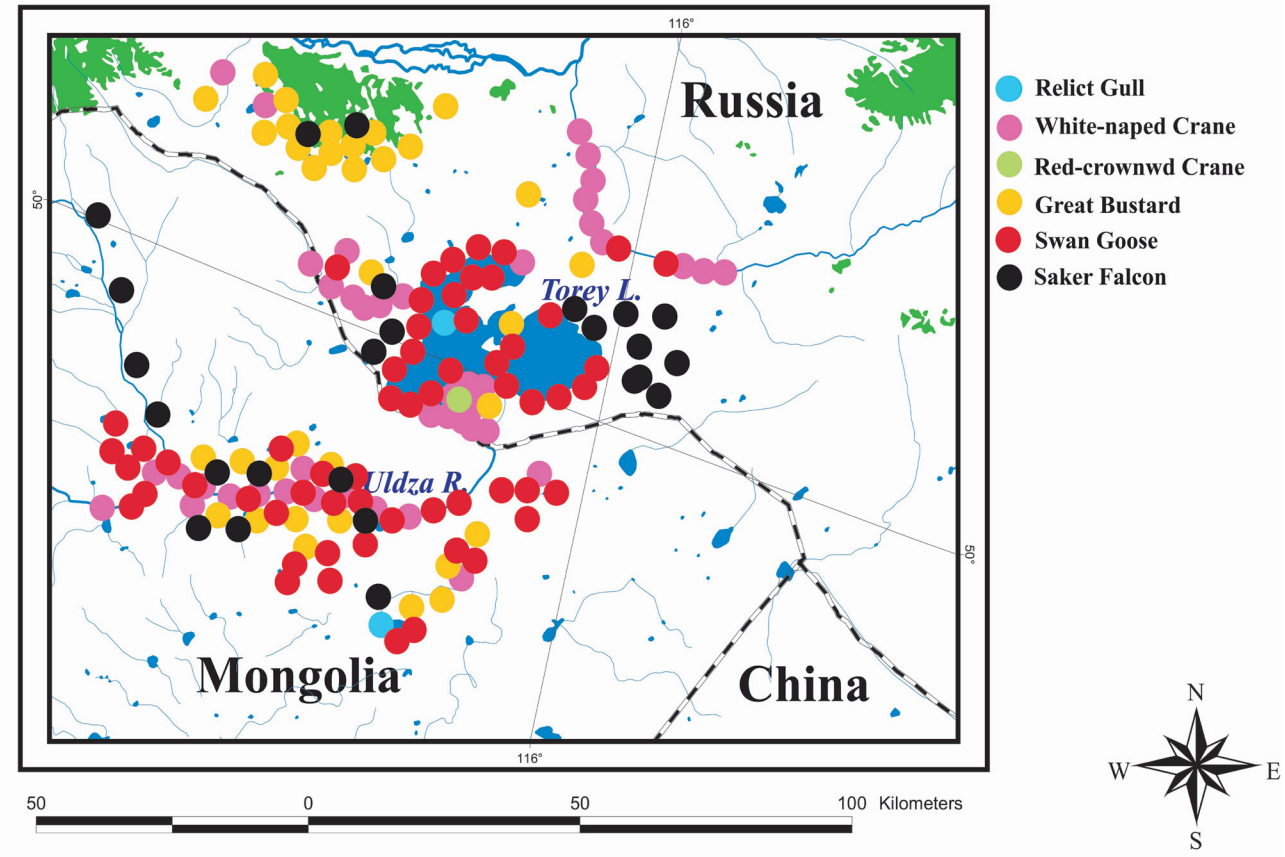
- 540 - 590
- 591 - 650
- 651 - 700
- 701 - 760
- 761 - 820
- 821 - 870
- 871 - 930
- 931 - 980
- 981 - 1040
- 1041 - 1100
- 1101 -1200

N
W
E
S

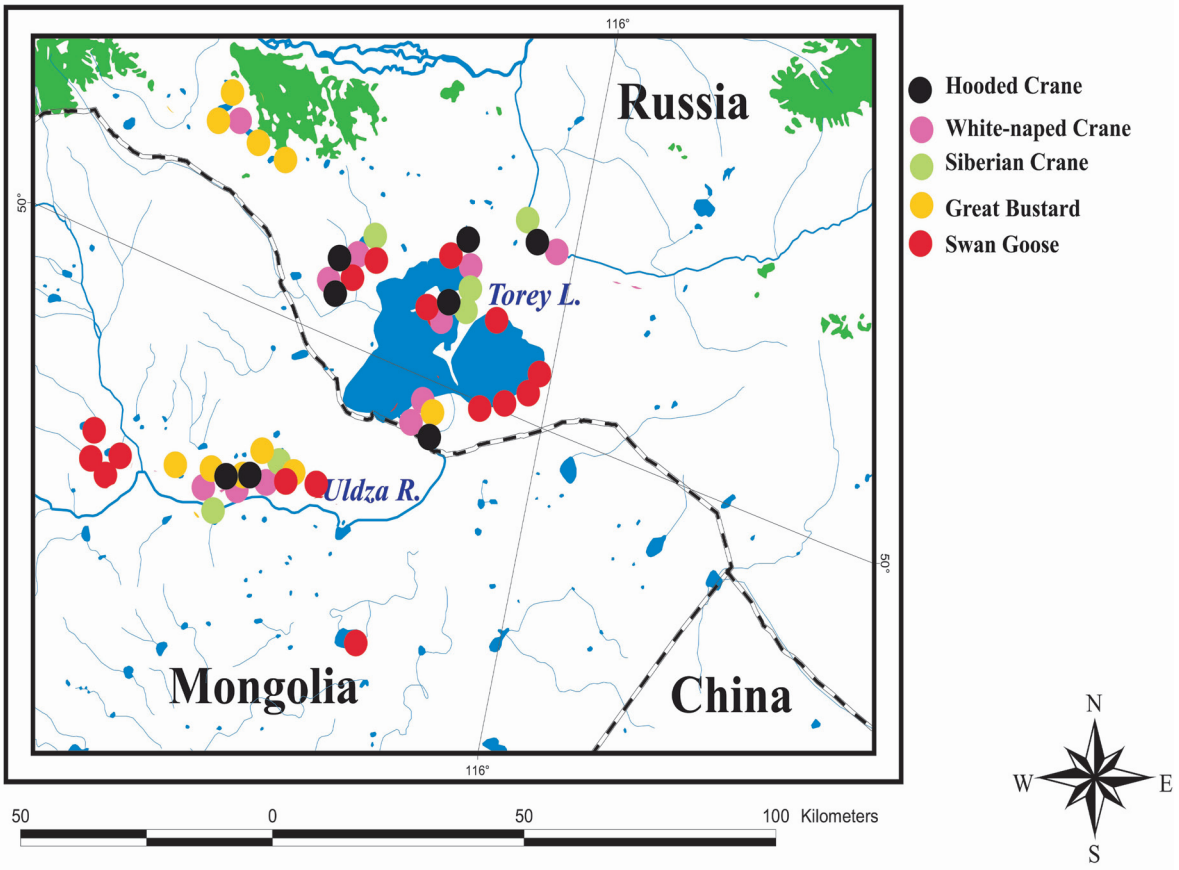
A3. Scheme of the ecological network of protected natural areas of Daurian Steppes ecoregion.



4a. Nesting sites of rare birds species

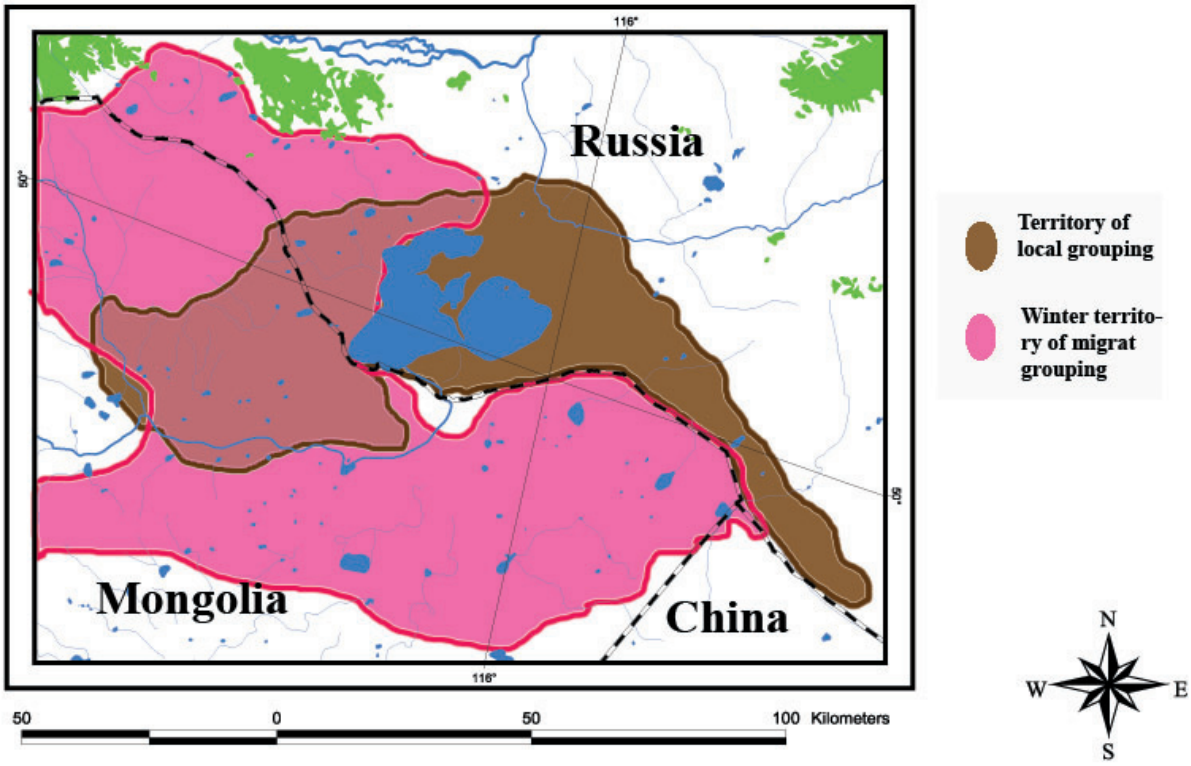


4b. Gathering sites of rare birds species

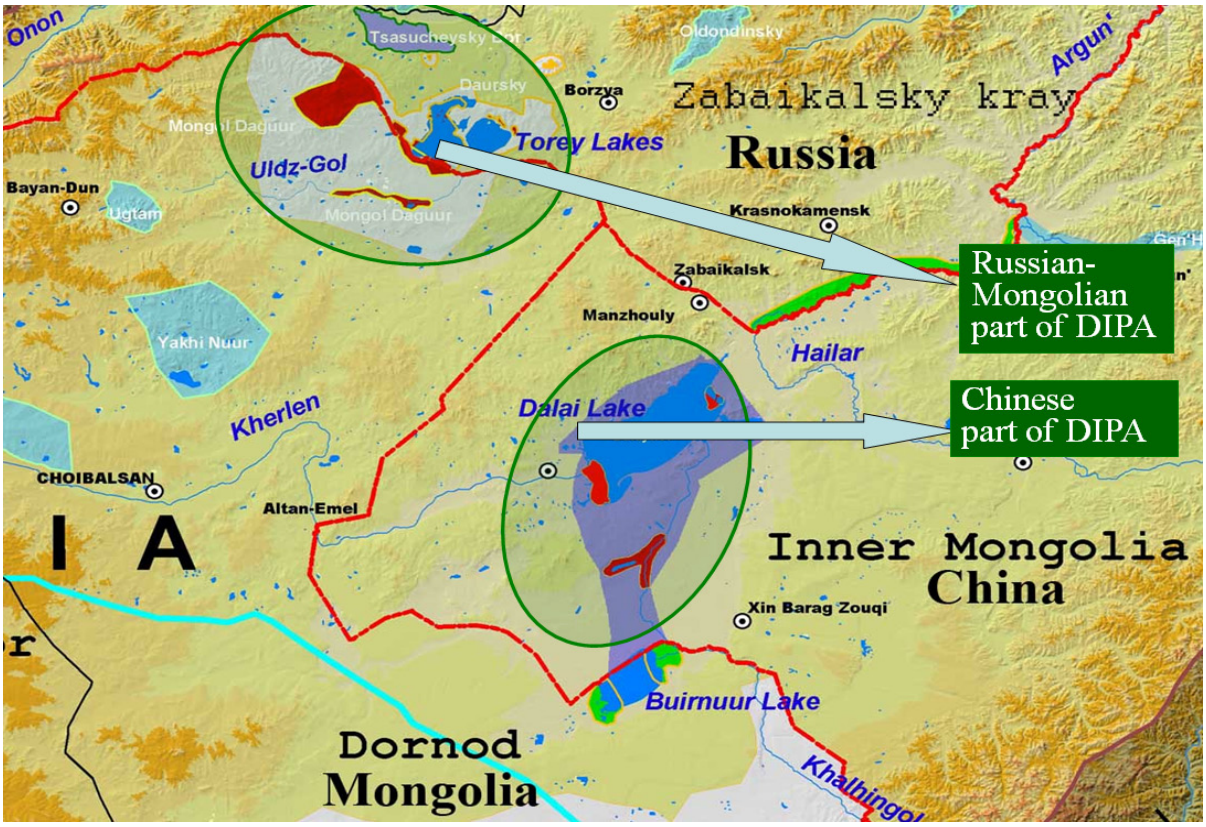


ANNEX

A5. Dzeren distribution area in the Zabaikalye Territory and the Eastern Mongolia.



A6. Layout of the SPAs, included in the International Russian-Mongolian-Chinese Dauria International Protected Area (DIPA)



ANNEX

ANNEX B
RECORDS

- B1. An abstract from the Law of the Russian Federation "On Specially Protected Nature Areas" dated March 14, 1995 N33-FZ;
- B2. Decree of the Council of Ministers of the RSFSR "On the Establishment of Daursky State Reserve in the Chita oblast" dated December 25, 1987 №514;
- B3. Executive Order of the Government of the Russian Federation on the establishment of the State Nature Refuge (zakaznik) of Federal significance dated November 24, 2011 №2116-p;
- B4. Provisions for the Federal State Institution "Daursky State Nature Biosphere Reserve", approved by the Ministry of Natural Resources of the Russian Federation on January 29, 2001 (as amended by decrees of the Ministry dated 27.02.2009 №48; dated 26.03.2009 №71; dated10.03.2010 №65);
- B5. The medium-term management plan of the Daursky State Nature Biosphere Reserve for 2012–2017;
- B6. Law on Special Protected Areas of Mongolia dated November 15, 1994;
- B7. Mongolian Parliamentary Resolution on renewing the classification of State Protected Areas dated May 4, 1995 №26;
- B8. Mongolian National Program on Special Protected Areas for 1998-2018;
- B9. Mongol Daguur Strictly Protected Area management plan for 2011-2015;
- B10. Agreement on creating of the joint nature reserve (Dauria International Protected Area) dated March 29, 1994;
- B11. Regulations on Russian-Mongolian-Chinese Dauria International Protected Area (DIPA).
- B12. DIPA joint work plan for 2012 dated February 17, 2012,
- B13. Action plan of Russian-Mongolian development of DIPA during 2012-2016.

ANNEX B1

ON SPECIALLY PROTECTED NATURE AREAS

The Federal Law of the Russian Federation dated March 14, 1995

Specially protected nature areas are defined as terrestrial and aquatic areas including atmospheric spaces above them, hosting nature complexes and objects presenting outstanding value for the environmental protection, science, culture, as well as for recreation and human health rehabilitation and thus are entirely or partially exempt for economic activity by virtue of the decision made by governmental bodies and are subject to regimen of special protection.
Specially protected nature areas are considered to be objects of national heritage.

1. State Nature Reserves (Daursky State Nature Biosphere Reserve):

Article 6.
1. Specially protected nature complexes and objects (nature sites, aquatories, subsurface, flora and fauna) possessing an outstanding environmental and educational, scientific and nature protection values being samples of nature environments, typical or rare landscapes, sites of genetic resource conservation for wildlife flora and fauna are to be completely withdrawn from economic activities within the areas of the State Nature Reserves.
The State Nature Reserves are institutions of nature protection, scientific research and environmental education, aimed at preservation and research of the nature mechanism of the processes and phenomena, genetic resource of the flora and fauna, individual wildlife species and plant and animal communities, as well as typical and unique environmental systems.

Article 9.
1. An activity, contradictory to the objectives of the State Nature Reserve, the regime of special protection set forth by the provision on the above mentioned Reserve is prohibited within it's grounds.
Introduction of any alive species into the grounds of the State Nature Reserve aimed at the acclimatization of the aforementioned species is prohibited.
2. The grounds of the State Nature Reserves allow for the following undertakings and activities intended to:

a) Reserve the nature condition of the wildlife complexes, including rehabilitation and prevention of changes to occur in the nature complexes and their components resulting from human impacts;
b) maintain the conditions securing sanitary and fire safety;
c) prevent the conditions capable of causing nature disasters dangerous for human life and settlements;
d) implement environmental monitoring;
e) carry out research and investigation tasks;
f) promote environmental education and awareness;
g) implement overseeing and controlling functions.

Article 10. State Nature Biosphere Reserves

1. The State Nature Reserves, which are included in an international system of biosphere Reserves, realizing global ecological monitoring have status of the State Nature Biosphere Reserves.

2. Biosphere polygon territories, including those with differentiated condition of the special guards and functioning can be joined to territories of State Nature Biosphere Reserves with the purposes of realization of scientific researches, ecological monitoring, and also for approbation and introduction of rational nature management methods, not destroying environment and not exhausting biological resources.

Article 11.
2. State Nature Reserves use the following financial assets at their discretion and according to the existing procedure:

- income of scientific and nature protection activities, advertising and publishing, as well as other activities non-contradictory to the purposes of the State Nature Reserves;
- payments in compensation of damage caused to nature complexes and objects, located within the grounds of the State Nature Reserves;
- revenue from the sale of legitimately expropriated poaching implements and the products resulting from illegal use if the nature resources;
- free donations and charity contributions.

2. Sate Nature Refuges (The Valley of Dzeren zakaznik)

Article 22. General
1. State Nature Refuge is an area (water area) which is of special significance for protecting or rehabilitating natural complexes or their components, as well as for sustaining environmental balance.
5. The Government of Russian Federation authorizes a special body to be in charge of a Federal Nature Refuge, which enjoys funding of the Federal Budget, as well as other legal funding sources.
6. The corresponding authorities in the Subjects of the Russian Federation determine the subordination and order of funding Regional Nature Refuges.

Article 24. Regime of special protection of state natural refuges

1. Any activity contradicting with the objectives of a State Nature Refuge or inflicting a negative impact on its natural complex and the components is to be prohibited on an interim or a permanent basis over the area of the refuge.
4. Use of natural resources is to be allowed over the area of a State Nature Refuge, inhabited by minor ethnic communities. This use is to provide for protection of the original habitat of the mentioned above communities and conservation of the traditional way of living.

ANNEX B2

USSR State Committee on Agriculture (Gosagroprom)
The Council of Ministers of the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic

Decree
December 25, 1987 No. 514
Moscow

ON ESTABLISHMENT OF DAURSKY STATE RESERVE OF THE RSFSR GLAVOKHOTA IN CHITA OBLAST

The Council of Ministers of the RSFSR decides:

Establish Daursky State Reserve of the RSFSR Glavokhota in Chita Oblast with total area of 44.752 hectares.

Withdraw the land plots in the prescribed manner and transfer them to the above mentioned reserve:

in Onon district – farm lands of sovkhoz "Krasnaya Imalka" (total area of 5150 hectares, including arable land 83 hectares); of sovkhoz "Ononskiy" (total area of 5150 hectares, including arable land 70 hectares); of kolkhoz "Rassvet" (total area of 1380 hectares) and a plot of land of the national reserve (total area of 22122 hectares);

in Borzinsky district – farm lands of sovkhoz "Solovyevsky" (total area of 5.500 hectares); sovkhoz "Borzinsky" (total area of 800 hectares) and a plot of land of the national reserve (total area of 9.500 hectares).

Allotment of land and transfer of property of kolkhoz "Rassvet", situated on these lands, shall be done based on consent of the kolkhoz general meeting on the terms and conditions provided in the Decree No. 495 of 03.05.1957 of the USSR Council of Ministers and CPSU Central Committee.

Chita Oblastal Executive Committee together with the RSFSR Glavokhota must define the boundaries of the nature reserve.

Chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers — V. Vorotnikov
Chief of administration of Council of Ministers of RSFSR — I. Zarubin

ANNEX B3

GOVERNMENT OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

ORDER

November 24, 2011 *No. 2116-r*

MOSCOW

1. Establish the State Nature Sanctuary of federal significance «The Valley of Dzeren» with a total area of 213,838 hectares in Borzya and Zabaikalsk districts of Zabaikalsky Krai without seizure of lands from land user's, owners and property proprietors

Delegate supervision over the State Nature Reserve of federal significance «The Valley of Dzeren» to Ministry of Natural Resources of the Russian Federation.

2. Ministry of Natural Resources of the Russian Federation:

To implement, together with the Government to the Zabaikalsky Krai, necessary organizational arrangements relating to the establishment of the State Nature Sanctuary of federal significance "The Valley of Dzeren" ;

To ensure regime of special protection of natural systems and sites within the boundaries of the State Nature Sanctuary of federal significance «The Valley of Dzeren» to exclude any activity contrary to the purposes and objectives of this reserve.

Prime Minister of the Russian Federation V. Putin

Seal: Central Office of the Government of the Russian Federation
Department of workflow management and archive
Government of the Russian Federation

ANNEX B4

APPROVED

by Head of the Department
of Environmental Protection
and Ecological Safety of Ministry
of Natural Resources
A.M. AMIRKHANOV
on January 29, 2001

PROVISIONS

FOR THE FEDERAL STATE INSTITUTION

"DAURSKY STATE BIOSPHERE RESERVE"

(as amended by decrees issued by Ministry of Natural Resources

of the Russian Federation dated 27.02.2009 № 48; dated 26.03.2009 №71; dated10.03.2010 №65)

MOSCOW
2009

GENERAL PROVISIONS

1. Federal State Institution "Daursky State Biosphere Reserve" (hereinafter – the nature reserve) is a government conservation, research and environmental-educational institution of federal significance aimed at the conservation and study of the naturally occurring course of natural processes and events, genetic flora and fauna fund, individual species and communities of plants and animals, and typical and unique ecological systems.

2. The nature reserve is located in the Onon and Borzinsky areas of Chita Oblast in the area within the boundaries of 45.790.0083 hectares as stated in the Annex №1.

3. The registered legal address of the nature reserve: 674480, the Zabaikalsky Krai, Onon District, Nizhniy Tsasuchey village, str. Komsomolskaya 76

4. Short name of the institution – FSI SNBR Daursky.

AIMS OF THE NATURE RESERVE

5. The nature reserve shall be responsible for:

implementation of protection of natural areas in order to preserve biodiversity and maintain the natural state of the natural heritage being protected;
organization and conduct of research, including the Chronicle of Nature;
environmental monitoring, environmental education;
participation in state environmental inspections of projects and positioning of industrial and other facilities;
assistance in training of scientists and experts in the field of environmental protection.

ESTABLISHMENT PROCEDURE FOR THE NATURE RESERVE

6. The nature reserve is established by the Decree of the Council of Ministers of the RSFSR dated 25.12.1987, № 514, on the resolution of the executive committee of the Chita Oblastal Council of People's Deputies dated 07.05.1987, № 207 (Annex 12).

7. Torey Lakes water area and the adjacent land areas are allocated to the Wetlands of International Importance as a Waterfowl Habitat (the Ramsar Convention) by the Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation dated 13.09.1994, № 1050 (Annexes № № 5, 5a).

8. The adjacent to the territory of the nature reserve territory and water areas is claimed a buffer zone with a limited use of nature (Annexes № № 6, 6a and 1).

9. The Federal State Nature Preserve «Tsasucheysky Bor» is under the authority of the nature reserve (Annexes № № 2, 2a and 1).

MANAGEMENT OF THE NATURE RESERVE

10. The State Nature Reserve is managed by Ministry of Natural Resources of Russia.

11. The nature reserve is managed by a director appointed by the state agency being in charge of the nature reserve. Director manages the nature reserve and is responsible for its activities.

12. Director acts without authorization on behalf of the institution, representing its interests in state agencies, enterprises, institutions, organizations and judicial institutions. Within his/her competence, the director manages the property of the nature reserve, enters into contracts, grants power of attorney, opens bank accounts and carries out financial transactions, issues orders and instructions that are binding for all employees of the institution.

13. Director approves the structure and staffing of the nature reserve on coordination with Ministry of Natural Resources of Russia.

14. Director determines the internal labor regulations, appoints and dismisses employees, concludes labor contracts with them.

STATUS OF THE NATURE RESERVE

15. Land and its resources, water, flora and fauna that are in the territory of the nature reserve are provided for use (possession) to the nature reserve as stipulated by the relevant federal laws. Withdrawal or other termination of the rights to land and other natural resources included in the nature reserve are prohibited.

16. The territory of the nature reserve shall be taken into consideration when developing plans for the economic and social development, land use patterns, regional planning, and territorial complex schemes of environmental protection.

17. The nature reserve is a legal entity, a nonprofit organization funded by the federal budget with its own balance, accounts (including currency accounts) in banks of the Russian Federation, and a stamp with the national emblem of the Russian Federation and its name.

18. The nature reserve has the right to have symbols of its own (flags, banners, logos, etc.) approved by a state agency in accordance with the legislation of the Russian Federation (Annexes №№ 3, 3a, 4, 4 a).

19. Production of printed, souvenir and other replicated products and consumer goods using images of natural, historical and cultural complexes and objects located in the territory of the nature reserve, and/or their names, and the names and symbols of the nature reserve is allowed upon authorization of Director of the nature reserve obtained in the established order.

REGIME OF THE NATURE RESERVE

20. Any activity incompatible with the objectives of the nature reserve and special protection of its territory, are prohibited. Such actions include:

actions that change the hydrological regime of land;

exploring and mining, soil disturbance, mineral prospects and rock outcrops;

final felling, procurement of soft resins, tree sap, medicinal plants and industrial raw materials, as well as other types of forest exploitation, except as provided herein;

mowing, grazing, placement of hives and apiaries, collecting and procuring wild fruits, berries, mushrooms, nuts, seeds, flowers and other types of plant exploitation except as provided herein;

construction and placement of industrial and agricultural plants and their separate facilities, construction of buildings, roads, pipelines, power lines and other communications, except as needed for the operation of the nature reserve, building of objects provided for in the master plan, building permits shall be issued in accordance with Russian law on local government and the Town Planning Code of the Russian Federation;
commercial, sport and amateur fishing, hunting and other types of wildlife exploitation, except as provided herein;
introduction of living organisms aimed at their acclimatization;
application of fertilizers and crop protection chemicals;
timber rafting;
transit cattle driving;
stay, passing and travelling of unauthorized persons and vehicles off public use roads and waterways;
collection of zoological, botanical and mineral samples, except as provided by research issues and plans carried out in the nature reserve;
planes and helicopters flying below 2000 meters over the nature reserve without the consent of its administration or Ministry of Natural Resources of the Russian Federation, as well as overcoming sound barrier by aircraft over the territory of the nature reserve;
other activities violating the natural development of natural processes, threatening the state of natural complexes and objects, and not related to the nature reserve's carrying out of its tasks.

21. In the territory of the nature reserve, events and activities are permitted, if they are aimed at:

preservation and rehabilitation of the natural environment, prevention of changes in natural systems and their components as a result of human activities;
maintaining conditions necessary for sanitary and fire safety of the nature reserve's staff and natural heritage;
prevention of hazardous acts of nature, that threaten lives of people and safety of settlements, research, including environmental monitoring, environmental education, implementation of control functions.

22. There are special designated areas of limited economic use in the nature reserve, where activities aimed at ensuring the functioning of the nature reserve and life of its employees conducted in accordance with these Regulations is permitted:

organization of subsidiary agricultural plots aimed at providing the employees of the nature reserve and their families with food;
grazing of cattle owned by the employees of the nature reserve residing in its territory, carried out in accordance with the recommendations of the Scientific and Technical (Scientific) Council of the nature reserve and the requirements of the forest law (Annex №7);
providing employees of the nature reserve with hayfields (Annex №8);
firewood and timber (in order of other cuttings) harvesting required to meet the needs of the nature reserve shall be carried out in accordance with the current legislation in due course.
decisions on the use of wood products derived from other forest loggings shall be taken by

the administration of the nature reserve (Annex №9);

amateur fishing to meet the needs of the nature reserve and its employees in the entire area of Torey Lakes shall be performed in accordance with the Rules for Recreational and Sport Fishing of the Chita Oblast, with no the right to sell fish (Annex № 10);

organization and arrangement of training and sightseeing routes (Annex № 11);

placing museums in the nature reserve, including open-air expositions.

23. In the territory of the nature reserve, shooting (catching) of animals for scientific and regulatory purposes is allowed only by permission of Ministry of Natural Resources of Russia.

24. Onsite stay of citizens being not employees of the nature reserve or officials being not employees of the body which manages the nature reserve is only allowed with the permission of the correspondent authorities or managers of the nature reserve.

25. Within the buffer zone of the nature reserve, economic and other activities impinging the natural objects and complexes of the nature reserve are prohibited.

The protection status is defined by the Regulations approved by the body being in charge of the nature reserve (Annex 6).

ARRANGEMENT OF NATURE RESERVE PROTECTION

26. Protection of natural complexes and objects of the nature reserve is carried out by a special State Inspectorate for Protection of the Area of the Nature Reserve, the employees of which are included in the staff of the nature reserve.

27. Director of the nature reserve is the chief government inspector responsible for the protection of its territory (hereinafter – chief state inspector), and its deputies are deputy chief inspectors.

28. Protection procedures in the nature reserve may involve public inspections and territorial structures formed by Ministry of Natural Resources of the Russian Federation and public environmental organizations.

29. State inspector has the right to:

check documents of citizens concerning their right to stay within the nature reserve, its buffer zone, and the nature reserve “Tsasucheysky Bor”;

check documents concerning the right to carry out activities involving wildlife exploitation and other activities in the nature reserve, its buffer zone, and the nature reserve «Tsasucheysky Bor»;

apprehend persons who have violated the laws of the Russian Federation on Specially Protected Natural Areas in the territory of the nature reserve, its buffer zone, and the nature reserve «Tsasucheysky Bor» compile reports on the committed law infringements and bring these offenders to law enforcement agencies;

submit materials on offenders of the established regime of the natural reserve, its buffer zone, and the nature reserve «Tsasucheysky Bor» and bring them to administrative proceedings;

confiscate products of illegal nature exploitation, tools, vehicles, and related documents from violators of Russian Legislation on Specially Protected Areas registering these confiscation acts in the legally prescribed manner;

make inspections of personal effects and security checks, stop and inspect vehicles, check weapons and other means of obtaining wild animals and products derived from them, including their transportation, places of storage and processing;

have a free access to all objects in the territory of the nature reserve, its buffer zone, and the nature reserve «Tsasucheysky Bor» to verify compliance with the requirements of Russian legislation on protected areas;

suspend economic and other activities that are inappropriate for the regime of special protection of the nature reserve, its buffer zone, and the nature reserve «Tsasucheysky Bor.»

30. State Inspector shall enjoy all the rights of the state forest protection officials and other specially authorized state bodies in the field of environmental protection.

31. State Inspector on duty has the right to apply physical force, special means, including handcuffs, rubber truncheons, tear gas, stun devices of domestic production, devices to stop vehicles, service dogs in the legally prescribed manner.

32. State inspector is permitted to carry service firearms while on duty.

33. Procedures for acquisition, storage and use of firearms are governed by the applicable law.

34. Chief State Inspector and his/her assistants shall be granted with all the rights of state inspectors under these provisions. In addition, the mentioned persons have the right to:

prohibit economic and other activities that contradict the regime of the nature reserve, its buffer zone, and the nature reserve "Tsasucheysky Bor";

send reports on violations of Russian Federal Legislation on Specially Protected Natural Areas to law enforcement agencies;

impose administrative penalties for violations of Russian Federal Legislation on Specially Protected Natural Areas;

sue individuals and legal entities to recover damage inflicted to the natural resources, objects and natural heritage in the nature reserve, its buffer zone, and the nature reserve «Tsasucheysky Bor» resulting from violations of the established regime.

35. State inspectors of the nature reserve are subject to compulsory state insurance in accordance with legislation of the Russian Federation.

36. Damage to the property of state inspectors inflicted in connection with their official duties, and the call of duty, shall be compensated at the expense of the nature reserve or Ministry of Natural Resources of Russia. At this, the administration of the nature reserve has the right to bring a recourse suit to the organization or the citizen responsible for the damage inflicted.

37. In case of death of a state inspector on duty or the call of duty, his/her family is paid his salary for 5 years from the date of death, and after this period the loss of breadwinner pension in accordance with the current legislation.

RESEARCH ACTIVITIES IN THE NATURE RESERVEE

38. Research activities in the nature reserve and its buffer zone are aimed at studying the nature and long-term monitoring of the dynamics of natural processes to assess and forecast environmental conditions, the development of scientific bases of environmental protection, conservation of biological diversity of the biosphere, reproduction and rational use of natural resources.

39. Research activities in the nature reserve and its buffer zone are carried out by:

staff of the nature reserve and its scientific and technical personnel according to plans developed and duly approved in the nature reserve;

other permanent employees of the scientific department and other departments of the nature reserve;

research institutions, universities specializing in the corresponding profile, and individuals (including foreigners) acting on a contract basis and a general programs of the nature reserve agreed upon with Ministry of Natural Resources of Russia.

40. Organization and direct management of scientific research activities in the nature reserve are conducted by Deputy Director for Science, appointed by Director of the nature reserve in agreement with the structural division of Ministry of Russia and being the first deputy director of the nature reserve.

41. A scientific and technical Board shall be formed in the nature reserve. Members of the Board shall be approved by the structural subdivision of Ministry of Russia every two years. Their activities shall be governed by the Regulations on the Scientific Activities in State Nature Reserves.

42. Research resources and materials shall be formed and stored in the nature reserve.

43. The nature reserve shall be granted a publication of the conducted research works.

ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES OF THE NATURE RESERVE

44. Environmental educational activities of the nature reserve are aimed at the development of ecological consciousness and ecological awareness in citizens, promulgation the idea of the necessity to execute rules of using the nature reserve to help it fulfill its environmental functions among the general public.

45. The amount and directions of environmental educational activities are defined by the nature reserve considering the natural environment, historical and socio-economic characteristics of the region where the nature reserve and the surrounding areas are located.

46. Direct organization and implementation of environmental educational activities are conducted by a specialized unit of the nature reserve – the department of environmental education. Coordination of environmental educational activities, as well as control over managing them is carried out by a structural subdivision of Ministry of Russia.

47. Environmental educational activities in the nature reserve and within its buffer zone are implemented using methods that do not contradict the established protective regime of the nature reserve.

46. The main areas of environmental educational activities in the nature reserve are:

work with the media (reports made by the employees of the nature reserve in the media, etc.);

advertising and publishing;

developing video production;

organization of visitor centers for visitors;
organizing and conducting of environmental excursions in the buffer zone and the territory of the nature reserve according to the established procedure;
work with students, teachers staff and education authorities;
organization of environmental events and actions;
promoting training specialists of the appropriate profile.

49. Environmental educational activities in nature reserve may be carried out by:
full-time employees of the department of environmental education;
permanent employees of other departments of the nature reserve;
third parties (including public organizations) and individuals on a contract basis under an approved plan.

FINANCIAL AND ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES OF THE NATURE RESERVE

50. The nature reserve may carry out activities being consistent with its objectives and regime.

Federal State Institution «Daursky State Biosphere Reserve» provides the following types of income-generating activities that do not contradict the legislation of the Russian Federation and these Provisions:

1) sale of goods, works and services concerning the environmental education, recreational, scientific, research, advertising and publishing and other activities carried out under these Provisions;

2) sale of products from the subsidiary agricultural plots;

3) sale of production from nurseries and farms (including breeding wild animals and plants);

4) sale of promotional printed products of advertising, scientific and informational nature, including printing (including computer typesetting and layout), and duplicators works.

5) sale of video- and photo products;

6) sale of products with the symbol of the nature reserve and souvenir products;

7) sale of wood and wood products, obtained local agencies of the Federal Agency for State Property Management) tools and illegally acquired natural products confiscated with no compensation in the prescribed manner;

9) carrying out guided tours for visitors in the nature reserve and its buffer zone, and other specially protected nature areas, as well as in museums, museum exhibitions, arboretums, nurseries, captive complexes and information centers of the nature reserve;

10) services concerning organizing and conducting children's environmental camps;

11) services concerning organization and conducting ecological practical training for students of schools and higher educational institutions, including those for foreign students;

12) services concerning professional photo and video shooting;

13) services concerning accommodation, meals and leisure activities for visitors;

14) services concerning visiting equipped excursion routes and nature trails, observation decks, recreation facilities);

15) transport rental (including water transport), rental of horses, travel equipment for visitors;

16) provision of reference materials and other information and documentation on the scope of the nature reserve;

17) transport services for visitors;

18) performing research works (including dendrological surveys) and environmental events (aimed at conservation and restoring natural systems and complexes) on a contract basis;

19) professional consulting in matters of preservation and study of natural complexes and objects, carrying out of corresponding works, expert evaluation and assessment, including those in the field of environmental protection, including the assessment of the impact on the environment;

20) monitoring natural heritage;

21) issuing authorization documents for the use of images of natural, historical and cultural complexes and objects located in the territory of the nature reserve, its name and logo in the production of graphic, printing, souvenir and other replicated products and consumer goods.

51. The nature reserve independently manages its own funds received:

from scientific, environmental, advertising, publishing and other activities that are not incompatible with the objectives of the nature reserve;

as compensation for damage caused by natural and legal persons to natural complexes and objects situated in the territory of the nature reserve and the nature reserve "Tsasucheysky Bor";

from selling confiscated in the prescribed manner weapons for hunting and fishing, and production of illegal use of natural resources;

as grants and charitable contributions.

52. Fines imposed administratively for environmental offenses and collected according to the regulations issued by government officials of the nature reserve, are transferred in independent management of the nature reserve.

53. Plans of conducting activities aimed at the accomplishment of the tasks of the nature reserve, the volume of budget financing are approved by Ministry of Russia.

53. The nature reserve enjoys tax privileges established for state nature reserves by the legislations of the Russian Federation and the Zabaikalsky Krai.

PAYMENT FOR WORK AND WORKING CONDITIONS IN THE NATURE RESERVE

54. Structure and staff of the nature reserve are determined by Director of the nature reserve within the salary budget, based on the objectives and the specific features of the nature reserve.

55. The form, system and amount of wages for the employees are set by the managing staff of the nature reserve independently and in accordance with the terms of payment and the availability of salary resources.

56. Bonuses, allowances, option money and other additional incentives payable to workers of the nature reserve are determined by its administration in accordance with the law.

57. The housing stock of the nature reserve may be duly included in the category of service housing stock.

58. During session works, premises occupied by a specialist and his/her family as a permanent residence in the nature reserve occupied by him and his family shall be booked for the entire contract duration.

59. Workers of the nature reserve may be employed on a contract basis.

60. Employees of the nature reserve are given free special clothing, footwear and personal protective equipment at the rates approved by a state agency managing the nature reserve. In addition, state inspectors are given free uniforms with distinguishing badges, body armor, and a standard badge.

61. Employees of the nature reserve, possessing cars, motorcycles, boats, outboard motors as personal property, and using them for business trips may be given fuels and lubricants, as well as

have routine repairs of their vehicles performed at the expense of the nature reserve.

62. For domestic heating, workers of the nature reserve are given wood (or other fuel) at discounted rates established for employees engaged in forestry works.

63. An exception from the limitation of joint service of family members under Article 20 of the Labor Code of the Russian Federation is allowed for workers of the nature reserve.

PROPERTY OF THE NATURE RESERVE

64. Property of the nature reserve is federal property. Buildings, structures, historical, cultural, and other real estate are assigned to the nature reserve for operational management in accordance with the Civil Code of the Russian Federation. The nature reserve possesses, uses, and disposes the property assigned to it within the limits of the established civil law.

65. Natural resources and real estate of the nature reserve are completely withdrawn from the market (cannot be alienated and transferred from one person to another in other ways.)

66. The property of the nature reserve is:

property assigned to specially authorized state authority of the Russian Federation;

property acquired by the resort at the expense of budget funds allocated to the nature reserve under the estimate;

property acquired from the allowed activities of the nature resort coming into its independent management and recorded on a separate account.

67. The nature reserve may not alienate or otherwise dispose its property, including lease, advance on pawn, transfer to a temporary use of third party natural persons and legal entities without a consent of the owner and the government body being in charge of the nature reserve.

68. The nature reserve is liable for its obligations to the extent held by its available funds. With their lack, the subsidiary liability for its obligations is taken by the owner of the property.

69. Property of the nature reserve assigned to it for operational management, may be withdrawn by the owner in accordance with the law.

70. Control over the intended use and safety of property of the nature reserve is carried out by the state agency in charge of the nature reserve.

STATE CONTROL OF ORGANIZATION AND FUNCTIONING OF THE NATURE RESERVE

71. State control over the organization and functioning of the nature reserve is carried out by the specially authorized state authorities of the Russian Federation in the field of environmental protection.

Director of FSI SNBR «Daursky» A.P. Borodin

Annex 6.

APPROVED

by the decree of the Administration of Chita Oblast

PROVISIONS

on the Protection of the Buffer Zone of Daursky State Biosphere Reserve

I. General Provisions

1. The protected zone of Daursky State Biosphere Reserve (hereinafter – the protected zone) was established in order to protect Daursky State Biosphere Reserve (hereinafter –the nature reserve) from adverse human impacts, to create conditions for the preservation of natural ecosystems in the South-East Zabaikalsky Krai and to ensure sustainable socio-economic development of the territories surrounding the nature reserve.

2. The protected zone is limited and represents three sites with the total area of 163.530 hectares, situated around compactly located sites of the nature reserve in Onon (76.550 hectares), Borzinsky (85.880 hectares) and Olovyanninsky (1.100 ha) regions. The boundaries of the buffer zone are marked with warning information signs.

3. The territory of the protected zone is under the restricted regime of environmental management in accordance with these Provisions.

4. Use of land, wild animals and wild plants within the buffer zone shall be subject to special legal regime set in these Provisions.

5. The territory of the nature reserve shall be taken into consideration when developing plans for the economic and social development, land use patterns, regional planning, and territorial complex schemes of environmental protection

6. The regime of a protected zone shall be provided by the Directorate of Daursky State Nature Biosphere Reserve.

Stay of persons (including employees of the nature reserve) in the nature reserve falling within its border area, shall be agreed with the border units of the Zabaikalye regional border management.

7. In the territory of the protected zone, the following tasks are performed:

1) systematic organization of environmental, scientific and regulatory activities aimed at conservation and restoration of the protected natural heritage;

2) monitoring of the conduct of business and other activities provided for in these Provisions, the study of its impact on the protected natural complexes and objects;

3) assisting to organizations and individuals in their implementation of resource efficient technologies and ecologically harmless production;

4) conducting environmental educational, recreational and tourist activities.

5) selection, marking-off and provision of the necessary facilities of recreational areas for population, and selection and certification of tour routes.

8. Tourist, sightseeing and recreational activities, as well as the use of wildlife in the protected zone are conducted solely on the basis of contracts as specified in these Provisions.

If these activities over-expose the ecosystem of the protected zone or the nature reserve, their performance shall be limited or temporarily ceased.

9. In the territory of the buffer zone, activities that violate the established rules and regulations for the protection and use of flora and fauna, their habitat, having a negative impact on the conditions of reproduction and migration of wild animals, as well as causing other violations of the buffer zone are prohibited.

10. Monitoring of enforcement of the regime of a protected zone is carried out by the Directorate of the nature reserve, workers of specialized environmental services and units of Border Service of Russia in the order established by the legislation of the Russian Federation.

11. Legal entities and individuals that violate the regime of a protected area shall be prosecuted in accordance with the law of the Russian Federation.

12. Damage caused to the natural objects and complexes located within the protected zone shall be compensated in accordance with the duly approved rates and methods of calculating the amount of damages, and in their absence – at the actual expenses of their recovery.

II. Regime of the Protected Zone

13. In the territory of the protected zone the following activities are prohibited:

1) carrying out activities changing the hydrological regime of the territory;

2) mining, geological exploration, planning, surveying, and prospecting works violating the integrity of the vegetation and soil covering an area of more than 10 m^2. Other survey works shall be carried out in coordination with the Directorate of the nature reserve;

3) constructing buildings, roads, pipelines, power lines, power and other communications, except as provided in the subparagraph 1 of paragraph 15 hereof;

4) burning of any vegetation, as well as setting fires during fire season off specially equipped places;

5) using poisons, crop protection chemicals and growth stimulants;

6) plowing of virgin lands and reservoirs, which have not been plowed for planting agricultural crops for 30 years (except for anti-fire mineralized strips);

7) excessing the officially imposed rules of grazing for this natural-climatic zone;

8) hunting and other wildlife use. Extraction of wild animals, including fishing, are allowed only in the cases provided for in subparagraph 5 of paragraph 14 of these Provisions;

9) destructing or damaging to homes of wild animals, including destruction of bird nests and collecting eggs;

10) introducing of wild plants and animals, without the written consent of the Directorate of the nature reserve or federal government agencies being in charge of environmental protection;

11) loose housing and uncontrolled walking of dogs;

12) rest and making bivouacs outside the designated for this places marked with signs “Recreation area”, “Fishing site”;

13) tourist excursions (tours) organized by travel companies without a contract with the management of the nature reserve;

14) tourist excursions (tours), scientific research works and other activities organized by the Directorate of the nature reserve within the five-kilometer zone along the state border of the Russian Federation without the agreement with the Zabaikalye regional border management concluded in the prescribed manner;

15) stay in places of mass dzeren calving marked with warning signs on the ground, within the period from June 10 to August 10 without the authorization of the Directorate of the nature reserve, except for cases related to grazing, transit travelling by road or travelling aimed at performing reli-

gious rites and excursions organized by the nature reserve;

16) stay during fire-dangerous period in wetlands of the Uldza, except for cases related to border service activities;

17) contamination of the area with household and industrial waste, pollution of land and water, washing of motor vehicles, motor vehicles stopping in less than 50 m from the water;

18) ice-driving, except for the winter road paved through the creek of the Uldza;

19) use of motorized water transport, excluding that of the nature reserve, units of Border Service of Russia, and specialized environmental services;

20) application of any noise or other exposures adversely having an adverse impact on the living conditions of wild animals;

21) stay in the buffer zone with tools and weapons aimed at procurement of animals: firearms, traps, loops, fishing nets, various traps, nets and other devices, except as provided herein;

22) collection of colored stones, paleontological and archaeological objects, as well as conducting excavations, except as agreed with the management of the nature reserve and approved upon with the Scientific and Technical Council of the Nature Reserve, and as provided for in articles 2 and 3 of paragraph 15 of these Provisions;

23) any activity that brings harm to animals, plants and their habitats, not provided for in these Provisions and is not agreed upon with the management of the nature reserve.

14. In the territory of the protected zone, the following activities are allowed with no restrictions:

1) cultivation of crops on arable land and existing lea-lands;

2) non-commercial collection of permitted medical and technical raw materials;

3) cattle grazing in accordance with the established standards;

4) recreation of the population in the designated areas;

5) fishing with the use of cork float and leger rigs in the recreation and fishing areas;

6) maintenance and repair of the existing residential and industrial buildings, power lines, roads;

7) conducting fire prevention measures, except backfire.

15. In the territory of the protected area the following activities, carried out in coordination with the administration of the nature reserve and not contradictory to the purposes and objectives of the protected area, are allowed:

1) construction of buildings, roads, pipelines in new places, which are necessary for the activities of organizations, farm households and individuals engaged in the economic activity of the nature reserve, or living within its buffer zone, as well as for the needs of protecting the state border of the Russian Federation;

2) work of research groups and individuals;

3) conducting research and production training for students;

4) execution of biotechnical measures, building protective fencing and brooders for wild animals;

5) other activities that do not contradict the goals of establishing the buffer zone.

16. In order to meet people's needs for food and to prevent or eliminate the negative impact of wild animals within certain periods procuring of animals, including amateur and commercial fishing, is allowed.

III. The Procedure of Procuring Wild Animals

17. Measures for procuring wild animals are carried out in case they do not involve prohibited methods listed in the rules of hunting in Chita Oblast.

18. The use of motor vehicles is permitted only during procuring wolves, feral dogs, wolf-dog hybrids, as well as during regulatory or scientific activities.

19. In the event of particularly dangerous natural phenomena (fish kills), the preventive measures include

the organization of fishing involving other organizations that have licenses for commercial fishing.

20. Conduct of regulatory activities shall be allowed in the following cases:

1) excessive increase in the numbers of certain species of animals, which threatens the protected natural heritage in the buffer zone of the nature reserve, and creates conditions for the emergence of violent conflict with the interests of agriculture, forestry and hunting in the adjacent areas;

2) violation of the naturally occurring flow of natural processes and phenomena due to the presence and activity of species of animals, being foreign to the local ecosystems;

3) adverse epidemiological and epizootic situations.

21. Conduct of regulatory activities shall only be carried out on the resolution of the Scientific and Technical Council of the nature reserve and with the approval of special authorized state bodies responsible for the protection, control and regulation of wildlife and wildlife habitats.

22. In the territory of the buffer zone, only the following measures (except species listed in the Red Book of the Russian Federation and Chita Oblast) may be carried out without a special permit:

1) procurement of shrews, pikas and small rodents;

2) catching fish and aquatic invertebrates;

3) collecting material made of insects and other invertebrates for collections;

4) trapping animals and birds aimed at marking followed by releasing them into the wild nature;

5) trapping animals for the purpose of temporary keeping and care, their relocation to another area or keeping them in special brooders or zoos.

23. In the territory of the buffer zone, a limited commercial and amateur fishing is allowed.

24. In the buffer zone of Lake Barun-Torey, commercial fishing is allowed only during the period of ice formation.

25. Amateur fishing may only be carried out on the basis of standard permits (licenses) issued by the competent fish protection authorities.

26. While fishing in the protected zone, the following actions shall be prohibited:

1) violation of the regime of the protected zone;

2) fishing on the basis of permits (licenses) for fishing in natural reservoirs of common use;

3) transfer of a permit (license) to another person;

4) exceeding the metric dimensions of fishing nets specified in the permit (license), and using tackle (except cork float and leger rigs), not specified in the permit (license);

5) using boats in strong winds and water disturbance, fishing (except commercial fishing) farther then 200 m from the shore;

6) carrying and/or storing in a vehicle prohibited fishing tackle, as well as toxic or explosive substances while ashore.

27. Control of fishing in the protected zone of the nature reserve shall be performed by special authorized bodies.

Director of FSI SNBR "Dausky" A.P. Borodin

Annex 6a.

Description of the Border of Protected Zone of Daursky State Biosphere Reserve

The total area of protected zone of Daursky State Biosphere Reserve is 163,530 hectares, including area within Onon district – 76550 ha, Borzinsky district - 85880 ha, Olovyanninsky district -1100 ha.

Protected Zone of the Toreysky Sector

The northern boundary Point H (50° 13 30 N 114° 41 59 E) is located on the state border with Mongolia, 1580 meters to the east from the former checkpoint "Builesan", the boundary then follows for about 2000 meters along the old field road to the north-east, at an angle of 18° , towards crossing a road (50° 14 30 N 114° 49 44 E), then proceeds to the south-west along a field road that follows from the south side of the creek valley Builesan, near the petrol station, for 2900 meters towards crossing a road near a fording point (50° 14 15 N 114° 52 30 E), further - to the north-east at an angle 62° , crossing a creek valley, to a field road for a distance of 650 m, further - to the south-east along the road along the creek valley for a distance of 4700 m (50° 12 48 N 114° 56 29 E), further, crossing virgin and fallow land, - to the north-east at an angle of 70° for a distance of 2360 m to the road and the edge of the forest belt (50° 13 21 N 114° 58 30 E), further - along the forest belt to the south-east to a field road for a distance of 1300m (50° 13 20 N 114° 59 50 E), further - along the road to the south-east for a distance of 1700 m (50° 12 22 N 115° 00 10 E), further - to the south-east through a meadow at an angle of 57° for a distance of 920 m, further - to the south-east at an angle of 38° for a distance of 1050 m to a landmark at the boundary of lands of farms Pogranichnik and Krasnaya Imalka (altitude 722,1), further - to the south-east at an angle of 62° to a fording point through a spring for a distance of 1550 m (50° 11 20 N 115° 02 26 E), further - along a field road to the south-east to a fording point through a spring near a livestock stand for a distance of 2350 m, further - to the east along the road that runs along the power lines to a creek valley for a distance of 1100 m (50° 10 12 N 115° 04 03 E), further - on the same road that gradually turns to the south-east, to the former stand for a distance of 2650 m (50° 08 47 N 115° 05 10 E), further - in the same direction along the road to the former stand for a distance of 980 m, further - along the road to the edge of fields and forest belts for a distance of 1250m (50° 07 45 N 115° 06 31 E), further - along the road along fields, for a distance of 3600 m, further - along the road along fields and through steppe to the former stand near Imalka River for a distance of 1800 m (50° 05 38 N 115° 09 57 E), further – along the left bank of the Imalka, including all the floodplain, to the highway Ust-Imalka - Krasnaya Imalka for a distance of 16000 m, further - to the north-west along the highway for a distance of 7000 m, further - to the north-east at an angle of 55° for a distance of 14150 m to the altitude 651,3 m, further - to the north-east at an angle of 44° for a distance of 5800 m to the top of a nameless hill in the north-western part of the ridge (50° 16 00 N 114° 37 45 E), further - strictly to the east for a distance of 6900 m to the highway Novaya Zarya – Kulusutay, further - along the highway to Kulusutay settle-

ment for a distance of 4000 m, the boundary then follows around the extreme houses of Kulusutay settlement from the west, south and east, proceeds to a feels road and along it – to the east through a creek valley Naryn-Khunduy runs to a livestock stand for a distance of 8800m (50° 13 58 N 115° 48 32 E), further - along a field road generally to south-east to a livestock stand for a distance of 6100 m (50° 12 20 N 115° 53 03 E), further - to the east along a field road to the boundary of Onon and Borzinsky districts for a distance of 700 m, further - strictly to the north along the boundary of districts to a field road in front of the flood plain of Borzya River for a distance of 10700m (50° 18 15 N 115° 53 05 E), further - along a field road to the east for a distance of 17800 m (50° 18 20 N 116° 07 42 E).

The eastern boundary departs from the above road and runs in a south-southeast direction along a field road to the altitude 746,7 for a distance of 4400 m, further - in the same direction along a field road by the Khait-Assa Mountain (765,8 m) to the crossing with the field road to the north of Barun-Kundui Mountain (744,9 m) for a distance of 8200 m, further to the east-southeast along a field road for a distance of 5100 m to the highway Borzya - Solovyevsk (50° 10 29 N 116° 13 28E).

The south-eastern boundary extends further along the highway towards the Solovyevsk station for a distance of 7050 m, further - along a field road to the west near a livestock stand a high voltage power line for a distance of 4300 m, further – along power line to the southwest for a distance of 19500 m, further - along a field road to the former field camp Arshan for a distance of 1850 m, further – along the field road nearest to the Barun-Torey Lake to the crossing with a field road to the canal Utochi for a distance of 11400 m (49° 5 8 46 N 115° 45 30 E), further - along a field road, crossing a bank of the former narrow gauge railway, to a fording point through Barakhaloy River for a distance of 3650 m (49° 57 48 N 115° 43 07 E), further – up the river along the left valley wall of the Uldza River for a distance of 9800 m, further - up the river along the left valley wall of the Uldza River to the State Border for a distance of 1800 m.

The southwestern boundary follows along the State Border with Mongolia to the Point H for a distance of 73000 m.

The area of the Toreysky sector of the protected zone is 150940 ha, including the area within Onon district - 72600 ha and within Borzinsky district - 78340 ha.

Protected Zone Around the Adon-Chelon Sector of the Nature Reserve

The nothern boundary – the Point H – is located on the field road at the boundary Borzinsky and Olovyanninsky district, 4200 m to the east from Adon-Chelon settelment (50° 30 20 N 116° 00 45 E), the boundary then follows along this same field road to the east-northeast to the altitude 869.7, for a distance of 4200 m, further - to the east-southeast to the altitude 990,7 for a distance of 3900 m.

The eastern boundary starts from the altitude 990,7 and runs in a south-easterly direction to the altitude 860,7, further – to the southwest to the altitude 830,3 for a distance of 1600 m, further – to the southwest to the altitude 819,5 (the Shobogor Rock) for a distance of 6800 m.

The southern boundary starts from the altitude 819,5 (the Shobogor Rock) and runs to the west-southwest for a distance of 5600 m to the altitude 814,0 (Skatnaya Mountain).

The western boundary starts from the altitude 814.0 (Skatnaya Mountain) and runs to the north-west for a distance of 4600 m to the top of a hill, situated 2300 m west-southwest from the Akura Mountain, from the hill the boundary follows to the north to the altitude 789.1 for a distance of 3000 m, further – to the Point H for a distance of 3700 m.

The area of the Adon-Chelon sector of the protected zone is 8640 ha, including the area within Borzinsky district – 7540 ha, Olovyanninsky district — 1100 ha.

Minutes No. 1 of the meeting of the Scientific and Technical Committee of the nature reserve

dated 23.01.1997.

Director of FSI SNBR "Daursky" A.P. Borodin

Annex 7.

CATTLE GRAZING

It is permitted to graze cattle on plots of land of a total area not exceeding 1000 hectares (to be allocated each year); the cattle must belong to employees of the nature reserve, including retirees, or to the nature reserve own farm.

Types of farm animals, the rate of stocking and total livestock allowed for grazing shall be determined in accordance with the following procedure: at a meeting of the Scientific-Technical Committee of the nature reserve offers independent experts are considered and, if endorsed, the offers are approved by the Director of the nature reserve. Appropriate documentation shall be submitted for approval to Ministry of Natural Resources of the Russian Federation.

Each year the director of the nature reserve, on the basis of the Scientific-Technical Committee recommendations, performs allotment of plots for grazing.

Minutes No. 2 of the meeting of the Scientific-Technical Committee of the nature reserve as of 28.04.1997

Director of FSI SNBR "Daursky" A.P. Borodin

Annex 8.

ALLOTMENT OF HAYLANDS

For the needs of own farm of the nature reserve and its employees, including retirees, grasslands are allocated with total area of 3000 hectares. In addition, in order to ensure fire safety, the grass stand is mown each year within a hundred-meter belt inside the boundaries of the nature reserve, as well as around all the buildings in the territory of the nature reserve.

Each year the director of the nature reserve, on the basis of the Scientific-Technical Committee recommendations, performs allotment of haylands and their distribution within the reserve territory.

Realization of surplus hay is allowed; the obtained funds shall be used for the nature reserve needs.

Minutes No. 2 of the meeting of the Scientific-Technical Committee of the nature reserve as of 28.04.1997.

Director of FSI SNBR "Daursky" A.P. Borodin

Annex 9.

CONDUCT OF UNCLASSIFIED CUTTING IN THE TERRITORY OF THE NATURE RESERVE AND MARKETING OF THE RESULTING FOREST PRODUCTS

In forest and forest-steppe sectors of the nature reserve logging of firewood is allowed for the needs of reserve and its employees, including retirees, as an unclassified cutting of diseased and damaged trees.

In order to ensure fire safety, annually a selective cutting of overstocked stand of pines within a hundred-meter belt inside the boundaries of the nature reserve.

The procedure for all types of cutting shall be approved by the director of the nature reserve, on the basis of the Scientific-Technical Committee recommendations.

Realization of forest products is allowed, including saplings; the obtained funds shall be used for the nature reserve needs. All main felling, intermediate felling should be carried out only in accordance with forest management plan, which states the forest use, the procedure and order of felling after issue of the felling permit.

Minutes No. 2 of the meeting of the Scientific-Technical Committee of the nature reserve as of 28.04.1997.

Director of FSI SNBR "Daursky" A.P. Borodin

Annex 10.

AMATEUR FISHING BY THE LOCAL POPULATION

From May 1 to October 15 each year, in some areas of the nature reserve, amateur fishing is allowed for population that reside in the protected zone of the nature reserve in close proximity to these areas.

The list of areas shall be approved by the order of the director, on the basis of the Scientific-Technical Committee recommendations. Fishing rules shall be the same as same for fishing in the protected zone of the nature reserve.

During the freezing-over, fishing is permitted throughout the area of water in the reserve territory excluding islands and river mouths. The order of fishing in winter shall be determined by the Scientific-Technical Committee of the nature reserve and approved by the director of the nature reserve.

Minutes No. 2 of the meeting of the Scientific-Technical Committee of the nature reserve as of 28.04.1997.

Director of FSI SNBR "Daursky" A.P. Borodin

Annex 11.

EXCURSION ENVIRONMENTAL ROUTES AND TEMPORARY CAMPS

Laying excursion environmental routes of different lengths within the nature reserve is permitted.

Walking, horse riding, vehicle, water and air routes are allowed. They must be laid so as not to disturb the most vulnerable natural complexes and objects (minimize the harmful effects of disturbance).

The total area of temporary camps in the nature reserve should not exceed 15 ha at any given period of time. It is allowed to use tents or yurts as facilities for accommodation and visitor services. Capacity of each camp should be limited by simultaneous presence of 15 visitors.

Each year, based on recommendations of the Scientific-Technical Committee, the director of the nature reserve shall submit the scheme of routes and temporary camps to Ministry of Natural Resources of the Russian Federation for approval.

Minutes No. 2 of the meeting of the Scientific-Technical Committee of the nature reserve as of 28.04.1997.

Director of FSI SNBR "Daursky" A.P. Borodin

ANNEX B5

Daursky
State Nature
Biosphere Reserve
674480, Zabaikalsky Krai, Onon district
Nizhny Tsasuchey, Komsomolskaya str., 75
tel./fax: 8(30252)4-15-59, 4-10-69
e-mail: onondaur@mail.ru

"Approved"
Director of FSBI
Daursky State Reserve

_____ *A.P. Borodin*

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MID-TERM MANAGEMENT PLAN FSBI DAURSKY STATE RESERVE

Nizhny Tsasuchey – 2012

Introduction

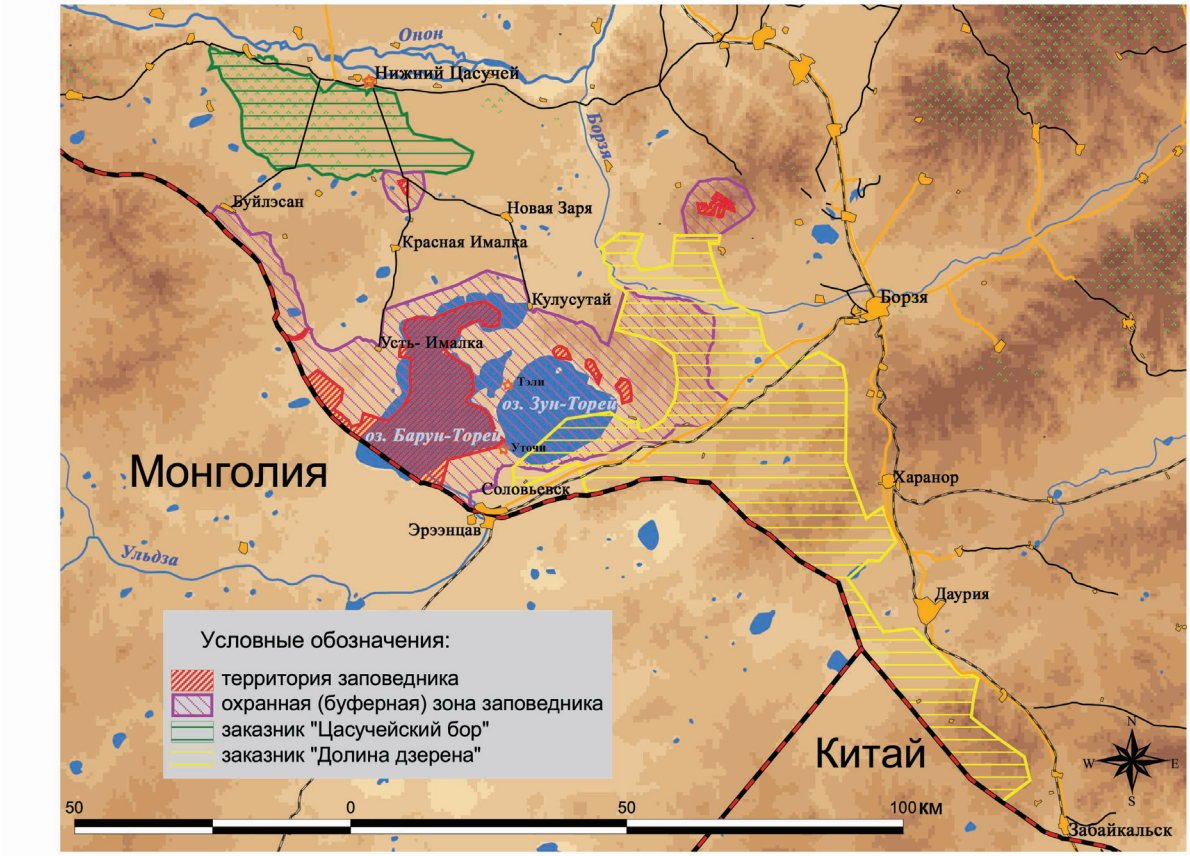
Daursky State Nature Biosphere Reserve (hereinafter – Daursky Reserve) was established in the south of Zabaikalsky Krai along the border Russia and Mongolia for the preservation and study of wetland and grassland steppe biome natural systems of East Asia.

The reserve was established on December 25, 1987 by Resolution of the Council of Ministers of the Russian Federation N 514 "On the Establishment of Daursky Nature Reserve." In 1992, as part of the expansion and optimization of the reserve's territory, and before turning it to an international Russian-Mongolian-Chinese protected area, another three small plots of land in Adon-Chelon Stow with a total area of 1.038 hectares were assigned to it, and in 2010 land use works were carried out on the territory of the reserve. According to the results of the land use works, the total area of Daursky Reserve was 49.764 hectares. After several amendments and land use works, the area of the buffer zone around the reserve reached 173.320 hectares.

The conservation of natural systems, research and environmental education, and environmental monitoring at Daursky Reserve are carried out by Federal State Institution Daursky State Nature Biosphere Reserve (hereinafter – SNBR Daursky State Reserve or the Institution).

FSBI Daursky State Reserve is responsible for protection of two federal nature sanctuaries, Tsasucheysky Bor with the area of 58.881 hectares and Valley of Dzeren with the area of 213.838 hectares. Part of Valley of Dzeren Sanctuary formed in 2011 (34.841 ha) overlapped the protected area.

Fig. 1. Layout of territories controlled FSBI Daursky State Reserve as of 01.01.2013.



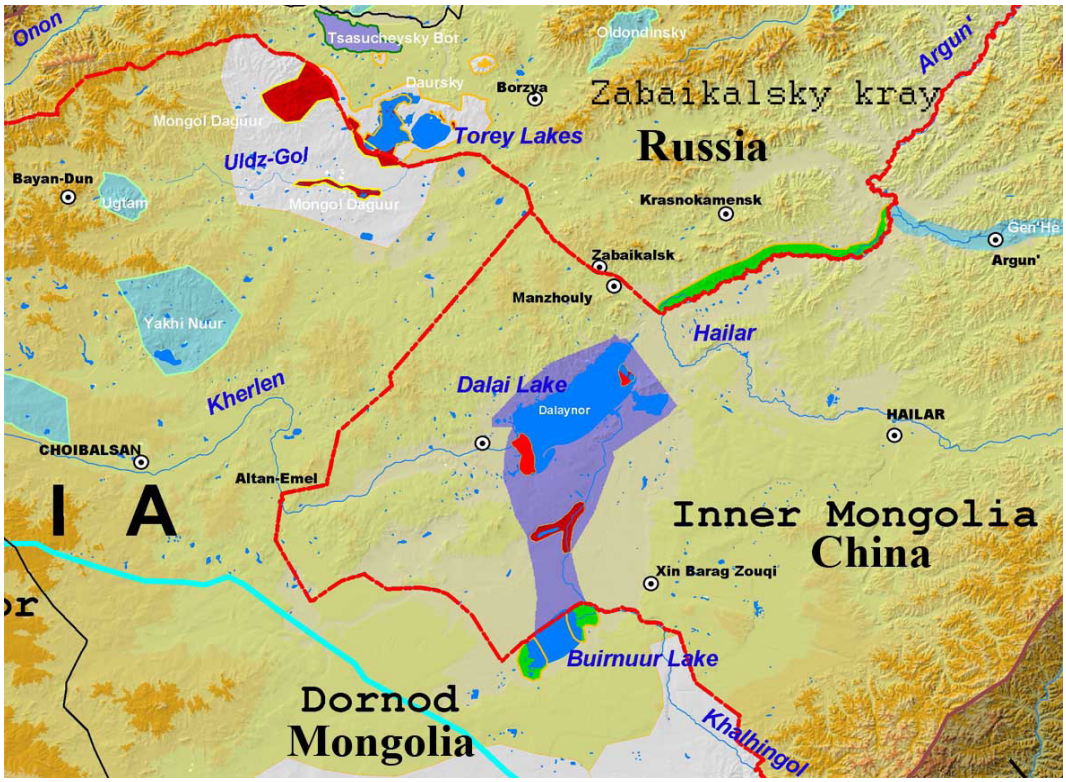
Thus, FSBI Daursky State Reserve manages and controls 460.962 hectares, including protected areas – 322.483 hectares.

In addition, the Institution has the right of permanent use for the land plot located in Nizhny Tsasuchey at the central estate, and two plots of land in the buffer zone used for Utochi Cordon – 4.7 ha and Teli Cordon – 0.5 ha.

The general scheme of the territories controlled by the Institution is as follows (Fig. 1).

On March 29, 1994, in Ulan-Bator, an Agreement between the environmental agencies of the three countries (China signed the document later) was signed on behalf of the governments, so that to create "a joint reserve in the areas adjacent to the Russian-Mongolian-Chinese border."

Fig. 2. Layout of the protected areas, included in the International Russian-Mongolian-Chinese nature reserve "Dauria."



In October 1996, at the II-th meeting of the Joint Commission in Choibalsan (Mongolia), the official symbols of the international reserve and its name were adopted. In English it reads as follows: CHINA-MONGOLIA-RUSSIAN "DAURIA" INTERNATIONAL PROTECTED AREA. The abbreviated version is CMR DIPA. The Russian name is Международный российско-монгольско-китайский заповедник «Даурия» (МЗ «Даурия»). On Mongolian side, the strictly protected area "Mongol-Daguur", on Chinese – Reserve "Lake Dalainor", on Russian – Daursky Reserve with its buffer zone and both federal reserves were included to the international nature reserve.

On September 13, 1994, by the Resolution N 1050 of Government of the RF, Torey Lakes, including Daursky Reserve were listed as Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat (the Ramsar Convention), and in October 1997, Daursky Reserve was included in the international network of biosphere reserves under Man and Biosphere Program by UNESCO.

The present management plan was designed to optimize the management system and determine the prospects for further development for the sustainable operation of strictly protected areas and buffer zone controlled by FSBI Daursky State Reserve for the conservation of biological and landscape diversity.

The management plan covers the period from 2013 to 2016. It is not a continuation of the previous one, but rather of the Medium-Term Management Plan for SBI SNBR Daursky for years 2009-2013, requiring amendments in connection with the adoption of the Concept of federal protected areas for the period up to 2020.

The management plan is focused on the following objectives:

providing reliable protection and preservation of natural environment complexes and objects of Daursky reserve,
preservation of landscape and biological diversity, close to the natural one, in the buffer zone and the two plots;
controlling the allowed by individual orders limited economic activities and use of natural resources in the protected areas and the buffer zone of the reserve;
design and construction of modern material and technical basis relevant to the corporate identity and international status of the reserve for the implementation of all tasks assigned to the protected area;
improving the organization, content and effectiveness of scientific research focused on environmental and educational activities of the Institution, and solving tasks of Dauria International Reserve;
development of efficient forms of environmental education at the local, regional and national levels;
creating facilities for the development of educational tourism;
improving the interaction between the reserve and state authorities, local government, research and environmental organizations;
winning wide public support at the local, regional and national levels;
optimization of the structure and staffing, professional development of employees;
preservation of historical and cultural heritage;
integration of the reserve in the socio-economic structure of the region.

The management plan was developed within the period from 30 September to 25 December 2012 by a working group consisting of: Goroshko O.A., Borodina T.I., Kirilyuk O.K., Zhargalov V.M., Hamueva E.B., Tkachuk T.E. (all are employees of SNBR Daursky), Kharchenko N.A. (Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment of Zabaikalsky Krai). Team Leader – Kirilyuk V.E..

Given the specific characteristics of the controlled areas, identified in the analysis of natural, historical and cultural features of the subordinated to the nature reserve areas, priorities for the period of up to 2016 were identified, which formed the basis of the territorial planning and the Management Plan.

The implementation of the Management Plan is supposed to be carried out by the Institution that includes 60 employees as of 01/01/2013, working in the five departments:

Protection Department,
Research Department,
Department of Environmental Education,
Department of Core Activities,
Accounting and Reporting Department.

The Institution is headed by *director*, four *deputy directors* and *chief accountant,* who are heads of the departments at the same time.

Business Priorities
FSBI Daursky State Reserve
Fpr the period of up to 2017

The main strategic goal:
Long-term preservation of steppe and wetland complexes of Daursky ecoregion**.**

Main strategic directions:

1. Long-term conservation of the ecosystems teking into consideration the cyclical changes in climate, their Trans-boundary character and plans of intensive economic development of the neighboring areas in Russia, Mongolia and China.
2. Conservation and restoration of rare animals and plants for which Daursky ecoregion is the key region.
3. Conservation of key migration clusters, migration routes, locations of animals during critical periods of their life.
4. Compliance with obligations under the international conservation status of Daursky Reserve: the international tripartite reserve "Dauria", Ramsar sites, MAB program, the nominee to the status of an area of global importance.
5. Attaching crucial environmental, scientific, social and economic significance to the forms and results of activities of the reserve, creating modern attractive infrastructure of the reserve.

Main tasks for the implementation of the above directions:

1. Conservation of ecosystems under the condition of deep climate changes.
2. International cooperation in the framework of the international reserve aimed at joining forces in order to preserve Daursky ecoregion.
3. The need for integration in the socio-economic development of the region.
4. Infrastructural development in order to enhance protection, research and monitoring, education and tourism activities.
5. Expanding the catchment areas, including: the creation of a new section of the reserve and a biosphere reserve landfill within its territory, getting land plots in Valley of Dzeren Federal Sanctuary in perpetuity.
6. Capital construction, including: office buildings of the reserve, scientific hospital at Utochi Cordon, cordons Teli, Adun-Chelon, Imalkinsky.
7. Creation of an international biological station on the basis of Utochi Cordon which will accommodate 30-50 people, and a nursery for the reintroduction of rare species of vertebrates (argali, dzeren, bustard, swan goose and others).
8. Providing of training for the staff of the reserve by conducting regular internal workshops, development of educational materials, etc.
9. Reduction in the area of unmanaged grassland fire by 200 hectares.
10. Increasing the number of visitors in organized groups up to 1.500 people a year.
11. Increasing the number of preserved vertebrate animals included in the Red Book of the Russian Federation by one specimen – the Manchu mole mouse (through the creation of Argun area of the reserve).

For the realization of the overall objectives and activities directions inclusive of the common objectives, priorities for the operating departments were developed.

Priorities for the activities aimed at conservation and restoration of natural complexes and objects within the catchment areas (Protection Department):

1. Land survey and allocation of borders for new plots of the reserve, setting the reference landmarks.

2. Preparation of a complete set of documents to Ministry of Natural Resources concerning the expansion of the reserve.
3. Allocation and acquisition for permanent use a land plot in Valley of Dzeren Sanctuary (for establishing a cordon, limiting use of key sites, and, possibly, creating part-time farms).
4. Provision of measures to maintain and increase the number of species (dzeren, manul, bustard, crane, geese, Lonnberg's gull), for which Daursky ecoregion is the key one.
5. Installation of new and updating existing notices and information boards, especially in the places of the most frequent transit travelling and on the borderine of the Valley of Dzeren Sanctuary.
6. Organization of work for the study and implementation of the Russian and foreign experience in remote protection of the protected area.
7. Increasing interaction with various environmental and security agencies in the region, including DIA and Border Guard.
8. Permanent training of inspectors, including workshops and regular range practice.
9. Improvement of the moral and material incentives for inspectors.
10. Providing the guard service with compulsory efficient communications tools.
11. Providing the inspectors with compulsory insurance.
12. Conducting biotechnical activities: creating of wildlife watering for a period of drought in Tsasucheysky Bor Reserve, organizing feeding sites for larger species of rare birds, creating artificial shelters and nesting.
13. Providing the inspectors with uniforms.
14. Improvement of the results and efficiency of the works aimed at forest and steppe fire protection within the catchment areas through staff training, the improvement the material-technical base, strengthening the cooperation with relevant government agencies, improving efficiency of fire prevention.

Priorities of research and environmental monitoring (Research Department):

Priority] inventory activities:

1. Continued inventory of vascular and major groups of inferior plants, vertebrates and dominant orders of invertebrates within Daursky Reserve and Dauria International Reserve. Development of common annotated lists of the relevant groups of organisms for Dauria International Reserve.
2. Creating an inventory of rare and endangered species of animals and plants, their key habitats, and key locations of the animals during migration, moulting and reproduction in Dauria International Reserve and the territories adjacent to Daursky trans-boundary ecoregion.
3. Geobotanical mapping of Daursky Reserve.
4. Forming a base GIS project.

Priority monitoring directions (within the Climate Program of the Institution):

1. Monitoring the long-term changes in species composition and abundance of vertebrates and vascular plants and their distribution in Dauria International Reserve and the territories adjacent to Daursky ecoregion.
2. Monitoring the status of populations of key to Daursky ecoregion rare animal and plant species (primarily: dzeren, manul, tarbagan, swan goose, Bewick's Swan, Lonnberg's gull, Daursky crane, Japanese crane, hooded crane, demoiselle crane, bustard).
3. Monitoring the status of populations of key to Daursky ecoregion common species of animals and plants.
4. Monitoring the status of populations of key to Daursky ecoregion vulnerable species that form mass migration, nesting and moulting concentrations (above all: Anseriformes, Charadriiformes, cranes, colonial nesting birds).

5. Monitoring of hydrological regime and other (including hydrochemical) indicators concerning reservoirs and streams in Dauria International Reserve and in the adjacent to Daursky ecoregion territories within perennial climatic cycles.
6. Monitoring of the ecosystems of wetlands and grassland in Dauria International Reserve and in the adjacent to Daursky ecoregion territories within perennial climatic cycles.
7. Monitoring the state of the main objects of wildlife and vegetation of Tsasucheysky Bor.
8. Monitoring of depth, covering features and timing of snow cover.
9. Acquisition on a contractual basis of meteorological data provided by stationary observation stations of settlements Nizhny Tsasuchey and Solovevsk in Zabaikalsky Krai Administration for Hydrometeorological Monitoring.

Priority problem-oriented research works:

1. Study of the effect of long-term climate cycles on the ecosystems of Dauria International Reserve and Daursky ecoregion.
2. Development of measures aimed at reducing negative human impact on ecosystems in critical periods (particularly during long-term dry periods).
3. Study of bird and dzeren migration.
4. S\Ecological study of key in Daursky ecoregion rare animal and plant species (primarily: dzeren, manul, tarbagan, swan goose, Lonnberg's gull, Daursky crane, Japanese crane, hooded crane, demoiselle crane, bustard).
5. Development of measures for long-term conservation of ecosystems of Dauria International Reserve and Daursky ecoregion under the circumstances of intensive economic development of the neighboring areas of Russia, China and Mongolia.
6. Development of measures for long-term conservation of ecosystems of Dauria International Reserve and Daursky ecoregion under the circumstances of deep climate changes in long-term climate cycles.
7. The development of measures to conserve and restore the key to Daursky ecoregion rare and endangered species of animals and plants.
8. Study of grain crops damage caused by accumulations of migratory birds and development of recommendations to reduce the damage.
9. Development and implementation of methods for monitoring populations of plants and animals that do not cause damage to the objects being studied.
10. Development of a representative network of the protected areas of Daursky ecoregion, providing long-term preservation of ecosystems in the region.
11. Study of the effect of fires, grazing, recreation and plowing on the ecosystems, their recovery processes, identifying acceptable levels of impact on the ecosystems.
12. Forecasting and studying of the possible influence of the planned in China and Mongolia redistribution of water resources on the ecosystems of Dauria International Reserve and Daursky ecoregion.
13. Creating an inventory list of geological heritage objects, promising to be given the status of geological natural heritage.
14. Creating an inventory list of archaeological sites, promising to be given the status of historical and cultural heritage.

Priorities of activities connected with environmental education (Department of Environmental Education):

The priority objective of environmental education is the creation of an enabling environment surrounding the reserve, gaining support of the local population, local and regional authorities, and the conservation of steppe and wetland complexes of Daursky ecoregion through shaping public understanding of the need to preserve the uniqueness of Daursky ecoregion, the role of the protected area and the role of local people in conservation of biological and landscape diversity, as well as the influence of the protected area on socio-economic development of the region.

Main priority directions:

1. Development and improvement of visitor centers and exhibition-related activities, including the reorganization of the representation of federal protected areas in Chita.
2. Development of a base for educational tourism.
3. Improving the co-operation with the media, including Internet publications.
4. Development of the official website of Daursky Reserve, publishing information about the reserve on other Internet sites.
5. Development of advertising and publishing.
6. Work with educational institutions.
7. Coordination of cooperation with education and culture authorities.
8. Performing ecological events for the population of the region.
9. Development and implementation of volunteer programs and events.
10. Development of international cooperation, particularly in organizing activities for children and performing joint information and promotional activities.
11. Improving the skills of the staff of Department of Environmental Education through organizing internal seminars, exchange of experience with Russian and foreign organizations, participating in various training courses.

Priorities for financial activities:

1. Improving the practice of obtaining additional funding from the regional budget revenues, grant-making, and non-profit activities related to the development of tourism and recreation.
2. Formation of the regime of saving financial resources, effective budgetary and extra-budgetary fund allocations.
3. Development of the practice of obtaining non-repayable grant funding from commercial and charitable foundations, organizations and individuals.
4. Participation in long and short term federal, regional and municipal target programs in areas corresponding to the main objectives of the Reserve.

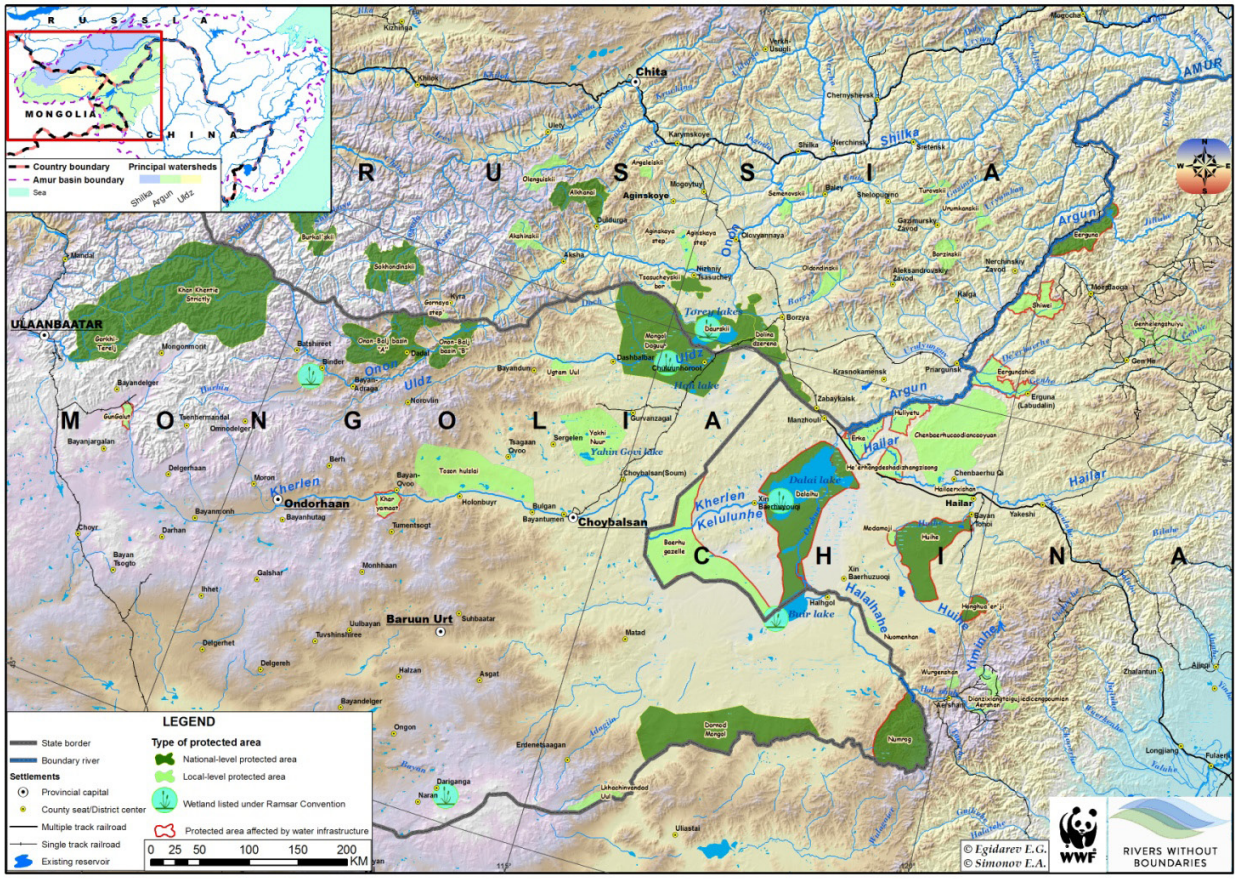
I. TERRITORIAL PLAN

Daursky Reserve is located in the steppes of Eastern Zabaikalsky Krai at the Russian border separating it from Mongolian People's Republic in Onon and Borzya district of Zabaikalsky Krai. Tsasucheysky Bor Reserve is located in Onon district (Fig. 1).

The protected zone is located within the rural settlements Buylesanskoye, Verkhnetsasucheyskoye, Krasnoimalkinskoye, Ustimalkinskoye, Novozarinskoye, Kulusutayskoye of Onon district, Solovievskoye, Chindantskoye, Priozernoye of Borzya district, Adonchelonskoye of Olovyaninsky district. Within the buffer zone, with the exception of water resources (Lake Zun-Torey and Lake Barun-Torey), agricultural lands both registered under the ownership, use or lease, and not registered (unclaimed land shares) are situated.

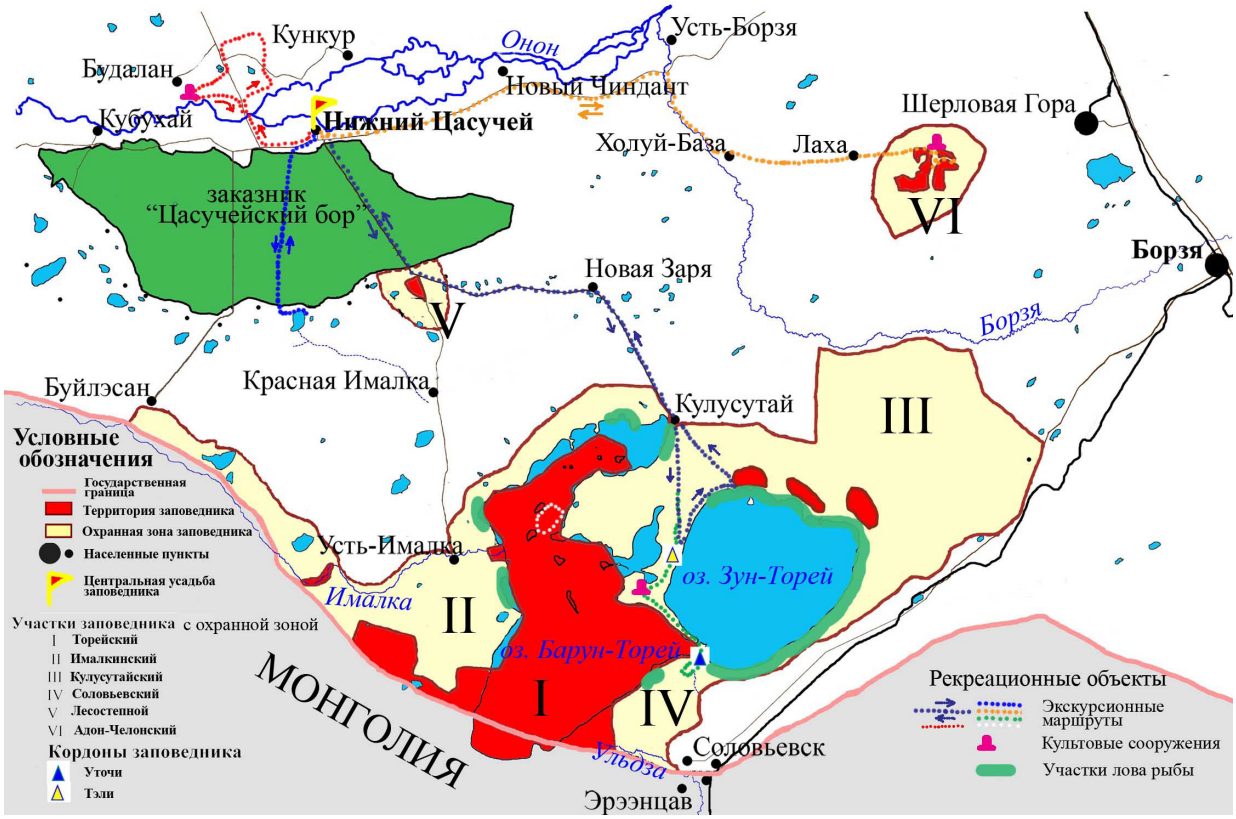
The reserve occupies a central position in the network of protected areas and forest-steppe zones of eastern Zabaikalsky Krai, and is generally situated in the north-eastern part of Daursky ecoregion (Fig. 3).

Fig.3. The position of Daursky State Nature Biosphere Reserve and the catchment areas of Daurian protected area in the steppe ecoregion.



For ease of management area of the reserve and the buffer zone is conventionally divided into six sections. There are two tour routes within the protected area leading to the islands and and Adon Chelon area, another four (road-walking) routes go through the protected zone and outside it (Fig. 4). In the buffer zone, areas for recreation and recreational fishing are found. Within Imalkinsky land plot, based on the decision of Scientific and Technical Counsil, areas for haying with the total area of not more than 1.500 hectares can be allocated. Under the Provisions of the reserve, mowing for fire prevention purpose can be carried out within 100 m land strip along the boundary of the reserve.

Fig.4. Recreational objects of the reserve.



The territorial scheme of Dauria International Russian-Mongolian-Chinese Nature Reserve is as follows (Fig. 2). The strictly protected area "Mongol Daguur" (Mongolia) consists of two parts and has an area of 103.000 hectares, the located around it buffer zone (615.000 ha) is, in fact, an area of cooperation. Dalainor Biosphere Reserve (China), with its huge formal area, actually is not very different in structure from Russian Daursky Reserve, the core zone has the area of 45.082 ha, the buffer zone – 22.816 hectares, the transit zone – 672.102 ha.

II. ACTION PLAN

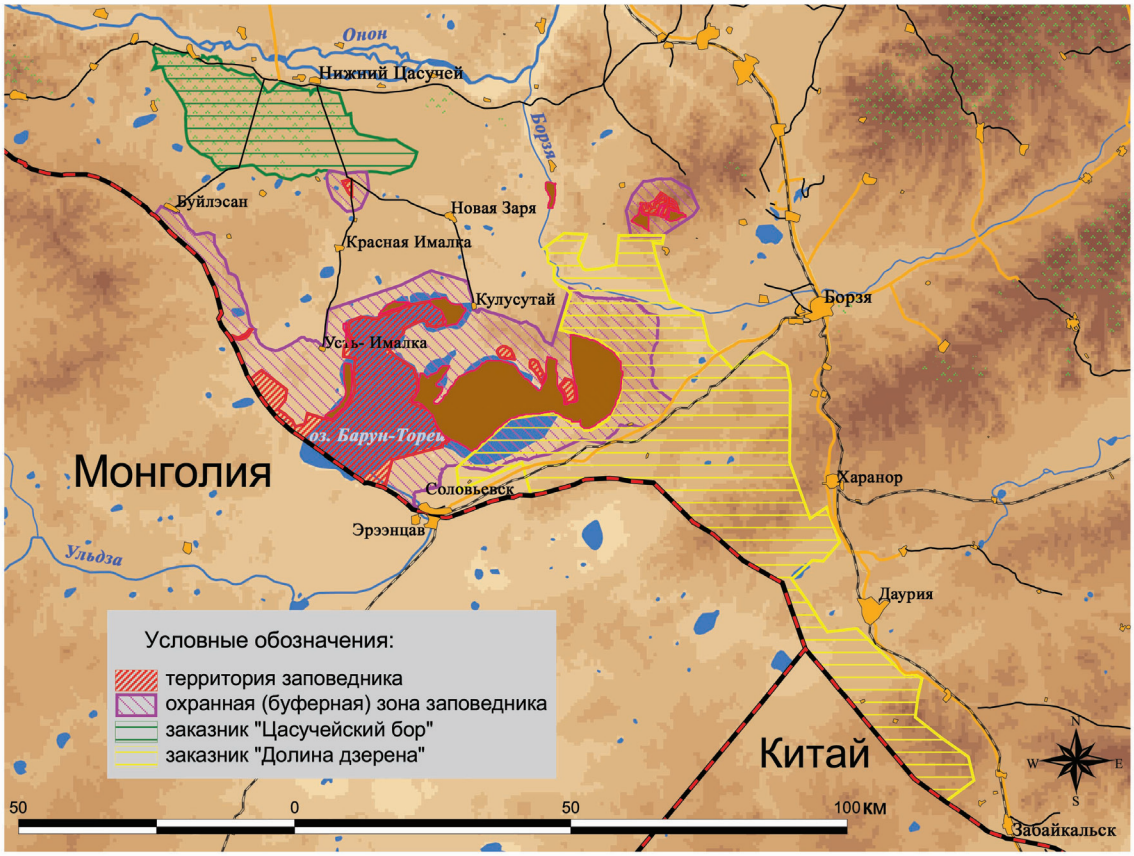
1. ENSURING PROTECTION OF NATURAL COMPLEXES AND OBJECTS, PRESERVING BIODIVERSITY AND LANDSCAPE DIVERSITY

1.1. Changing the boundaries and areas of the protected areas.

The main objectives to expand the catchment areas are:

- Creation of a new section combining Torey Lakes and Mezhozerye (the area between the lakes), including a considerable array of steppe to the north-east of Lake Zun-Torey, and the site bringing together and increasing Adon-Chelon site, creation of small areas on Borzya River (Fig. 5);
- Approval of new borders and buffer zone area after the creation of new sections of the reserve, including all the areas lower Borzya River;
- Creation a biosphere polygon as a zone for artificial regeneration and increasing the number of representatives of rare species for the development of tourism in newly created sites of the reserve.

Fig. 5. Preliminary scheme of extension of Daursky Reserve (new sites are highlighted with brown).



Upon completion of the expansion of the area of the reserve, its area will increase by more than 40 thousand hectares including the biosphere polygon.

1.2. Implementation of special measures for the protection of natural heritage and natural resource use management

1.2.1. Operational security of the catchment area

1.2.0.1. Reducing the negative impact of external influence, including poaching, on the natural complexes and objects of the protected area.

1.2.0.2. The structure of the activities:

raids and operational teams on duty – the most important and labor-intensive activity of Protection Department;

introduction of remote monitoring systems for key areas;

local control on the cordon, gathering information, prevention activities.

1.2.1. Regulatory actions.

1.2.2.1. Targeting**:**

reduction of adverse conditions that threaten the existence of rare and endangered animal and plant species in the protected area;

emergence of unfavorable epidemic and epizootic situation.

1.2.2.2. Structure of the events**:**

shooting wolves and stray dogs in the protected zone of the reserve and Valley of Dzeren Sanctuary (wolves in the reserve – in coordination with the Ministry of Natural Resources of Russia);

removal of exotic species, in case of occurrence;

elimination of foxes infected with rabies, or other species of epidemiological and epizootic risk (in the reserve and wildlife refuges – in coordination with the Ministry of Natural Resources of Russia).

1.2.2. Biotechnical measures (aimed at the territory of the protected area and wildlife refuges administered by the Reserve).

1.2.3.1. Targeting:

conservation of rare and endangered species;

increase in the number of wild animals and birds to the natural capacity of land (the aim of demonstrating them to visitors is included);

prevention of mass animal deaths from starvation, dehydration, excessive snowing, and other reasons.

1.2.3.2. The structure of the activities:

optimization of conditions for the reproduction of animals:

- creating artificial reproduction sites (artificial nests, nesting platforms);
- protection of the existing breeding sites (islands from visiting by people and vehicles in the winter, old large trees);
- preservation of potential reproduction sites of rare species during the performance of economic activities;

optimization of protective conditions of the environment:

- creation of rest areas by changing the road network;
- construction of artificial shelters for manuls, roody shelducks, common shelducks, and other animals;
- preservation of potential shelters during the performance of economic activities.

forage optimizing:

- artificial feeding if necessary;
- planting fodder fields for cranes, bustards and geese in order to demonstrate them to visitors and distract the birds from agricultural fodder crops (under favorable climatic conditions);

- creating artificial watering places, conservation and improvement of natural ones (especially in Tsasucheysky Bor and Adon-Chelon);

protection from natural disasters and effects of economic activities:

- protecting birds from death on power lines (the analysis of the situation, if necessary – developing recommendations and installation of deterrent devices);

recovery of populations:

- breeding in captivity (semi-free conditions), followed by release into the wild (dzeren, in perspective – bustard);
- re-acclimatization of argali in their former places of inhabitation, the task is realized by designing and implementing a set of measures, including the creation of cages, artificial watering places, capturing, transporting animals, etc.
- Forest management (for the territory of the reserve).

1.2.4.1. Targeting:

preservation of valuable indigenous plants;
increasing attractiveness of the area to the public;
fire prevention;
providing for the economic need of the Institutions in firewood.

1.2.4.2. The structure of the activities:

taking away burnt forest (except for large trees with hollows).

1.2.5. Land management activities

- registering the right of perpetual use for the new areas of the reserve, as well as sites allocated for new cordons;
- surveying and marking of the boundaries of Valley of Dzeren Sanctuary and the boundaries of the new sections of the reserve.

1.2.6. Fire preventive measures:

forest fire propagation – publishing 2-1 articles concerning fire risk during fire period;
annual intertillage of fire barriers (mineralized and protective land straps, ditches);
creating stations of concentration of firefighting tools and equipment;
concluding contracts for fire protection cooperation with rural settlements;

1.2.7. Recreational arrangement of the biosphere polygon and the buffer zone:

constructing a specialized tourist complex for 30-50 guests at Utochi Cordon;
arrangement of recreation zones and picnic stands (Lake Zun-Torey, Adon-Chelon);
placing pavilions, production and placement of park furniture and small architectural forms at the central estate and near the cordons;
manufacturing, installation and update notices, signs, information signs;
construction of observation towers, bridges, hidden sites, construction grazing trails.

1.3. Improving the organization of the protecting service.

1.3.1. Optimization of the security service and its effectiveness:

priority material and technical supplying of the operational groups;
seeking opportunities for leasing (purchasing) aircraft;
organization of technical training of inspectors at intervals of not less than 2 times per quarter, developing customized programs of theoretical and practical training;
creating the conditions for education and training of inspectors out of work;
selection and appointment of new qualified personnel;
participating in internships and training courses;
financial incentives according to the provisions on remuneration of labor of the Institution;
moral incentives for inspectors:
submission to state awards;
submission to departmental and regional insignia (plaques, certificates, etc.);
involving police officers in the protection of the territory:

by inclusion in the raid groups of police officers on the basis of an agreement with the regional authorities of interior affairs;
by carrying out joint raids with specialized police units;
involvement in the protection of the territory of other specialized public bodies:
Zabaikalsk Agency of hunting monitoring;
Territorial bodies of Federal Service for Supervision of Natural Resource Usage;
Border guards;
Employees of Forest Service of Onon district;
other government agencies;
planning and conducting systematic audits of enterprises, institutions and other facilities located or operating in the protected area, its buffer zone and other catchment areas:
by the inspectors of the reserve;
involving employees of other regulatory organizations;
improvement of records management concerning environmental offenses:
imposition of duties related to records management concerning environmental offenses to a particular employee;
establishing a database of offenses;
measures aimed at preventing offenses of the protected area:
establishment of new cordons (in Valley of Dzeren Sanctuary and Adon Chelon) and bases on animal breeding sites;
installation and regular renewing of notices and restrictive signs, optimization of their design and information content, placing and methods of placing;
systematic dissemination of business information through the media;
systematic dissemination of information regarding prosecution of specific individuals for violations of the regime of the protected area through the mass media;
shooting and TV-broadcasting of plots related to the identification and arresting offenders;
coverage in the media of criminal proceedings in cases of violations of the regime of the protected area;
creating a specific image of the Security Service of the protected area;
collecting information of an operational nature:
definition of an official person responsible for the collection and analysis of information of an operational nature;
identification of the main sources of the information;
blocking leak sources of information on operational work of the inspection;

1.3.2. Development of material and technical base of the protection service:
purchase of four new vehicles, including three instead of old ones;
timely replacement of radio stations, improving radio communications;
purchase of mobile phones with the expansion of the coverage area;
purchase for each operational group of digital viseo-cameras and photo-cameras;
purchase of protection devices and missing at the time service handguns;
purchase of uniforms according to the established standards;
purchase of sleeping bags and other field equipment.

1.4. Planned schedule of major events by year:

Management task	Measure	Results / indicators	Implementation period		Performers	Cost, thous. rubles
			Start	End		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Expansion of the protected area	Expansion of the reserve	Government Decision	2012	2014	Kirilyuk V.E. Borodin A.P.	3000
	Approval of new boundaries and the area of the buffer zone	Government Decision	2013	2013	Kirilyuk V.E. Borodin A.P.	200
Implementation of special measures for the protection of natural complexes and objects and environmental management	Regulatory measures	Reducing the number of hazardous wildlife	2013	2016	Zhargalov V.M.	50
	Operational security within the catchment areas	Reducing negative human impact on natural complexes and objects	2013	2016	Zhargalov V.M.	6500
	Biotechnical measures	Maintaining and increasing the number of rare species of animals and birds	2013	2016	Zhargalov V.M. Kirilyuk V.E. Goroshko O.A.	1800
	Forest management	Liquidation of burnt forest	2013	2016	Zhargalov V.M. Erilov O.G.	250
	Land management activities	Documentary and outdoor registration of land plots	2013	2015	Kirilyuk V.E.	2400
	Fire preventive measures	Reducing the negative impact of fires on biocenoses	2013	2016	Zhargalov V.M.	1920

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Improving the organization of the protection service	Optimization of the activities of the security service and its effectiveness	Reduce negative impacts on the natural systems and facilities	2013	2016	Zhargalov V.M.	1600
	Development of material and technical base of the protection service	Purchase of vehicles, equipment and supplies	2013	2016	Zhargalov V.M. Kirilyuk V.E.	4500

2. ORGANIZATION OF RESEARCH AND ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING

2.1. Inventory works:

2.1.1. Inventory of cartographic information.

2.1.2. Inventory of scientific and historical information (publication of the staff of the reserve, publication on the reserve, publication on the nature of the region, photo-library).

2.1.3. Conducting geobotanical mapping.

2.1.4. Continued inventory works on mammals, birds, insects and plants (species and subspecies composition of organisms and their distribution in Daursky Reserve and DIPA).

2.1.5. Updating the lists and inventory information on rare and requiring special attention species and unique plant communities.

2.2. Organization of scientific research works:

2.2.1. Plan for the main research works:

2.2.1.1. Surveying the status of rare species of animals and plants, and ecosystems of the region as a whole under the conditions of climate changes (long-term climate cycles and global warming) and human impact (economic development of the region) changes. The development of measures aimed at preventing or reducing the risks of emerging threats.

2.2.1.2. Studying, preservation and restoration of key for the region rare species (dzeren, tarbagan, manul, argali, cranes, swan goose, bustard, Lonnberg's gull, etc).

2.2.1.3. Design of a representative network THE STRICTLY PROTECTED AREA in Daursky Ecoregion capable of long-term preservation of biodiversity of the reserve and the region

2.2.1.4. The study of local and global migrations of birds and animals.

2.2.1.5. Developing and implement of measures aimed at reducing crop damage by migratory flocks of birds (cranes, geese and ducks) in the vicinity of the reserve.

2.2.1.6. Study of the effect of fires and agricultural activities on the ecosystems of the region.

2.2.2. Implementation of GIS aimed at studying and monitoring the status of populations of rare species of plants and animals, and the ecosystems of the region as a whole under the conditions of climate and anthropogenic changes.

2.2.3. Preparation of monographs on rare species and natural complexes of the region, collected works by the employees of the reserve and scientific articles.

2.2.4. Scientific support of activities in the area of territory protection, environmental education, tourism and recreation (selection of sites requiring special protection, selection of species and topics of high priority for education, development of recommendations for the creation and development of tourist routes, places for recreation, studying the influence of recreation on the ecosystems, developing recommendations, preparation and publication of the identifier of birds of the reserve, scientific

workshops involving the inspectors, and staff of Department of Environmental Education, etc.)
2.2.5. Development of material and technical base:
- purchase of computers (desktops and laptops);
- purchase of instruments and equipment (photographic equipment, binoculars and telescopes, RFID-chips, equipment for meteorological and chemical analysis of water, GPS, electronic scales to handle small animals and eggs, equipment for recording voices of animals and birds, a microscope, video-recorders);
- purchase of field equipment (tents, sleeping bags, kayaks, equipment for trapping animals, gas burners and stoves, backpacks, etc.);
- constructing and equipping of the International Biological Station at Utochi;
- purchase or rental of housing for the employees;
- purchase of software.

2.2.6. Providing scientific and environmental growth of the staff and staff development:
- participation in conferences and meetings;
- participation in the work of international, inter-regional and regional research and conservation working groups;
- professional development – training and educational curses aimed at improving the methods of mathematical data processing, knowledge of foreign languages, knowledge of GIS and professional knowledge;
- scientific trips aimed at working with collections and library materials;
- improving the quality and quantity of scientific publications;
- training in graduate and doctoral schools;
- preparation and presenting theses;
- recruitment and outsourcing specialists for solving important for the reserve tasks (GIS, hydrology, hydrobiology, hydrochemistry, entomology).

2.2.7. Introducing key research findings to the public, authorities, public institutions, NCOs and international organizations:
- through publication, including posting on the official site, and a broad distribution of the regular newsletter covering the main results of research works stated in the language of popular science.

2.3. Organization of environmental monitoring:
2.3.1. Monitoring of the status of rare species of animals and plants (dzeren, manul, tarbagan, cranes, bustards, swan goose, Lonnberg's gull, etc.):
- monitoring of quantity;
- monitoring of distribution;
- monitoring of breeding success, mortality;
- monitoring of the food supply and habitat.

2.3.2. Monitoring the status of regional ecosystems under the conditions of climate and anthropogenic changes (long-term climate cycles, global warming, economic development of the region, development of recreation, etc.). A comprehensive monitoring of major groups of organisms (protected and indicator common mammals, birds, insects, plants) on index sites and routes is the most important.

2.4. Improving the conservation status of the reserve:
2.4.1. Improving the conservation status of DIPA – giving it the status of a trans-boundary World Heritage site.

2.5. Development of international cooperation in the field of research and nature conservation:
2.5.1. Development of scientific and environmental cooperation within DIPA for the conservation of nature of Daursky Ecoregion.
2.5.2. Developing cooperation with international organizations and participating in their work: 1) International Crane Fund, 2) Crane Working Group of Eurasia, 3) International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources, 4) Geeze Working Group of Eurasia, 5) Working Group on Transboundary Protected Areas and Preserving Biodiversity of the Sub-commission for Cooperation in the Field of Environmental Protection of the Commission for the Preparation of Regular Meetings of the Governments of Russia and China, 6) Russian-Chinese Working Group on the Ecological Status of the basin of Argun River, 7) The network of crane reserves of Asia, 8) The network of key for waterfowl reserves of north-east.

2.6. Planned schedule of the major activities of research works (2013-2016):

Measure	Results \ indicators	Implementation period		Main performers	Cost, thous. rub.
		Start	End		
1	2	3	4	5	6
Inventory works					
Geobotanical mapping of the reserve	Vegetation map	2010	2013	Sarajeva L.I., Tkachuk T.E.	300
Inventory of mammals, birds, insects and plants (species and subspecies, the composition of organisms and their distribution) on the territory of Daursky Reserve and DIPA	Lists of species and subspecies	2013	2016	Goroshko O.A., Kirilyuk V.E., Sarajeva L.I., Tkachuk T.E. BazhenovY.A.	620
Research studies					
Creation and development of GIS for studying and monitoring the status of populations of rare plants and animal species and ecosystems of the region as a whole	Database of dzerens, cranes and other species.	2013	2016	Goroshko O.A. Kirilyuk V.E. Rogaleva N.N. Simonov E.A.	410
Creation and development of GIS for studying and monitoring of the ecosystems of the region	Database of vegetation, animal populations, wetlands	2013	2016	Goroshko O.A. Kirilyuk V.E. Sarajeva L.I., Rogaleva N.N. Tkachuk T.E. Simonov E.A.	380

1	2	3	4	5	6
Examining the status of rare species of animals and plants, and ecosystems of the region as a whole, in the conditions of climate (in terms of long-term climate cycles and global warming) and human (economic development of the region) changes. The development of measures aimed at preventing or reducing the risks of emerging threats.	The data on population status and threats were obtained. The proposals on the conservation of species were developed.	2013	2016	Goroshko O.A. Kirilyuk V.E. Sarajeva L.I., Rogaleva N.N. Tkachuk T.E. Simonov E.A.	3200
Study, preservation and restoration of key for the region rare animals and plants (dzeren, tarbagan, manul, argali, cranes, swan goose, bustard, Lonnberg's gull, etc.).	Proposals for conservation and recovery of species were developed and partially implemented.	2013	2016	Goroshko O.A. Kirilyuk V.E. Sarajeva L.I., Tkachuk T.E.	5300
Design of the representative network THE STRICTLY PROTECTED AREA in Daursky Ecoregion that is capable of long-term preservation of biodiversity of the reserve and the region.	The proposals for the development of network THE STRICTLY PROTECTED AREA were developed.	2013	2016	Kirilyuk O.K.. Goroshko O.A. Kirilyuk V.E. Tkachuk T.E. Simonov E.A.	500
The study of local and global migrations of birds and animals, including banding and marking with color rings (200 sets of rings), RFID-chips (20 chips) and satellite tracking transmitters (10 transmitters)	The data on migration were obtained.	2013	2016	Goroshko O.A. Kirilyuk V.E.	3300
Developing and implementing measures aimed at reducing crop damage by migratory flocks of birds (cranes, geese and ducks) in the vicinity of the reserve.	The proposals were developed.	2013	2016	Goroshko O.A.	370

1	2	3	4	5	6
Study of the effect of fires and agriculturee on the ecosystems of the region	The data on the effect were obtained. The proposals for the conservation of ecosystems were developed.	2013	2016	Tkachuk T.E., Sarajeva L.I. Goroshko O.A. Kirilyuk V.E. Kirilyuk O.K.. Bazhenov Y.A.	450
Phenology of natural phenomena	Database	2013	2016	Rogaleva N.N.	150
Ecological monitoring					
Monitoring of the abundance and distribution of rare and common indicator species of animals and plants on the catchment territory of the reserve (including aircraft and car registrations counts of birds and animals)	Long-term data on the number and distribution of rare and common species	2013	2016	Goroshko O.A. Kirilyuk V.E. Tkachuk T.E., Sarajeva L.I. Bazhenov Y.A.	1900
Monitoring of the status of regional ecosystems in the conditions of climate and anthropogenic changes (long-term climate cycles, global warming, the region's economic development, etc.).	Long-term data on the state of the steppe, forest and wetland ecosystems	2013	2016	Goroshko O.A. Kirilyuk V.E. Tkachuk T.E., Sarajeva L.I. Rogaleva N.N. Bazhenov Y.A.	1100
Improving the status of the reserve as a protected area					
Giving DIPA the status of a Trans-boundary World Heritage site	The corresponding documentation was prepared.	2012	2014	Kirilyuk O.K..	250
Development of international cooperation in the field of research and nature conservation					
Conducting international research expeditions and other activities under DIPA aimed at the study and conservation of Daursky ecoregion.	Reports on the results of the expeditions, recommendations for the conservation of ecosystems of DIPA and Daursky region	2013	2014	Goroshko O.A. Kirilyuk V.E. Tkachuk T.E., Sarajeva L.I. Rogaleva N.N. Kirilyuk O.K.. Simonov E.A.	2400

1	2	3	4	5	6
Participation in the work and meetings of the following organizations: 1) International Crane Fund, 2) Crane Working Group of Eurasia, 3) International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources, 4) Geeze Working Group of Eurasia, 5) Working Group on Trans-boundary Protected Areas and Preserving Biodiversity of the Sub-commission for Cooperation in the Field of Environmental Protection of the Commission for the Preparation of Regular Meetings of the Governments of Russia and China, 6) Russian-Chinese Working Group on the Ecological Status of the basin of Argun River, 7) The network of crane reserves of Asia, 8) The network of key for waterfowl reserves of north-east Asia	Meeting materials. Decisions and events aimed at preserving biodiversity of the reserve and Daursky region.	2013	2016	Goroshko O.A. Simonov E.A. Kirilyuk V.E. Kirilyuk O.K..	1400
Publication of the research results					
Preparation of monographs on rare species and natural complexes of the region	Monographs on the hedgehog, dzeren, cranes, Swan Goose, birds.	2013	2016	Goroshko O.A. Kirilyuk V.E.,	1800
Preparation of thematic collections of the eserve	Collection of scientific works. Editions 4-6	2010	2013	Goroshko O.A. Kirilyuk O.K..	1750
Preparation of newsletters covering the main results of the research works.	4 editions of newsletters	2013	2016	Goroshko O.A. Simonov E.A. Kirilyuk V.E. Kirilyuk O.K.. Tkachuk T.E.	200
The development of material and technical base					
- purchase of computers (2 laptops, 3 desktop computers, a printer)	Purchased office equipment	2013	2016	Kirilyuk V.E. Goroshko O.A.	250

1	2	3	4	5	6
- purchase of tools and equipment (1 digital SLR camera Nikon and accessories, one non-digital photocamera, 6 field glasses, two telescopes, equipment for meteorological and chemical analysis of water, 4 GPS, 1 electronic scale for handling small animals and eggs, 1 tape recorder for recording voices of birds and animals, a binocular, a microscope, two video cameras).	Purchased equipement	2013	2016	Kirilyuk V.E. Goroshko O.A.	1000
- purchase of field outfits (3 tents, 6 sleeping bags, 2 kayaks, 20 nets for catching birds, 40 live traps for small mammals, 2 stoves, 2 gas burners, 6 backpacks, etc.).	Purchased outfits	2013	2016	Kirilyuk V.E. Goroshko O.A.	530
- purchase of software	Mathematical processing programs, antivirus software, etc	2013	2016	Goroshko O.A. Kirilyuk V.E. Kirilyuk O.K.. Simonov E.A.	150
Providing scientific and environmental growth of the staff and staff development					
Participation in conferences and meetings.	Participated in 25 international, 20 all-union and 25 interregional conferences.	2013	2016	Goroshko O.A. Kirilyuk V.E. Tkachuk T.E., Sarajeva L.I. Rogaleva N.N. Kirilyuk O.K.. Simonov E.A. Bazhenov Y.A.	2500
Internships and training	Internship in GIS and methods of mathematical analysis and modeling.	2013	2016	Goroshko O.A. Kirilyuk V.E. Tkachuk T.E., Sarajeva L.I. Rogaleva N.N. Kirilyuk O.K.. Simonov E.A. Bazhenov Y.A.	530
academic trips aimed at working with collections and library materials	Scientific publications	2013	2016	Goroshko O.A. Kirilyuk V.E. Tkachuk T.E., Sarajeva L.I. Rogaleva N.N. Kirilyuk O.K.. Simonov E.A. Bazhenov Y.A.	210

2.

3. ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION AND WINNING PUBLIC SUPPORT FOR THE STRICTLY PROTECTED AREA

3.1. The main directions of environmental education.

3.1.1. Development of the museums, the visitor centers and exhibition activities:

modernization of the existing visitor centers at the central estate and Utochi Cordon;
development, design and renovation of the exposition plan and design;
development of the thematic plan and the layout of children's art exhibitions, photo exhibitions;
forming, placing and maintenance of fixed thematic exhibitions and expositions,
preparation of mobile exhibitions, determination of the optimal frequency of their updating, and placing in the most important and most visited places;
consulting the Local History Museum and Botanical Garden of Chita on the organization, planning, design, equipping of the visitor centers, as well as formation, content and placement of expositions and exhibitions.

3.1.2. Development of educational tourism.

Implementation of expert analysis and planning:

analysis of the potential of THE STRICTLY PROTECTED AREA and its buffer zone concerning the development of educational tourism through monitoring of visiting of the recreational routes in the buffer zone of the reserve, and the study of the demand for visiting;
identification of sites of excursion activities in the new areas;
identification of target groups of visitors and the priority of each of them;
developing a set of specialized routes and excursion programs for different categories of users;
preparation of basic information for lectures and excursions by staff and/or by outsourced professionals;
creation and development of nature trails and routes;
equipping THE STRICTLY PROTECTED AREA with signs, information signs and boards;
evaluation of the maximum permissible load on the paths and routes in cooperation with the Research Department, monitoring of the impacts of tourism on the natural, historical and cultural complexes, development of recommendations for optimal regimes of conducting tours and excursions, identifying ways to minimize the negative impact;
development of rules governing the behavior of visitors within THE STRICTLY PROTECTED AREA, aimed at preventing damage to the natural heritage;
implementation of repair and construction of stations and stopping areas;
construction and development of viewpoints, observation towers and hides for observing wild animals in cooperation with Research Department;
development of a region-specific and differentiated for local residents, Russian and foreign visitors charging system for visiting THE STRICTLY PROTECTED AREA,
development of partnership with tour operators and other entities interested in developing of educational tourism;
dissemination of information and advertising on the development of educational tourism on the Internet;
participation in fairs and exhibitions dedicated to eco-tourism;
conducting workshops for staff involved in the organization of educational tourism;

3.1.3. Work with the media:

preparation of publications in the press, including the publication of a thematic page named "Reserved Torey" in a local newspaper;
appearances on radio and television;

updating the official website;
posting information on other websites;
organization of interaction with the press.

3.1.4. Advertising and publishing:
design, production and sale of brochures, photo albums, calendars, reference and cartographic materials, CDs and other information and printed matter, badges, souvenirs, etc.
creation of a movie - and video production.

3.1.5. Work with students:
organization and conducting of children's environmental camps and expeditions;
creation and organization of clubs of young naturalists;
organization of school field practical training;
organization of school trips within THE STRICTLY PROTECTED AREA;
conducting thematic sessions with students;
organization of competitions, quizzes, contests, conferences;
attracting students to participating in environmental festivals and events.

3.1.6. Interaction with teachers and education authorities:
organization and holding of thematic seminars and methodological consulting for teachers *(especially for teachers of biology, ecology, geography and regional studies)*;
participation in the organization and conducting of courses of professional development of teachers;
providing schools with reference and other literature on protection of biological and landscape diversity and nature conservation;
assisting in equipping specialized thematic classrooms, as well as providing visual and informational materials *(photos, posters, videos, etc.)*;

3.1.7. Holding specialized events concerning environmental festivals and actions *(March for Parks, World Environment Day, Day of Birds, etc.);*

3.1.8. Development and implementation of volunteer programs and events.

3.2. Work with local communities:
conducting sociological surveys, interviews and discussions with the residents of the communities surrounding THE STRICTLY PROTECTED AREA (or situated within its boundaries) aimed at identifying the desire and the possibilities of the local people to participate in activities connected with educational tourism;

3.3. Development of material and technical base of environmental education.

3.4. Development of international cooperation:
Holding international children's art contests
Organization of international exhibitions
Production of printed output
Hosting international children's environmental camps and gatherings
Conducting joint training seminars

3.5. Planned schedule of the major measures of environmental education activities (20013-2016)

Management task	Measure	Results/ indicators	Implementation period	Executors	Cost. thous. rub.	
			Start	End		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Development of visitor centers	1. Upgrading the existing visitor centers: updating and creating new exhibits, purchase of new window stands.	Renewed exhibits and window stands in the visitor center and at Utochi Cordon	2013	2016	Taganova O.V. Vasilyeva T.M.	800
Development of exposition activity	1. Formation, placing of stationary exhibits and displays. Updating the existing stationary displays and exhibitions. 2. Preparation of traveling exhibitions, placing in the most important and popular places:	Raising public awareness Stationary exhibitions: 9 exist, 3 are planned Stationary exhibitions shall be formed and updated 1 time per year. Traveling exhibitions shall be formed and updated 1 time per year.	2013	2016	Goroshko T.V. Vasilyeva V.P. Taganova O.V.	175
Improving the skills of the staff of Department of Environmental Education	1. Training the staff of Department of Environmental Education at design courses, computer courses, workshops	Four employees of the Department will enroll in two training courses.	2013	2016	Borodina T.I.	320

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Development of educational tourism	1. Evaluation of maximum permissible load on the paths and routes. 2. Development of rules governing the behavior of visitors to the ecological path, 3. Construction and equipping of environmental routes and stopping sites: installation of notices, indicator arrows, information signs and stands, construction of pavilions, fireplaces; improvement and construction of an observation tower and a hide for observing wild animals. 4. Design and creation of specialized routes and excursion programs for different categories of visitors 5. Developing partnerships with tour operators and other entities interested in developing educational tourism.	Three stopping sites will be constructed and equipped, 20 indicator arrows, 5 bulletin boards will be established; one observation tower will be constructed, one hide will be built, two specialized route will be created.	2013	2016	Borodina T.I. Vasilyeva T.M. Erilov O.G.	2600
Work with the media	1. Preparation of press publications: 2. Preparation and publication of the page named “Reserved Torey” in a local newspaper 3. Radio and television appearances 4.Updating the official website and posting information on other sites. 6.Organizing interaction with the press.	25 publications per year, 6 pages per year, 5 appearances per year on radio and TV, 1 monthly update of the official site, 1 quarterly posting of information on other sites.	2013	2016	Bronnikova N.I. Borodina T.I.	100

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Advertising and publishing	Design, issuing and sale of brochures, post-cards, calendars, CDs, stickers, badges. Creating video-production.	producing 2 types of products per year	2013	2016	Goroshko T.V.	2300
Work with students	1. Organization and conducting environmental camps for children 2.Conducting school trips in THE STRICTLY PROTECTED AREA 3. Conducting lectures, discussions, m/m presentations 4.Organizing contests, quizzes, conferences 5.Involving students in environmental festivals and events 6.Informational, resource assistance to students	Holding three camps sessions per year/100 people; 45 excursion trips per year/1000 people; 115 events per year/2300 people; 3 contests/800 people, 3 mass events per year/2000 people.	2013	2016	Bronnikova N.I. Borodina T.I. Goroshko T.V. Vasilyeva V.P. Taganova O.V.	910
Interaction with teachers and education authorities	1. Organization and conducting thematic workshops for teachers 2. Providing schools with reference and other literature on the protection of biological and landscape diversity and nature conservation 3. Assistance in the creation of specialized school classes, as well as providing visual and informational materials.	1 seminar per year/40 people. Provision of literature and visual information materials during the year.	2013	2016	Goroshko T.V. Borodina T.I.	50

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Holding events concerning ecological festivals and environmental actions	Day of Wetlands Day of Water Day of Birds March for Parks Day of the Crane Day of Forest Day of Environmental Protection	30 events per year/700 people	2013	2016	Vasilyeva V.P. Taganova O.V. Vasilyeva T.M.	200
Development and implementation of volunteer programs	Involvement of school and student volunteer groups	1 group per year/20 people	2013	2016	Taganova O.V. Vasilyeva T.M.	135
Work with local communities	Conducting meetings, surveys, discussions with the residents of local settlements in order to identify the desire and the capacity of the local people to participate in ecotourism activities;	1 soc. survey per year; 5 meatings per year	2013	2016	Vasilyeva T.M. Taganova O.V.	200
Development of international cooperation	1. Holding international children's art contests 2. Organization of international exhibitions 3. Issuing of printed production 4. Hosting international children's environmental camps and gatherings 5. Holding joint training seminars	1 contest per year 1 exhibition per year 1publication per year 1camp per year 1 seminar per 2 years	2013	2016	Borodina T.I.	670
Development of material and technical base	Purchase of office equipment, binoculars, a digital phorocamera, an electronic microscope	One laptop, two desktop computers, two binoculars, one photocamera, one microscope will be purchased.	2013	2016	Borodina T.I.	See Chapter 5

4. PRESERVATION OF HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL HERITAGE

4.1. Basic management tasks.

4.1.1. Identification, surveying, mapping and certification of monuments of history and culture in the catchment areas.

4.2. Planned schedule of major measures by year:

Management task	Measure	Results/ indicators	Implementation period		Performers	Cost, thous. rub.
			Start	End		
Identification, surveying, mapping and certification of historical and cultural monuments	Stepwise screening of the territory by invited specialists aimed at identifying historical and cultural monuments	Report on the results of research including inventory information on the identified monuments	2013	2016	Goroshko O.A.	1350

5. FINANCIAL AND ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

5.1. Formation and maintenance of fixed assets.

5.1.1. Major repairs, reconstruction and maintenance of the infrastructure:

- completion of the installation of modular construction and reconstruction of the territory of the International Biological Station according to the architectural and landscape project;
- decorative renovation of the office buildings and the garage (changing the facades of the buildings);
- reconstruction of the central estate under the new design project;
- drilling a well and installation of a water station at the new Adon-Chelon cordon;
- construction of a unit cordon at Adon-Chelon;
- initiating the construction of enclosures around Adon-Chelon site.

5.1.2. Acquisition of fixed assets:

- purchase of 8 dwelling units;
- purchase of five cars, a van, a tractor with a trailer and attachments;
- regular replacement of computers and office equipment;
- purchase of modern scientific equipment and supplies;
- purchase of independent sources of electricity for cordons;
- purchase of radio stations,
- purchase of video surveillance for cordons,
- purchase of furniture,
- purchase of other equipment and supplies.

5.2. Raising funds:

federal budget;
regional budgets;
local budget;

foreign grants;
national sponsors;
revenues from the reserve's own activities:
fees for visiting the area;
fees for commercial video-shooting and photography;
fees for services of guides;
fees for using hotels and stopping stations;
fees for other services, including transportation;
fees for visiting the museums;
fees for other types of permitted use of natural resources;
revenues for the sale of souvenirs, badges and printed materials;
revenues from contract research works;
other revenues from specific activities.

5.3. Formation of the regime of saving funds:

updating the vehicle-tractor fleet, decommissioning of the DT-75 tractor, the Planet-5 motorcycle, car if replaced;
installing solar collectors and heat insulation of the basement and walls in the office building;
the use of equipment with more efficient engines;
reduction and tightening of the regulation controlling the use of motor vehicles;
development of measures aimed at saving energy;
transition to a simplified system of taxation;
the use of statutory tax benefits and exemptions;

5.4. Timing schedule of major events by year:

Management task	Measure	Results/ Indicators	Implementation period		Executor	Cost, thousand rubles
			Start	End		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Major repairs, reconstruction and maintenance of the infrastructure	Completion of the installation of modular constructions and the reconstruction of the territory of the International Biological Station according to the Architecture and Landscape Project	Completion of the formation of the infrastructure of the International Station at Utochi Cordon	2013	2016	Kirilyuk V.E.	3600
	Repair and reconstruction of the buildings and the central estate	Signing the act of acceptance of works	2013	2014	Kirilyuk V.E.	3800

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Preparation of DED, drilling a well (50 m) and water supply of Adon-Chelon Cordon	Signing the act of acceptance of works	2013	2014	Kirilyuk V.E.	1900
	Construction of 5.000 m enclosures and improving the cordon at Adon-Chelon	Acceptance of works	2014	2016	Kirilyuk V.E.	30000
Acquisition of fixed assets	5 cars of different modifications, 1 van, 1 tractor DT-75 with a trailer and attachments	-	2013	2016		11000
	Purchase and installation of wind turbines and solar panels, 4 sets	-	2013	2015		1250
	Radio stations for the new cordons and for replacement in the vehicles, 5 items	-	2013	2016	Zhargalov V.M.	120
	Purchase of video surveillance equipment for the cordons and the central estate, 5 sets	-	2013	2016	Zhargalov V.M.	800
	Purchase of furniture for the new buildings and for the renovation of the decommissioned one.	-	2013	2016	Erilov O.G.	650

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Uniform		2013	2016	Zhargalov V.M., Goroshko O.A.	1300
	Other equipment and supplies	-	2013	2016	All of the depart-ments	6700
Funds source	Federal budget		2013	2016		165000
	Regional budget		2013	2016		500
	GEF projects		2013	2015	Kirilyuk V.E.	8000
	WWF and ither grants		2013	2016		2500
	Revenues from own activities		2013	2016		1700
Formation of funds saving regime	Updating and decommissioning of the tractor fleet		2013	2016	Kirilyuk V.E. Хамуева Е.Б. Zhargalov V.M.	-1800
	Implementing of energy-saving technologies		2013	2016	Kirilyuk V.E., Erilov O.G.	1200
	Using equipment with more efficient engines	Estimation of spare parts and fuel consumption	2013	2016		- 50
	Regulation of the use of vehicles	Reduction of working load and saving fuel	2013	2016	Zhargalov V.M.	-75
	Development of measures to save energy	Electricity consumption	2013	2016	Erilov O.A. Zhargalov V.M.	-7,5

I. INTEGRATED PLAN BY YEAR

Management task	Cost of implementation (thous. rub.)					
	2013	2014	2015	2016		TOTAL
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Expansion of the THE STRICTLY PROTECTED AREA	2500	600	100	-		3200
Conducting special measures for the protection of natural complexes and objects and management of environmental use	3550	3000	3200	3170		12920
Improving the organization of the security service	1500	1500	1550	1550		6100
Inventory works	280	220	240	180		920
Research studies	2850	2900	3900	4410		14060
Publication of the research results	800	900	900	1250		3750
Providing scientific and environmental growth of the staff and staff development	540	600	650	650		3240
Organization of environmental monitoring	500	550	600	650		3000
Improving the nature conservation status of the reserve	150	100				250
Development of international cooperation in the field of research and nature conservation	860	970	980	990		3800
Development of material and technical base of scientific research and monitoring	420	480	500	550		1950
Development of visitor centers	300	220	150	130		800
Development of activities related to exhibitions and expositions	35	40	45	55		175
Improving professional skills of the staff of Department of Environmental Education	80	80	90	90		320
Development of environmental tourism	550	600	750	700		2600
Work with the media	20	20	30	30		100
Advertising and publishing	300	600	500	600		2300
Work with students and teachers	170	190	200	200		960

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Holding events concerning ecological festivals and environmental events	50	50	50	50		200
Development and implementation of volunteer programs	20	20	30	30		135
Work with local communities	50	50	50	50		200
Development of international cooperation	100	120	150	150		670
Identification, survey, mapping and certification of historical and cultural monuments	100	420	-	830		1350
Major repairs, reconstruction and maintenance of the infrastructure	7000	14000	12000	8100		41100
Acquisition of fixed assets	6850	5700	4800	5470		22820
TOTAL	**29575**	**33930**	**31465**	**29885**		**124855**

II. MONITORING AND EVALUATION OF IMPLEMENTATION
MONITORING OF MAIN OPERATIONS

Main indicators	Measure unit	The initial value as of 01.01.2012	Planned value as of 31.12.2016
1	2	3	4
Number of dzerens in the controlled territories	Item	4400	5500
The number of roedeer in the controlled territories	Item	6100	7500
Effect of the biotechnical measures (other than the protection activities) on the number of rare species	Share of artificial measures as related to the natural value which equals to 1	0.02	1,5
The number of the re-introducent species – argali	Item	0	15
Ensuring showing the animal species included in the Red Book of the Russian Federation during the 2-day tour dated May-August	Item	8	14

1	2	3	4
The total capacity of the infrastructure to comfortably accommodate specialized tourists in summer/winter for more than a day	People	32/9	65/40
Annual website traffic	The total number of visits / unique visits	9250	50000
Total citations of the materials of Daursky Reserve in electronic media for a year	Количество ссылок	67	150
Number of scientific publications of the employees of the institution in HAC magazines per year	Item	2	8
Number of visitors at visitor centers per year	People	650	1200
Total circulation of printed materials (scientific and popular) per year	Copies	1200	2500

* an indicator achievement of which is the ultimate goal.

Summary

Daursky State Nature Biosphere Reserve has a number of features that lead to the formation of the specifics of its activities and development. The main ones are:

- Location within the globally significant trans-boundary Daurian steppe ecoregion;
- Location within the border area – along the border of the Russian Federation and the Mongolian People's Republic;
- The cluster structure and a small area of the reserve insufficient for meeting the tasks of the reserve;
- sufficient (in some cases key) value of the buffer zone and the adjacent areas for the conservation of some rare species of animals and plants, including those included in the Red Book of the Russian Federation, IUCN Red List;
- Location of THE STRICTLY PROTECTED AREA within the area of narrowing of transcontinental migration routes of birds and within the main directions of migration of the Mongolian dzeren;
- intense volatility of the ecosystem of the reserve, the distribution and abundance of vertebrates in its territory according to the periodic climate fluctuations;
- a close dependence of biodiversity of the reserve on the condition of the other, sometimes remote locations of Daursky Ecoregion;
- high potential of the catchment areas of the reserve for reintroduction of semi-wild breeding of rare species of ungulates and birds (in particular – dzeren, argali, Przewalski horse, bustard, swan goose etc.).
- presence of a number of world environmental statuses (wetlands of international importance, IBA, nomination for the status of a World Heritage site), participation in international programs (MAB UNESCO, etc.), affiliation in a trans-boundary protected area.

Existing and potential adverse impacts on the natural systems of the reserve are not significant, except for fires. Destructive role of fires is significant.

The region, where the reserve is located, is characterized by a low level of living, unemployment, lack of cost-effective production, increasing social tension and raising the necessity of the integration of the reserve in the socio-economic development of the region by supporting environmentally friendly farming directions.

Certain problems in the implementation of the production tasks of the reserve are caused by insufficient development of the material and technical base, including a lack of scientific equipped stations in the territory, service housing, contemporary office buildings (central estate) and cordons of the reserve.

On the basis of the above mentioned statements, priority activities of the organization were defined and indicated in the introduction to this plan.

Implementation of these actions will ensure a high level of accomplishing the tasks assigned to the reserve.

Deputy Director
FSBI Daursky State Reserve V.E. Kirilyuk

Accepted by Scientific and Technical Council
of SI SNBR Daursky on November 25, 2012,
Protocol № 3-2012.
Secretary of STC A. Nedzelskaya

ANNEX B6

LAW ON SPECIAL PROTECTED AREAS

November 15, 1994 Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia

SECTION ONE. General Provisions

Article 1. Purpose of this Law

The Purpose of this Law is to regulate the use and procurement of land for state special protection and the preservation and conservation of its original conditions in order to preserve the specific features of natural zones, unique formations, rare and endangered plants and animals, and historic and cultural monuments and scenic areas, and to study and understand their evolution.

Article 2. Legislation on Special Protected Areas

1. The Legislation on special protected areas of Mongolia consists of the *Constitution of Mongolia,* the *Law on Land,* this Law and other legislative acts issued in compliance with them.

2. If an international treaty to which Mongolia is a party is inconsistent with this Law, the provisions of the international treaty shall prevail.

Article 3. Classification of Special Protected Areas

1. State special protected areas are classified as follows:

    1) **Strictly protected areas** (*"darxan caazat gazar");*
    2) **National conservation parks** (*"baigaliin cogcolbort gazar");*
    3) **Nature reserves** *("baigaliin nuuc gazar");*
    4) **Monuments** (*" dursgalt gazar").*

2. Aimags, the capital city, sums and dbbregs may take certain areas within their territorial jurisdictions under local special protection.

Article 4. Buffer Zones of Special Protected Areas

1. State special protected areas may have buffer zones. The legal status of buffer zones is coordinated by a separate law. *(This section was amended by the law of 23 October 1997)*

Translated/Proofread by Tsogt Gombosuren, Legal and Judicial English<>Mongolian Translator/ Interpreter, Accredited by Ministry of Justice and Home Affairs, Certificate of Accreditation No 22

Signature: *Date: November 29, 2006*

ANNEX

ANNEX B7

**MONGOLIAN PARLIAMENTARY RESOLUTION
ON RENEWING THE CLASSIFICATION OF STATE PROTECTED AREAS**

May 4th, 1995 №: 26

Based on Article 25, Section 2 of Law of Mongolia on State Protected Areas, the Mongolian State Great Khural establishes that:
1. Following areas shall be classified as strictly protected areas and titled as given:
8/ Chuluunkhoroot in Dornod aimag; Areas on the boundary of Gurvanzagal soum; "Mongol-Daurian state protected area" which covers certain areas along the Ulz river basin.
Establish the boundaries as the Appendix 1 and 2 of the resolution. Henceforth, it shall be deemed that the 11th resolution /February 1st, 1992/ symposium by the Mongolian People's Republic on "Establishing State Protected Areas In Certain Areas" as invalid. Terminate the word "national" in the Article 1, Section 2 of 83th Parliament Resolution /November 12th, 1993/ on "Permitting the establishment of state protected areas in certain territories".

Appendix 1 of Mongolian Parliament Resolution No.26 ratified in 1995

Mongol-Daurian State Protected Area
'A" Zone

Elevation mark 857.2 in Bayanmunkh and 860.5, 823.1 marks in the northeast at the overlapping of Dashbalbar and Chuluunkhoroot soums which extends until the state border and reaches Ulz river to the east along the state border, Delgerbulag to the southwest along the southeast coastline of Shar Burd lake, Bayankhaan mountain (685.6) to the southwest and mark 645.2 along the skirt of the mountain, marks 646.9 and 664.4 to the northwest. 2 small elevation marks to the northwest of Deed Mukei mountain range, marks 699.6, 748.0 to the northwest along the eastern coastline of Davst Lake, mark 770.9 and 800.1 to the southwest of elevation mark 748.0, mark 815.8 to the southwest of mark 800.0 along the eastern coastline of Ukhert mountain range and Khailan Mountain (952.7) to the southwest. Elevation marks 880.6 and 797.3 to the northwest of Khailan Mountain, marks 719.1 and 798.3 along the western coastline of Bodi Lake and mark Bayanmunkh at 857.2.

'B" Zone

Elevation mark in Il Turuut at 767.6 and marks 668.6 and 658.1 to the northeast across the river Ulz, mark 678.8 past bench marks 1, 2 and bench mark 3 to the southeast, mark 644.9 to the northeast, mark 634.7 to the east at Ulz river shore and bench mark 4 to the north, within 1 kilometer and marks 630.3, 629.3 to the northeast, mark 625.8 to the southeast at Ulz river shore and mark of Tsog-Ovoo to the south at 682.3. Marks 652.2 and 657.7 to the southwest mark 657.8 to the west or to the southwest of Duruu lake, bench marks 5-10 on the overlapping of Chuluunkhoroot, Dashbalbar and Gurvanzagal at 659.8 and mark Il Turuut to the west at 767.7.

ANNEX B8

MONGOLIAN NATIONAL PROGRAM ON SPECIAL PROTECTED AREAS

Article 1. General Provisions

1.1 Because mankind is imprudently conquering and subduing nature and utilizing natural resources, the world's environment has severely degraded, and the World ecological crisis has become more severe and become a factor affecting socioeconomic development.

1.2 Although the natural environment of Mongolia has remained relatively untouched by inappropriate economic activity and adverse ecological changes, socioeconomic and ecological imbalances have occurred. There is noticeable trend of environmental pollution and ecological imbalance in certain areas. Environmental quality has severely deteriorated over the last 40 years. Endangered animals and plants have been extirpated, soil fertility has decreased through erosion of pastures, and desertification, exhaustion of water and forest resources and increased air pollution in urban areas have also been observed. Thus, the strategy for further development must be based on establishing a balance between intensive utilization and environmental protection.

1.3 The experience of other countries shows that protected areas play a decisive role in conserving ecological balances and stopping environmental degradation.

1.4 Mongolia is gradually expanding the extent of Special Protected Areas in order to enhance and maintain the ecological balance, preserve and protect wild nature and the fragile environment, which are unique components of the biosphere. Although the passage of the Law on Special Protected Areas in 1995 and the Law on Special Protected Area Buffer Zones in 1997 provide the legal background for regulating protection and utilization of these areas, is still a necessity to map out and implement a long-term policy for Special Protected Areas.

1.5 The National Program on Special Protected Areas (hereinafter referred to as "Program") has been developed to stabilize the ecological balance and guarantee the rights of citizens to live in a healthy and safe environment as required by the Constitution of Mongolia, pursuant to global development concepts regarding environmental deterioration due to intensification of natural resources use, industrialization, and increasing human population.

1.6 The National Program on Special Protected Areas is the official document that establishes guidelines and implementation measures for the Special Protected Areas for the next 20 year period.

Article 2. Objectives, Implementation Period and Principles of the Program

2.1 The purposes of the National Program are to establish the national policy on development of the Special Protected Area network, to include special areas that maintain the ecological balance in Mongolia, conform to the specific features of the country and international standards, and identify implementation activities.

2.2 The Program shall be implemented in the following sequence, beginning from 1998:

The First stage: until 2005;
The Second stage: 2005 - 2015;
The Third stage: beyond 2015;

The standing Government at each stage shall work out the program implementation plan and ensure its accomplishment.

2.3 The following principles shall be adhered in the National Program implementation:
2.3.1 The program shall integrate with other nature conservation programs, policies and activities on socio-economic and regional development.
2.3.2 The program shall create conditions for widened participation of governmental organizations, non-governmental organizations, business, and citizens in program implementation activities and support their contribution.

2.3.3 The implementation of the National Program shall be kept flexible, in regard to the social needs and requirements of citizens, and natural and climatic features of Mongolia.

Article 3. Special Protected Area Policy Guidelines
3.1 The issues of Special Protected Areas are at the center of environmental protection policy, and will be the basis for maintaining the ecological balance, and protecting the natural, cultural and historical heritage.
3.2 The policy on Special Protected Areas focuses on developing the Special Protected Areas network and updating its management, organization, training and methods to meet present-day requirements and international standards.
3.3 To develop the special protected area network through government means and regulations, a close integration of environmental, social and «economical developments must be pursued.
3.4 In order to achieve nature conservation objectives to maintain ecological balance, increase natural resources and protect the cultural and historic heritage, the Special Protected Areas network shall be expanded to cover 30 per cent of the country's territory, covering areas of significance that represent valuable nature zones.
3.5 Various types of Special Protected Areas shall be established and developed for different purposes and with different functions, regard to environmental conditions and features of economic activities in Mongolia. These will be as follows:
3.5.1 Areas with unique features and importance shall be included in the World Biosphere Reserve program and the World Heritage Site Network.
3.5.2 All areas where environmental degradation has occurred shall be included in the special protected area network, and restoration measures shall be taken.
3.5.3 Special protected area buffer zones shall be managed as examples of ecologically sound and sustainable development.
3.6 The policy will create favorable legal background for Special Protected Areas by reconciling such areas with social development needs, and arranging the most appropriate administrative structure and supporting it with skilled personnel.
3.7 Conditions should be created for natural resource usewithin ecological carrying capacity, and without damage to the Special Protected Area.
3.8 Studies and research work will be conducted within Special Protected Areas to provide a basis for management, and understanding the patterns of natural and ecological cycles.
3.9 The policy aims to broadly involve communities living in the Special Protected Areas and Buffer Zones in management planning and protection activities, and support resolution of their social problems.
3.10 The policy aims to move towards a system which could provide for a certain portion of the revenue generated from natural resources use to be spent on preventing environmental deterioration in Special Protected Areas and restoration of natural resources in the Special Protected Areas.
3.11 The policy aims to derive economic benefits from landscape resources through developing tourism and use this activity as a main tool for nature conservation.
3.12 The policy aims to expand cooperation with foreign countries and international organizations in development of the protected area network.

Article 4. Program Implementation Activities

4.1 The objectives of this program shall be achieved through the following activities:

4.1.1 Identifying areas that have significant importance in protecting biodiversity and maintaining the ecological balance, and gradually include them into the protected area network;

4.1.2 Co-establishing Special Protected Areas with neighboring countries in order to protect ecosystem integrity and the habitat of Rare and Very Rare animals and migratory birds;

4.1.3 Identifying areas to be included into the World Heritage Network and World Man and Biosphere Reserve program, and preparing applications to the relevant authorities.

4.2 Ensuring Legal Framework for Special Protected Areas

4.2.1 Pass legislation on Special Protected Areas consistent with other laws and regulations.

4.2.2 Prepare legislative acts and documents on Special Protected Area buffer zone management activities.

4.2.3 Ensure an economic and legal basis for increased financing of the Special Protected Areas in addition to government budgets.

4.2.4 Enter international treaties and accede to international conventions on protected areas.

4.3 Protected Area Management and Organization:

4.3.1 Select the most appropriate form of protected network management and organization, and map out an action strategy and program for structural reform.

4.3.2 Provide and support local governmental organizations with professional management advice in order to strengthen the protection of nature reserves and monuments.

4.3.3 Strengthen special protected area administrations and support their independent activities.

4.4 Protected Area Network Staff:

4.4.1 Prepare an integrated training curriculum for special protected area network staff. This will be implemented gradually, and a system will be created for organizing, conducting and improving this training on a regular basis.

4.4.2 Provide possibilities for special protected area network staff to study independently while working continuously at their positions.

4.5 Special Protected Area Management and Use of Natural Resources:

4.5.1 Develop a tourist promotion program in the Special Protected Areas, with each special protected area preparing and developing short and long-term action plans.

4.5.2 Special Protected Areas will be protected against natural disasters and emergency measures will be taken where necessary to restore damaged areas.

4.5.3 Regulation of natural resource use within the Special Protected Areas and buffer zones on the basis of environmental impact assessment. Advanced, environmentally friendly and waste-free technologies within Special Protected Areas will be implemented.

4.5.4 Limit the use of non-renewable natural resources and improve management of renewable resource use.

4.5.5 If the need arises to exploit strategic minerals discovered within a special protected area, the question of releasing such territory from the protection regime, shall be addressed according to relevant legislation, based on the decision of professional agencies.

4.6 Studies and Research within Special Protected Areas

4.6.1 Systematic studies and research will be arranged and conducted to identify current environmental conditions in protected areas, and changes in such conditions. This research will be designed to improve management of protected areas.

4.6.2 All documents and results of research performed within Special Protected Areas will be collected and put into a central database.

4.6.3 A monitoring and science network for environmental assessment of Special Protected Areas will be established in conformity with the law on Environmental Protection.

4.7 Environmental Public Awareness and Training

4.7.1 An information and public awareness network based on Special Protected Areas, in order to regularly educate citizens about ecology will be established.

4.7.2 Special protected area issues will be included in the ecological training curriculum for schools and universities and in informal training programs.
4.7.3 Organize public awareness activities through mass media on the role and importance of Special Protected Areas, and enhance public r bareness and education of the public.
4.8 Promote Public Participation and Buffer Zone Development
4.8.1 Set up a system through which special protected area administrations can develop management plans and involve local communities in management plan implementation.
4.8.2 Determine limits for natural resource use by local citizens after taking areas under special protection, and plan restoration activities.
4.8.3 Support, encourage, and promote citizens, businesses, and NGOs that work in environmental protection.
4.8.4 Develop and implement buffer zone management plans in accordance with the law on Special Protected Area Buffer Zones.
4.9 Special Protected Area Finance and Material Resources
4.9.1 Follow the principle that the Special Protected Area network should be financed appropriately, and provide possibilities for the network to develop independently.
4.9.2 Identify priority management objectives of the protected area network for financing, and secure foreign financial support.
4.9.3 Supply the technical equipment needed for development of the special protected area network and take immediate measures to encourage foreign and domestic financial assistance.
4.10 International Cooperation
4.10.1 Reflect special issues of protected areas in agreements and treaties made with foreign countries, and implement these agreements.
4.10.2 Collaborate with United Nations agencies, other international organizations, and foreign countries in program development, and joint project implementation.
4.10.3 Work to emphasize proper allocation and sustainable use of the trust fund resources designated for special protected area and buffer zone development.

Article 5. Program Financing
5.1 Organize financing for program implementation through financial sources in the National Central Budget and local budgets.
5.2 Use part of foreign loans and donations of international organizations on strengthening special protected area administrations.
5.3 Use part of the income generated from natural resource use fees, services, tourism and other activities within the Special Protected Areas at program implementation.
5.4 Establish a special protected area fund using donations of citizens, businesses, and other sources.

Article 6. Phases of Program Implementation
6.1 In the first phase of program implementation, state policies and guidelines on Special Protected Areas shall be mapped out, and a favorable legal and economic environment shall be created for improving the organization, management and sustainable use of protected areas. This phase includes:
6.1.1 Based on the list of areas for the special protected status developed through studies and examination; expand the special protected area network as stipulated in the Action Program of the Government. Include certain areas in the World Man and Biosphere and World Heritage Network.
6.1.2 Strengthen the legal, economic and organizational base for productive usage of natural resources within the Special Protected Areas and buffer zones, and improve enforcement of laws.
6.1.3 Strengthen Special Protected Area management by making it more appropriate and training not less than 50 % of the personnel on a high professional level, and enhancing the cooperation and standardization between professional organizations at the rational and local levels.
6.1.4 Work out management plans, which outline special protected area and buffer zone development, and implement the management plans gradually.

6.1.5 Promote tourism and recreation based on modern technology so that it becomes highly profitable.
6.1.6 Establish a national level environmental monitoring network database, to conduct environmental impact assessment within the protected areas.
6.1.7 Enhance the effectiveness of projects and measures developed by international organizations concerning Special Protected Areas, and expand cooperation in supporting buffer zone development.
6.3 In the second phase of the program implementation, the objectives of the State Policy on Sustainable Development shall be pursued.
6.3.1 Zoning based on ecology and economics shall assure a proper balance between intensive resource use and the protection activities throughout the protected areas developed through ecological and economical, zoning. The protected area network shall be expanded to the size specified in Article 3 (item. 3.4) and environmental degradation zones shall be reduced down to 10% of the total of protected area network.
6.3.2 Legislation on Special Protected Areas shall be updated to conform to the current requirements of social development, and updated as management methods are developed to increase environmental carrying capacity.
6.3.3 Strengthen Special Protected Area management, organization, equipment, and professional personnel.
6.3.4 Achieve specified levels of protection in Special. Protected Areas and buffer zone development, and educate people to preserve and protect nature.
6.3.5 Develop services and infrastructure for productive use of the landscapes in the protected areas, and their historical and cultural relics.
6.4 In the third phase of program implementation the foundation for the Special Protected Areas and buffer zones of Mongolia to become the best examples of solid development progress shall be established. Special Protected Area network management shall reach international standard levels.
6.5 Establish conditions in Mongolia for fulfillment of the UN Declaration released in 1992 titled "Environment and Stable Development", which has proposed to make Mongolia a region with ecologically based development.

Article 7. Program Outputs

7.1 Implementation of this program shall result in fulfillment of important objectives of ecologically oriented state policies. These policies propose to make environmental protection issues social priority, ensure harmony between nature and humans, developing relation to the environment, and use, protect and restore the natural resources of Mongolia.
7.2 An independent special protected area network shall be established, and specific conditions for its continuous activity shall be also ensured. This network shall be expanded and protected area administrations shall be strengthened so that management shall reach international standards.
7.3 The Special Protected Area Buffer Zones shall be developed based on established limits for sustainable natural resource usage, so that living standards of the local people shall be tangibly improved.

ANNEX B9

Enabled by 333th statement on 10N November 2009 of Environment and Tourism Minister

APPROVED:

Head of Strictly Protected Area's
Management Department A.Namkhai

Dornod Mongolian Specially Protected Area's

Management Plan

(2011-2015)

Prepared by:

Representative of Geo ecology's institution of Science Academy:
Director, doctor J.Tsogtbaatar

Contributed and Declared management plan:

Head of Dornod Mongolian Strictly
Protected Area's Administration Kh.Dashdorj

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Ulaanbaatar city

2010

MONGOL DAGUUR STRICTLY PROTECTED AREA

MANAGEMENT PLAN

General information

Mongol Daguur Strictly Protected Area (SPA) in North East Mongolia was established in 1992 by State Baga Khural resolution #11 to protect Daurian Steppe wetland habitats and associated fauna (especially cranes) and flora. The SPA boundaries were approved in 1995 by the State Great Khural resolution # 26. Mongol Daguur's spectacular scenery and avian diversity (especially cranes) make it ideal for eco-eco-tourism (although it will be challenging to make this sustainable from such a remote location). In comparison to other SPAs Mongol Daguur SPA has a better earthen road network.

Lately, humans and livestock have been posing significant threats to the SPA ecosystem in particular wetland habitats and water birds, and very little management has been undertaken. Therefore, much input will be required for the protection and preservation of fauna and flora and their habitats in Mongol Daguur SPA in their natural conditions.

This plan offers a protected area management programme to reduce and eliminate actual and potential threats and constraints encountered to the SPA and to implement ecologically sound economic activities.

Protected areas have increased pressure to be financially self-sufficient and eco-eco-tourism revenues would address this need however increased numbers of visitors will also increase the negative impacts on sensitive waterbird nesting and migratory habitats. As socialist-based state farms and cooperatives have collapsed over the past decade the numbers of local residents in the vicinity of the SPA have declined.

If initial efforts to attract tourists succeed, subsequent revisions of this plan will be able to identify more ambitious development options that are at present unnecessary and unrealistic to embark upon.

Mongol Daguur SPA is included in the North-East Asia International Crane Conservation Network and was recognized in 1997 by the RAMSAR Wetland International Convention as a wetland of global significance.

The SPA borders the Daurian SPA (Russia) and is 40 km North West from Dalai Nuur Nature Reserve (China). These three protected areas constitute a unique bioregion (International Daurian SPA) in the world. This transboundary protected area was established to preserve the bioregion and associated biodiversity in its' entirety.

Mongol Daguur SPA is located far from EMPAA (Eastern Mongolia Protected Area Administration) Headquarters in Choibalsan and the SPA ranger is based in Chuluunkhoroot Soum, the nearest settlement to the SPA. This remoteness makes day-to-day SPA operations difficult and the facilitation of local public awareness activities a challenge. Local government officials and border military authorities have pledged their support to environmental protection initiatives, particularly in protected areas, and their support is welcomed at both the ecosystem level and the protected area level.

Initiated collaboration of EMPAA and local governments on the nature conservation in particular protected area management are assured through the management plan implementation.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Justification, Purpose and Scope of the Management Plan

Khukh Nuur (Lake) and the surrounding grasslands and wetlands of Mongol Daguur are the lowest elevation (550 - 700 m.a.s.l) in Mongolia. Low mountains, hills, Rivers, plateaus, and moist steppe make Mongol Daguur a very special landscape. The unique flora and fauna reflect a transition zone of Daurian and Mongolian ecosystems.

Mongol Daguur is very important to large numbers of nesting and migratory water birds (shorebirds, waterfowl, and cranes). Four out of the seven species of cranes that occur in Mongolia utilize this area. White-naped Crane (*Grus vipio*), a globally endangered species, breeds and summers in the Mongol Daguur wetlands while Siberian Crane (*G. leucogeranus*) and Hooded Crane (*G. molnacha*), stop over on their migration to and from Arctic breeding grounds.

Situated in the furthest eastern tip of Mongolia and bordered with Russia and China, neighboring countries, the SPA ecosystem has trans-boundary distinction. The ecosystem that includes itself the moist Daurian steppe and wetlands with a number of rivers, lakes and ponds provides stopover points and breeding grounds for migratory water and shorebirds flying from the South East Asia to the Northern Artic. Thus, the SPA has global and regional significance in addition to the national importance in biodiversity conservation. The Daurian steppe is included into 200 eco-regions to be globally protected. Mongol Daguur SPA was established in 1992 to protect Daurian fauna and flora species and associated habitats.

This management plan for Mongol Daguur SPA will guide and control management of the protected area and its resources, any uses of the area, and the development of any required facilities. The plan defines the overall and specific objectives of the SPA, identifies threats and constraints to achieving those objectives, and prescribes a management programme for the next five years. The plan will be annually revised and rewritten after five years.

Certain threats to the SPA arise from outside the SPA so the plan also covers some activities outside the protected area. A buffer zone (BZ) has been established around the SPA, and the Buffer Zone Management Plan (BZMP) will address management and use of buffer zone resources. Animal species recognize neither protected area boundaries nor international boundaries; most SPA Rivers flow into Russian Lakes and Rivers, and both Mongolians and Russians are living on the border. This plan therefore covers collaboration with the Russian authorities in the fields of wildlife and environmental protection.

The Ministry for Nature and Environment (MNE) will provide finances for implementation of this plan, and in addition, earmarked donations will be made by various organisations as shown in the budget. The Government of Mongolia/ UNDP/ GEF Eastern Steppe Biodiversity Project, a multi-disciplinary project aimed at strengthening protected area and buffer zone management, and including biodiversity considerations into land-use planning and decision-making in the Eastern Steppe, will be operating in Eastern Mongolia until 2004. Management authority for the SPA lies with the jurisdiction of the Choibalsan-based Eastern Mongolia Protected Area Administration (EMPAA) however the *Aimag* and *Soum* authorities also have administrative responsibilities for some aspects of the protected area.

1.2. Legislative authority for management

The development of the management plan and future management of Mongol Daguur SPA will be guided by the following legislation:

The Mongolian Law on Special Protected Areas (1995) regulates the use and procurement of land for special protection and the preservation and conservation of its original condition in order to preserve the specific traits of ecosystems, unique formations, historic and cultural monuments, as well as research. There are four categories of special protected areas classified according to the nature of the sites and the protection regime (Map 1).

Mongol Daguur has been established under the category of Strictly Protected Area, which is afforded the highest degree of protection under the law. Strictly Protected Areas are areas with importance for science and which protect natural features and ensure environmental balance.

The law specifies "Strictly Protected Areas shall consist of those territories taken under state special protection, upon consideration of the preservation status of the original condition and features of the ecosystems, in order to represent specific traits of the zones and scientific importance and to ensure environmental balance". They are divided into three zones with different activities permitted (See Section 3.4.2).

The Law on Borders (1993):

Mongol Daguur SPA lies on the international border with Russia and is subject to the *Law on Borders*. The main provisions of this law relevant to SPA management reinforce SPA regulations. In addition, people living within 30 km of the border must have their passports stamped, and others require passports to visit this zone. This happens in practice and applies to both Chuluunkhoroot and Ereentsav.

The following additional laws, policies and international agreements are of particular relevance to the management of Mongol Daguur SPA:

The Law on Buffer Zones, 1997 requires the establishment of a buffer zone outside each SPA to address threats to the SPA, to increase public participation in conservation, and to ensure sustainable livelihoods and proper use of natural resources. A Buffer Zone Council is responsible, with the local Governor, for developing and implementing a Buffer Zone Management Plan. Protected Area Administrations are represented on the Buffer Zone Councils.

1.3. BIOGEOGRAPHICAL AND CONSERVATION CONTEXT

Mongol Daguur SPA is a flat plain with rolling hills, however there are wetland areas, islands, ponds, reeds, and willows found in the catchment areas of the Ulz River, Yamalh River, and Tari Lake and birch and aspen patches on Khoh Mountain and Khailan Mountain. This specific ecosystem supports diverse fauna and flora species.

Khoh Mountain (1,045.9 m.a.s.l) and the Tari Lake basin (599.2 m.a.s.l) are the highest and lowest points in the SPA, respectively.

The Eastern Steppe of Mongolia encompassing the territories of three Aimags (Dornod, Sukhbaatar and Khentii) is home to the largest migration of hoofed animals [Mongolian Gazelle, (*Procapra guttorosa*)] on earth only second to the mass migration of ungulates on the Serengeti Plains of Tanzania. The Mongol Daguur steppe provides the northernmost grazing areas of this species as well as an important migratory corridor into Russia (especially during winter months in recent years and historically).

Mongol Daguur wetlands provide breeding and stopover points for White-naped Crane (*Grus vipio*), Siberian Crane (*G. leucogeranus*) and Hooded Crane (*G. molnacha*) on their migration to and from Arctic.

The Mongol Daguur steppe is particularly "moist steppe" different from that in Dornod and other regions of the Eastern Steppe. The vegetation is therefore a combination of Siberian Taiga and Mongolian Steppe flora including species such as pine (*Pinus sylvestris*), aspen (*Populus tremula*) and edelweiss (*Leontopodium ochroleucum*).

Predominantly sedentary livestock grazers and a few farms and households are located within the SPA Limited Use zone and its surrounding areas.

Mongol Daguur SPA is adjacent to the Daursky Reserve in Russia, where West and East Tari Lakes are located. The southern valley of East Tari Lake is included in the zone "A" of Mongol Daguur SPA. The International Daurian Protected Area is composed of Mongol Daguur SPA and the Daursky Reserve in Russia.

> The SPA consists of two zones: "A" and "B". The "A" zone (87,780 ha) located between 114^{0}30`N and 115$^0$30`N and 49^{0}45`E and 50$^0$15`E covers the entire territory of Chuluunkhoroot Soum and the SPA northern boundary coincides with the international border with Russia along the Yamalh River valley. The "B" zone of the SPA encompassing 15,236 ha lies along the Ulz River basin and includes parts of Chuluunkhoroot Soum, Gurvanzagal Soum, and Dashbalbar Soum.

The 240 km distance from Choibalsan to the Chuluunkhoroot Soum centre is accessed by dirt road or railroad tracks. From the Soum centre it is another 2 km and 20 km to Zone "A" and Zone "B", respectively, by horse or 4WD vehicle.

The bi-weekly passenger train service between Choibalsan and Chuluunkhoroot costs cheap and this ticket price is regarded as reasonable by local people, however railway authorities and officials want to increase the price to ensure regular train services. Cargo trains cross the border to Solovievs (Russia) and then on to Chita. Additionally, there is a dirt road track to the aimag centre.

The SPA boundary was defined by the State Ikh Khural resolution #26 in 1995 as follows:

"A" zone:

Bayanmonkh (875.2) thence in the northeast to the upland points 860.5 and 823.1 at Dashbalbar, Chuluunkhoroot Soum boundaries, and from the point 823.1 along the boundaries of the Soums up to the state border, and thence in the east along the state border up to the Ulz River bank, and thence along the eastside of Shar Bur Lake in the southwest up to Delgerbulag, and thence in the northwest along (point 1) the backside of Bayankhaan Mountain (685.6) up to the point 645.2 and thence in the northwest up to the points 646.9 and 664.4, and a small hill (point 2) to the northwest of Upper Mukei Lake, and (the point 3) the western side of a small (salt) Lake running along the eastern side of Davst Lake, and points 699.6 and 748.0, and from the point 748.0 up to the points 770.9 and 800.1 in the southwest, and from 800.1 up to the point 815.8 along the eastern side of Uhert Lake to the south, and thence up to the Khailan Mountain (952.7) in the southwest, and thence up to the points 880.6 and 797.3 in the northwest, and up to the points 719.1 and 783.3 on the western bank of Bodi Lake, and Bayanmonkh (875.2).

"B" zone:

Il Turuut (767.7) and thence in the east across Ulz River up to the points 668.6 and 658.1 and via the points 1 and 2 up to the point 687.8 and thence up to the point 3 in the southeast, and thence up to the point 644.9 in the northeast, and thence to the east up to the point 4 at a distance of 1 km from the point 643.7 on the Ulz River bank, and thence up to the points 630.3 and 629.3 in the northeast, and from the

point 629.3 to the southeast up to the point 625.8 on the Ulz River bank, and thence up to Tsog ovoo (682.9) in the south, and thence up to the points 652.2 and 657.7 in the southwest, and from the point 657.7 in the west up to the point 657.8 on the west of Doroo Lake, and the points 5-15 along the northern side of the dirt road running in the southern valley of Ulz River, and the point 659.8 at the edge of Chuluunkhoroot Soum, Dashbalbar Soum and Gurvanzagal Soum boundaries and thence in the west up to Il Turuut (767.7).

1.4. Physical features

1.4.1 Topography

According to the natural region classification, Mongol Daguur SPA is included in the dry steppe sub-region of Kherlen river and Khoh Lake with plateaus, moderately flat depressions and low mountains in the Central Asian great region with plateaus, depressions and mountains (National Atlas. 1990).

Mongol Daguur SPA is a plain with occasional rolling hills, small mountains and wetlands. Areas east of the Kherlen River and the Ulz River watershed have the densest vegetation and the riparian zone of the Ulz River is included in the Mongol Daguur SPA.

1.4.2 Climate

According to the Mongolian climate classification, Mongol Daguur SPA lies in the zone of moderately dry cool summers and medium severe winters (National Atlas, 1990). The nearest Meteorological Station is at Chuluunkhoroot Soum centre that is two km to the east from the "A" zone and 47 km from the "B" zone. The SPA has an abundance of Lakes, ponds, Rivers, streams and wetland areas so it has a moderately moist climate. The Daurian Steppe dominates in the SPA and therefore the wind velocity is higher.

The mean annual air temperature in the vicinity of the SPA is 0.4^0 C. The mean minimum and maximum monthly air temperature are – 19^0 C in January and +19^0 C in July, respectively. The coldest temperatures (-40 to -46^0 C) are in January and the hottest temperatures (+37 +39^0 C) in June and July. The mean annual precipitation is 190-200 mm. Snow in Mongol Daguur can accumulate to depths of meanly …. cm. There are 2,900-3,000 hours of sunshine per year, a mean of just less than 8.08 hours per day.

1.5. Animals

There are currently 31 species recorded in the SPA; three "abundant species", 13 "common" species and 12 "nearly rare" and three "very rare or rarely seen species" (Appendix 3, Dulamtseren, 1988). These species classifications are based on area research and not from the classifications given in the Law on Fauna. Among the species recorded in the area over half are carnivores and the balance cloven-hoofed ungulates and lagomorphs.

Large mammals such as Mongolian Gazelle (*Procapra gutturosa*), Roe Deer (*Capriolus pygargus*), Grey Wolf (*Canis lupus*), Red Fox (*Vulpes vulpes*), Corsak Fox (*Vulpes corsac*), Badger (*Meles meles*) and Racoon Dog (*Nyctereutes procyonoides*) are considered abundant while small mammals (e.g., Siberian Marmot, Daurian Pika, and Tolai Hare) are commonly found in the area. During spring and fall migration thousands of Mongolian Gazelles migrate through the area enroute to Russia.

Rare and Endangered Species

Daurian hedgehock (*Erinaceus daurica*), listed in Mongolian Red Book is distributed in Mongol Daguur. The Daurian hedgehock is endangered in neighbouring countries, so it is listed in Russian Red Book as well. However, the species is abundant and its range is only within Mongol Daguur.

Red Deer is included in Appendix 1 of the list of rare animals approved by the Government Resolution # 64 in 2001.

Mongolian Gazelle are considered endangered in neighboring countries and therefore listed in Russian and Chinese Red Books.

Though abundant in Mongol Daguur.

1.5.1 Birds

The Mongol Daguur SPA is a major stopover point for migratory birds (especially cranes, waterfowl, and shorebirds) on the East Asian Flyway (South Pacific Ocean and Australia to east and northeast Siberia. Out of the 256 recorded bird species, 34 are residents and 221 migratory. There are 135 breeding visitors, 78 passage migrants, 18 accidentals, 6 winter visitors, and 19 possible breeding visitors (Tseveenmaydag 2000) (Appendix 4). There are also 17 species listed in the rare and very rare species list and 16 of these species are listed in the Mongolian Red Book (1997).

Mongol Daguur SPA provides a major breeding and migratory staging area for endangered White-naped Crane (*Grus vipio*) Hooded Crane (*G. molnacha*), and Siberian Crane (*G. Leucogeranus*). The Daurian grassland also provides breeding and autumn migratory staging areas for Demoiselle Crane (*Anthropoides virgo*). Although the Demoiselle Crane is not regarded as endangered in the region/area, the number has been reduced worldwide and is classified as "threatened" in the westernmost part of its range. (N. Tseveenmyadag and O. Goroshko 2000).

White -naped crane (*Grus vipio*)

Daurian SPA is the major breeding habitat for White-naped crane. White naped cranes breed in the catchments of Ulz, Onon, Khurkh and Barkh Rivers. There are only over 4,500 white naped cranes in the world and approximately 1,000 of these are in Mongolia. Seventy percent (i.e., 350-400 pairs) breed in Mongolia. Ninety-five percent of the White-naped Crane in Eastern Mongolia is located in the Onon and Ulz River watersheds which makes the Mongol Daguur SPA and its vicinity a critical habitat for the species. White-naped Crane is usually found in marshy areas, islands in lakes, and reedy river valleys that are not so accessible to humans and livestock. In some cases the species are found in the river valleys, which have low levels of water and tall grass (N.Tseveenmyadag 2002). Some researchers consider the rarity of the species in unpopulated areas that are more favorable for the species breeding/ nesting is related to the distribution of carnivores i.e. wolf, fox, raccoon dog and badger within those areas. White-naped Crane habitats worldwide have deteriorated or been destroyed by human activities. Increased numbers of grazing livestock and herders, especially near the breeding areas adversely impacts the species. Livestock and humans can trample nests and destroy eggs and additionally humans especially can disturb nesting cranes and cause them to abandon their nests.

1.6. Socio-economic setting

1.6.1 Administrative setting and land tenure

The "A" zone (97,256 ha) of Mongol Daguur SPA lies entirely in Chuluunkhoroot Soum (Dornod Aimag) and borders with Russia to the north while the "B" zone (15,236 ha) of the SPA borders Chuluunkhoroot, Dashbalbar and Gurvanzagal Soums along the Ulz River with 550 ha and 5,210 ha in Dashbalbar and Gurvanzagal respectively (Map 3). Chuluunkhoroot Soum lies in the eastern part of Mongolia and borders with Russia to the northeast, China to the east, Choibalsan and Gurvanzagal Soums to the south, and Dashbalbar Soum to the west and southwest.

Chuluunkhoroot Soum was initially established in 1956 as a state farm engaged in raising special breeds of livestock. At that time the soum was administratively managed by Bag 9 of Dashbalbar Soum. In 1959 the soum became an independent soum (Chuluunkhoroot) and engaged in both livestock breeding and crop cultivation. The soum was moved to the current location in 1961 and the farm named "Ereentsav". In 1970 the farm changed its business activities and started to breed merino sheep (produces a high quality wool). Under the farm privatisation initiated in 1990, the "Ereentsav" state farm was privatised in 1992 and divided into several private companies. However, the companies could not run their businesses successfully and went bankrupt.

Chuluunkhoroot Soum (653,931 ha) with a population of 1,583 in 2001 and divided into three bags is located 250 km from the Aimag centre. The governor's office has a staff of 18 civil servants, and the Soum People's Representative Assembly, an elected group of 15 people and of which 5 are chief representatives.

The following institutions are located in the Soum centre: ten-year secondary school, kindergarten, health care centre, bank branch, petrol station, border check-in post, customs office, Ereentsav branch of Bayantumen railway station, Altkhantsav state enterprise, and Ereentsav LTD Company. Three army posts and one border guard post are managed by the border military unit in Bayan-Uul Soum (Dornod Aimag) and conduct patrol activities in Mongol Daguur SPA and its' buffer zone.

ANNEX

The amount of livestocks on Mongol Daguur SPA's soums, by type 2009 он

Name of soum	Total amount	thereon				
		Camel	Horse	Cow	Sheep	Goat
Chuluunkhoroot	47937	99	4636	4271	20760	18171
Dashbalbar	167321	630	14157	10777	87645	54112
Gurvanzagal	67359	243	7876	5502	30441	23297
Choibalsan	96058	517	9805	8814	42604	34318
Total	378675	1489	36474	29364	181450	129898

Approved by: Director of Dornod Protected Area Administration
Kh.Dashdorj

Management Plan of Mongol Daguur Protected Area

Program 1. Management and Monitoring	Criterion
Purpose: To improve management and monitoring for stop regression process on the Protected Area's territory further	– Implemented icon sign of border – Organizes picking process entry imposition and penalty on Protected Area's territory – Organizes control process illegal activity – Cooperated with Frontier troop's administration department by contract - 2 frontier troop's staff approved by special duty for nature conservation

Assortment of management's activity	Level of significance	In charge of who	Timeline	Duration	Requisite investment (million₮)[1]	Resource of investment
Formulate and implement adhere rule on Nature Reserve's territory	1	SPAAD, Protected Area Administration, Citizen's Representative Khural of soum	2011	2 month	0.2	Protected Area Administration's expense
Take a control illegal hunting process[2]	1	Protected Area Administration, soum's local administration, УМХГ, SPAAD, Commission of Buffer Zone	Annually	Each time	0.38	SPAAD, FTAD and Other resources of locality
Take a control and monitoring on range utilization [4]	2	Protected Area Administration, сумын ЗДТГ, QA, FTAD, ОБЗ	Annually	4 month/a year	0.38	SPAAD, FTAD and Other resources of locality
Take a control forest fire[4]	2	PAA, soum's local administration, FTAD, ОБЗ	Annually	Constant	0.38	SPAAD, FTAD and Other resources of locality

ANNEX

Take a control on tourist and their activity[4]	3	PAA, Commission of Buffer Zone	Annually	4 month/a year	0.38	entry imposition on Special Protected Area etc..
Arranging infrastructure, especially mining activity[4]	3	SPAAD, PAA, Local Administration, Citizen's Representative, Commission of Buffer Zone	Annually	Constant	0.38	SPAAD and Other resources of locality
Make a icon sign on border of Protected Area	1	PAA, non- governmental organization on locality	2011	2 month	0.6	entry imposition on Special Protected Area etc..
Adhering entry imposition and penalty on Protected Area	2	PAA	Annually	Constant		PAA

Program 2. Ecosystem conservation, management and remediation	Criterion
Purpose: Implementing ecological parity, nature conservation, remediation, expedient activity of management on Protected Areas	- advocacy arrangement turned on main ecosystems and amount of wild animal increased by 10 percent. - Water resource protected by 50 percent - Fire risk reduced by 40 percent

Assortment of management's activity	Level of significance	In charge of who	Timeline	Duration	Requisite investment (million₮)	Resource of investment
Make a remediation activity on main fed area of roe deer, marmot population (on A part of PA)	1	PAA	2011-2012	6 month	3.2	Ministry of Nature and Green Development, conservation budget of locality
To define and conserve moving area of Gazelle, make icon sign on that area	2	PAA	Annually	Constant	1.2	Ministry of Nature and Green Development, nature conservation budget of locality

To organize activity against fire on soum's center and frontier troop's squad	1	PAA, FTAD	2011	6 month	4.6	All resource
Make a remediation activity on fired forest and grassland	2	PAA	Annually	Constant	3.8	Ministry of Nature and Green Development,

Program 3. Species conservation, management and remediation	Criterion
Purpose:: To remediate home range of perchance extinction species (key species: gazelle, marmot, white-naped crane, grey goose	- Amount of illegal hunting reduced by 50 percent. - Improved fodder resources of gazelle's - infectious disease rebound decreased by 50 percent - white-naped crane's population increased by 20 percent - Roe deer's population increased by 10 percent

Assortment of management's activity	Level of significance	In charge of who	Timeline	Duration	Requisite investment (million₮)	Resource of investment
To intercept illegal hunting process	1	PAA, Rangers, Commission of Buffer zone	2011-2016	Constant	0.7	SPAAD, international projects
Avoid to get concurrence grassland on wild animal's fed area, and release	1	PAA, Rangers, Commission of Buffer zone	2011-2016	Each time	3.8	SPAAD, international projects
To vaccinate constantly livestock for avoid from infectious disease	1	PAA, Rangers, Commission of Buffer zone	2011-2016	Each time	3.2	SPAAD, international projects

Program 4. Soil conservation	Criterion
Зорилго: To reduce land degradation and soil erosion	- Remediated forest of river valley - Abdicated using meager plant for grassland of live-stock - Exploration brash activity stopped

Assortment of management's activity	Level of significance	In charge of who	Timeline	Duration	Requisite investment (million₮)	Resource of investment
To remediate used area by mining process, to trace directly and indirect impact of mining activity	1	PAA, Commission of Buffer zone	Annually	1month	5.8	Capital by who to cause damage
To remediate plant's canopy step by step	2	PAA, Commission of Buffer zone	Annually	3 month	4.2	soum's local administration, Citizen's Representative
Make a remediation activity on fired forest	1	PAA, Commission of Buffer zone	Constant	4 month	2.4	nature conservation budget of locality

Program 5. Water resource conservation ба management of water	Criterion
Зорилго: Conserve water quality on Protected Area and their buffer zone, to compound expedient operation of water resource	- Water quality performance improved - Water outlet improved

Assortment of management's activity	Level of significance	In charge of who	Timeline	Duration	Requisite investment (million₮)	Resource of investment
Conserve river-head, to serve parity of bird's population on wetland method by improve water outlet (on B part of PA)	1	PAA	Annually	Constant	3.0	Ministry, RAMSAR etc.

Program6. Improve tourist's management on Protected Area	Criterion
Purpose: Take a control on activity of tourist camp on the Protected Area	- Built auto park for tourist on main area - Established viewpoint for tourist purpose see wild animals - The booklet published for tourists - Organized trip lead by guide - Made icon sign on path of eco-tourist

Assortment of management's activity	Level of significance	In charge of who	Timeline	Duration	Requisite investment (million₮)	Resource of investment
To build auto park for tourism's zone	2	Soum's local administration, Citizen's representative	2013	6 month	2.9	nature conservation budget of locality
To assign border approved zone for nature tourism, make a icon sign on there	1	PAA,	2011	1 month	0.4	international projects
Define and furnish viewpoint for watch wild animals	1	PAA,	2012	1year	1.8	international projects
To publish book about nature value and eco-tourism's of Protected Area	2	PAA, Science academies	2012	3 month	1.2	international projects
To organize trip lead by guide	3	PAA	2013	Each time	0.5	Tourist's company, entity
To assign border approved location area for stopover make a icon sign on there	1	PAA	2011	1 year	0.6	international projects
To cooperate with Frontier troop's outposts and local administration about to remove trash from Protected Area	1	PAA	2011-2016	Constant	1.6	PAA's income, locality budget, donation etc.

Program 7. Infrastructure and construction activity	Criterion
Зорилго: To develop infrastructure of joint management activity under Protected Area	- Improved monitoring path and observation by horse, on foot. Made icon sign - Built public information and education center - Built 3 viewpoint apartment on Protected Area - Stationed warning boards on top point of PA

Assortment of management's activity	Level of significance	In charge of who	Timeline	Duration	Requisite investment (million₮)	Resource of investment
To build education center on center of Dashbalbar soum	1	Ministry, SPAAD	2011-2012	1 year	5.0	international projects
To build viewpoint apartment for rangers on Eli turuut, west side of Tari lake, Khokh-uul	2	QO, Ministry, SPAAD	2011-2016	Each time	8.7	international projects
Make a warning boards on border of PA, illegal hunting and lumbering areas	1	PAA, Quarantine Office	2011-2012	1 month	0.6	entry imposition on Special Protected Area etc.
Make a icon sign on path of monitoring and research	2	PAA, Quarantine Office	2012	6 month	0.5	entry imposition on Special Protected Area etc, other resources
To station narrowband radio station connection soum's center	2	Ministry, SPAAD	2011-2012	1 year	10.0	international projects

Program 8. Tourism and eco-tourism	Criterion
Зорилго: To develop all any type of tourism nature-oriented. Improve citizen's evaluability about to value culture and nature value of Protected Area	- Published and distributed advertisement booklet of eco-tourist - Amount project of develop eco-tourist

Assortment of management's activity	Level of significance	In charge of who	Timeline	Duration	Requisite investment (million₮)	Resource of investment
Make a advertisement to citizens about develop eco-tourist on PA	3	Ministry, PAA , QA	2013-2016	Each time	1.6	international projects, Tourist's company, entity
Implementing small projects for develop eco-tourist	3	Ministry, PAA , QA	2014	Each time	5.0	international projects, Tourist's company, entity

Program 9. Research and Monitoring [3]	Criterion
Purpose: To implement science and research, monitoring activity for to serve parity of ecosystem, and activity plan, information	- Established biology and ecology of rare, very rare and species what less studied - Collected population information of rare, very rare species - Collected information of monitoring and got database - Inserted of species, population, amount information photo format on GIS database

Assortment of management's activity	Level of significance	In charge of who	Timeline	Duration	Requisite investment (million₮)	Resource of investment
To inspect ecological, biological feature of less studied plant, wild animal's species with significance of science	1	Science Academy, Botanical, Biology institute	2012-2016	Constant	2.0	Biology institute of SA
To illustrate biotope significance of ecological on under PA	2	Science Academy, Botanical, Biology institute	2012-2016	Constant	0.7	Biology institute of SA
Well research on native species, rare species, very rare species, danger extinction species	1	Science Academy, Botanical, Biology institute	2012-2016	Constant	2.8	Biology institute of SA
Make a monitoring on water quality and outlet	2	Science Academy, Botanical, Biology institute	2012-2016	Constant	1.6	Biology institute of SA

Make a monitoring on population and spread of species high valuable of economy	2	Science Academy, Botanical, Biology institute	2012-2016	Constant	1.8	Biology institute of SA
Make a monitoring on development and spread of external species	2	Science Academy, Botanical institute	2012-2016	Constant	1.8	Biology institute of SA
Make a monitoring on migrant birds species	1	Science Academy, Biology institute	2012-2016	Constant	3.0	Biology institute of SA
Make a monitoring on species of mammal's	1	Science Academy, Biology institute	2012-2016	Constant	3.8	Biology institute of SA
Make a monitoring on species of insect, vertebrate	1	geo-ecological institute of SA	2012-2016	Constant	3.0	Biology institute of SA
Make a monitoring on climate change under Protected Area of Mongol Daguur	1	Weather and Environmental Research division	2012-2016	Constant	2.8	Biology institute of SA
To establish GIS and digital database of Protected Area ecosystem and their array	2	Information and technology center, geo-ecological institute of SA	2014	6 month	3.0	Biology institute of SA

Program 10. Serve usage of nature and historical memorabilia places	Criterion
Purpose: To use expedient nature and culture, historical memorabilia places of Protected Area of Mongol Daguur	- Made registration of history, culture, nature heritage and printed books. - Made icon sign way to some culture, historical memorabilia places path's - Printed pictures of history, culture, nature heritage.

Assortment of management's activity	Level of significance	In charge of who	Timeline	Duration	Requisite investment (million₮)	Resource of investment
Make a research of Mongol Daguur's Protected Area and nature and culture, historical memorabilia places of their buffer zone	1	SA	2013-2016	6 month	2.0	Biology institute of SA
To collect information of historical development news about territory	2	SA	2013-2016	1 year	1.8	Biology institute of SA
To print book about country's history, culture, nature heritage	3	PAA, SA	2013-2016	3 month	1.9	Biology institute of SA
To compose possibility public travelling on nature and culture, historical memorabilia places	2	PAA, soum's LA, CR	2013-2016	Constant	2.3	International project, budget of locality
To implement projects about to replace for history, culture, heritage	3	PAA, soum's LA, CR	2013-2016	Each time	5.0	International project, budget of locality

Program 11. Training, advertisement, society achievement	Criterion
Purpose: To improve citizen's knowledge of about to protect biology's and landscape's various situation, and achieve citizen's achievement and to reinforce locality's capacity.	- Published book, booklet, poster and calendar. - Printed locality newspaper on every season - Made furnishing on high school's external side. Amount number of organized "Open- Information Day" for citizen's - Amount number of programs splashed on news media - Protocols of meeting and dialogue - Amount number of meeting and dialogue cooperated with parties - Protocols and memorandum cooperated with parties - Name of training, program, name list of participates - Printed booklet about locality citizen's achievement - Established information and training center - Got personnel working take for information and training

Assortment of management's activity	Level of significance	In charge of who	Timeline	Duration	Requisite investment (million₮)	Resource of investment
To publish and distribute book, booklet, poster and calendar about nature value of Protected Area	2	PAA, International project	2013	Each time	4.0	Citizen's donation imposition, penalty etc.
Improve furnishing of high school's external side, to establish information center about Protected Area	3	PAA, educational organization of locality	2013	4 month	2.4	International project
To organize "Open Door" information day under the auspices of Chuluunkhoroot's information center	3	PAA	2011-2016	Each time	0.2	Citizen's donation imposition, penalty etc.
To organize "Conserve nature" information day on locality, then to implicate citizen's to that information day	2	PAA, soum's LA, CR	2011-2016	Each time	0.6	International project
Give a support to citizen's idea about expedient and constant usage of nature resource	2	soum's LA, CR	2012-2016	Each time	5.0	International project
To cooperate with land exploiter of locality, non-governmental organization and privacy entities	3	PAA, QO, soum's LA, CR	2011	Each time		
To modify activity of information, training and advertisement's center for citizen's	1	PAA, International project	2011	6 month	5.4	International project

(Footnotes)

1. Investment amount calculated by requisite salary dimension of to implement present work or requisite material's expense
2. The per diem and fuel cost calculated by ranger will work on countryside 4 time a year
3. Have to make a contract to SPAAD of Ministry and Science Academy to implement this program.

ANNEX B10

Agreement
between the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Natural Resources of the Russian Federation, the Ministry of Nature and Environment of Mongolia and the Agency for Environmental Protection of the People's Republic of China on creating of the joint nature reserve

The Ministry of Environmental Protection and Natural Resources of the Russian Federation, the Ministry of Nature and Environment of Mongolia and the Agency for Environmental Protection of the People's Republic of China hereinafter referred to as the Parties,

according to great value of the development and strengthening of multilateral cooperation in the name of achieving national objectives of nature and environment protection,

being convinced that the creation of the Russian-Mongolian-Chinese nature reserve near common borders gives additional opportunities for protection of biological diversity, and also promotes scientific researches and environmental monitoring,

have agreed as follows:

Clause 1

The parties create in areas adjoining to the Russian-Mongolian-Chinese national borders, a joint nature reserve territory of which representing by wetland and steppe ecosystems.

This joint nature reserve will be formed by the State Nature Reserve "Daursky" in the Chita region (Russian territory), the "Mongol Daguur" Reserve in Dornod Aimag (Mongolian territory) and the "Dalainor" Reserve in the Inner Mongolia Province (People's Republic of China's territory).

Conservation and control of the conditions of ecosystems within the joint nature-reserve are to be carried out according to the legislation of each of the Parties on their own territory.

Each of the Parties in conformity with their internal legislation can change the borders of their parts of the nature-reserve. On each such change, the Parties will immediately notify each other.

Clause 2

The creation of this joint nature reserve is aimed at:

The conservation of flora, fauna and natural ecosystems of the Reserve to ensure protection of the biological diversity.

Assistance and cooperation between the Parties in the field of environmental protection, in particular pertaining to the nature conservation and rational use of natural resources, monitoring and scientific researches of ecosystems.

Increase of awareness of citizens of the Parties about the purposes, the methods of study and the value of the environment protection.

Clause 3

Cooperation is carried out in the following basic forms:

exchange of information;
exchange of researchers;
organization of scientific researches and monitoring at mutually agreed upon field stations organization of joint field and laboratory studies;
development and application of the coordinated methods of measurements and scientific researches;
preparation of joint publications;
carrying out joint training seminars, symposia, conferences and also other coordinated activities.

Clause 4

The Parties create the Mixed Russian-Mongolian-Chinese commission which is hereinafter referred to as the "Mixed commission ", to ensure the realization of the agreement.

The Mixed commission coordinates the cooperation carried out by the Parties in the joint nature reserve and asserts plans of joint scientific researches and actions.

Clause 5

The Parties will provide in the joint reserve unobstructed movement of wild animals from one part of the reserve to another.

Clause 6

The Parties will arrange on the most flexible and effective cooperation within the joint nature reserve.

The personnel of the Parties participating in research and other joint actions in the joint reserve can pass through and transfer necessary for their work vehicles, equipment and materials in the border checkpoints Solovievsk-Ereentsav, Zabaikalsk-Manchuria and Khavirga-Ar Khashaat.

Crossing the state borders will be carried out according to the order stipulated on current bilateral agreements concerning the regime of the border, and also the internal legislation of each of the Parties.

Clause 7

Each Party independently bears the expenses connected with implementation of the present agreement on their part of the territory of the international reserve, unless the Mixed commission decides otherwise.

During an implementation of joint actions, the host Party bears the expenses of the invited team, and the guest Party covers the transport charges up to the work area and back. Payments are made on a non-monetary basis.

Clause 8

Anything in the present Agreement cannot be interpreted to the detriment of other agreements, previously signed between the Parties.

Clause 9

The present Agreement comes into force from the date of its signing and will be operational three months from the date when one of the Parties will notify in writing the other Parties on its intention to stop its action.

Clause 10

Agreed upon in the city of Ulan-Bator, on the 29/03/1994, in three original copies, each in Russian, Mongolian and Chinese languages, all three texts being equally authentic.

For the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Natural Resources of the Russian Federation

[signature]

For the Ministry of Nature and Environment of Mongolia

[signature]

For the Agency for Environmental Protection of the People's Republic of China

ANNEX B11

Commentaries to the proposed amendments

1. The Regulations have been arranged in a structural way for convenient use.
2. Some amendments have been included for making more precise the regime of management in the international protected area and of its activity financing.
3. The amendments have been made that reflect more fully the tasks of the international protected area.
4. Changes on the text are marked with color.

REGULATIONS
on Russian-Mongolian-Chinese *Dauria* International Protected Area

I. GENERAL ISSUES

1.1. The Russian-Mongolian-Chinese *Dauria* International Protected Area is founded according to the Agreement between Ministry of environmental protection and natural resources (Russian Federation), Ministry of nature and environment (Mongolia) and Agency on environmental protection (People` s Republic of China) on the creation of a joint protected area of March 29, 1994.

1.2. The Russian-Mongolian-Chinese protected area is a nature-protecting scientific and environmental educational unity aiming at conservation and investigation of natural ecosystems of Dauria.

1.3. The Russian-Mongolian-Chinese International Protected Area *Dauria* includes the *Daursky* state nature biosphere reserve and the subject areas in Zabaykalsky Kray (Russia), the *Mongol Daguur* reserve in Dornod Aimag (Mongolia) and the *Dalainor* reserve in the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region (People` s Republic of China).

1.4. The Russian-Mongolian-Chinese International Protected Area *Dauria* has the official emblem (Appendix 1) and the official name: «Международный заповедник «Даурия» - in the Russian language, "Олон улсын Дагуурын дархан цаазат газар» - in the Mongolian language, 达乌尔国际保护区(dawuer guoji baohuqu) - in Chinese; "Russian-Mongolian-Chinese *Dauria* International Protected Area"(RMC DIPA for short) in English language.

1.5. The protected nature areas of Russia, Mongolia, and China, which are included into the *Dauria* international protected area, perform their activity in accordance with individual Regulations on those areas and national legislation.

1.6. Supervision and control over the national parts of the international protected area is provided by the Ministry of Natural Resources and Ecology of the Russian Federation, the Ministry of Nature Environment and Tourism of Mongolia, the Ministry on Environmental Protection of the People` s Republic of China, further named "the Parties".

1.7. Coordination of DIPA activity is performed by the Joint Russian-Mongolian-Chinese commission on the Russian-Mongolian-Chinese *Dauria* International Protected Area, which works on the basis of the Regulation on it, and in the intervals between its meetings – by the Work Group of the Joint commission presided by the directors of the protected areas included into the *Dauria* international protected area.

1.8. The working language for official communication, conducting talks, correspondence and documents within the international protected area is English.

1.9. Each of the Parties can change boundaries, status or composition of its part of the protected area according to inner legislation. The Parties inform each other immediately about each of such changes.

1.10. The staff of the national parts of the international protected area that participates in research and other joint works in *Dauria* international protected area crosses the state border and transfers the necessary vehicles, equipment and materials at the pass-points Solovyovsk-Erentsav, Zabaikalsk-Manchuria, Khavirga-Ar Khashaat.

Crossing the state border will be made in accordance with the order adopted by the existing bilateral treaties on border regime and with the inner legislation of each country in the most favorable regime facilitating optimal work of the specialists of the international protected area in joint activities.

II. TASKS OF DIPA

The following tasks are assigned to DIPA:

2.1. Investigation, conservation and restoration of biological diversity of natural ecosystems and preservation in pristine state the protected natural complexes of *Dauria* ecoregion.

2.2. Protection of migrant species of animals.

2.3. Investigation of processes and phenomena in typical and unique steppe, lake-steppe, forest and wetland ecosystems.

2.4. Elaboration and implementation of programs for conservation and restoration of fauna and flora species.

2.5. Elaboration, approbation and popularization of scientific grounds for nature-use and sustainable development in *Dauria* ecoregion.

2.6. Promotion of cooperation between Russia, Mongolia, and China in the sphere of nature protection and non-exhaustible nature-use.

2.7. Monitoring of environment on concerted programs and methods.

2.8. Studying the influence of climatic change on the ecosystems' state, elaboration and realization of recommendations and programs for long-term biodiversity conservation in *Dauria* ecoregion.

2.9. Elaboration of a network of protected nature areas providing long-term conservation of biodiversity in the ecoregion.

2.10. Experience exchange and mutual assistance in training personnel in nature protection sphere and improvement of its qualification.

2.11. Assistance in development of ecologically safe tourism and other kinds of activity not contradicting the existing national legislations.

2.12. Environmental education of the people of *Dauria* ecoregion.

III. FORMS OF COOPERATION

3.1. International cooperation in DIPA is organized and coordinated by the Joint Russian-Mongolian-Chinese commission functioning according to the Regulations on it, and in the periods between meetings of the Commission – by the Work group of the Joint commission.

3.2. Cooperation is provided in the following basic forms:

- information exchange;
- personnel exchange;
- organization of joint scientific research (field and laboratory) and monitoring the state of ecosystems in the international protected area and in Dauria ecoregion on the basis of concerted programs and methods.
- output of joint information editions, scientific publications and exchange of the published data and materials;
- holding joint seminars, symposiums and conferences;
- conducting of joint ecological camp, schools, practices for students, exhibitions, etc.;
- Other concerted forms.

IV. FINANCING

4.1. Each Party independently bears the expenses connected with implementation of these Regulations in its part of the *DIPA*, if no other is suggested by the Joint Commission or Work group.

4.2. Basic financing of each Party`s activity in the international protected area (including financing expedition work, preparation of visa documents, environmental education, organization and participation in meetings of the Work group of the Joint commission of the international protected area) is provided by the state.

4.3. During joint activities the host Party bears expenses on ensuring the work of the invited Party, and the latter pays transport expenses to the place of joint activities and back, if no other is foreseen by special agreements. Payment is in the currency of the host Party. The host Party provides safety of the other Parties` specialists work on its territory.

V. ORDER OF CHANGING THESE REGULATIONS

5.1. On the initiative of the Parties changes can be made to these Regulations, the changes are to be adopted at the nearest meeting of the Joint Russian-Mongolian-Chinese commission on the international protected area.

ANNEX B12

Dauria International Protected Area (DIPA)

DIPA joint work Plan in 2012

February 17, 2012
Nizhny Tsasuchey, Chita, Russia

1. General activity program

Preparation of the Russian-Mongolian nomination «Daurian Landscapes» for inscription on the World Heritage List according to the Protocol of the working meeting «Daurian Steppes» as a transnational World Heritage Property» (15-16.02.2012, Chita, Russia);

Preparation of the Action-Management Plan of Russian-Mongolian development of DIPA during 2012-2016;

2. Scientific research program

10-30.**04,** ornithological research and monitoring in Mongolia;

10-30.**05,** ornithological research and monitoring in Mongolia;

1-30.**06**, ecological research and monitoring in Mongolia and Russia;

15.**06** – 15.**07**, research and monitoring of Mongolian Gazelle in Mongolia;

15.**07**-15.**08**, research and monitoring on botany and zoology and development of Ecological Monitoring Network in Mongolia;

1-20.**09**, ecological research and monitoring in Mongolia and Russia;

1-20.**10**, research and monitoring of Mongolian Gazelle in Mongolia;

3. Education program

Ecological children painting competition "Animal kids and children";

Children ecological summer camp;

Exchanging by photographs and consideration of possibility of preparation and publication of the Russian-Mongolian photo post card collection about nature of DIPA.

Mongol-daguur SPA _____ Daursky Reserve _____

ANNEX

ANNEX B13

Five-year development plan for *Dauria international protected* **territory**

Purpose: conservation of biodiversity of Dauria ecological region.

Main tasks:

1. The development of ecological cooperation between natural reserves Daursky, Mongol Daguur, Dalainor.
2. The development of environmental activities outside of reserves in the vast area of Dauria ecological region.
3. Popularization of DIPA and Dauria ecological region.
4. Search and raising additional funds for the development of environmental activity within DIPA and Dauria ecoregion.
5. Development of tourism.
6.

Main activities:

1. Development of SPNA network in the Dauria ecoregion (it is especially important to create cross-border SPNAs at Lake Buir-Nur and at Argun River).
2. Involving outside specialists for participation in studies and nature conservation (conducting student practices, organization of research and monitoring observations by international groups of students from universities of Russia, China and Mongolia, involvement of volunteers; invitation of qualified specialists from institutes and universities).
3. Conducting international ecologic outreach programs for children, art contests and other creative competitions, traveling exhibition of drawings, crafts, etc., international environmental camps and so on).
4. Publishing of a book and booklets about DIPA and Dauria ecoregion.
5. Shooting a movie about DIPA and Dauria ecoregion.
6. Creating a website about DIPA and Dauria ecoregion.
7. DIPA participation in major regional and international projects for the nature conservation.
8. Increasing the conservation status of DIPA and parts of it (assigning the status of Biosphere Refuge to natural reserve Mongol Daguur, assigning the status of a World Natural Heritage Site and so on).
9. Development of infrastructure of ecologic tourism.
10. Creation of DIPA international ornithological station.
11. Development of products with symbols and elements of DIPA's nature (sets of dishware, T-shirts and other cloths, badges, souvenirs, pictures and so on).

ANNEX C
LISTS OF PLANTS AND ANIMALS

Rare species of animals living in the nominated property

Species	Conservation status*
Mammals	
Daursky hedgehog (Mesechinus dauricus)	RF, RBM
Manul (Felis manul)	RF
Tarbagan (Mongolian marmot) (Marmota sibirica)	RF
Dzeren (Procapra gutturosa)	RF, IUCNR
Birds	
Spoonbill (*Platalea leucorodia*)	RF, RBM
Oriental white stork (*Ciconia boyciana*)	RF, RBM, IUCNR
Black stork (*Cicinia nigra*)	RF, RBM
Red-breasted goose (*Rufibrenta ruficollis*)	RF, IUCNR
Lesser white-fronted goose (*Anser erythropus*)	RF, IUCNR
Bar-Headed goose (*Eulabia indica*)	RF, RBM
Swan goose (*Cygnopsis cygnoides*)	RF, RBM, IUCNR
Bewick's swan (*Cygnus bewickii*)	RF
Baikal teal (*Anas formosa*)	RF, IUCNR
Mandarin duck (*Aix galericulata*)	RF, IUCNR
Baer's pochard (*Aythia baeri*)	RF, IUCNR
Osprey (*Pandion haliaetus*)	RF
Pallid harrier (*Circus macrourus*)	RF, IUCNR
Steppe eagle (*Aquila rapax)*	RF
Imperial eagle (*Aquila heliaca*)	RF, RBM, IUCNR
Golden eagle (*Aquila chrisaetos*)	RF
Cinereous vulture (*Aegipius monachus*)	RF, IUCNR
Merlin (*Falco rusticolus*)	RF
Saker (*Falco cherrug*)	RF
Peregrine (*Falco peregrinus*)	RF
Lesser kestrel (*Falco naumanni*)	RF, IUCNR
Red-crowned crane (*Grus japonensis*)	RF, IUCNR
Siberian white crane (*Grus leucogeranus*)	RF, RBM, IUCNR
Daursky crane (*Grus vipio*)	RF, RBM, IUCNR
Hooded crane (*Grus monacha*)	RF, RBM, IUCNR
Demoiselle crane (*Anthropoides virgo*)	RF
White-winged Crake (*Porzana exquisita*)	RF, IUCNR
Bustard (*Otis tarda*)	RF, RBM, IUCNR
Black-winged stilt (*Himantopus himantopus*)	RF

ANNEX C
LISTS OF PLANTS AND ANIMALS

Avocet (*Recurvirostra avosetta*)	RF
Far Eastern curlew (*Numenius madagascsriensis*)	RF, IUCNR
Asian dowitcher (*Limnodromus semipalmatus*)	RF, RBM, IUCNR
Lonnberg's gull (*Larus relictus*)	RF, RBM, IUCNR
Caspian tern (*Hydroprogne caspia*)	RF
Eagle-owl (*Bubo bubo*)	RF
Mongolian lark (*Melanocoripha mongolica*)	RF
Japanese marsh warbler (*Megalurus prie*ri)	RF
Reptiles	
Barbour lizard (Eremias argus barbouri)	RF
Insects	
David's neolycaena blue (Neolycaena davidi)	RF
Euphem blue (Maculinea teleius)	RF, IUCNR

* Note: RF – Red Boor of the Russian Federation,
IUCNR – IUCNR List of Globally Endangered Species.
RBM - Red Book of the Mongolia

ANNEX D
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