MANAGEMENT PLAN
OF THE WORLD HERITAGE SITE
«KIZHI POGOST»
(Russian Federation C 544),
2014–2020
Compiled by
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The document is based on the “Management plan of the WHS “Kizhi Pogost”” (C544), 2012.

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INTRODUCTION

The MP implementation period: 2014—2020

The responsible of the MP: Federal State Budget Institution “Kizhi State Open Air Museum of History, Architecture and Ethnography”

The main developers of the MP:
- Institute of Economics of the Karelian Research Center of the Russian Academy of Sciences, Contract № 34/11 dated 30.06.2011;
- Kizhi State Open Air Museum

The key principles of the WHS “Kizhi Pogost” Management Plan

The goals of the MP:
- Conservation of the Outstanding Universal Value of the WHS;
- Creation of conditions for the sustainable development of the WHS;
- Achievement of social consensus in conservation, use and sustainable development of the WHS.

The main sections of the WHS “Kizhi Pogost” MP include:
- general characteristics of the WHS and justification of the Outstanding Universal Value of the property (Chapters 1 and 2);
- characteristics of the existing system of the WHS protection based on legislative and other methods of state protection (Chapter 3);
- stakeholder analysis regarding the use and sustainable development of the WHS (Chapter 4);
- the WHS management system with the introduction of a social component and tools for achieving social consensus in it (Chapters 5,6,7,8);
- organizational management scheme, monitoring and resource maintenance of the MP implementation (Chapter 9);
- Action Plan for the MP implementation (Chapter 10).

All the MP activities and projects are aimed at protection and conservation of the Outstanding Universal Value of the WHS and its special historical, cultural and natural environment.

A systematic approach to the maintenance of wooden architecture monuments form the basis for the WHS conservation (Chapter 6.1.1.). The MP establishes a requirement for continuous comprehensive maintenance. The WHS restoration is regarded as a compulsory and exceptional measure aimed at conversation and safeguarding of aesthetical and historical values of the site. The restoration of the Church of the Transfiguration aims at rehabilitation of the historical framework, the interior and the iconostasis is the priority (Chapter 6.1.2.). Knowledge gained in the restoration process and experience accumulated in the area of wooden architecture monument conservation will become the basis for the creation of an educational center (Chapter 7.5.1.).
The WHS historical environment is an important component of its Outstanding Universal Value. The landscape approach is used in the WHS “Kizhi Pogost” management planning. The MP defines the desired state of conservation of the landscape as well as the main criteria for its conservation. The landscape management principles are based on its exceptional value. GIS-technologies have been chosen as a tool for the landscape management (Chapter 6.6.).

The MP provides mechanisms that are aimed at the sustainable development of the territory and that do not affect the Outstanding Universal Value of the property (Chapter 7). The MP promotes a sustainable tourism development strategy based on market research of the compatible target audience and calculations of the carrying capacity of the property and historical landscape. A more equal redistribution of the anthropogenic load throughout the territory of the Kizhi skerries and the calendar year and reorientation from the cruise tourism to visits of many days stay with a deeper immersion in the traditional culture of Zaonezhie are identified as priorities (Chapter 7.1.).

The WHS setting and its surrounding territory is to be developed according to the basic principle of revitalization of the Kizhi architectural ensemble's historical environment (Chapter 7). Social and economic development of the territory is a necessary condition not only for the development but also for the conservation of the WHS. It helps to avoid a threat of the final degradation of the area and the abandonment by the last residents (carriers of the traditional culture) as well as the outflow of qualified personnel necessary for the conservation of the WHS. However, any new project aimed at the development within the WHS buffer zone and the nearby areas must comply with the WHS Outstanding Universal Value and the surrounding landscape and be subject to a heritage impact assessment in accordance with the UNESCO recommendations in order not to harm the integrity and authenticity of the WHS (Chapter 7.3.).

An increase of interaction between the museum and the local population and the local community will strengthen the local people's feeling of ownership and responsibility for the WHS protection, will involve them in the process of conservation and revitalization of the historical landscape and traditional culture and will ensure a more equitable benefit sharing from the WHS use (Chapter 7.4.).

The WHS “Kizhi Pogost” MP is a comprehensive planning document taking into account the interests of all stakeholders and defining the goals, objectives and measures of their joint activity on the effective protection, conservation and sustainable development of the WHS. Decisions taken in the process of the MP implementation will be discussed by all stakeholders at the Public Council meetings. The Public Council is created as a tool for achieving social consensus in conservation, use and sustainable development of the WHS (Chapter 8.1). The principle of transparency in the intentions and activity of all stakeholders is the key principle for the MP development and implementation.

The document provides the MP implementation monitoring and quality control mechanisms (Chapter 9.2). This cycle should be repeated annually to constantly monitor the correctness of the tols chosen for the effective preservation of the WHS integrity and authenticity. The WHS
“Kizhi Pogost” MP will be adjusted every year based on the results of the MP implementation monitoring and discussion with all stakeholders.

The WHS MP is made in the format that allows the stakeholders to get a clear idea about the state and tools that are planned for the WHS sustainable development in the near future. The used terminology is as close to the international one as possible (The World Heritage Convention) and corresponds to the terminology used in the Russian legislation.

The process of the Management Plan development

The WHS “Kizhi Pogost” MP development started in 2011 in accordance with the UNESCO Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention and the World Heritage Committee recommendations.

The WHS “Kizhi Pogost” MP development process can be divided into 2 stages:

1 stage (2011—2012):

The WHS “Kizhi Pogost” MP development was carried out by the Institute of Economics of the Karelian Research Centre of the Russian Academy of Sciences according to the contract with the Kizhi State Open Air Museum. In the course of work (2011—2012) a detailed analysis of the situation was performed, a large number of activities, including those with the participation of the stakeholders, were held and a large number of materials were gathered. The Management Plan has been developed for the period 2012—2022.

In the course of the MP development the following activities were implemented: 10 seminars, 32 working meetings, 4 workshops with representatives of institutional structures and stakeholders and also 2 seminars in Finland. Members of the project working group visited several WH sites with the purpose to study the issues and mechanisms of solving the problems concerning the conservation and use of these sites in their sustainable development. The MP development results are tested at international and regional conferences. The full list of activities carried out in the course of the WHS “Kizhi Pogost” MP development, 2012 is in Appendix 1.

2 stage (2013):

In April 2013 UNESCO/ICOMOS reactive monitoring mission was held on Kizhi Island. UNESCO and World Heritage center experts, representatives of the Ministry of Culture of RF and Russian specialists in the field of restoration acquainted with the results of work on Kizhi Pogost. Also, members of the mission acquainted with the WHS “Kizhi Pogost” MP and the landscape MP. On the basis of the reactive monitoring mission report the World Heritage Committee made recommendations on finalization of the WHS “Kizhi Pogost” MP (June 2013) that were mandatory taken into account during the subsequent work.

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1 Contract № 34/11 dated June 30, 2011.
2 The decision of the 37th Committee, 16-17 June 2013, Cambodia
In August 2013 a special staff unit was established in the structure of the Kizhi Museum with the purpose of finalizing the MP and developing cooperation with UNESCO (from 2014 it is planned to create a Service). In 2013 the MP finalization was conducted under continuous discussion with all the stakeholders.

The first Russian workshop on World Heritage management planning was held in November 2013. Katri Lisitzin (Sweden), a Consultant for Cultural Heritage led the workshop. The Kizhi Museum experts in all key areas, stakeholders’ representatives regarding the WHS “Kizhi Pogost” (authorities, institutions of science, culture and education, NGOs) and representatives of other Russian World Heritage sites took part in the workshop.

One of the most important principles was to involve the stakeholder groups, including local residents, in the MP development. They participated in the discussion of issues relating to the identification of threats and opportunities in the activity of these entities in relation to the WHS. Activities on interaction with the local population are in Appendix 12.

During 2013 elaboration of three documents crucial for the conservation and sustainable development of the WHS was carried out together with the WHS MP finalization:

1) The Kizhi Museum development concept
2) The tourist cluster “Zaonezhsky” development concept
3) The Velikaya Guba settlement development master plan.

The WHS buffer zone is located within the cluster “Zaonezhsky” and Velikaya Guba settlement boundaries (see Chapter 3.4 — Legal map).

In the process of all three documents development some consultations and discussions of draft documents were carried out. Representatives of the Government of the Republic of Karelia, Ministry of Culture of RF and RK, local authorities (administrations of the Medvezhiezersk municipal unit and the Velikaya Guba rural settlement), Karelian parliament deputies, representatives of institutions of science, culture and education, NGOs of the Republic of Karelia and local residents participated in the meetings. The principle of the property OUV protection, including conservation and revitalization of the historical landscape and creation of conditions for the sustainable development of the territory is in the basis of the museum development concept.

The elaboration of above documents was conducted in constant contact and collaboration with the Kizhi Museum. This was done taking into consideration the requirements of the international and Russian legislations in the field of cultural and natural heritage protection in order to preserve the OUV of the WHS. When all the requirements and requests of the museum are taken into account, the documents should become an effective tool for the preservation of the WHS authenticity and integrity under the conditions of the development of the surrounding area.

In 2013 the Coordination Council on the Kizhi Museum development was established under the Ministry of Culture of RF. Heads of the Ministries of Culture of RF and RK, representatives of the Public Chamber and NGOs are included in the Council. The transformation of the Coordination Council into the Public Council will be the next step. The Public Council will carry out public control over conservation process, the MP implementation and will participate in the discussion of development paths for the WHS (Chapter 8.1.).
1.1. Justification of the Outstanding Universal Value

The architectural ensemble of the Kizhi Pogost is located on a narrow spit in the southern part of Kizhi Island, a small island of the Kizhi Archipelago in Lake Onega. The architectural ensemble includes two 18th century wooden churches: the Church of the Transfiguration and the Church of the Intercession and an octagonal wooden bell tower built in 1862 and considerably reconstructed in 1874.

The churches on Kizhi Island were mentioned for the first time in chronicles of the 16th century. They burned down after being struck by lightning in 1693 and the currently existing churches were built on the very site of the former ones.

The ensemble bears evidence of highly developed carpentry skills of Russian people. Nowadays it is the only ensemble with two multi-domed wooden churches preserved in Russia. The Church of the Transfiguration is a monument with exceptional architectural and structural features. It has no analogues in either Russian or global wooden architecture. Considered by locals as the true wonder of the world, it gave birth to the legend about Master Nestor who built the 37-meter high nailless church using nothing but an axe. The Church of the Transfiguration was used during the summer, when the faithful journeyed from the outermost regions of the parish to attend services. A dendrochronological study of the materials sets its construction date after 1713—14. The octagon, which defines the composition of the cruciform church, is extended by oblong bays facing the four cardinal points. The nave, flanked with side aisles, is preceded on the west by a projecting narthex reached via two staircases. The height of the Church of the Transfiguration, whose central cupola culminates at 37 m, is a masterpiece of a multi-storey, multi-cupola and single-block structure. Here, over a central volume covered with three octagonal frames, the architect placed bochkas (roofs whose peak is shaped like a horizontal cylinder with the upper surface extended into a pointed ridge) topped with 22 bulbous cupolas. Inside, under the so-called ‘heaven’ — a superb vault shaped like a truncated pyramid — there is a gilded wood iconostasis holding 102 icons from the 17th and 18th centuries.

The Church of the Intercession, the Winter Church, refers to «ship type” churches and is a simpler structure. Built in 1764, it is of the “octagonal prism on a cube” type. Its elegant crown of eight cupolas is a unique element in Russian wooden architecture as this constructive type of churches was traditionally crowned with a tent roof. The eight cupolas encircle the 27 m high central onion dome, and which covers the central parallelepiped space, gives it a more static appearance. To the east a five-sided small apse contains the altar. To the west is a long nave accessible by a single stairway.

The 30 meters-high bell tower is of the traditional «octagon on cube» type with a high (2/3 of the structure height) cube. The belfry crowns the structure. It has nine posts supporting the tent roof with an onion dome covered with shingles and crowned with a cross.

The Kizhi Pogost is a unique monument of Russian wooden architecture, a universally recognized masterpiece of the world architecture. It is noted for the harmony of dimensions and shapes, artistic unity of structures built at different times. The architectural beauty of the ensemble is emphasized by the expressive landscape, which can be considered as a national landscape.

Statement of the Outstanding Universal Value of the WHS “Kizhi Pogost” (C544). The draft statement was submitted to the UNESCO World Heritage Committee for the approval. 2013.
1.2. World Heritage inscription criteria

Criterion I: Perceived by people of Karelia as «the true eighth wonder of the world», Kizhi Pogost is indeed a unique artistic achievement. Not only does it combine two multi-cupola churches and a bell tower within the same enclosure, but also these unusually designed, perfectly proportioned wooden structures are also in perfect harmony with the surrounding landscape.

Criterion IV: Among the five surviving pogosts in the extreme northwest of Russia, Kizhi Pogost offers an outstanding example of an architectural ensemble typical of medieval and post-medieval Orthodox settlements in sparsely populated regions, where missionaries had to cope with farflung Christian communities and harsh climate. Accessible by land or water, the pogost clustered religious buildings, which could also be used for other occasional purposes; for example the spacious refectory was used as a meeting hall for the village community.

Criterion V: The Pogost and the buildings, which had been grouped together to form the museum site in the southern part of Kizhi, are exceptional examples of the traditional wooden architecture of Karelia and, more generally, of that of northern Russia and the Finnish-Scandinavian region.

Russian carpenters, whose fame takes root from the Medieval Novgorod, had carried the art of carpentry to its apogee. Irreversible changes have caused this traditional skill to disappear. Hence, it is absolutely essential that ensembles like that of the Kizhi Pogost be preserved for their illustrative value in the history of ancient techniques and for what they tell us about old lifestyles.

1.3. Statement of authenticity and integrity

Integrity:

All attributes that convey the Outstanding Universal Value of the property are included within the boundaries of the property and have the adequate size to ensure the complete representation of features conveying its significance. The integrity of the architectural ensemble of the Kizhi Pogost, encircled by a wooden fence, has been largely maintained and is not threatened by contemporary development or neglect.

Since ancient times parish churches on Kizhi Island have been the centre of spiritual life of the region and the symbol of community of a large peasant world united by economic, social and family ties. It was therefore necessary that the church, the graveyard and the buildings needed for the far-flung communities’ religious life be grouped together in one place.

Kizhi Pogost has been the dominant of the holistic territory for many centuries. The structures are located in the form of a triangle, which creates the integrity of the ensemble visual image. The structure of villages and the landscape reflecting the system of traditional land management in peasant agriculture not disturbed by modern building activity have been preserved up to the present time. To maintain these conditions, developments in the vicinity of the property and its setting will need to be controlled.

Authenticity:

The Kizhi Pogost is an illustration of a carpenter pushing a technique to its furthest limits. The traditional building techniques and the structural and decorative elements that have been
used in Russian architecture for centuries are brilliantly and perfectly implemented in the ensemble structures.

Throughout its 300 yearlong history, the monuments have been periodically repaired. In the 19th century the walls of the churches were covered with protective siding boards and painted white and the domes were covered with metal sheets. Restoration works in 1949—59 returned the churches to their previous original appearance. In 1980—83 a steel framework was installed in the interior of the Church of the Transfiguration and the iconostasis and interior elements were removed from the structure.

In spite of these interventions, the structures have not been significantly reconstructed and have preserved a substantial part of the original elements and material. To maintain the conditions of authenticity, restoration criteria and guidelines will be crucial to address the treatment of elements from different periods, of witness marks, among other issues.

The Kizhi Pogost presents an important stage for the establishment of Orthodoxy in the Russian North. The churches have been used for divine services since their construction, except the Soviet period of 1937—1994.

1.4. Boundaries of the WHS «Kizhi Pogost»

The WHS “Kizhi Pogost” boundary runs along the perimeter of the Kizhi Pogost wall and includes all parts of the property. The area of the property is 0, 57 ha.

1.5. Buffer zone boundaries of the WHS “Kizhi Pogost”

The buffer zone is a tool for the protection of the WHS integrity and authenticity. In accordance with the Convention4 and the UNESCO Operational Guidelines for its implementation5, the buffer zone provides an additional protection level for the property ensuring the perception of the site in its historical environment.

The WHS “Kizhi Pogost” buffer zone is located in the Kizhi skerries of Lake Onega. It includes the whole island of Kizhi, the waters of Lake Onega adjacent to the island, the neighboring islands and a part of the mainland. The area is 14350 ha. This territory is immediately adjacent to the site and intended to ensure its physical safety, the best possible visual perception and maintaining its valuable historical and natural environment.

The buffer zone covers the most picturesque central and northern parts of the Kizhi skerries, including a part of the shore of the Zaonezhie peninsula, the island of Bolshoy Klimentovsky and many smaller islands (Volkostrov, Shunevsky, Eglov, Uimy and others). At present there are 48 historical villages on the territory of the museum buffer zone. People permanently reside only in 14 of them. Here there are the villages of Boyarshchina, Vasiliev, Vorob’i, eastern Garnitsy, Ezhi Guba, Dudnico, Eglovo, Ershnev, Zharnikovo, Zubovo, Klimentievskaya, Klinovo, Kuznetsy, Kurguentsy, Lakhta, Seredka, Longasy, Malkovo, Migury, Nasonovshchina, Selga, western Garnitsy, Petry, Oyatevshchina, Posad, Potanevshchina, Pustoy Bereg, Rechka, Sennaya Guba, Pleshki, Sychi, Telyatnikovo, Slyamino, Shuino, Shchepino, Korba and Yamka.

4 The Convention on the Protection of World Cultural and Natural Heritage. 1972
5 The Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention. 2013
The space and planning structure has been most fully preserved in the villages of Oyatevshchina, Sychi, Shuin, Posad (Volkostrov), Shlyamino, Nasonovshchina and Telyatnikovo. Due to its natural uniqueness the buffer zone was entirely included in the “Kizhskiy” state natural reserve of federal significance.

The buffer zone territory has a distinct historical and ethno-cultural character. Several powerful cultural layers of ancient, medieval and modern times have been highly preserved on the territory. The brief landscape characteristics of the area is in Chapter 2.3.

The buffer zone has additional restrictions on its use and development creating an extra protection layer for the WHS. The legal map is in Chapter 3.4.

In order to additionally protect the WHS “Kizhi Pogost” buffer zone, it is necessary to give the status of a cultural heritage site to this area. In accordance with the Russian legislation this status more strictly protects the historical landscape of the territory, its uniqueness, peculiarity and value. It is necessary to approve the “Kizhi volost” cultural heritage site boundaries, the pattern of its use, restrictions and requirements for the economic activity, design and development by the order of the Ministry of Culture of RF (Action Plan — Chapter 10.1.6).

There were no documents on establishing the buffer zone in the nomination dossier of the WHS “Kizhi Pogost” as these concepts came to be used and became mandatory for all World Heritage sites later, in 2005, when the WH Center adopted the updated “Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention”. It is necessary to conduct comprehensive studies of the territory and to make a scientific justification of the WHS buffer zone and its boundaries. The work is planned for 2014—2015 (see the Action Plan — Chapter 10.1.).
The World Heritage Site “Kizhi Pogost” is situated on the island of Kizhi, on the territory of the Kizhi State Open Air Museum. The architectural ensemble of the Kizhi Pogost is represented by a group of buildings, located within the same enclosure, including the Church of the Transfiguration, the Church of the Intercession and the Bell Tower. The architectural beauty of the ensemble harmonizes with the beauty of the landscape environment.

2.1. General description of the WHS

2.1.1. The Church of the Transfiguration of Our Savior (1714)

The church is located on a hill in the southern tip of Kizhi Island. It was built in 1714 on the site of a more ancient church that was burned down in the fire of 1694—1695. The author and builders of the structure are not known. The Church of the Transfiguration belongs to the type of multidomed and multi-tiered churches.

The walls of the church are built of pine logs using the traditional method with the logs’ ends protruding from the edges of the walls (“v oblo”). The logs of the sanctuary and the altar are squared off to make flat walls. The logs of the sanctuary and the altar are squared off to make flat walls. Pitched roofs and eaves of “bochka” roofs are made of planks, domes and “bochka” roofs are covered with aspen shingles.

The Church of the Transfiguration has undergone many changes during its existence. In 1980 due to the emergency condition of the building and by the Order of the Council of Ministers of the Karelian Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic dated August 6, 1980 the Church of the Transfiguration was closed for the period of the initial emergency works and up to the present day it is not available for the public.

Since 2004 the church has been restored using the log walls reassembly method which implements a system of lifting, fixing and supporting tiers of the church walls to be restored.

The iconostasis of the Transfiguration Church was one of the largest carved gilt iconostases of the Olo-nets Eparchy of that time. As of the time of the MP development the virtual version of the assembled iconostasis of the Transfiguration Church is available. Restoration of the interior elements and development of the thematic and exposition plan of the interior restoration are being carried out.

2.1.2. The Church of the Intercession (1764)

The Church of the Intercession was built on the site of a more ancient church that was burned down in the fire of 1694—1695. Going through the process of the state registration the Church of the Intercession (wooden) was dated from 1764. It was reconstructed according to a “kletskaya” type of a church and later experienced several major renovations. The building
belongs to one of the most common structural types of churches in the Russian North — “octagon on the quadrangle” and represents a typical example of two axial wooden churches of “Prionezhie School” of wooden architecture of the 18th century.

The Church of the Intercession belongs to the typological group of multi-domed churches. The octagonal structure, covered with a low eight-pitched pyramidal roof, is put on the rectangular framework of the sanctuary. On the corners of the roof there are 8 low octagons crowned with onion-shaped domes. They surround the larger central dome that forms the compositional completeness of the whole structure.

The walls of the church are built of pine logs squared off at the level of the operational tier to make flat walls (“v las”) with rounded corners. The walls of the passage, refectory and sanctuary are made according to the traditional method with the logs’ ends protruding from the edges of the walls (“v oblo”). The walls of the altar and small octagons on the roof are built “v lapu” (without protruding logs’ ends). Pitched roofs and eaves of the “bochka” roof are made of planks; domes and the “bochka” roof of the altar are covered with aspen shingles. Floors are made of half logs and thin planks, put on massive joists.

2.1.3. The Bell Tower (1862—1874)

The bell tower was built in 1862 on the site of the old one that was disassembled because of decay. In 1874 it was rebuilt according to the project of architect I. Koposhev (contractor on works performance was a peasant named Sysoy Osipov).

The bell tower is made of logs according to the traditional for such buildings structural scheme “octagon on the quadrangle” and is covered with a tent-shaped roof. Classical proportions characteristic of folk architecture are violated. The quadrangular frame is significantly increased in height compared to the octagon. Its height is 2/3 of the total height of the structure.

The bell tower has a complicated history of construction. The traces of reconstructions are preserved on a number of structural elements. In 1900 they disassembled the cornice belt around the perimeter of the quadrangle at the level of the second floor and decorative gable ends of the tent. Restoration of the bell tower was carried out in 1950—1960 and in 1992. In the course of the works of 1951—1954, implemented under the guidance of A. Opolovnikov (and according to his project), they restored aspen shingles of the dome (earlier it was covered with metal).

The integral components of the Church of the Intercession and the Church of the Transfiguration are iconostases and other church ware (movable articles). These items are included in the state part of the Museum Fund of the Russian Federation. At present, most of them are stored in the funds of the Kizhi State Open Air Museum.
2.1.4. The wall of the Pogost (the second half of XIX — mid. XX cc)

The architectural ensemble of the Kizhi Pogost is surrounded by the wall in the form of an irregular polygon. The stone foundation remained from the old wall of the pogost. The part of the wall made of logs and its main entrance with two candle shops located on either side of it were made in 1957—1959 according to the project of architect A. Opolovnikov (after the fashion of the preserved wall of the Ilin-skiy Pogost).

The wall has preserved the historical configuration in the plan view. Log triangular buttresses are made on the inside of the wall to ensure stability of the extended walls. There is a small turret in the northwestern corner of the wall. It is a square, log-walled structure with a helm roof. The main entrance with gates is made from the western side. It is flanked on both sides by annexes with large windows where the candle shops are located. There are two wickets in the wall, one is from the eastern side and the other is from the northern side.

The foundation of the wall is made of rough quarry stones. The upper part of the wall is built of pine logs according to the traditional method, in which the logends do not extend past the corners of the wall (“v lapu”). The roofs are made of planks. The length of the wall is about 300 m.

2.1.5. The territory inside the wall

Inside the wall there is an ancient cemetery. A number of historical tombstones, including those of Rusanovs (hereditary priests of the Kizhi Parish) and Ryabinins (epic storytellers) were restored there. Most gravestones are lost, at the same time, the cultural layer and the remains of historical graves are preserved. All the works on the territory of the pogost are conducted under the supervision of professional archeologists.

2.2. The history of the Kizhi Pogost

The churches on Kizhi Island were mentioned for the first time in chronicles of the 16th century. They burned down after being struck by lightning in 1693 and the currently existing churches were built on the very site of the former ones. The architectural ensemble includes two 18th century wooden churches: the Church of the Transfiguration and the Church of the Intercession and an octagonal wooden bell tower built in 1862 and reconstructed in 1874.

The Kizhi Pogost has not got its modern form at once. Its formation has gone 3-hundred years history. The construction of the churches was carried out on the request of the Parish by the crews of Russian carpenters.

6 Писцовые книги Обонежской пятины, 1582. Published in the “История Карелии в XVI – XVII вв.” Петрозаводск-Йоэнсуу, 1993. Pg. 146
Since ancient times parish churches on Kizhi Island have been the center of spiritual life of the region and the symbol of community of a large peasant world united by economic, social and family ties. It was therefore necessary that the church, the graveyard and the buildings needed for the far-flung communities’ religious life be grouped together in one place.

Kizhi Pogost has been the dominant of the holistic territory for many centuries. The structure of villages and the landscape reflecting the system of traditional land management in peasant agriculture have been preserved till now.

In the end of the 16-th century 115 villages existed in the surrounding territory of the Kizhi pogost, 12 of which were situated on Kizhi Island. In the period from 1879 up to 1884 240 people lived on the island and this period is considered to be the most populated. The local old-timers remember that the Kizhi villages were very clean and well-groomed in spite the fact that local citizens had more than 30 horses and up to 50 cows, which were brought to the surrounding islands to be tent in purpose to protect the cornclad fields of the island. The fertile soil of the island (the so-called “kizhi chernozem”) gave abundant harvest of rye, oats and barley.

In 1920 the Architectural Ensemble of the Kizhi Pogost was taken under the state protection. In accordance with the agreement the churches were handed over to the free use by the parishioners for carrying out the church services. In the Church of the Transfiguration the services were allowed from Easter up to the middle of October. During winter time the church services were held in the Church of the Intersession. The excursion tours were also possible.

In 1930s only 40 villages (2834 people) were situated in the territory of the former-Kizhi volost (administrative centre), 9 of them existed on Kizhi Island: Kyazhevo, Morozovo, Bachurino, Bosarevo, Bishevo, Vasilyevo, Navolok, Kizhi (Pogost), Yamka (Ol’hino). About 250 people lived in these villages in 27 houses. Next to the houses 16 bathhouses, 6 barns, 8 threshing barns and 1 windmill were situated.

In 1937 the Church of the Transfiguration was closed after 223 years of regular use by the parishioners. Up to the middle of the 20th century only 17 villages were preserved in the surrounding territory (two of them: Yamka and Vasilievo still exist on Kizhi Island). In the second half of the 20th century the territory of former Kizhi-volost was desolated- the
inhabitants (local villagers) left their houses, fields and meadows grassed over.

In 1993 the Constituent Assembly of Kizhi Island approved the reactivation of the parish of Kizhi Island. On the 20th August, 1994 the Archbishop of Petrozavodsk and Karelia Manuil reconsecrated the Church of the Intersession and the first Divine Service after 57 years of interruption was held in the Church.

In 1995 the tradition of the Chapel feasts typical for the peasant culture of the 19th century was restored in the Kizhi area on the initiative of the "Kizhi" museum. Working in that direction the “Kizhi” museum has collected a lot of historical facts about villages of the area. These chapel feasts unite the local inhabitants and help them to meet their fellow villagers, to discuss their problems, and to visit the graves of their relatives. The Dedication Day of Kizhi Island — the Day of the Holy Transfiguration of Our Lord Jesus Christ is simultaneous with the Day of the Kizhi area (volost). The Day of the Holy Transfiguration of Our Lord Jesus Christ became the symbol of the unity revival of the Kizhi parish civil and spiritual life.

2.3. Brief description of the WHS setting and its cultural landscape

The WHS and the buffer zone are located in the Kizhi skerries. It is a complex maze of hundreds of islands and deep bays that cut the shoreline of the Zaonezhie peninsula.

The Kizhi skerries landscapes have survived a long anthropogenic history. We can distinguish three stages in the history of the landscape formation that coincide with the Russian North development stages:

- Appropriation of natural resources (hunting, fishing, setting up sites along the Lake Onega shore),

- The initial stage of agricultural nature management (deforestation, formation of the first farmlands and settlements),

- Intensive agricultural development that was embodied in almost complete plowing of the island area and moving the villages to other islands and the mainland. The biggest changes in the landscape, was the construction of boundary elements (rows of stones, stone fences for cattle driving), road and path network and with the formation of a farmland mosaic in the
contour drawing of the island are connected exactly with this stage.

The last decades were characterized by removing agricultural load and, as a consequence, rapid degradation of the territory with simultaneous arrangement and use of the museum “open air” exposition.

2.3.1. Historical and ethnocultural characteristics of the territory

The Kizhi skerries is a territory of early penetration of the Russian culture from the Pskov and Novgorod region. Assimilation of the Finno-Ugric peoples that inhabited these lands earlier (the Karelians, the Vepsians) with the Slavic population took place in the process of the territory development. Since the XIV century7 this territory as well as the whole territory of Zaonezhie has been populated by Russian speaking people. Some peculiarities of toponymy, hydronymy and the local dialect (a fixed stress on the first syllable) witness about the first settlers (the Finno-Ugrics).

This territory is also connected with the history of the Christianization of the northern outskirts of Russia. The Klimenetsky monastery was located on the island of Bolshoy Klimenetsky. It was founded in the XVI century by the son of rich Novgorodian mayor John Klimentov (Reverend Jonah in monasticism). To the present day the Klimenetsky monastery founder has been remaining one of the most revered saints in Karelia. In 1920 the monastery was closed. The wooden Church of the Trinity built in 1712 was in the center of the monastery. Judging by its form, it was a direct predecessor of the Church of the Transfiguration on Kizhi Island. In 1757 the stone temple in the name of Zachariah and Elizabeth was built over the grave of Reverend Jonah Klimenetsky at the expense of the Empress Elizabeth. At present, only the main volume of the church with marks of wall painting has been preserved.

The settlement structure of the Kizhi volost (“volost” – a small rural district in old Russia)

The Kizhi volost is a historically formed territorial entity that includes the villages of the Kizhi and Sennaya Guba parishes. They are located in the immediate vicinity from the center of the former Kizhi Pogost of Our Savior on Kizhi Island. The settlement structure of the volost represents a typical example of a densely populated central part of northern pogosts.

The settlement structure of the Kizhi volost has been almost fully formed to the end of the XVI century and has been fundamentally preserved up to the XXI century. The villages, with a few exceptions, are located along the shoreline of the mainland (the Zaonezhie peninsula), the island of Bolshoy Klimenetsky, the islands of Eglov and Rogachev from the north and the island of Maly Lelikovsky from the west. A small number of villages (9 from 70) were founded in the XVII century on vacant lands away from the shore.

Location of the villages represents a cluster type of settlement that was traditional for this area. New villages separated from a patronymic one and formed a dense settlement cluster (the Pakhinsky shore of Bolshoy Klimenetsky island with the villages of Kuznetsy, Korba, Seredka, Potanvshchina, Vorob’i and Oshevnevo; Sennaya Guba with a group of villages that have

7 Барсов Е.В. Олонецкий монастырь Клименцы с приписанными к нему пустынями и неряшными грамотами. М., 1871.
formed the center of that part of the volost). There is the reflection of the settlement structure antiquity in the very names of the villages — Boyarshchina, Sychi (in 1563 the peasant named Vasyuk Sychev lived there)\(^8\), Vorob’i (Vasko Vasiliev, the son of Vorobyev lived there in 1616)\(^9\), Nasonovshchina (Gavrilko Nasonov lived there in 1563)\(^10\), Olkhinskaya (Yamka) (Istomko Vasiliev, the son of Olkhin lived there in 1616)\(^11\) and so on.

Clusters of settlements reached their maximum size in the beginning of the XIX century and later remained practically unchanged. The surviving documents and plans allow us to assert that in the XIX century new development in the Kizhi volost villages was carried out within the villages boundaries, mostly, at the places of old houses without a settlement expansion\(^12\).

At present, the greatest part of the settlement structure of the volost has been preserved. New housebuilding is carried out by local people within the boundaries of the historical villages. The forms and sizes are traditional for the folk architecture of the Kizhi volost. They are wooden, low storey houses, not cottages, with traditional façades and space and volume structure. Newly constructed buildings are located on the old construction footprints.

In general, farmhouses of the Kizhi volost represent a well-preserved built-up environment of Zaonezhie villages of the late XIX — early XX centuries. Many of them have been registered as newly discovered architectural monuments. The best examples of peasant house building are the house of Savelievs in the village of Petry, the house of Greshnikovs in the village of Obelshchina, the house of Semenovs and the house of Averins in the village of Sennaya Guba, the house of Zavyalovs in the village of Western Garnitsy, the house of Kleerovs in the village

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8 Писцовые книги Обонежской пятины... Pg. 132.
9 РГАДА, ф. 1209, оп. 2, д. 8554. Писцовая книга Заонежский погостов Обонежской пятины П. Воейкова и дьяка И. Льговского 1616—1619. Pg. 177 об.
10 РГАДА, ф. 1209, оп. 2, д. 8554. Писцовая книга Заонежский погостов Обонежской пятины П. Воейкова и дьяка И. Льговского 1616—1619. Pg. 177 об.
11 РГАДА, ф. 1209, оп. 2, д. 8554. Писцовая книга Заонежский погостов... Pg. 166.
12 Российский государственный исторический архив (далее — РГИА). Ф. 380 — Плановый архив Межевого департамента. Оп. 17. Д. 507 — План деревень о. Волкостров. Д. 510 — План деревень о. Кижи. Д. 529 — План острова Клименецкого с селами и деревнями... 1868 г. Д. 533 — План разных селений Кижского сел. и деревнями... 1868 г.; Национальный архив Республики Карелия (далее — НА РК). Ф. 2. Оп. 50 — Фонд Олонецкого губернского правления. Строительное отделение. Д. 21/21 — По отношению Петрозаводской Уездной Земской Управы об изменении плана на дер. Феньковскую. 1880 г. Д. 35/5 — По отношению Петрозаводской Уездной Земской Управы об утверждении плана на деревни Кижского общества. 1891 г. Д. 42/42 — По отношению Петрозаводской Уездной Земской Управы по утверждению плана на дер. Подъельники. Д. 44/24 — По отношению Петрозаводской Уездной Земской Управы об утверждении плана на дер. Корбу. Д. 46/26 — По отношению Петрозаводской Уездной Земской Управы об утверждении плана на дер. Рогачево. 1901—1903 гг. Д. 44/55 — По отношению Петрозаводской Уездной Земской Управы об утверждении плана на дер. Лахты. Д. 56/13 — По отношению Петрозаводской Уездной Земской Управы об утверждении плана на устройство дер. Зубово. 1902 г. Д. 59/32 — По отношению Петрозаводской Уездной Земской Управы об утверждении плана на устройство дер. Западная Усть-Яндомы. 1923 г. Д. 59/34. — По отношению Петрозавodской Уездной Земской Управы об утверждении плана на дер. Боярщина. 1901—1903 гг. Д. 64/45 — По отношению Петрозаводской Уездной Земской Управы об утверждении плана на устройство дер. Нисийельга... и проекта плана на устройство дер. Боярщина с новою нарезкою 2-хусадебных мест. 1905 г. Д. 70/52 — По отношению Петрозаводской Уездной Земской Управы об утверждении проектов на деревни Владимировскую и Янки [Янки]. 1908 г. Д. 72/7 — По отношению Петрозаводской Уездной Земской Управы об утверждении плана на устройство дер. Талхинково. 1903 г. Д. 73/83 — По отношению Петрозаводской Уездной Земской Управы об утверждении проектов на деревни «Мышушку» и «Клиново»). 1909 г. Д. 73/103 — По отношению Петрозаводской Уездной Земской Управы об утверждении проектов на деревни Кузнечи. Д. 86/70 — По отношению Петрозаводской Уездной Земской Управы об утверждении проектов на деревни «Комлеву» и на дополнительную нарезку на дер. «Корба». 1912 г. Д. 88/42 — По отношению Петрозаводской Уездной Земской Управы об утверждении плана на деревню «Шлямину». 1913—1914 гг. Д. 89/87 — По прошению крестьян Великогубской волости кижского общества дер. Гивес-наволок о неутверждении плана, составленного Уездною Управой на эту деревню. 1913—1915 гг.
of Lelikovo, the house of Abramovs in the village of Sychy, the house of Vavilins and the house of Romanovs in the village of Telyatnikovo, the house of Bogdanovs in the village of Lahkta, the house of Filins in the village of Kurgenitsy, the house of Medvedevs in the village of Boyarshchina and the house of Markovs in the village of Malkovo. The settlement structure peculiarity of the volost villages is the preservation of their historical layouts and the absence of a modern rural typical industrial and residential development and nontraditional dominant buildings.

There are monuments of folk religious architecture dated from the XVII—XIX cc. in some villages of the Kizhi volost. Five wooden chapels that are considered monuments of architecture are located in the immediate vicinity from Kizhi Island: the Chapel of Saints Paraskeva and Varlaam Khutynsky in the village of Podyelniki (XIX c.), the Chapel of St. Peter and St. Paul in the village of Nasonovshchina (the island of Volkostrov) (XVIII c.), the Chapel of the Assumption in the village of Vasiliev (the island of Kizhi) (XVII—XVIII cc.), the Chapel of Sts. Kirik and Julitta in the village of Vorob'i (XIX c.) and the Chapel of our Lady of the Sign in the village of Korba (XVIII c.). The Church of St. John the Baptist built in 1885 at the expense of one of the local farmers is located on the island of Maly Lelikovsky. This monument is one of the outstanding examples of wooden rural religious architecture of the second half of the XIX c. At present the church is being restored at the expense of the local community, worship services have been revived there.

The combination of these factors allows us to state that nowadays the Kizhi volost is one of the few surviving examples of the single architectural ensemble of the central part of a historical northern pogost with a well-preserved built-up environment and a traditional dominant, which is the Kizhi Ensemble. The ensemble is a compositional and semantic center of the entire neighborhood, a symbol of its social, economic and spiritual unity.

The folklore heritage

Since the middle of the XIX century, the Kizhi volost has become a famous goal for folklorists. In 1860 the living performance tradition of ancient Russian epic songs was discovered there. The best epic tellers of the late XIX – early XX centuries lived in the volost villages: Kozma Romanov (the village of Longasy); Ignatiy Andreev, Ivan Ryabinin, Ivan Ryabinin-Andreev, Peter Ryabinin-Andreev (the village of Garnitsy); Trofim Ryabinin, Kirick Ryabinin, Michael Ryabinin (the village of Potanevshchina); Basil Shchegolenok (Shevelev) (the village of Boyarshchina); Simeon Kornilov (the village of Kurguenitsy) and others. Since the XIX century they have called the Kizhi volost “Iceland of Russian epos” comparing the significance of epic songs for the world culture with the significance of Icelandic sagas. The simple farmers of the Kizhi and Sennay Guba regions villages made an invaluable contribution to the Russian and world culture keeping in memory epic songs about Ilya Muromets, Alyosha Popovich and Dobrynya Nikitich. Karelia is mostly associated with the Kalevala epic poem. Elias Lönnrot, the outstanding Finnish researcher of the first half of the XIX century, collected the Kalevala runes and put them into a single work. At the same time, discovering of the Russian epic
songs performance tradition gave a powerful impetus to the development of the Russian national culture, including painting (Vasnetsov, Surikov, Vrubel, Roerich, Bilibin) and music (Mussorgsky, Borodin, Rimsky-Korsakov, Balakirev, Arensky). They have started to study epic songs in schools and universities since the second half of the 19th century.

Most of the epic narrators were buried in the cemetery near the Kizhi churches. Their descendants are now living in the villages. The epic story telling tradition has existed in the Kizhi volost villages till 1950s.

One of the peculiarities of the historical Kizhi volost is the stability of its population. Despite the numerous wars, the revolution and social upheavals of the XX century, most of the inhabitants of the preserved villages are descendants of the first settlers mentioned in documents of the XVI—XVII cc. The genealogies of peasant families, compiled on the basis of archival sources, date back to the cadastres of 1563, in which the names of local farmers were listed.

The archaeological heritage

The territory of the Kizhi volost has been known to archaeologists since 1930s thanks to the discovery of the Oleneostrovsky burial ground. This is the most ancient and largest Mesolithic necropolis of the Northern Europe. It is located on the island of Yuzhny Oleniy, 7 km to south east from Kizhi Island. It was discovered in 1930s in the process of limestone development and was investigated in 1936—1938 by the famous archeologist Vladislav Ravdonikas.

According to radiocarbon analysis data the burial ground functioned in the interval 6300—5600 BC and was used by people who belonged to the archaic, eastern branch of the Caucasoids.

As part of the study carried out by the Kizhi Museum, 60 ancient Mesolithic, Neolithic and Chalcolithic sites were discovered from 1995 to 2011 on the mainland part of the Kizhi volost and on the islands. The greatest part of those located on the mainland forms the Vozhmarikhinsky archaeological complex. In total, it numbers 27 sites located as a compact group. The sites Vozhmarikh 28—30 of Mesolithic and early Neolithic age are located 1 km to west from the main part of the Vozhmarikhinsky complex. And the sites of Zharnikovo 1—4 of Mesolithic age are located the same distance to east. The sites Vertilovo 1—7 containing the Mesolithic, Neolithic and Chalcolithic complexes are located 2—3 km to south west from the Vozhmarikhinsky complex. The Chalcolithic burial ground Bukolnikov 1, which is located on the island of the same name, is of particular interest. Archaeological monuments are also located on rocky ledges of such islands as Bolshoy Lelikovsky, Radkolie, Kerckostrov, and on the island of Bolshoy Klimenetsky near the villages of Vorob'i and Sennaya Guba. This accumulation of 13


archaeological antiquities of the Stone — Early Metal age reflects the high degree of the region development in ancient times.

A complex of archaeological monuments of the Middle Ages is located within the Kizhi volost boundaries. For example, the ancient settlement Navolok is located on Kizhi Island on the territory of the former village that used to have the same name. Among the findings of this complex there is a pendent lead seal of a Novgorodian mayor of the Dvina region. The seal is dated from the XIV century. Medieval settlements are also located in the immediate vicinity from the pogost walls (the settlement of Kizhi Pogost), near the village of Vasilievo (the settlement of Vasilievo) and close to the places of the historical Kizhi Island villages (the settlements of Bishevo and Bachurin Navolok). Medieval settlements were discovered on the islands of Malkovets, Rogachev, Eglov, Volkostrov, Kerckostrov 1—5 and near the villages of Bolshoy Klimenetskiy island (Guives Navolok, Lakhta, Vorob'ı, Sennaya Guba)15.

*Traditional peasant occupations*

The main occupations of local farmers were farming, cattle breeding and fishing. Farm fields were located along the shoreline on the most fertile lands. At present they are partly overgrown. Pasture meadows were located 5 km from the shore of the mainland and Bolshoy Klimenetskiy Island. Farmers of Kizhi Island took out their cattle to the mainland.

Material remains of peasant agricultural traditions (rows of stones that used to mark boundaries of fields, stone fences for cattle driving, stone bridges across the marshes, etc.), preserved in the vicinity of villages, attach special cultural significance to the Kizhi volost. The surviving documents mention 20 windmills and 3 watermills located in the Kizhi volost. It indicates a high degree of agriculture development.

There are master shipbuilders still living in the Kizhi volost villagers. They know the secrets of “kizhanka” boats construction. These boats are famous throughout the whole Karelia. They have special ship characteristics, thanks to which the boats remain stable on heavy and rigid waves of Lake Onega. Local farmers went for fishing in these boats all around the lake. The Kizhi Island neighboring villages were famous for their blacksmiths. Remains of 3 forges have been found in the Kizhi region to the present moment. Among home occupations, embroidery has acquired a special artistic significance.

Thus, there is a high degree of preservation of several powerful cultural layers (of ancient, medieval and modern time) in the monuments of history, archaeology, architecture, folklore and handicrafts of the Kizhi volost area.

*2.3.2. Visual perception of the WHS*

The Kizhi Pogost was a center of a large rural community that united villages located on Kizhi Island, the surrounding islands and in the coastal zone of the Zaonezhie peninsula. The Church of the Transfiguration was seen from 10—15 kilometers away and the sound of the bell

tower could be heard just as far. So, the Kizhi Pogost played the role not only of an architectural dominant of the Northern Russian cultural landscape but also of an important element of the Kizhi skerries waters navigation system.

The architectural ensemble of the Kizhi Pogost is a compositional focus, the main architectural dominant of Kizhi Island and the surrounding area. It is situated in the southern part of Kizhi Island and is the central architectural element in the formation of picturesque scenes within this area (except for some shady locations created by vegetation and relief elements). To the north this characteristic of the WHS is kept for the western part from the esker ridge that runs along the central part of the island up to the highest point of the island — Naryina Hill. To the north of this border the churches of the Kizhi Pogost lose their active compositional role and completely disappear from the area of visual perception.

The Kizhi Pogost is visible from the majority of the surrounding villages located along the banks of Lake Onega. Previously, when the nearby islands and lands around the villages were used for agricultural purposes, the Kizhi Pogost was seen from afar: from the village of Sennaya Guba in the south (9 km) and Ust-Yandoma in the north (Leinavolok peninsula, 15 km). Nowadays the field of view has significantly narrowed because of a grown forest stand.

In the territory surrounding the Kizhi Pogost the system of local architectural accents has developed. Their function is performed by churches situated in the surrounding villages. Being located on waterways leading to the WHS and surrounding it from all around, churches and chapels are drawn toward the ensemble as a spiritual center of the territory and are dominated by it from the town-planning (spatial) point of view. By that, they emphasize the polyfunctionality and importance of the Kizhi Pogost.

2.3.3. Characteristics of the natural landscape of the territory

The Kizhi skerries is a natural labyrinth of hundreds of picturesque islands and bays on the eastern shore of the Zaonezhie peninsula. Islands, the area of which varies from several square meters to 147 km² (Bolshoy Klimenetskiy), differ in form, relief, vegetation cover, composition of rocks and soils, etc. Winding shorelines, cliffs with pines growing on their tops, colorful meadows framed by blue waters of Lake Onega — all this makes the Kizhi skerries one of the most beautiful places of the Russian North. The unique nature of the archipelago is one of its main “treasures”.

As a result of repeated tectonic movements, the relief in Zaonezhie represents an alternation of long and narrow rocky ridges (formed by pre-Quaternary crystalline rocks) with narrow lows (lakes and bays of Onega Lake). Bedding rocks are presented by quite prolific sedimentary and igneous rocks. Crystalline rocks outcrops occupy large area of the Kizhi skerries archipelago. Crossed relief creates a large variety of microclimatic conditions that attract representatives of southern and northern flora and fauna.

Cliffs and low boggy areas are often found side by side here. Inter-ridge depressions are occupied by marshes of different types, including grassy spring marshes that are not typical for Karelia.
Forests cover the greatest percentage of dry land and are the key habitat-forming factor. For the last 150 years the proportion of forests has decreased, but the appearance of forest communities has been maintained or restored close to the original one. The anthropogenic factor has significantly increased the diversity of ecotopes. Plots with high soil fertility (former arable lands, hayfields, cleared lands, pastures, etc.) are widely spread in the landscape. Contemporary forest cover has various mixtures of pine woods, fir woods, birch woods, aspen woods and alder woods. The existence of Karelian birch is distinctive feature of Zaonezhie forests. Selective cuttings are made in most of these forests.

432 species of vascular plants are found in the flora; there are a lot of rare protected species among them. There are also areals of the southern flora representatives (lindens, black alders, elms and others). 24 plant species are protected by the law and listed in the Red Books of different ranks.

Rich fauna corresponds to habitat diversity. The distinctive feature of the fauna is increased species diversity for the region. The amazing peculiarity of entomofauna is proved by the fact that many species found here were first registered on the territory of Karelia. The bird list includes 172 species of nesting birds. They are almost all representatives of the middle Karelia nesting avifauna and all northern migrants crossing the region during the flight and nomadic migration. Among the protected species there are ospreys, white-tailed eagles, golden eagles, gray cranes, crakes and white-backed woodpeckers regulary occurred here. One can find here almost all animals inhabiting these latitudes of Karelia. There are 44 species of mammals inhabiting in Zaonezhie and 6 of them are listed in the Red Book of Karelia (2007).

The complicated natural complex that has formed here is unique. It is a special orographic, independent agroclimatic, a separate floristic and zoogeographic region of Karelia. Mild climatic conditions of this area create the most favorable conditions of biota existence defining a very high degree of its diversity and peculiarity.

The fact that diversity and variety of biotopes are caused by human involvement in the economic activity of the area is of particular importance. Hey meadows, fields, pastures are integral elements of the Kizhi skerries nature. “Diverse combinations of natural objects of Zaonezhie have been formed thanks to both the mild climate of the peninsula and the centuries-old human economic activity. Extensive working farm lands, cultivated lands in the process of overgrowing, juniper heathlands, plots of northern coniferous forests with southern tree species (lindens, elms, maples) and remains of primeval taiga — all this can be found in different parts of both the peninsula and the archipelago islands.”

The territory of the WHS “Kizhi Pogost” buffer zone is a part of the “Kizhskiy” state natural reserve of federal significance territory. In general, the natural complex of the reserve “Kizhskiy” has no analogues in the European North.

16 The creating concept of the “Zaonezhskiy” tourism and recreation cluster, Petrozavodsk, 2013
2.4. The current use of the WHS

At present the WHS is used by both the Kizhi Museum and other stakeholders. The main stakeholders are: the museum, the local community and local authorities, environmental organizations, business structures and the church. Interests of different stakeholders are interrelated. It enables partnership development in solving the problems of conservation, protection and presentation of the WHS OUV. The stakeholders analysis (activities and forms of the property use) — Chapter 4.3.

The main directions of the WHS current use:

- presentation and exhibition (exhibitions, festivals and events, presentation programs, publishing)
- tourism and excursion (thematic and general sightseeing excursions, interactive programs, guest houses services, services for transport and food provision, etc.)
- education and awareness (lectures, workshops, master classes, the summer university, the summer ethnographic school)
- science (researches, scientific conferences)
- revival of the traditional culture on the territory (the land use, peasant crafts and occupations; the traditional holidays calendar)
- religious purpose (worship services in the Church of the Intercession, bell ringing)
- providing jobs (primarily for the local population)

The list of services provided by the museum for visitors is in Appendix 2.
3.1. The ownership situation of the WHS

The right of ownership of the Russian Federation and the right of operational management of the Federal State Budget Institution “Kizhi State Open Air Museum of History, Architecture and Ethnography” in relation to the four cultural heritage sites located on the territory of the Kizhi Pogost are registered. It is reflected in the certificate of state registration of these rights and confirmed by extracts from the Register of federal property provided by the Territorial Administration of Federal Property Management Agency in the RK — Appendix 3.

Transfer of the ownership of the Kizhi Pogost sites to the Russian Federation was held in accordance of the Decree of the Supreme Soviet of RF № 3020-1 dated of December 27, 1991.

The Kizhi Pogost sites were transferred to the operational management of the Kizhi State Open Air Museum in accordance with the Civil Code of RF on the basis of the order of the Ministry of State Property of the RK № 418 dated of August 23, 2002 and an extract from the Register of federal property № 290 dated from January 23, 2004 on the real estate assigned to the Federal State Budget Institution “Kizhi State Open Air Museum of History, Architecture and Ethnography”.

On the basis of the Decrees of the President of RF № 1487 dated of 1992, № 1847 dated of 2003, the Order of the Council of Ministers of the RK № 48 dated of 1994 and the conservation pledge agreement (1995) of the immovable sites located on the territory of the Kizhi Pogost between the Kizhi State Open Air Museum and the Research and Production Center for the Protection and Use of Historical and Cultural Sites of the Ministry of Culture of the RK, the sites of the Kizhi Pogost are in limited circulation.

A land plot within the boundaries of the WHS enclosure is owned by the Russian Federation and transferred to the Kizhi State Open Air Museum to perform authorized activities for permanent (perpetual) use. The lands, within which the considered land plot is situated, are referred to the lands of specially protected territories.

Land plots in the buffer zone with a total area of 680115 sq. m. (68,01 ha) including on the island of Kizhi 617740 sq. m. (61,77 ha) are provided to the Kizhi Museum for permanent (perpetual) use. Information on the land plots is in Appendix 4.

Legislative, regulatory protection and security measures

The WHS management system in the Russian Federation is based on the national legislation in accordance with assumed international obligations. It is understood that conservation, use and development of the cultural heritage mean the system of consistent government measures aimed at the protection of the cultural heritage of the peoples of RF. The system provides the legal regulation of the activities of all management subjects and use of the cultural heritage, relevant government organizational and technical measures and financial support of the projects.

The legal framework of the protection of the WHS “Kizhi Pogost” is formed by: international
3.2. **International policies**

The architectural ensemble of the Kizhi Pogost was inscribed on the World Cultural and Natural Heritage List of UNESCO as an ensemble of monuments of wooden architecture having outstanding universal value\(^{17}\) and shall be protected by the state for the benefit of all mankind on the basis of the documents:

- Convention on the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, 1972
- European Convention for the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe, 1985
- European Cultural Convention, 1954
- International Convention for the Safeguarding of Intangible Cultural Heritage 2003

The list of international cultural heritage documents regarding the WHS “Kizhi Pogost” is in Appendix 5.

3.3. **The Russian legislation**

Direct legislative instruments regarding the WHS do not exist in the Russian legislation. This feature is enhanced by the fact that in accordance with the Federal legislation constitutional rights in the field of culture are detailed, as a rule, in numerous domestic regulations.

### Table 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Objectives</th>
<th>Impact on the WHS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The Civil Code of the Russian Federation</td>
<td>Establishes recognition of the equality of participants of the relationships that are regulated by this instrument, inviolability of property, freedom of contract, impermissibility of arbitrary interference in private affairs, the need for the smooth implementation of civil rights, guaranty of restoration of violated rights, judicial remedy.</td>
<td>Defines the relationship between participants of the civil turnover in Russia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;The Land Code of the Russian Federation &quot; (dated from 25.10.2001 N 136-FL)</td>
<td>Regulates land relations in Russia using the principle of differentiation between civil law and land law norms in regulation of relations on land use, and also the principle of the state regulation of land privatization.</td>
<td>Defines the relationship be-tween participants of land relations, including those in the WHS buffer zone, introduces a special legal regime for the lands with the specially protected territories and sites category.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^{17}\) Decision of the 14th World Heritage Committee session, Canada. 1990.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Legal Document</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&quot;The Housing Code of the Russian Federation&quot; (dated from 29.12.2004 N 188-FL)</td>
<td>Based on the need for the provision (by the state authorities and local governments) of conditions for exercise of right to housing, its security, on inviolability and inadmissibility of arbitrary deprivation of housing, on the need for the smooth implementation of the rights arising from the relations regulated by the housing legislation and also on the recognition of the equality of participants of the relationships that are regulated by the housing legislation concerning ownership, use and disposal of housing, on the need for the restoration of violated housing rights, judicial remedy, ensuring the safety of housing and use of residential premises as intended.</td>
<td>Defines legal relations of homeowners, including those within the WHS buffer zone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;The Town-Planning Code of the Russian Federation&quot; (dated from 29.12.2004 N 190-FL)</td>
<td>Regulates relations on spatial planning, town-planning zoning, land-planning, architectural and building design, construction of capital facilities, their reconstruction, overhaul and also on buildings maintenance</td>
<td>Defines legal relations of construction entities within the boundaries of settlements in the buffer zone. It covers the need to consider and design the main characteristics of zones with special conditions of territories use.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;The Criminal Code of the Russian Federation&quot; (dated from 13.06.1996 N 63-FL)</td>
<td>Is responsible for protecting the rights and freedoms of man and citizen, property, public peace and public safety, the environment, the constitutional system of the Russian Federation from criminal trespasses, ensuring peace and security of mankind and the prevention of crimes. Establishes the foundation and principles of criminal responsibility, determines which hazardous to the individual, society, or State acts are considered criminal, and establishes the types of penalties and other measures under criminal law for their commission.</td>
<td>Establishes the responsibility for wrongful acts aimed at the destruction or damage of the WHS, including the natural component of the buffer zone.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;The Code of Administrative Offences of the Russian Federation&quot; (dated from 30.12.2001 N 195-FL)</td>
<td>Is responsible for the protection of the individual, protecting the rights and freedoms of man and citizen, health protection, sanitary and epidemiological welfare of the population, protection of public morals, environmental protection, protection of the established order of the state authority exercising, public peace and public safety, property, protection of legitimate economic interests of individuals and legal entities, society and the state from administrative offences, as well as the prevention of administrative offences.</td>
<td>Establishes the responsibility for wrongful acts, not subject to criminal prosecution, aimed at the destruction or damage of the WHS, including the natural component of the buffer zone.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>LEGAL AND REGULATORY PROTECTION</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>&quot;The Fundamental Principles of Legislation of the Russian Federation on culture&quot; (approved by the Supreme Soviet of the Russian Federation 09.10.1992 N 3612-1)</td>
<td>Provision and protection of the Constitutional Rights of the citizens of the Russian Federation to cultural activities; The establishment of legal guarantees for free cultural activities of associations of citizens, peoples and other ethnic communities of RF; Defining the principles and legal norms of relations of subjects of cultural activity; Defining the principles of the state cultural policy, legal norms of the state support for culture and guarantees of the state non-interference in creative processes.</td>
<td>Defines the legal framework for the culture preservation and development in Russia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Law &quot;On Cultural Heritage (historical and cultural monuments) of the Russian Federation&quot; (dated from 25.06.2002 N 73-FL)</td>
<td>Regulates relations in the field of conservation, use, promotion and the state protection of the cultural heritage (historical and cultural monuments) of the peoples of the Russian Federation and is aimed at implementing the constitutional rights of every person to have an access to cultural values and the constitutional duty of every person to care for the preservation of the historical and cultural heritage, to take care of historical and cultural monuments and also at implementing the rights of peoples and other ethnic communities in the Russian Federation to preservation and development of their cultural and national identity, protection, restoration and conservation of the historical and cultural environment, protection and preservation of information sources about the culture origin and development.</td>
<td>Defines: - the powers of the state authorities of the Russian Federation, the state authorities of subjects of the Russian Federation, municipal authorities of the Russian Federation; - funding of activities on conservation, promotion and the state protection of the cultural heritage; - the formation and maintenance of the Unified State Register of the cultural heritage (historical and cultural monuments) of the peoples of the Russian Federation; - the purpose and implementation of the State historical and cultural expertise of the cultural heritage; - the objectives and types of the cultural heritage state protection; - the types of the cultural heritage conservation; - the peculiarities of ownership, use and disposal of a cultural heritage site included in the register; - the grounds for the right to use a cultural heritage site included in the register.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Law &quot;On the Russian museum collections and museums in Russia&quot; (dated from 26.05.1996 N 54-FL)</td>
<td>Defines the peculiarities of the legal position of the Museum Fund of the Russian Federation and also creation peculiarities and the legal position of museums in the Russian Federation.</td>
<td>Defines the legal position of a special museum: an open air museum; goals of open air museums creation, among which are ensuring safety of the cultural heritage transferred to them and ensuring an access to them, preservation, study and promotion of the this heritage.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Law &quot;On non-profit organizations&quot; (dated from 12.01.1996 N 7-FL)</td>
<td>Defines the legal position, the procedure of creation, activity, reorganization and liquidation of non-profit organizations as legal entities, formation and use of non-profit organizations property, the rights and responsibilities of their founders (participants), the basis of non-profit organizations management and possible forms of their support by the state authorities and local governments.</td>
<td>Defines the legal regime for a budgetary institution (Kizhi Open Air Museum)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Legal and Regulatory Protection

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>The Order of the Ministry of Culture of RF &quot;On approval of buffer zones of the WHS &quot;Kizhi Pogost&quot; and requirements for the land use modes and town-planning regulations within these zones&quot;</strong> (dated from 29.12.2011 № 1268)</td>
<td>Approves the WHS &quot;Kizhi Pogost&quot; buffer zones boundaries and requirements for the land use modes and town-planning regulations within these zones</td>
<td>Defines land and a part of the water surface use modes and also introduces mandatory restrictions on construction and capital repairs performed within the WHS buffer zones</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>The Order of the Ministry of Culture of RF &quot;On approval of the Charter of the Federal State Budget Institution &quot;Kizhi State Open Air Museum of History, Architecture and Ethnography&quot;</strong> (dated from 01.06.2011 № 611)</td>
<td>Approves the Charter of the Kizhi Open Air Museum</td>
<td>Defines the activities of the museum, tasks and objectives of the institution, the administrative management structure, sources of financing, the procedure of the WHS ownership and use.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### The regional legislation:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>The Law of the Republic of Karelia &quot;On the Cultural Heritage (historical and cultural monuments) of the peoples of the Russian Federation in the Republic of Karelia&quot;</strong> (dated from 06.06.2005 N 883-LRK)</th>
<th>Regulates relations in the field of conservation, use, promotion and the state protection of the Cultural Heritage (historical and cultural monuments) of the peoples of the Russian Federation in the Republic of Karelia.</th>
<th>Defines powers of the official authorities of the Republic of Karelia in the field of conservation, use, promotion and the state protection of the Cultural Heritage (historical and cultural monuments) of the peoples of the Russian Federation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>The Law of the Republic of Karelia &quot;On Administrative Offences&quot;</strong> (dated from 15.05.2008 N 1191-LRK)</td>
<td>Is aimed at protecting the rights and freedoms of man and citizen, law enforcement and prevention of administrative offenses in the Republic of Karelia.</td>
<td>Establishes the responsibility for certain types of offences as well as measures to prevent administrative violations in the WHS buffer zone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>The Government Order of the Republic of Karelia &quot;On approval of buffer zones of the cultural heritage of the federal and regional significance assigned to the Federal State Budget Institution &quot;Kizhi State Open Air Museum of History, Architecture and Ethnography&quot; (with the exception of the most valuable sites of cultural heritage included in the World Heritage List) located on Kizhi Island and on the territory of the Kizhi Necklace in the Medvezhiegosk region of RK as well as the mode of use of these lands and town-planning regulations within these zones&quot;</strong> (dated from 07.12.2009, № 280-11)</td>
<td>Approves the Kizhi Museum buffer zone boundaries coinciding with the WHS buffer zone boundaries as well as requirements to land use modes and town-planning regulations within these zones.</td>
<td>Defines land and a part of the water surface use modes and also introduces mandatory restrictions on construction and capital repairs performed within the Kizhi Museum buffer zone boundaries coinciding with the WHS buffer zone boundaries</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3.4. Legal map of the territory

Three regimes are established in the museum buffer zone territory:

1. Water protection zone regime — from 1989;
2. Regime of the “Kizhskiy” state natural reserve of federal significance —— from 1989;

1. Water protection zone regime

Water protection zones are the territories adjacent to the shoreline of lakes. Within these territories a special regime of economic and other activity is established in order to prevent the water sites from pollution, sedimentation and siltation and in order to preserve the living environment of marine biological resources and other flora and fauna. The established width of the water protection zone is 50 meters (FL dated from 14.07.2008 N 118-ФЗ). The water protection zone regime is in Appendix 6.

Protected shoreline belts are established within water protection zones. They have additional restrictions of economic and other activity. The protected shoreline belt width is determined depending on the shore slope and is from 30 to 50 meters.

2. The “Kizhskiy” state natural reserve of federal significance (the area is 50,000 hectares)

The reserve is located in the Medvezhiegorsk region, in the northwestern part of Lake Onega in the vicinity of the Sennaya Guba village and Kizhi Island (Zaonezhie administrative forestry enterprise, Kizhi division of forestry, aprtm. 22—25, 36—38, 48, 57, 58, 65—69, 70—151 with water area of 1000 meters and also the island of Cherny with water area of 500 meters). The reserve territory includes the WHS buffer zone.

The nature protection regime is established for the preservation of the skerries unique natural complex that has no analogues in the European North and, first of all, for the protection of rare animals and plants species habitats and preservation of conditions for water birds and other fauna representatives reproduction.

The reserve was established by the Order of the General Directorate of Hunting and reserves under the Council of Ministers of the RF №281 dated from 22.09.89 in accordance with the Resolution of the Council of Ministers of the Karelian Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic №307 dated from 23.11.88 and the Council of Ministers of the RF №14 dated from 06.01.89; it includes the territory of the “Kizhskiy” regional hunting reserve (13.6 thousand hectares) that has been established earlier for 10 years in the Kizhi Museum buffer zone by the Resolution of the Council of Ministers of the Karelian Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic №462 dated from 02.11.73. The draft statement on the “Kizhskiy” reserve is in Appendix 7.

Hunting, feathers and eggs gathering, visiting island with nesting sites till the end of the birds breeding period, forest drainage reclamation, the use of chemical pesticides in forestry
and agriculture, geological survey works and development of mineral resources are prohibited throughout the territory of the reserve. The movement of yachts and other vehicles is restricted by roads and public waterways. Free movement, berry picking, fishing, etc. are only allowed for the local residents and museum employees. Tourist parking and overnight stops are allowed only in specially designated areas. The legal regime of the reserve “Kizhskiy”, established in this territory in accordance with the specific of specially protected natural areas, does not conflict with the regime of the WHS buffer zones but increases the stability of its development.

Since 2011 the “Kizhskiy” reserve has been in the operational management of the Federal State Budget Institution “National Park Vodlozerskiy”18. In accordance with the Charter “The institution is responsible for protection of the “Kizhskiy” state natural reserve of federal significance territory, as well as the measures for the conservation of biological diversity and the maintenance of the natural state of protected natural complexes and objects in the territory of this reserve”. The Charter of the Federal State Budget Institution “National Park Vodlozerskiy” is in Appendix 8.

In 2012 the Kizhi State Open Air Museum signed an Agreement on cooperation with the Federal State Budget Institution “National Park Vodlozerskiy” in the field of conservation, study

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18 The Order of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Ecology of the Russian Federation № 147 dated from May 19, 2011
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and actualization of the natural heritage, joint implementation of scientific, environmental, social and cultural programs and projects as well as in the compliance and maintenance of the specially protected territories regime (Appendix 9).

In accordance with the suggestion of environmental organizations it is also proposed to establish a specially protected natural area the “Zaonezhskiy” nature park. Creation of a regional natural park with an ordered system of environmental management will not only save valuable natural and cultural sites but also will organize the proper use of the Zaonezhie territory. The nature park will help the local community to preserve the traditional way of life, to exploit the natural wealth of Zaonezhie without harming the environment and will also limit the appearance of businesses ecologically and economically not interested in conservation of Zaonezhie. An appeal for the “Zaonezhskiy” nature park establishment is in Appendix 10.

The museum has sent a request for registration of land plots in permanent (perpetual) use for the recreational activity in order to conserve the old-growth forests within the WHS visibility distance and to ensure the integrity of the WHS buffer zone territory. The total area of land plots is 20984 hectares. The area of the old-growth forests requested by the museum in permanent (perpetual) use is 5523 hectares. The Kizhi Museum application on the transfer of the land plots to permanent (perpetual) use is in Application 11.

3. Regime of the WHS “Kizhi Pogost” buffer zones

The buffer zone boundaries of the WHS “Kizhi Pogost” are approved by the Order of the Ministry of Culture of RF № 1268 dated from December 29, 2011 in accordance with the provision on buffer zones of cultural heritage sites of the peoples of the Russian Federation19 in order to ensure the WHS OUV protection and the most complete disclosure in the developed historical and cultural environment. The WHS buffer zone (2011) fully coincides with the protected zone of the Kizhi State Open Air Museum that was approved earlier (1993). The protected zone of the Kizhi State Open Air Museum was approved by the Decree of the Supreme Soviet № XII-16/484 dated from February 19, 1993; the area of the lands within the protected zone is 9990 hectares. They are considered to be the lands of the historical and cultural purposes.

The project was implemented in accordance with the Constitution of the Russian Federation, the Civil, Town-Planning and Land Codes of the Russian Federation. Land use modes and town-planning regulations are established within the buffer zone. Regulation of town-planning and economic activity within these boundaries is an essential condition for the WHS “Kizhi Pogost” Outstanding Universal Value protection. Town-planning and economic activity should be carried out considering the fact that this territory is located in the zone of the historical, cultural, visual and emotional impact of the unique architectural complex.

A land management file is executed for each buffer zone of the WHS. Information about the buffer zone boundaries (with account of restrictions and encumbrances) is included in the State Real Estate Cadastre.

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19 The Decree of the Government of RF № 315 dated from April 26, 2008
Local government and spatial planning

Legal issues of spatial planning, which are regulated by the FL “On general principles of organization of local government in RF”, 2003 and aimed at solving local problems actual for settlements and municipal regions, were also considered in the WHS MP development.

The Kizhi State Open Air Museum is located within the boundaries of the Velikaya Guba settlement situated on the territory of the Medvezhiegorsk municipal region. The MP includes activities on coordination of stakeholders’ actions within the WHS buffer zone.

At present the Master plan of the Velikaya Guba settlement is being elaborated. The Master plan is the main document of the settlement that defines the directions and parameters of its development, land use, social and economic indicators. Development of the Velikaya Guba settlement Master plan is carried out in collaboration with the Kizhi Museum. In the process of the plan development the modes of the WHS buffer zone and activities on conservation of the historical integrity and uniqueness of the WHS and the historical landscape are taken into account.

This document will acquire legal force upon its final development, public hearings and approval at the level of the Government of the Republic of Karelia (Action Plan — Chapter 10.2.3). The planning document will be an effective tool for protection of the authenticity and integrity of the WHS during development of the territory and infrastructure in the Zaonezhie region.
The WHS “Kizhi Pogost” is located in a certain social environment among settlements and has a particular spatial and tourism context.

The cooperation development with the local population and stakeholders, on the one hand, can have a positive effect on the conservation, protection and interpretation of the WHS value and the historical landscape. On the other hand, the collaboration enables to control and eliminate negative impacts on the WHS in time and to minimize the risks.

4.1. Characteristics of the local community

Local residents form a special group among the stakeholders. They are not just strongly interested in conserving the WHS but they are also bearers of historical and cultural traditions and knowledge. In this respect, they play an important role in protection of the Kizhi Pogost Outstanding Universal Value. Most local residents are aware of their belonging to the local culture and feel proud that they live near the WHS. But they perceive the WHS as something “unchangeable”, not subject to threats. Most of them consider that it is only the museum’s task and responsibility to conserve the WHS. They are not aware of their own role and responsibility as well as of the opportunities to use the WHS. The interaction and awareness development will facilitate conservation and revitalization of the WHS historical and cultural context.

People living in the neighborhood of Kizhi Island in the Velikaya Guba rural settlement belong to the local community. Nowadays, it is an economically and socially undeveloped area. The population has almost totally abandoned their houses. As of January 1, 2012 the number of inhabitants was 2638, which is 29 fewer than in 2011. The tendency of indigenous population reduction has been continuing for the whole postwar period. There is no permanent population in 12 of 38 villages of the Velikaya Guba rural area.

The population around Kizhi Island triples during the summer months due to summer visitors — the former residents of Zaonezhie. Transport and trade infrastructure is available only at that time.

Children form 11 % of the total population. All schools of the area (1 secondary school, 2 junior secondary schools and a complete class in the village of Kosmozero) are priority organizations in the educational activity of the museum.

The Velikaya Guba village is a central settlement and transportation junction on the way to Kizhi Island. Every year 10-15 residents of the village are employed by the Kizhi Museum. All guest houses, tourist camps and guest complexes located on the territory of the settlement (there were 21 of them in 2011) have water transport and can deliver tourists to Kizhi Island. More than 30 people are involved in this business. Farms located in the Kizhi skerries region (the village of Ersnevo, the village of Garnitsy) provide services for tourists coming to the island of Kizhi.

4.2. General characteristics of the stakeholders

The WHS and buffer zone regimes create both advantages and disadvantages for local people and organizations (businesses and social associations). These people and organizations...
form various stake-holder groups in relation to the WHS. They were identified and analyzed in the process of the WHS "Kizhi Pogost" MP development. This work included a number of activities:

– conclusion of contracts and agreements on collaboration with territorial administrative units, on the territory of which the museum is situated and with the neighboring ones;

– holding councils, conferences and meetings with potential stakeholders from different activity fields, having different powers in decision making and having a direct or indirect impact on the Property;

– participation in the development and discussion of plans, concepts, strategies and other management documents aimed at administrative and territorial development of local settlements;

– holding special activities (questioning) that help to identify the opinions and interests of various stakeholder groups.

The WHS MP has been developed with constant interaction and coordination of all stakeholders’ interests — Appendix 12.

Analysis of the current situation concerning the WHS (opportunities and threats, strengths and weaknesses) has been carried out when conducting joint seminars on the MP development. The SWOT-analysis is in Appendix 13.

There are three groups of stakeholders regarding the WHS management:
1. those directly responsible for the Property (the Kizhi Museum and other institutional entities)
2. interested parties (local residents, business, noncommercial and public organizations, Church etc.)
3. those directly involved (the National Park ‘Vodlozerskiy’, land owners, the Kizhi Parish of Our Savior etc.)

A list of stakeholders is in Appendix 14.

The development of the cooperation on the basis of social partnership within all the stakeholders creates the potential for the protection and interpretation of the WHS Outstanding Universal Value. The most acceptable way of coordination and development within the stakeholders is the establishment of the Public Council as a non-governmental organization under the administration of the museum. (Chapter 8.1.).

4.3. Stakeholders analysis from the WHS conservation and sustainable development point of view

The WHS, the historical landscape and the historical and cultural heritage is an area of interest of the museum, the local community, different economic entities and NGOs. The area of in-
terest of different entities is determined by the forms of the Property use (direct or indirect). The stakeholders analysis (Table 2) is aimed at better understanding of the museum’s objectives and priority activities in relation to the WHS conservation and sustainable development.

Table 2.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stakeholders</th>
<th>Activity around Kizhi Island</th>
<th>Goals and interests</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The Kizhi museum</td>
<td>Preservation, study and presentation of the cultural heritage of Karelia. Interaction with the local community, creation of conditions for the development of the area.</td>
<td>Study, conservation and sustainable development of the WHS, including the historical landscape, natural environment, traditional forms of land use and crafts.</td>
</tr>
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<td>Risks and threats reduction in relation to the WHS.</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td>The local community development as the basis for conservation of the traditional culture in the area.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Involvement of the local community in conservation and sustainable development of the WHS, formation of a sense of responsibility for the WHS, raising of awareness.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td></td>
<td>Social and economic development of the area as the basis for the WHS sustainable development and the museum development.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Promotion of the WHS at the domestic, national and international levels.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Improving the quality of visitor services (excursion, educational, event and other museum services).</td>
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<td>Employees skill improvement, introduction of innovations in the fields of the WHS conservation and use.</td>
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<tr>
<td>State authorities and local governments</td>
<td>Administrative activity</td>
<td>Social and economic development of the area and the local community.</td>
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<td>Improving the life quality of the local population by improving the infrastructure.</td>
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<td>The inflow of funds into the territory (investment activity) because of its attractiveness.</td>
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<td>Providing local employment.</td>
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<tr>
<td>The local population</td>
<td>Employment in state and municipal institutions and organizations of small businesses (in a low extent, agriculture, fishing, hunting and gathering)</td>
<td>Improvement of the life quality and infrastructure (roads, communications, electricity, shops, safety, etc.).</td>
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<td>Creation of new jobs.</td>
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<td>Conservation of the main church of the area (spiritual component).</td>
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<td>Environmental protection.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>PARTIES INTERESTED IN THE MP IMPLEMENTATION</strong></td>
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| **The local population involved in the tourism activity (minor part)** | Guest service, transport and excursion services, parking lots, shops, handicraft and other production. Farming development (foodstuff and cattle breeding), hunting and fishing | - Access to cultural values, information  
- Joint preparation and implementation of long-term social and cultural programs, revival of traditional calendar festivals, historical and ethnographic specificity of the area.  
- Implementation of business activity on the territory of the WHS buffer zone, services competitiveness improvement  
- Improving the attractiveness and competitiveness of the area in general (including infrastructure development) |
| **Visitors of the museum (come for 2-3 hours) and tourists (come for a prolonged time)** | Excursion and educational programs, active leisure activities, rest. | - Availability of the WHS and cultural heritage sites on the territory of Zaonezhe  
- Availability of quality tourism services and programs (museum and educational, service and recreational)  
- Availability of infrastructure for a comfort stay in the territory  
- Realization of spiritual and religious needs |
| **Tour agencies, tour operators** | Organization of new tourist routes and programs and development of the existing ones | - Creation of a competitive product  
- Increase of sales due to sales of routes, duration of stay, number and diversification of services  
- Increase of tourist attractiveness of the area in general |
| **Environmental organizations** | Environmental activity | - Control of the environmental situation and improving environmental safety in the WHS buffer zones  
- Maintenance of the WHS landscapes  
- Conservation of biological diversity |
| **State and public organizations dealing with the protection of monuments** | Conservation of the historical and cultural heritage of Karelia | - Inventory of historical monuments and landscapes within the WHS buffer zone  
- Creation of conditions for conservation of architectural monuments, protection  
- Availability of sites |
| **Church** | Worship services and religious rites | - Availability of the WHS and other religious monuments in the buffer zone for parishioners and pilgrims  
- The use of the WHS for religious purposes, providing conditions for regular worship services and rites  
- Increasing the number of parishioners, pilgrimage tourism development |
5.1. Strategic goals of the WHS management

- Conservation of the Outstanding Universal Value of the WHS;
- Creation of conditions for the sustainable development of the territory;
- Achievement of social consensus in conservation, use and sustainable development of the WHS.

5.2. The main directions of the WHS management

On the basis of the analysis of the current situation, analysis of the risks in relation to the WHS, the priority directions of the MP activities are approved in accordance with its strategic objectives. The priority activities are connected with the creation of the conditions for the positive dynamics of the current situation in future in the context of the conservation of the WHS Outstanding Universal Value. As a result, each direction of the activity is represented as a specific plan of the projects and activities.

1. Conservation of the Outstanding Universal Value of the WHS

1. Organization of the effective conservation system of the Kizhi ensemble monuments (Chapter 6.1., Action plan — Chapter 10.1.1)

2. Conservation of the WHS movable property (Chapter 6.2., Action plan — Chapter 10.1.2)

3. Preservation of archaeological monuments on the territory of the WHS (Chapter 6.3., Action plan — Chapter 10.1.3)

4. Scientific research regarding the WHS (Chapter 6.4., Action plan — Chapter 10.1.4)

5. Safety and protection of the WHS, reducing the risks of loss and destruction (Chapter 6.5., Action plan — Chapter 10.1.5)

6. Conservation and revitalization of the landscape that is an integral part of the Outstanding Universal Value of the WHS “Kizhi Pogost” (Chapter 6.6., Action plan — Chapter 10.1.6)

2. Creation of conditions for the sustainable development of the territory

1. Sustainable tourism development on the territory. Guidelines, the visiting management (Chapter 7.1., Action plan — Chapter 10.2.1)

2. Conservation of natural environment (Chapter 7.2., Action plan — Chapter 10.2.2)

3. Social and economic development of the territory (Chapter 7.3., Action plan – Chapter 10.2.3)

4. Creation of conditions for the local community development, including raising of awareness (Chapter 7.4., Action plan — Chapter 10.2.4)

5. Popularization and promotion of the WHS. Organization of the effective use of the WHS (Chapter 7.5., Action plan — Chapter 10.2.5)

3. Achievement of social consensus in conservation, use and sustainable development of the WHS

1. The Public Council as a tool of the social consensus achievement and coordination of different stakeholders’ efforts (Chapter 8.1., Action plan — Chapter 10.3.)

2. Forms of interaction with the stakeholders (Chapter 8.2.)
CONSERVATION OF THE OUTSTANDING UNIVERSAL VALUE OF THE WHS

The main objective of the Kizhi State Open Air Museum activity is to protect the historic, cultural and natural complex formed by the ensemble of the Kizhi Pogost and the surrounding historic and cultural landscapes and also to preserve collections of items representing traditional cultures of local peoples of Karelia. The effective solution of this task is based on the adoption of the concept of conservation of historical and cultural heritage as a whole (not individual monuments) with minimal intervention in the landscape environment and the appearance of architectural monuments20.

The desired state of conservation of the WHS

The features of the Kizhi Architectural Ensemble that constitute its Outstanding Universal Value are the subject of protection and must be preserved.

The conservation process of the WHS has a complex character and is implemented in accordance with a number of criteria that define the Kizhi Architectural Ensemble as the outstanding monument of traditional architecture and the unique piece of religious wooden architecture.

Any activity relating to the WHS should ensure its authenticity and integrity. This goal can be achieved by the use of some value criteria of the WHS expressed by the following qualitative characteristics:

I group (location)

- Location — an open area in the southern part of Kizhi Island with the existing natural relief, natural shoreline and a network of unpaved roads.

- The location of the ensemble structures: the Transfiguration Church, the Intercession Church and the Bell Tower are located at the corners of an isosceles triangle and surrounded by the wall that makes the ensemble all-façade and provides a variety of expressive and multifaceted views of the monument from different directions.

- The space-planning decision of every building of the ensemble: the multi-domed, multi-tiered Transfiguration Church with the centric composition, the ten-domed Intercession Church stretched from the east to the west and the Bell Tower with a tentshaped roof and a nine-pillared open belfry.

II group (architectural and design solutions, and technologies)

- Walls, floors and roofs are made of wood, mainly pine.

- The wall construction system is horizontally laid logs joined in the corners “v oblo” and “v lapu”.

- Pitched and tent-shaped roofs are made of pine planks in two layers with waterproofing; the roofs are curvilinear, covering is made of aspen shingles.

20 Conceptual provisions for the protection of the museum’s sites on the island of Kizhi, // the Kizhi State Open Air Museum, Petozavadsk, 2010.
- Satisfactory technical condition and structural integrity of the structures is provided.
  - There are no deformations, threatening the stability of the monuments and change of appearance.
  - There is no development of biological damage.
  - Regulation of temperature and air humidity in the monuments is done; appropriate wood moisture content is maintained.
  - Compliance with historic technologies of construction, materials processing is carried out with maximum preservation of original materials and designs.
  - Saving traces of renovations and changes on elements and structures of the monuments for the whole period of their existence that allows considering the time as one of the value characteristics of the monuments.

**III group (scientific content)**

- Scientific knowledge should serve as a basis for all interventions and disclosures.

**IV group (preservation of original functions of the monuments)**

- Preservation of authentic functions of the structures the year round. The Churches of Transfiguration and Intercession should be used for worship services, their refectories should be used as places of public meetings; the bell tower equipped with bells — for traditional bell ringing.
  - Traditional land-use, boat — building, shipping, fishing should be preserved.

**V group (integrity of the structures and the landscape harmony)**

- Visual integrity of the WHS should be protected. A tall, dominant position of the architectural ensemble within the waters of Kizhi skerries and revealed historic visual corridors providing a view from different perspectives should be preserved.
  - Historic background dated to the 19th — 20th centuries, the period of a progressive development of the territory associated with the monument, its architectural, town-planning and economic components should be conserved. The landscape character for this period is most reliably determined.
  - Maintenance of the integrity of the structures in harmony with the landscape — one of the important components of the descriptive characteristics of the site should be done. Panoramic views of the ensemble from far and near, from different directions with preservation of silhouette characteristics should be conserved. Historical buildings with the appropriate scale, appearance and built-up area should be included to panoramas and the visibility zone.
  - Historical system of small architectural accents (chapels and on-road crosses, large and
CONSERVATION OF THE OUTSTANDING UNIVERSAL VALUE OF THE WHS

well-decorated peasant houses, valuable nature sites) should be preserved on the territory adjacent to the Kizhi Pogost which is the uniting spiritual and town-planning compositional center.

6.1. Conservation of the WHS

6.1.1. Monitoring and maintenance of the WHS

The main approach in the monument protection is its conservation aimed at provision of optimal service conditions; it is aimed at early detection and elimination of any possible loss of wood integrity and structures of monuments. It is implemented by a maintenance approach based on long-term experience and scientific results.

The maintenance system includes:
1. Integrated monitoring of the WHS monuments.
2. Comprehensive preventative maintenance and conservation of monuments.
3. Collection and storage of information about the WHS monuments.

Integrated monitoring includes:
- monitoring of biodegradation of wood which helps to reveal sources and causes of biological destruction of monuments;
- deformation monitoring of the monuments of the Kizhi architectural ensemble is carried out with the purpose of early detection of possible deformations of high-rise structures;
- monitoring of the technical condition of immovable monuments is carried out by specialists of the museum with the purpose to detect the existing or possible damages of elements and structures.

Science-based approaches and high-technology non-destructive equipment (for example, resistograph, acoustic detector, and electronic tachymeter) are used in monitoring implementation. Monitoring serves as a basis for shortterm, annual and longterm planning of maintenance, repair and restoration.

Maintenance of the monuments includes regular preventive maintenance works of a wide range. First of all it is necessary to eliminate roof leakages and detected causes for biological and physical deterioration of wood. It is also necessary to regulate indoor climate and seal the structure for winter, implement repair and preventive measures.

Veince Charter, 1964
The complex approach to the prevention of damage of historic timber structures has proved itself in practice and become a basis for the WHS conservation. The main actual task is the provision of the maintenance continuity.

6.1.2. Guiding principles for the WHS restoration

Intervention (restoration) is considered as a compulsory and exceptional measure aimed at preservation and identification of aesthetic and historic values of the monument.

Intervention in the WHS is decided by the State monument conservation authorities’ and it is based on the resolution made by the expert committee, established by the Kizhi open-air museum which is responsible for the day-to-day management of the WHS.

Restoration of the Church of the Transfiguration is under way now. Restoration of the structure is to be completed in 2018 (see Action plan, 10.1.1). The restoration design and restoration itself are in line with the developed Guiding Principles for the restoration of the WHS. At the same time the Church of the Intercession and the Bell Tower are – the other Kizhi Pogost monuments are out of restoration. It will be carried out after the completion of works on the Transfiguration Church (see Action plan, 10.1.1). Development of the scheduler for restoration of cultural heritage sites in the buffer zone is stipulated by the Management Plan.


Guiding Principles for the restoration of the WHS

1. Documentation

- To preserve the Outstanding Universal Value of the World Heritage Site all activities on the Kizhi architectural ensemble monuments and its buffer zone should be carefully documented and then studied and analyzed.

- A group of specialists in certain field should be established to supervise carried corresponding activities. For example, a group, formed by an architect, a conservator, a historian and an engineer is responsible for conservation and restoration issues. To evaluate changes in the WHS landscape an architect, a historian and an engineer should be included in the working group.

- The condition of the Kizhi pogost structures and its components should be carefully recorded before any intervention by means of pertinent inspections, descriptions in logs, reports, by photo and video documents or by any appropriate technique. For example, laser scanning of the Church of the Transfiguration was made before the restoration and as a result
the 3d model of the monument and precise characteristics of its components were obtained.

- Detailed photofixation of the site condition should be done on every restoration stage. High-technology equipment (for example, laser scanning) can be used at the most significant stages.

- All materials or members removed from the structure during restoration should be carefully investigated by specialists responsible for the appropriate field.

- Obtained information on traditional knowledge and technologies, properties of historic materials should be catalogued, securely stored and made accessible as appropriate.

- The supervision log should be kept during the restoration. It should contain all changes in the restoration design, supplementary surveys and inspections, recommendations made by an architect — the author of the design. A register of documents, explained the specific reasons given for making the decisions in most cases during the restoration should also be kept.

2. Preservation of integrity and authenticity

- Restoration should be aimed at conservation and enhancement of aesthetic and historic values of the monument, its design philosophy and conservation of its historic material.

- Each intervention should be based on proper studies and assessments.

- Problems arising during the restoration should be solved with due respect to relevant historic and aesthetic values of the World Heritage Site.

- Physical integrity of the historical landscape in the WHS buffer zone should be preserved. All temporary buildings and structures built for the restoration period should not affect the perception of the site.

- During the restoration a balance between authentic material and design should be kept to preserve historic design, aesthetics and a character of the World heritage site. The aim is to preserve equally both forms of authenticity in a proper balance and not to preserve the original material losing the design.

- To preserve the integrity and authenticity of the monument the construct reinforcement is admissible if it is not disturbing the site aesthetics.

- Log repair should be done only to reconstruct its ability to carry loads. If the member can function, it should be preserved and repaired when necessary.

- Any intervention should be preferably done by traditional means.

- Any intervention should be:
  a) reversible, if technically possible;
  b) not prejudice or impede future preservation work;
  c) not hinder the possibility for later access to evidence incorporated in the structure.

- During the restoration the “Guidelines for selecting log repair at Kizhi Pogost” as well as special recommendations of ICOMOS\UNESCO missions experts to avoid glues and
multiple patches etc. should be followed by. The “Process chart” should be worked out under the “Guidelines…” for the logs being repaired.

- Engineering problems arising during the restoration should be solved by a special group composed by the design architect, a restorer, an engineer, a wood scientist after the supplementary inspection of the design elements and the analysis of the structure as a whole. During the inspection a non-destructive technique can be applied if necessary.

- New members or parts of members should be made of the same species of wood with the same grading as in the members being replaced. This should also include similar density, strength properties and geometry.

- Contemporary technology can be used for the structure reinforcement if traditional means are unusable. The efficiency of the contemporary technology should be proved by the research data and guaranteed by the experience. Contemporary material, such as glue should be used with the greatest caution and only in cases where the durability and structural behavior of the materials and construction techniques have been satisfactory proven over a sufficiently long period of time or with engineering purposes.

- Change in temperature and air humidity regime is inadmissible. All modern utilities like power supply, alarm systems should be adopted to fit the structure and not disturb the integrity of the monument.

- Special attention should be paid to a fire safety. Taking into account that modern fire safety requirements sometimes contradict requirements on structures preservation, particular decisions for every case should be found. At the same time fire security supplement should be aimed at in-time detection of ignition source and its efficient elimination.

### 3. Monitoring of the WHS restoration

- Quality of restoration works should be monitored by the design author, the museum representatives and the state supervisory bodies.

- All available means including high-tech equipment (for example, geodetic equipment) should be used to monitor the restoration process.

- Data base for members removed from the WHS should be established within the framework of restoration monitoring.

- Information about all accessible restoration materials (for example, logged timber) should be united in the special Data base.

- Characteristics for every log and the technology used for its restoration should be carefully described. All the data should be logged in the special Data base.

- Permanent archeological monitoring should be done during the restoration on the site territory.

### 4. Historic relevance

- During the restoration the traditional means (for example, traditional ways of surface
treatment by traditional tools) are in preference.

- In spite of the fact that a traditional way for repair timber structures in Russian North is a replacement of a damaged member as a whole, and its restoration was usually considered as a labour intensive procedure, patches and other methods of processing are acceptable if they are in line with the requirements of the “Guidelines for selecting log repair at Kizhi Pogost”.

- New members introduced in the structure should be marked by any appropriate method, so that they can be identified later.

- Special attention should be paid to a proper balance between traditions and modernity, original and new material, authenticity and aesthetics.

5. Continuing education for the specialists

- Continuing training of specialists involved in the restoration of the site is required to carry out the restoration on a high-standard level.

- Training on protection and conservation of historic timber structures is reasonable to conduct by means of Russian and International workshops, conferences, consultations with Russian and International experts including consultations within ICOMOS/UNESCO missions.

- Practical courses and training workshops conducted by leading professionals and aimed at sharing know-how should be of particular value for training carpenters involved in restoration.

6.2. Conservation of the movable property

Movable property of the site is represented by the following conventional categories of items:

- items that form the architectural features of interiors;

- the decoration of the churches, items of worship and church use.

The first category includes the items that are structurally connected with the main building structures.

Items from the Church of the Transfiguration: benches, Solea, choirs, a gilt carved frame of the iconostasis (end of the 18 c.) with the Royal Doors and a ciborium, fragments of the original iconostasis consisting of icons placed on horizontal transoms, including structures of the “heaven” ceiling and icons. The icons are dated from the end of the 17th — the first half of the 18th centuries, the “heaven” ceiling is dated by the beginning of the 18th century.

In 1979—1980 all the interior elements of the Transfiguration Church were dismantled in connection with the metal scaffolding installation. Original elements, which have undoubted artistic value, entered the main collection of the Kizhi Museum (a gilt carved frame of the iconostasis with the Royal Doors, a ciborium, fragments of the original iconostasis, including structures of the “heaven” ceiling and icons). The other original interior elements (Solea, choirs) and also reconstructed elements (benches) are recorded as part of dismantled structural elements of the monument.
The category of items of worship and church use includes lights, holy banners, a shroud, fragments of the traditional attire of Orthodox priests, liturgical books and documents.

The movable property of the Kizhi churches, contained in the collection of the Kizhi State Open Air Museum and included in the Museum Fund of the Russian Federation, is referred to particularly valuable objects and transferred to the Kizhi Museum in operational management.

Due to various historical reasons, the movable property of the Kizhi churches has not been preserved in full.

Since the interiors of the churches should be restored as completely and accurately as possible, one of the primary tasks is the concentration of separately stored elements of interiors and traditional decoration of the churches (including those that are stored outside the Kizhi Museum) in the funds of the Kizhi Museum. This task requires joint efforts of the Kizhi Museum, the Ministry of Culture of RF, the Ministry of Culture of the RK, museums of the Russian Federation and the Republic of Karelia.

A permanent monitoring is conducted to maintain a stable state of conservation of these items. It includes observation of the state of conservation, fixation of the observation results, preventive measures and conservation and restoration works. At the moment the state of conservation of icons is stable and is under the constant control of the Kizhi Museum art restorers. All the preserved property of the WHS will be restored before it can be used in the churches’ interiors or in other exhibition projects of the museum and publications.

When the interiors are restored monitoring became a more complicated task. In connection with it a special monitoring service should be established as well as provision of resource requirements on Kizhi for observations and regular conservation activities.

At present a regular worship service is conducted in the interior of the Intercession Church. The problem of combining the process of exhibiting the church property, included in the Museum Fund of the Russian Federation, with Worship Service requires a conceptual, legal, regulatory and organizational solution that combines requirements on maintenance of the museum items with the requirements for liturgical actions.

Practice of long-term cooperation of the Kizhi Museum and the Kizhi Parish of Our Savior of Petrozavodsk and Karelian Eparchy (the Moscow Patriarchate of the Russian Orthodox Church) can be the basis for the solution of this problem.

Materials of on-site investigations of the Kizhi churches, restoration projects and materials of investigations and photofixation of the 19th — 20th centuries become extremely significant in case of aggravation of all possible risks or in cases of disasters. They might become the only source materials for implementing rehabilitation or restoration of the buildings. Digitization of drawings, photographs and documents to preserve the historical information has been already started.

Historical sources accumulated in the Kizhi Museum funds contain a significant body of reliable information about the traditions of folk wooden architecture that is highly demanded in the modern construction in rural areas of Karelia. Publication of original sources (in different
forms) should promote the preservation of building elements of the past and the use of old architectural and building traditions in the modern architecture. Various forms of publication of the museum values should be one of the types of interaction between the museum and the local community.

The action plan on the conservation of the movable property see in Chapter 10.1.2.

6.3. Preservation of archeological monuments on the territory of the WHS

The Kizhi Museum carries out archaeological monitoring on the territory of the WHS buffer zone. It is aimed at detection and preservation of the archaeological heritage.

The archaeological monitoring includes:

- Setting the list of monitoring sites.
- Setting the parameters of archaeological heritage sites that are to be the subject of monitoring.
- Determination of monitoring technique for every parameter.
- Setting the form for fixation of state of archaeological heritage sites and monitoring results.
- Determination of monitoring frequency.
- Determination of forms for involvement of various branches specialists into the work process.
- Organizational, informational, financial and technical support of the works.
- Involvement of skilled personnel.

From 1991 to 2012 extensive works on the detection of archaeological heritage sites have been carried out within the WHS buffer zone on the islands of Kizhi, Bolshoy Klimenetskiy, Kerckostrov, Malkovets, Rogachev, Buckolnikov and Radkolie. As a result, artifacts of the ancient and medieval history have been found. They have been included in the museum collection “Archeology” and are used in the exhibitions.

The main conceptual points in the issues of organization and carrying out of archaeological monitoring of the Kizhi Pogost are:

- More complete information disclosure and promotion of the WHS and more extensive use of artifacts in the museum activity.
- State registration and protection of all the detected archaeological heritage sites.
- Taking measures on protection of archaeological sites from natural factors (banks erosion, landslides and soil erosion) and from the effects of economic development of the territories (plowing, building, roads).
6.4. Scientific research regarding the WHS

Outstanding universal value of the WHS becomes apparent only in the historic and cultural context of the historic area of Kizhi volost identity (“volost” — a small rural district in old Russia). Since prehistoric time the Kizhi Pogost was an administrative centre of the district. Nowadays the district area is located within the borders of the WHS buffer zone. Outstanding ecclesiastical structures (chapels) as well as the traditional linked houses in the villages are the architectural background for the Kizhi Pogost churches. The Kizhi Pogost and surrounding villages still represent the integrated architectural ensemble with its system of dominants and visual corridors. Intangible heritage of the area has its own specific features. Some elements of traditional landuse and natureuse, handicraft and everyday skills, folklore traditions still have preserved.

Thereby in the Kizhi museum the content and objectives of the research work related to the WHS is determined by the necessity to study the complex of tangible and intangible heritage of the Kizhi area (nowadays it is the buffer zone of the WHS).

The following tasks should be solved to succeed the goal:

- collection, research and storage of museum collections and historical structures,
- conservation of the natural environment as the basis of the museum scientific activity in relation to the WHS;
- development of research related to the WHS and aimed at exposition formation, collection study, conservation work and educational programs. Along with the applied aspect, the research often has a basic (theoretical) value. They obtain knowledge of the Kizhi volost traditional culture and introduce it into scientific practice. The research activity in the museum as a rule has two closely connected aspects — the basic and the applied ones;
- development of a system for the research planning, carrying out methodological work, arrangement of the activity of the methodological council as a main expert body in the museum, development of long-term personnel policy;
- provision of the research informational support by means of the scientific library, the archive and the IT-technologies department;
- organization and implementation of scientific trips and expeditions;
- implementation of publishing activity related to the WHS and its buffer zone research;
- collaboration with research institutions, holding and participation in scientific conferences, in particular, regular holding of the conference “Ryabininskie chteniya”.
The main directions in the museum scientific activity are:

1. investigation of architectural heritage in Kizhi volost (including WHS structures), development of approaches to its conservation, wood-science research and studying of traditional carpentry;

2. investigation of items in the Kizhi museum collections related to the WHS and traditional culture of settlements on the territory of the buffer zone;

3. historical and ethnographical research of the traditional culture in Zaonezhie region especially for its part — Kizhi pogost area;

4. studying of local history of Kizhi volost villages (nowadays – the WHS buffer zone);

5. studying of intangible heritage of historic Kizhi volost (folklore, customs, language, handicraft and work skills);

6. studying of traditional orthodox culture, traditions of old-believers which had a big influence to the culture on the territory under consideration;

7. studying of archeological heritage in the WHS surroundings;

8. studying of environment and nature protection.

The action plan in the field of scientific research regarding the WHS see in Chapter 10.1.4

6.5. Safety and protection of the WHS. Disaster risk management plan

The features of the Kizhi Pogost monuments that determine the choice of protective measures are:

- constructive complexity and uniqueness of the wooden structures;
- long distances from settlements and location on the island;
- need for protection against fire and biodeterioration;
- severe operating conditions of the monuments and equipment;
- need for masking security equipment;
- vulnerability of the Kizhi Pogost landscape environment;
- seasonality of tourist flow.

The key principles of the protection are:

- systematization of all protective measures on the basis of hazard factors\(^{22}\) for the safety of the Property;
- correspondence of the measures taken to the protection goals: the means and methods applied must be reasonably sufficient and distributed according to the probability of threats.

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\(^{22}\) Actions and events that lead to an emergency and, as a result, pose a threat to human life or health, damages or destruction of cultural, natural and material values.
and importance of the protected zone;

- combination of operational activities of the personnel and the use of efficient technical aids that meet the challenge of protection in the best way;
- timely prevention of the very possibility of a threat.

The purpose of protection is to protect people (visitors, the personnel of the museum, population of Kizhi the buffer zone), the WHS and other architectural monuments, movable cultural property, equipment, documentation and service information.

Security and protection system includes:

- technical security equipment
- organizational measures

Technical security equipment is:

- automatic security, fire detection and alarm systems;
- warning and evacuation management system;
- external and internal fire protection system (includes pumping stations (Vjun, PNS), a deluge pipeline and remote controlled monitors),
- lightning protection system (stand alone system of uninformative character),
- emergency power supply — diesel — generator with automatic start.

Organizational measures include:

- guard duty control system (the system that monitors passing of the route by patrol services of the fire and police departments and security personnel of the museum),
- access control to the WHS (handing, storage, accounting of keys)

Location of a special fire brigade and a police division on Kizhi is a key factor in fast response to emergency cases.

The comprehensive use of modern security equipment with organizational measures and trained personnel enables:

- to detect danger on the approaches to the guarded zone of the WHS,
- to quickly identify the threat determined by the specifics of location and functioning of the museum,
- to bring automatically all necessary means to the threat suppression mode with the simultaneous alert of the personnel about an emergency,
- to create favorable conditions for works on elimination of threats to the WHS.

_Disaster risk management plan_

The Disaster Risk Management (DRM) plan for the WHS “Kizhi Pogost” was developed in 2010 (Appendix 15). It is aimed at prevention or reducing negative impacts that may destroy the monument, preservation of its originality and importance, securing the development of a local community. The Disaster Risk Management plan was developed according to the “Guidelines for developing disaster risk management plans” elaborated by UNESCO and approved by the UNESCO World Heritage Center.

Risk identification has enabled assessment of potential risks which can negatively impact on the OUV of the Site and develop measures of reducing risks and their consequences. It also made possible identification of positive factors which can compensate negative impact.

The analysis of possible disasters took into account long-term observations data, information on natural hazards in Zaonezhie region in the 19th — beginning of the 20th cc. mentioned in historic chronicles and the research results.

The DRM plan presents two categories of risks:

- associated with natural hazards, disasters and other factors of the physical destruction of the Property
- caused by the activity of entities as members of society (performing social functions in public relations), the interests of which intersect in relation to the Property.

Risk management is directly related to risks monitoring and periodic review of the process of risk control.

_External factors and sources of threats to the WHS_

The DRM plan includes the following elements: legal instruments, practical and technical measures, clarification of powers and methods used at the regional and interregional levels and also the measures that the government can take to combat real or potential dangers. In accordance with the DRM plan they coordinate the actions of the museum personnel, safeguard services, supervisory and regulatory bodies.

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23 Disaster risk management plan for the WHS “Kizhi Pogost” (C 544) / The Kizhi museum. Petrozavodsk. 2010.
26 Philippov M.M. Natural geophysical fields of Kizhi skerries. / 10th anniversary of the ecological monitoring in the open-air museum “Kizhi”. Results, problems and prospects (proceedings of the workshop) // Karelian Research Centre RAS. Petrozavodsk. 2005. P.41-59 (# 3.11.1 – 3.11.5)
The table given below lists the most dangerous hazards that may affect Kizhi Pogost, the risk assessment and severity of its consequences for the site.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Факторы</th>
<th>Вероятность</th>
<th>Опасность последствий</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Выс.</td>
<td>Ср.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Meteorological</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hurricane</td>
<td>H</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lightning fire</td>
<td>H</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Heatwaves</td>
<td>M</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tornadoes</td>
<td>L</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>2. Human-induced</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Fire or arson</td>
<td>H</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vandalism, larceny</td>
<td>H</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Terrorism</td>
<td>M</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Improper maintenance</td>
<td>M</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unskilled restoration</td>
<td>M</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Changes in legal position and law regime for the UNESCO site</td>
<td>M</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cessation of financing</td>
<td>M</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infrastructure collapse</td>
<td>M</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tourism - induced</td>
<td>M</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pollution</td>
<td>L</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Armed conflict</td>
<td>L</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Hydrological</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Offshore motion of sediments</td>
<td>H</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Rainfall floods and raising of underground water level</td>
<td>L</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Floods</td>
<td>L</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Tsunamis</td>
<td>L</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>4. Climate change</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increasing storm frequency and severity</td>
<td>M</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increase of activity of biological agents</td>
<td>L</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Biological</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Epidemics</td>
<td>L</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Astrophysical</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meteoric fall</td>
<td>L</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Geological</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Landslide</td>
<td>L</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Earthquake</td>
<td>L</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Activities aimed at preventing and reducing the possibility of various risks that may result in harm for the WHS are divided into two levels:

– General activities are obligatory for implementation to prevent harmful effects of hazards
(preventive measures).

– Additional activities are obligatory for implementation in addition to general activities to prevent harmful effects of any particular hazard considering its characteristics.

It is mandatory to implement all the general activities included in the DRM plan for the site to prevent the disaster risk or to reduce the damage in case of its occurrence.

The general activities (preventive measures) are:

– regular inspections of the monuments; detection and elimination of defects;
– strengthening of weakened structures and elements;
– qualified preventive maintenance;
– continuous monitoring of the fire safety;
– providing the monuments of the Kizhi Pogost with modern security and fire alarm systems, fire extinguisher and observation systems and lightning protection system;
– day-and-night duty of security structures:
  – Karelian Division of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, Russian Federation;
  – Ministry of Emergency Situations of the Russian Federation;
  – security officers of the Kizhi Museum

Additional activities are prescribed in the Civil Defense manuals developed in accordance with the Federal law requirements. They are developed for emergency situations caused by changes in engineering, radiation, chemical, fire, medical and biological situation (including natural disasters). They specify the actions of the civil defense units and the Kizhi Museum personnel.

Actions during the disaster:

– alerting of emergency field service;
– evacuation of visitors and personnel according to the escape map;
– evacuation of museum items;
– actions aimed at eliminating the damaging effects on the site;
– strengthening of the site safety regime;
– conservation of the site;
– strengthening of damaged structures.
Actions after the disaster:

– assessment and fixation of destructions;
– identification, analysis and elimination of causes of the disaster;
– better protection of the site from this type of damaging effects;
– reporting to the state bodies on the protection of monuments and to the World Heritage Committee of UNESCO;
– restoration of the site on the basis of the legislation, rules and regulations.

Scenarios during a disaster and the following 72 hours and also the plan of the restoration of the monument after a disaster.

According to the groups of risk factors there have been identified 22 scenarios during a disaster and the following 72 hours. They consist of determination of the response authority, alert of the response authority and the action to be taken. The restoration program provides measures for the development of a project and restoration solution based on international requirements and activities on restoration of destroyed structures or conservation of the surviving structures and elements.

The Kizhi museum staff monitors risk factors (hazards) and implements preventive measures.

Nowadays the actual tasks are (Action plan, Chapter 10.1.5.):

- the improvement of coordinated actions of all structures involved risk control, security and prevention;
- modernization of the internal and external fire protection systems;
- provision of human resources for risk reduction and prevention, in-time elimination of hazards. It necessitates the development of accommodation for high-qualified employees involved in the work (nowadays there is a risk of loss of a highly qualified personal due to hard living conditions);
- updating of the DRM plan.

6.6. Conservation and revitalization of the historical landscape — an integral part of the OUV of the WHS “Kizhi Pogost”

On the inscription of the Kizhi Pogost into the UNESCO World Heritage List the Committee mentioned the exceptional beauty of Kizhi Pogost landscape and recommended “that the existing balance between the nature and architecture in this area should be kept; construction of new living facilities or wooden churches in the southern part of the island can change the
CONSERVATION OF THE OUTSTANDING UNIVERSAL VALUE OF THE WHS

historical landscape and visual appearance of this area\textsuperscript{28}.

In the criteria that confirm the Outstanding Universal Value of the Site the harmony between the architecture and surrounding landscape is also noted. "Perceived by people of Karelia as «the true eighth wonder of the world», Kizhi Pogost is indeed a unique artistic achievement. Not only does it combine two multi-cupola churches and a bell tower within the same enclosure, but also these unusually designed, perfectly proportioned wooden structures are also in perfect harmony with the surrounding landscape."\textsuperscript{29}

The statement of Outstanding Universal Value and recommendations of the World Heritage Committee became the basis for the development of the Landscape and the WHS Management Plans. The study and maintenance of the Kizhi Pogost landscape surrounding is one of the prerequisites for preserving its integrity and authenticity.

\textbf{6.6.1. Principles for the WHS landscape conservation}

According to the ICOMOS definition landscape is "a trace of an event or a chain of events of historical significance. A historic landscape can also be a visually perceived reflection of a certain period in the development of civilization or a certain way of life"\textsuperscript{30}. According to UNESCO cultural landscapes "illustrative of the evolution of human society and settlement over time, under the influence of the physical constraints and/or opportunities presented by their natural environment and of successive social, economic and cultural forces, both external and internal"\textsuperscript{31}.

Visual perception of the WHS is to be preserved as of the 19th — 20th centuries, the period when a progressive traditional development of the territory was completed. For this period the landscape situation is most reliably determined. It was plough up land at the part of the island of Kizhi and in 30 small villages located on the surrounding islands and in the coastal zone of the Zaonezhie peninsula.

The MP foresees the increasing of the list of traditional agricultural works and the area of cultivated lands (including vegetable gardens, exhibition fields and meadows) on Kizhi and in the WHS buffer zone by the museum staff and local community. The task is complicated because of necessity to preserve also the unique natural complex formed during the last decade due to natural landscape development.

More information is in the Chapter 2.2. — History of the Kizhi pogost and in the Chapter 2.3. — Brief description of the landscape.

Studying of the landscape is the key stage in landscape policy development and landscape decision-making. The research made in 1997—2013 provided knowledge on specific features and the state of the area, its dynamics and potential. The landscape perception by people was also evaluated.

\textsuperscript{28} Report of the 14th Session of the Committee, 1990.
\textsuperscript{29} Retrospective Statement of Outstanding Universal Value Kizhi Pogost (Russian Federation, 544)
\textsuperscript{30} Nouvelles // ICOMOS. № 11. 1977.
In 2012 the detailed analysis of the data was executed as a research and practical document “Landscape management plan”32.

The Landscape Management Plan defines the key concept — a target state for a cultural landscape. It is determined by the following aspects:

- authenticity (based on the analysis of the boundary map as of the middle XIX c.),
- visual (landscape) properties based on the visual basins, corridors as well as the analysis of the viewpoints for the WHS,
- ecological properties (based on the analysis into the landscape components like relief, vegetation, rare species of flora and fauna),
- functionality (the parameters of a landscape target state are discussed within the museum major departments).

The key principle for the landscape preservation regulates new development in the area which is limited or excluded.

Due to the fact that the WHS with the buffer zones covers a large area and is a subject to a considerable number of impacts and threats, the appropriate measures and mechanisms of its protection are of particular importance.

Protection of landscapes means activities aimed at preservation of important or specific landscape features representing its heritage values. They are:

- conservation of all nature characteristics on the territory (relief, biodiversity, environment);
- restoration of traditional land-use elements;
- conservation of meadows (by logging of shrubs and small trees);
- regulation and impact assessment for any development.

Local people with its traditional land-using are the important component for the landscape approach. Another important factor is the assessment of recreation aspects of tourism. Landscape is considered as a nature and cultural integrity. It is evaluated by ecological, archeological, historic, cultural, long-term and economic points of view and is combined with the preservation principles and sustainable development for the territory. Therefore landscape approach is applied for the WHS Kizhi Pogost management planning33.

The high values of the site require joint efforts from all stakeholders forced to conservation of landscape elements. The MP includes the activities with the direct involvement of local people. It will reduce the risks associated with the threats to the integrity and authenticity of the WHS and will enhance the ability to maintain its value.

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32 «Territorial planning and development of the Kizhi open-air museum territory». Yaroslavl regional non-governmental ecological organization “LANDSHAFT”, 2012.
33 Guidelines for the implementation on the European landscape convention. 2009.
6.6.2. Management of the WHS landscape

The landscape management must be a part of WHS management because the landscape is the alive element that reacts to any change of the surrounding conditions caused by human activities or nature events. The destructive nature of these factors can bring the landscape to the undesirable state which will need to be corrected by certain control activities and brought back to the target state.

General principles for landscape management on Kizhi.

1. Conservation of visual communications, perspectives and panoramas of the WHS.
2. Justification of the WHS historic and contemporary visual communications by research and documentation.
3. Revitalization of the cultural landscape on Kizhi by restoration, preservation and development of the harmonious appearance of Zaonezhie landscapes.
4. Development of traditional farming on the island of Kizhi and within the WHS buffer zones of the WHS with the local community.
5. Involvement of the local community in landscape management and recreation development.
6. Integrated environmental monitoring of the Kizhi skerries (changes in biodiversity, pollution of water, air, soil and other components).
7. Legislation and institutional work for the transfer of lands of Kizhi Island to federal ownership and their transfer to the category of lands of historical and cultural purposes.
8. Introduction of GIS MapInfo for landscape management, development and adoption of territory’s landscape plan based on GIS model.

In order to additionally protect the WHS “Kizhi Pogost” buffer zone, it is necessary to give the status of a cultural heritage site to this area. In accordance with the Russian legislation this status more strictly protects the historical landscape of the territory, its uniqueness, peculiarity and value (Action plan — Chapter 10.1.6).

Main terms for landscape management:
- Information support;
- landscape modeling;
- modeling the impact of control actions on the landscape.

Challenges and risks for the cultural landscape were specified to ascertain the management impacts (control actions) on the landscape. All challenges are divided into two groups and namely anthropogenic ones and natural ones (Fig. 1):

1. Natural (lack of pasture and stocking hay, ageing and destruction of stands, erosion and overgrowing of stone field marks)
2. Antropogenic / technogenic (increasing in number of visitors, development of the restoration workshop, upgrading of safety equipment, improvement of living conditions for the museum staff, improvement of roads network, recreational development).

The landscape management plan offers the following tools and methods for maintaining the target state of landscape and for counteracting challenges and risks:

1. The landscape management plan for Kizhi includes the methods of expert examination of the impacts on the WHS and environment impact (visual and historical features of landscapes). This examination enables to foresee the consequences of various intrusions.

The document specifies that new development like engineering network etc. should be viewed by experts and the impact to the WHS OUV should be evaluated so that to save the Kizhi Pogost and surrounding historic landscape from the unpredictable consequences violating the visual perception.

2. The GIS system ‘Landscapes of Kizhi island’ was developed for modeling and monitoring of landscape target state. The whole island was divided into several landscape areas or territorial entities. Each of these entities is a combination of several layers, and namely a natural landscape structure, land classification and land use, visual basins, functional zones of the museum main exhibition, protected zones. Each of the entities is described in the GIS. Any impact on the landscape can be first modeled in the GIS and thus one can visualize the possible consequences for the WHS landscape in addition to the expert conclusion.

The supposed change and impact on the landscape is preliminary simulated in GIS in order to visually estimate the severity of the planned changes on the WHS and landscape in addition to the performed experts’ assessment.

3. A specific set of activities was developed on the basis of the desired target state of landscape, possible risks and the specified requirements:
   - different kinds of fellings (like sanitary fellings, fellings for shaping the forest, landscape fellings),
   - planting of trees and shrubs (for shaping the forest borders and on the place of the fallen elms along the coastal line),
   - maintaining meadows,
   - special activities for development (building and keeping the design-forms, road repairs, main-taining a three-field system on the main exhibition).
   - specific activities for maintenance and process charts are suggested for each of the landscapes with the regards to its role in the whole landscape mosaic and in the exhibition as well. The process charts are united in one landscape management database and linked to GIS as well.

Action plan, Chapter 10.1.6.
Fig. 2 Challenges and risks for the cultural landscape of Kizhi Island

CHALLENGES FOR THE VISUAL ENVIRONMENT AND LANDSCAPE APPEARANCE ON KIZHI ISLAND

ANTHROPOGENIC

INCREASING OF TOURIST FLOW

INCREASING OF SHIP ARRIVALS

EXTENSION OF TOURIST SEASON

EXPANSION OF PRODUCTION FACILITIES

BUILDING OF CARGO PORT AND PIERS

EXPANSION OF WORKSHOP AREAS

BUILDING OF NEW ACCOMODATIONS

BUILDING OF NETWORK

IMPROVEMENT OF LIVING CONDITIONS ON THE ISLAND

TECHNICAL DEVICES APPEAR WITHIN VISUAL BOUNDARIES OF WHC

USAGE OF ‘ILLEGAL’ CHIPPINGS

NEW PASSAGES APPEAR

IMPROVEMENT OF TECHNICAL FACILITIES FOR WHS PROTECTION

DEVELOPMENT OF RECREATIONAL AREAS AND SIGNIFICANT LANDMARKS AROUND KIZHI ISLAND

NEW STRIKING BUILDINGS APPEAR ON THE COASTAL LINE WITHIN VISUAL BOUNDARIES OF KIZHI LANDSCAPES

NATURAL

CESSATION OF HAY-MAKING AND PASTURES

VISUAL ASPECT OF MEADOWS CHANGES

VISUAL BALANCE BETWEEN MOWED AND UNMOWED LANDSCAPES IS LOST

SLOPES GET OVERGROWN WITH FARVELOCATE TREES

COLOR OF TREES CHANGES THROUGH TIME

AGING AND BREAKUP OF COASTAL ELMS ALLEYS, ‘WINDOWS’ APPEAR

SOME PROMINENT TREES AGE AND FALL OUT OF SCENERY

WEATHERING AND OVERGROWTHS ON THE STONE RIDGES

WEATHERING AND SHRINKING OF STONES

CHANGING OF SWAMPY AREAS NEAR THE LAKE SIDE

RASPBERRIES AND HIGH GRASS HIDE STONE RIDGES

BIRCH TREES START GROWING ON UPLAND

SHRUB INVASION ON DAMP MEADOWS AND SWAMPS ON LAKE SIDE LOWLANDS
CREATION OF CONDITIONS FOR THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF THE TERRITORY

The development of the territory around the WHS will be realized according to the basic principle: the restoration of the historical environment of the Kizhi architectural ensemble.

The consistent implementation of this principle will allow not only restoring the historical environment but also developing the necessary infrastructure using only traditional, historically grounded forms and the historical location of the sites of the Kizhi Pogost architectural environment. It will also significantly improve the social and economic situation of the territory, expand the range of services, improve their quality and will also ensure the security of the cultural and natural heritage.

The architectural environment of the territory has severely degraded for the period from the middle of the last century till present days. This process has been especially active in the 1990s — beginning of the 2000s because of the deterioration of social welfare in this period and the lack of jobs. It has led to the exodus of the population and destruction of the traditional economy system in the territories adjacent to the WHS. Objects of transport and other infrastructure had not been serviced and maintained and it has caused its unsatisfactory state and destruction.

The main activities:

– Restoration of the historical boundaries of the historical villages.

Restoration of residential and household facilities should be carried out on the historically grounded places. Their forms and sizes should correspond to the forms and sizes specified in historical documents (the preserved drawings, photographs, measurements, etc.). These facilities will be used for both accommodation of the museum experts and individuals and organization of guest houses, hospices, excursion facilities (exhibitions, expositions, interactive issues) and service points for visitors and local inhabitants.

– Restoration (with reconstruction elements) of the road and mooring infrastructure in order to provide communication between the historical villages as well as safety for visitors and inhabitants.

– Restoration of the historical environment will also require creation of modern infrastructure ensuring ecological safety of the environment, living conditions and services provision that meet the modern requirements and standards. In this regard they propose to collect the waste and take it outside the buffer zone for recycling. They plan to provide electrification and water supply and sanitation (linear networks and facilities are built only underground).

Restoration of the architectural and historical environment, restoration of historical infrastructure sites with elements of reconstruction and, particularly, initiation of modern infrastructure elements should be implemented only on the basis of local projects developed in accordance with the abovementioned principles, should be extensively discussed and approved (including the international level).

Any new project relating to the WHS and the surrounding territories has to pass the procedure of Heritage Impact Assessment on the OUV of the WHS and the surrounding landscape
in accordance with the ICOMOS recommendations in order not to damage the integrity and authenticity of the WHS and it also has to be discussed by the “Kizhi” Public Council.

**7.1. Sustainable tourism development strategy**

Formation of the conditions of the sustainable tourism development gives opportunity to prevent the further degradation of the territory and more than that it is the only possible mechanism for the territory and local community development without any risk to towards the WHS. The sustainable tourism development strategy should strictly follow the necessity of the integrity and authenticity maintenance of the WHS including historical environment and opinion of the actors of the tourist market. The tourism strategy should be developed one on the basis of the marketing analysis of the targeted territory, on the calculation of the maximum permissible anthropogenic impact on the WHS and historical landscape. These are priority actions at the moment (Action plan, Chapter 10.2.1.). The decision of the problem of the sustainable tourism strategy development should be balanced in every manner because the overflow as well as the lack of tourists can be considered to be threats for the preservation of the WHS.

**Threats to the WHS within the tourism development:**

1. by the lack of tourists:
   - final outflow of the local population from the territory;
   - final degradation of the territory and historical settlements of the surrounding territory;
   - infrastructure degradation that will result in unavailability of the territory;
   - development of the “wild” (uncontrolled) tourism that always results in sharp increase of risks for the monuments of nature and environment;
   - decrease of the financial support for the maintenance of the preservation and security of the WHS and outflow of the qualified staff responsible for the preservation and protection of the WHS.

   Unavailability and risk of the loss of the WHS are possible results in this case!

2. by the overflow of tourists:
   - excess anthropogenic impact on the WHS and the historical landscape.

Risk of the WHS and historical landscape destruction is the possible result in this case!

**Negative tendency of the tourism development:**

Due to the specificity of insularity far away from the big cities of the Kizhi Museum there are some negative tendencies of the tourism development:
1. Dependence on cruise tourism.

The majority of the tourists come to Kizhi Island by cruise ships (about 70% of total number of tourists). Kizhi Island is just one point of their tourist cruise route. Cruise tourism has its own set of risks and threats, which influence the visit rate of the Property. We may say that there is a tendency of decrease of number of tourists within last several years.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tours</td>
<td>205,000</td>
<td>168,000</td>
<td>162,000</td>
<td>159,000</td>
<td>142,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Complete exclusion of Kizhi Island from the cruise ships route can be a real threat which will lead to drastic reduction of the number of tourists.

The next 2 tendencies are also the results of the dependency on cruise tourism.

2. Short term stay of the visitors on Kizhi Island (up to 3 hours).

In this case nonregular distribution of the anthropogenic impact and quite a superficial acquaintance with the traditional culture of Zaonezhie region may occur. The other expositions of the museum and the surrounding territories are left unattended. There is no possibility to get acquainted with the historical surroundings of the WHS, monuments of archeological and cultural heritage, unique natural sites situated on the territory of the buffer zone of the WHS. The local population also has no possibility to realize their projects working with this part of visitors.

3. Seasonality of Kizhi Island visiting.

Nonregular distribution of the tourists during winter and summer seasons. The tourist activity of the museum has seasonal character and the main flow of the tourists falls on summer season (May — October) due to the navigation season. Due to very difficult availability of the Island in winter time only up to 700 tourists can visit Kizhi Island. The situation may be changed by having special means of transport.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Number of visitors</th>
<th>Number of excursions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January</td>
<td>312 people</td>
<td>18 excursions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>139 people</td>
<td>19 excursions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td>164 people</td>
<td>14 excursions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>34 people</td>
<td>6 excursions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>14062 people</td>
<td>528 excursions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td>34360 people</td>
<td>1332 excursions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July</td>
<td>38236 people</td>
<td>1502 excursions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August</td>
<td>32941 people</td>
<td>1341 excursions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September</td>
<td>19237 people</td>
<td>767 excursions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October</td>
<td>2852 people</td>
<td>104 excursions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November</td>
<td>34 people</td>
<td>3 excursions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December</td>
<td>20 people</td>
<td>1 excursion</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4. **Spontaneous development of the “wild” tourism on the territory of the Kizhi skerries.**

The development of this tendency has a direct threat to the security of the WHS. One of possible ways out may be the development of some specific organized tours and programmes within the territory of the buffer zone which provide a complete immersion into the atmosphere of the traditional culture of Zaonezhie region and the unique natural complex.

The WHS, historical landscape and cultural-historical heritage of the site, as the basis of the tourism activity in Zaonezhie region, are the sphere of interests of the museum, local communities, various business entities and non-governmental communities.

Maximal preservation of the WHS historical landscape and cultural-historical heritage and principles of the conservation and protection of the WHS should be the priority of the Strategy of tourism development and should be developed taking into account the interests of all the stakeholders. But the activity of all the business entities should not contradict the principles of the conservation of the WHS and historical landscape. The mechanisms of the regulation, restrictions and monitoring should be developed within the Management Plan of the WHS.

7.1.1. **Guidelines of tourism development strategy**

1. **Maintenance of the tourist activity aimed at the WHS preservation, excluding any possible negative impact.**

   - Organization and distribution of the tourist flow in accordance with anthropogenic impact on the WHS and historical landscape of the area (rules of navigation, regulations of the distribution of the tourist flow, Motor vehicles regulations, limitation of the anthropogenic impact).

   - Reduction of intensity of a tourist flow (reduction of a flow of cruise ships, implementation of a quota system, seasonal redistribution of a tourist flow).

   - Creation of a development plan of the allinclusive and interrelated exposition of Kizhi Island and surrounding areas in accordance with the principles of the conservation of the WHS and the historical landscape.
- Creation of the effective system of the conservation of the historical landscape (the development and the land use rules, rules of the ecological safety and other rules and regulations which are connected with the anthropogenic impact.)

- Providing of the tourists availability, presentation and interpretation of values of the WHS, the surrounding territory, intangible cultural heritage excluding any possible negative impact of the tourists activity.

2. Cooperation with all the stakeholders, development of the system of protection of the stability, risk decrease.

- Development of the effective mechanisms of the cooperation with the tourist cluster, actualization of the present projects and development of attractive projects in the field of the public and private partnership and investments;

- Analysis of all the active business entities and the stakeholders including market and social marketing researches, tourist market research, the detailed evaluation of the expected impact of the tourist development and its compatibility with the outstanding universal value of the WHS.

- Creation of the public body aimed at the regulation of the activity, including the tourist activity, in the territory of the WHS and historical landscape (social council with the representatives of all the stakeholders), Chapter.8.1

- Participation in the creating new legislation and documents regulating business and other activities on the territory of the WHS and its surrounding territory,

- Cooperation with local government bodies and controlling entities.

3. Promotion and encouragement of those tourist activities, which help to conserve and develop the traditional tangible and intangible culture, restoration of the historical landscape and natural ecosystem.

4. Providing a legislative framework for mechanisms of the regulations of the tourist activity on the territory.

7.1.2. Priorities of tourism development

Taking into account all above-mentioned threats and existing negative impacts and in accordance with the guiding principles of the tourism development on the territory the following objectives of the tourism development have been estimated:

1. Programmes of many-days stay on the territory:

- Development of the educational tourism: presentation of historical and cultural heritage (including the WHS) within the exhibition, sightseeing, museum and educational activities of the museum.

- Organization of the ecological tourism (ecological paths and programmes)

- Many-days stay programmes for the “cold” season

- Creation of tourist infrastructure on the territory for comfortable stay (transport, food, housing).
2. Increase of range of tourists’ services and improvement of its quality as one of the objectives of the economic development of the museum. This will help to strengthen the economic basis of the museum and local community in order of the conservation of the WHS and the surrounding territory.

3. Development of the cooperation with the local government and government of the Republic of Karelia which is aimed at the actualization of the projects within the state-private partnership and investments on the basis of the minimization of risks for the WHS. This will help to strengthen the economic basis of the whole territory in purpose to conserve the WHS and its historical surroundings.

4. Influence on the development of the local community (the Velikaya Guba, Tolvuya and Shunga rural settlements) as an environment-forming bearer of cultural traditions, customs, and way of life and nature management that revitalization the historical and cultural perception of the WHS (revival of folk art, ethnographic crafts and fairs, restoration of the historical landscape and maintenance of traditional farming).

5. Improvement of the life quality of the local population on the base of the creation of new jobs and forms of the involvement into tourist activity on condition of minimization of the risks for the WHS.

The development tourism activity is aimed at the effective use of the tourist potential of the Kizhi Pogost and the surrounding territories on the basis of the conservation of the universal outstanding value of the WHS. The goal achievement is based on the principle of the partnership of all the stakeholders on the basis of sustainable tourism development connected with ecological integrity, economic efficiency and social justice.

7.1.3. The visiting management of the WHS

Management of the visiting of Kizhi Island and sites of the Kizhi museum is one of the main objectives of the museum’s activity. All these measures are able to protect the WHS from the possible negative impact of the tourism.

Measures of the visiting management:

1. Protection regimes on the territory of Kizhi Island forbidding any parking on the island, camping and installation of tents are established.

2. The pass control on the territory of Kizhi Island is established.

3. The restriction of the use of means of transport is established. Private vehicles are forbidden to be used on the Island.

4. The visit schedule of the exposition and sites of the museum is established (time limitation of the interiors’ visits and number of the simultaneous location of the tourists in the interiors (max.30)).

5. The visit of the museum’s exposition at pure weather conditions when the interiors of the museum’s sites may suffer from humidity and temperature differences is prohibited.
6. The Supervision and control of a tourist flow:
   – inspectors in all interiors;
   – fire supervision (smoking ban, an open-fire ban);
   – security and police control (against unauthorized and illegal actions);
   – the majority of the tourists’ flow is accompanied by the foreign languages speaking Kizhi museum-guides (the guides are in charge of controlling of museum’s visitor rules to be upheld by the tourists).

7. Visitor rules of the main exposition and interiors for the museum-guides are developed (equal distribution of tourists’ groups on an exposition, so that the anthropogenic impact on the landscape and sites was minimum).

The priority measures of the visiting management of Island Kizhi are

1. Measurement of the possible anthropogenic impact on the museum’s sites and the landscape and its assessment on the sites and the landscape of the museum. Adjustment of the visiting modes of the sites and the territory of the museum according to the results of the abovementioned assessment.

2. Redistribution of the anthropogenic impact on the whole territory of the museum and Zaonezhie (development and implementation of the new tourist routes);

All these measures are capable to protect and limit the impact on the WHS directly, making it more at the same time more attractive and available and to make the visit of the territory of the museum more qualitative from the point of view of the services provided. Action plan regarding the strategy of tourism sustainable development see in Chapter 10.2.1.

7.2. Conservation of natural environment

Human economic activity is a threat agent to the landscape of the Kizhi Pogost. The activities are connected with environmental pollution and destruction of protected unique species of flora and fauna and with the breach of the land use and building regulations in the buffer zone of the Property.

The museum’s activity regarding the preservation of the natural environment is aimed at:

1. Research on natural site in accordance with the longterm programme of monitoring studies of exotic species, biodiversity, ecosystems and landscapes. These studies are made by the professionals of the Karelian research institution in 18 lines. The recommendations of the scientists are considered to be the basis for the future activity planning.

2. Monitoring studies of the environmental conditions (air, water, soil). Quarterly control of the maximum permissible substance made in cooperation with the Centre of Laboratory Analysis
and Technical Metrology. These studies include the measurement of pollutant emissions into the atmosphere, chemical analysis of water from Lake Onega and water flow from the sources.

3. Everyday weather observations.

4. Actions regarding the ecological security of the tourists, staff, local population. The most important of the abovementioned activities are acaricide treatment of the territory in spring and deratization in spring and autumn.

5. Production control of the activity and ecological control of the natural environment to prevent irreversible environmental changes. The control includes:
   - quarterly chemical analysis of water from water supply systems; everyday accounting of water flow;
   - registration of waters use for recreational purposes;
   - control of water use and subsoil use;
   - implementation of waste management;
   - control of pollutant emissions into the atmosphere.

6. The systematic educational work in the field of ecology and environmental protection is carried out in the Kizhi museum for the museum employees and local residents.

7. Organization of the ecological actions with the involvement of the local population and practical actions in purpose of the preservation of the natural environment.

The MP of the WHS is aimed at the problems solution and prevention of the inconvertible ecological changes in the buffer zone of the WHS and includes (Action plan, Chapter 10.2.2):

- implementation of the waste management (collection, sorting, recovery and storage) in settlements located in the buffer zone, including the Island of Kizhi.
- Reconstruction of the engineering communication on Kizhi Island;
- Development of a unified wastewater treatment system on Kizhi island.

7.3. Socioeconomic development of the territory

Tourism in its various forms may be assumed to be one of the few options of the territory development due to the absence of any possible industry within the boundaries of the buffer zone, existence of the WHS and big number of other objects of tangible and intangible heritage, unique natural site, convenient laying-out of Zaonezhie. Quite a big tourists flow may be the evidence of this fact (Chapter 7.1.).

Anyway, almost total absence of the infrastructure within the buffer zone and Zaonezhie region, serious degradation of the territory and as the result outflow of the local population prove the necessity of revitalization of the socioeconomic relations on the territory almost all over again.
CREATION OF CONDITIONS FOR THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF THE TERRITORY

Possible threats for the WHS as the results of the socioeconomic development:

- spontaneous and out of control creation of any objects of the tourist infrastructure can have negative impact on the OUV of the WHS (for example, incorrectly designed or incorrectly built architectural and infrastructure facilities, overflow of the transport traffic etc.);

- absorption of small business by larger business structures that means the reduction of the number of local people involved and authentic unique services provided as well as increase of the number of the services aimed at the average consumer not declaring the OUV of the WHS and traditional culture of the Zaonezhie region.

The local community that created the unique monument of wooden architecture on the territory of Zaonezhie is the primary custodian of indigenous culture and a resource of implementation of the MP. Creation of the conditions for the local community development can be declared as one of the objectives of the MP. The detailed analysis of the local community is given in Chapter 4.1

Measures of the risks aversion:

In purpose of the risks aversion the museum “Kizhi” together with the local self-governing authorities of the Velikaya Guba rural settlement and Medvezhjegorsk district, having the jurisdiction of the socioeconomic development of the territory and in cooperation with the government of the Republic of Karelia takes part in formulation of the most important documents regarding the regulations of the issues of the constructing engineering, reconstruction and other forms of activities on the territory. The following documents are being developed:

1. Velikaya Guba rural settlement master plan is the main document of the territory development regulating constructing engineering building and other forms of activities. (Action Plan, Chapter 10.2.3)

2. The development concept of the tourist and recreational cluster “Zaonezhie. The territory of the buffer zone of the WHS is situated within the boundaries of the cluster. This document defines strategic goals and objectives of the territory development. The development of this document is carried out on the basis of the local population and businessmen opinion.

The development of the both abovementioned documents is carried out on the basis of the continuous cooperation with the museum "Kizhi" in accordance with the requirements of the Russian and inter-national legislation regarding the protection of the sites of cultural and natural heritage in purpose of preservation of the OUV of the WHS. These documents can be approved only after their presentation at the public hearings on the territory of the municipal Subject with the participation of the stakeholders.

Some additional measures of the risk aversion regarding the historical landscape are also defined in the MP (Chapter 6.6), Action plan (Chapter 10.1.6.).

Guiding principles of the socioeconomic development:

- the preservation of the OUV of the WHS is the priority issue in any questions regarding the development of infrastructure;
CREATION OF CONDITIONS FOR THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF THE TERRITORY

- any new project relating to the WHS and the surrounding territories has to pass the procedure of Impact Assessment on the OUV of the WHS and the surrounding landscape in accordance with the UNESCO recommendations in order not to damage the integrity and authenticity of the WHS and it also has to be discussed by the “Kizhi” Public Council.

The guiding principles are the basis of the development of the two abovementioned documents of the territory development and they include some additional issues: the faunal area “Kizhskiy” and the “Kizhskiy” state natural reserve of federal significance, which is being developed at the moment. These objects will strengthen the protection of the territory (above all the unique natural site and landscape) and the control of all the developments processes of the territory.

Successive realization of the abovementioned principle will allow not only to revitalize the historical environment but also to develop the necessary infrastructure with the help of only traditional, historically proved forms and historical location of the sites of the architectural surrounding of the Kizhi Pogost, traditional forms of the landuse, to create the range of services, to improve the socioeconomic status of the territory, create the conditions for the reentry and local community development.

7.4. Local community development

The local community that created the unique monument of wooden architecture on the territory of Zaonezhie is the primary custodian of indigenous culture and a resource of implementation of the MP in protection of the outstanding universal value of the Site and development of the surrounding area.

Creation of the conditions for the local community development can be considered as one of the objectives of the MP which includes different forms of the cooperation and information of the local population regarding the WHS.

The detailed analysis is given in the Chapter 4 — “The stakeholders” and in the Chapter 4.1. — “Characteristic of the local community”.

7.4.1. Interaction with the local community

In case the WHS is managed regardless of needs and social and economic problems of local people it can result in loss of the cultural and historical context of the WHS, conflicts of interests and in this case the opponents can counteract the museum activities of preserving the authenticity and integrity of the WHS.

One of the effective tools for solving the socioeconomic problems can be the development of entrepreneurial activities and self-employment of local people, especially in tourism business and alike activities.

- the revitalization and development of traditional environmental management (including traditional forms of farming) that facilitates the preservation of landscapes and prevents them from degradation in the buffer zone of the Site, as the formation of the integral perception of the Kizhi Pogost is realized in the context of the surrounding area;
CREATION OF CONDITIONS FOR THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF THE TERRITORY

- development and demonstration of the unique traditional culture of the Russian North, in particular: traditional arts and crafts (carpentry, construction of boats, fishing, weaving, embroidery, beading, traditional cuisine and methods of treatment);
- interior decoration of houses and traditional elements of everyday life in excursion programs etc
- the restoration of traditional houses and household structures (in accordance with approved regulations) in the WHS buffer zone in purpose to revitalize the historical landscape of the WHS.
- sale of exclusive souvenirs made in accordance with the traditional technologies;
- use of knowledge of the traditional culture and crafts for the further work in the Carpentry Center of the Kizhi Museum, as tour guides in the summer and autumn period, participants of the “Alive exposition” and the Folklore and Ethnographic Theater.

The Kizhi Museum can help this process by consulting the local community about the importance, principles ad methods of the conservation of the intangible heritage of the territory (traditional crafts). The project “ProEtno: museums technologies in guest tourism” was realized by the museum in 2013. The main objective of the project is to involvement of the local population into the process of visitors services with the help of museum technologies, development and approbation of the modes of the cooperation between the museum and local businessmen. All these measures are capable to help to sustain and return the local population to the territory, the restoration of traditional system of landuse on the territory, maintaining of justice distribution of advantages of the WHS use taking into consideration the interests of all the stakeholders. This project will be developed further in order to cooperate with the local community.

7.4.2. Raising of local population awareness

It is very important to create the system of constant awareness of the local population about the museum’s activity regarding the conservation of the WHS. The museum exercises its activity as an opened-to-the-community museum. This system includes both passive (information transfer, organization of the exhibitions and other activities) and active (discussions, reports, participation of the local population in the museum activity) ways.

_Museum’s actions aimed at the raising of the awareness of the local population:_

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>№</th>
<th>Issue</th>
<th>Forms</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Carrying out activities</td>
<td>Information distribution. Involvement of the local population in participation in museum festivals on Kizhi Island and in the city of Petrozavodsk. Help in organization of exhibitions from funds of local museums. Organization of the museum exhibitions in Karelia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Organization of the educational programmes</td>
<td>Organizatio of specific workshops regarding the issues of OUV of the WHS, meaning of the buffer zone of the Site, regulations of the landuse and building within the buffer zone, principles of the WHS management etc. Involvement of the school children of the Medvezhjegorsk district in children’s museum centre activities, in programmes of the Summer ethnographical school. Organization of field lections in Karelia. Organization of cultural activities for the orphan asylum children form Medvejegorsk etc.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3 Advertising campaign of the museum

- Transfer of museum editions and museum newspaper in information centers on the territory of Karelia, authorities of Medvezhjegorsk and Pudozh, rural settlements, development of the information centers about the WHS and UNESCO on the territory of Karelia and Medvejegorsk district. Information layout about the activities regarding the preservation and development of the WHS.
- Information layout about the cooperation with the district of Karelia on the museum website, publications in the museum newspaper, mass-media.

4 Promotion activity

- Organization of the museum's days in Karelia.
- Organization of entertainment activity in Pudozh, Medvejegorsk during which the museum gives information about its activity.
- Organization of reports about the implementation of Agreements with Medvejegorsk and Pudozh districts.

5 Project activity

- Implementation of new joint projects aimed at the involvement of the local community into the process of preservation and use of the WHS.
- Development of the project “ProEtno: museum technologies in guest tourism” — participation of 17 local businessmen, approbation of the museum cooperation model.

6 Public council

- Participation of the representatives of the local community in the activity of the Public council. Layout of information and discussion of the new projects and ideas regarding the issue of the preservation and use of the WHS. Reports about the implementation of the MP of the WHS.

The MP of the WHS stipulates the development and realization of the special programme of raising of local population awareness (Action plan, Chapter 10.2.4.).

### 7.5. Popularization and promotion of the WHS. Organization of the effective use of the WHS

Promotion and popularization of the Kizhi Pogost as the site of outstanding global significance should be based on the results of the research activity of both the museum employees and other independent researchers and scientific research institutes. The appropriate understanding of the WHS significance by all economic entities and stakeholders can be achieved under the conditions of the correct interpretation of these studies. In this respect, scientific and educational activity gets a great importance.

#### 7.5.1. Educational activity of the museum regarding the WHS

In addition to restoration works implementation, the carpenter center is aimed at study and use of the traditional carpentry techniques, the bearers of which local residents used to be. There is an acute shortage of personnel in the field of restoration of wooden architecture monuments. Educational services in this field are in great demand. Creation of a training center for the conservation and restoration of wooden architecture monuments on the basis of the Kizhi Museum is considered to be one of the priority activities of the MP of the WHS. (Action plan, Chapter 10.2.5.)

Development of the museum and educational activity connected with the WHS MP is planned in the following areas:
- development of Children's Center educational programs on actualization of historical, architectural and ethnographic heritage of the Site, in particular, the upgrading of the Summer ethnographical School and Summer university (Action plan, Chapter 10.2.5);
- upgrading of excursion work on Kizhi Island and in the buffer zone, training and skills development of guides;
- development of exhibition programs including those with the use of monuments and collections of the Kizhi Museum;
- organization and carrying out of traditional feasts and interactive festive programs with the use of museum reconstruction elements and museum animation;
- creation of educational distance resources: virtual Internet projects, museum photo- and video archives.

7.5.2. International cooperation

Cooperation in the social and cultural sphere and management of the conservation and promotion of the historical and cultural heritage includes the implementation of a wide range of activities and projects at the international level. The UNESCO World Heritage Sites form a global network, in the context of which the meaning and universal value of every Site and of the whole world heritage is seen.

Development in the context of the WHS is planned in the following areas:
- organization and participation in partnership scientific, exhibition, educational, cultural and presentation projects;
- expansion of a range of participants through the use of networking technologies;
- initialization and participation in partnership grant projects and programs aimed at conservation, development and promotion of the WHS;
- development of official relationships with partners on the basis of cooperation agreements, contracts and other documents.

Cooperation development will allow the engaging some additional sources in order to achieve the objectives of the MP, using of the experience of the WHS management and building communication with the public. Such a partner network will ensure a more effective dissemination of knowledge among its participants and facilitate solution of problems of the WHS.

7.5.3. Information support of the WHS MP implementation

Within the WHS MP implementation the constant information support of the MP activities (including press conferences, press tours, presentations and round table discussions, announcements, post releases, special reports, analytical and review publications for electronic, print and online mass media) will be carried out. They will also release thematic multimedia production, publications in specialized and scientific editions, on the museum web site and in social networks. At that, the choice of forms, methods and channels of informing will depend on the nature of a concrete event, objectives and audience of every concrete message.
The internet-project “In front of the world”, which has provided media support for the process of preparation and implementation of the unique restoration of the WHS since 2005, will continue to develop. A project of a restoration process “in front of the world” (in literal sense) was created and implemented for the first time in 2005. The website also offers the opportunity for the discussion regarding the restoration process for the professionals and experts around the world.

Taking into consideration the international status of the Kizhi monuments and the necessity of wide popularization of the UNESCO activity, the information on the WHS MP implementation will be broadcasted not only in the Republic of Karelia but also outside the republic (federal and international mass media).

All materials on the MP implementation will contain UNESCO symbols. UNESCO symbols will be used in the design of the museum website, thematic souvenirs, stands and exhibitions as well as next to the WHS. All the UNESCO symbols will be used in accordance with the approved rules and principles regarding the abovementioned symbols.\(^34\)

\(^{34}\)“Основные правила и принципы использования Эмблемы всемирного наследия» в Руководстве по выполнению Конвенции об охране ОВН. 2013
The most acceptable way of coordination and cooperation development of all stakeholders is the creation of the Public Council as a non-governmental organization without forming a legal entity under the jurisdiction of the museum. This collegial body should include representatives of all the parties concerned.

The Coordinating Committee for the Kizhi Museum development was established on the 10th of June, 2013 by the decree of the Ministry of Culture of RF.

The Committee deals with the following issues:
- harmonization and coordination of the activities regarding projects and programmes implementation;
- discussion of legislative proposals;
- elaborating methods of information exchange for museum development;
- consideration of development conceptions;
- discussion of development difficulties.

The meetings of the Coordinating Committee were held in the Ministry of Culture of RF. The Committee has fulfilled its responsibilities of stating the museum development strategy and preserving the WHS. The Coordinating Committee was established as an advisory body. However, some of its members represent executive authorities, and thus the committee’s recommendations had a binding effect and determined the development guidelines.

During the development of the WHS management plan and conception, it became obvious that all the parties interested in preservation and development of the WHS should be represented in the Committee, and that the Coordinating Committee should be transformed into the Public Council. This body will fulfill all responsibilities of the Coordinating Committee, including all levels of decision taking, i.e. those regarding the whole WHS and specific interested parties as well.

### Powers of the Public Council

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>№</th>
<th>Interested parties</th>
<th>Representation in the Coordinating Committee</th>
<th>Representation in the Public Council</th>
<th>Powers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>International organisations</td>
<td>Ministry of Culture of RF</td>
<td>Ministry of Culture of RF</td>
<td>Discussions, consideration of proposals, decision making. Discussions, consideration of the proposals addressed to the state jurisdictions of Karelia, coordination of activities with the Government of RF and Karelia, making decisions by order of the government of Karelia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>State jurisdictions</td>
<td>Ministry of Culture of RF</td>
<td>Ministry of Culture of RF</td>
<td>Reports, recommendations, resolutions.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 8.1. Public Council for achieving a social consensus

The purpose of the Public Council is to involve stakeholders, including the local community, in solution of issues concerning the WHS management.

**The Public Council consists of five major functional units:**

1. **Chairman** — an elective position with representative capacities and the function of coordination of work of the steering group. The chairman of the Council develops the work plan of the Council, determines the location and time of meetings, draws up the agenda, arrange for the preparation of necessary materials, presides at meetings, signs protocols, applications and other documents on behalf of the Council, monitors the implementation of decisions and analyzes the work of the Council as a whole.
2. **Presidium (steering group)** — is elected from among the members of the General Meeting. Function: organization of works on creation, introduction, implementation, monitoring, adjustment and promotion of the MP.

3. **General meeting of the Council** — elected representatives of stakeholders, appointed representatives of institutional structures. It acts as a forum for the exchange of information about the Site and the MP implementation as well as a platform for the specialists who contribute to the implementation of specific topics or projects of the MP. Group membership of stakeholders provides representation of the interests of individuals and organizations that are involved in the implementation of the WHS MP or depend on it.

4. **Commissions** — are established to facilitate the implementation of the MP activities. Experts of the museum and stakeholders working in the commissions will answer specific questions, provide recommendations and promote the MP implementation.

5. **Working groups** — are formed as needed in the course of the MP implementation. Possible directions of their activity will be connected with research programs, interpretation and development of the best practices for the Site maintenance and with the solution of disputable issues and situations.

**In order to implement the decisions taken the Public Council has the right:**
- to apply to the authorities of various levels;
- to address complaints about verifying the legitimacy of the decisions taken;
- to nominate representatives of the Council for participation in meetings of the State Environmental Review;
- to propose the issues concerning the objectives of the Council for consideration at referendums of different levels (local, regional).

The Public Council should represent all interested parties as well as all those authorized to take decisions regarding the issues of the WHS conservation and development. In this case, the Public Council will be not only the mechanism of reaching a consensus and an effective communication platform, but also a working mechanism for the management plan implementation and control.

Authorized representatives of state institutions and departments in the Public Council will be able to react timely and interactively, to take decisions in case of conflict situations between different parties. Business entities, private organizations and land owners will be able to coordinate their activities regarding the WHS timely on the planning stage as well as to obtain objective and rapid information on WHS management from primary sources.

To ensure this purpose some experts of the museum should organize the interaction with the local population, public authorities, local governments, economic entities, non-profit
organizations (specialist in public relations), scientists and restoration experts (research fellows and restorers), mass media (museum press service), etc.

The most important and the most difficult issue is that of interaction with the local community. Despite a great influence of the WHS on the territory and population, local residents often avoid social activity. It is necessary to propose an effective mechanism of interaction with the local community. This mechanism could be the Territorial Self-Government or Association of real estate owners. A museum representative (specialist in public relations) will supervise and enhance the interaction with them.

8.2. Stakeholders involvement

The partnerships are being developed during the whole museum history and the period of the WHS status. The museum boasts 900 partnerships of organizations and private individuals as of 01.11.2013. The cooperation is based on the contracts and agreements with particular organizations. The cowork with administrative units within Karelia has been performed under the programme ‘Back to the Origins’ and in line with cooperation agreements since 2005. The WHS management plan includes the forms of cooperation between all interested parties (Action plan, Chapter 10.3.2).

The forms of cooperation between all interested parties:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>№</th>
<th>Interested parties</th>
<th>Forms of cooperation</th>
<th>Expected results:</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>International organizations</td>
<td>Management Plan. Reports.</td>
<td>providing information about the WHS preservation activities.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Consultations.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Church. Kizhi parish.</td>
<td>Public Council. Agreements about cooperation. Coordinated plan of operation.</td>
<td>cooperating in organization of the church feasts; efforts to revive the spiritual values of Russian North.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Achievements</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>coordinating activities for preservation and use of the WHS, providing new services; quality services for tourists; preserving historical and cultural potential of the area.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>coordinating activities for preservation and use of the WHS.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>coordination of activities subject to the requirements of the WHS preservation.</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>establishing the system of public control for the issues of preservation and use of the WHS; joint solution of problems regarding territory development issues; monitoring of the WHS preservation.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
9.1. The organizational structure for the implementation of the WHS management plan

Deming’s model is used to improve and renew the WHS management as well as to maintain the Outstanding Universal Value. This model allows improving constantly the cycle ‘plan–do–study–act’ within the WHS management process. This cycle keeps running during the whole process of the management plan implementation.

The procedure of the WHS management (cyclic sequence of actions):

1. Monitoring, data collection. During the course of year, the department of management plan monitoring keeps collecting the information on management plan implementation, changes that happen in the external environment, conflict situations and threats that arise for the WHS, new initiatives and projects.

2. Analytics. Situation analysis of potential problems and new risks for the WHS and conflict situations between interested parties. The department of management plan monitoring prepares and submits problematic issues to the board of Kizhi Museum or Public Council.

3. A Public Council meeting, decision taking. The Public Council considers the problematic issues that are outside museum competence and that relate to several parties acting within the WHS territory, the issues such as reasons for particular events, necessary activities etc.; it considers new projects and initiatives relating to the preservation and development of the WHS and historical landscape. The Public Council takes decisions and issues recommendations. Appeals are made if necessary.

4. The report based on the results of monitoring for the management plan implementation. The Public Council meeting issues the annual report on the management plan implementation, monitoring results, fulfillment of decisions and recommendations given by the Public Council. The reports on all activities performed for the WHS and reports on the implementation of decisions and recommendations of the Public Council are requested and obtained. The implementation of the WHS management plan is evaluated, necessary corrections are considered.

5. Corrections of the activities. The corrections in the activities schedule of the WHS management are made on the basis of situation analysis and discussions with the interested parties.

The mechanisms for early detection and implementation of threats/new opportunities for the WHS are needed due to the changeability of the external environment. The tool of planning strategy will be used for the management plan implementation. Every previous stage of the implementation will be setting the corrections to the next one taking into account the changes in the WHS external and internal environment.

Communication planning is used in the socio-economical environment. It implies the involvement of interested individuals into the process of correction and implementation of the
WHS management plan in order to solve preventively some debatable issues of the WHS and its territory. The Public Council is the tool for communication and discussion of the decisions to be taken.

Various interests within the scope of cultural values are graded on the principles of social consensus. However, the existent conflicts are to be solved in line with Russian and International legislation in favor of preserving the Outstanding Universal Value of the WHS.

Appendix 16 describes the procedure for disputable situations and conflicts about the WHS ‘Kizhi Pogost’ in Russian Federation. This procedure has been developed in line with current theories of conflictology and unique nature of the Site. This management tool solves contradictions in socioeconomic relations including territorial and socio-economic planning.

The effectiveness of the management plan implementation is proved by the completion of priority projects and activities aimed to manage the occurring changes within the WHS. The basic indicator is the expert evaluation of managing the changes within the WHS, i.e. detection of the positive dynamics towards the ideal condition of the WHS.

The management of the WHS implies the system of constant monitoring and evaluation of the site and surrounding area condition as well as the WHS management process assessment.

9.2. Monitoring and the WHS management quality control

Monitoring for the implementation of the WHS management plan and quality control are the basic tools for the effective management that results in ideal condition of the WHS.

The monitoring objectives are the following ones:

1. providing proper arrangement of management and administration of the WHS to achieve the efficient implementation of the management plan, to involve the public in the WHS management, to improve the coordination between partners, and to secure a good standard of financing;

2. providing the information necessary for the implementation of the management plan and integrating the management plan into the financial and business context of Karelia;

3. assessing potential risks for the WHS and other movable/immovable monuments;

4. detecting the precise degree of preservation of the WHS Outstanding Universal Value, predicting the possibilities to resist negative impacts;

5. predicting the WHS impacts on the local community (growing awareness of the WHS value);

6. performing quality control of current management activities to keep their continuous improvement.

This tool allows reacting to any changes occurring within the WHS and performing preventive steps for specific threats. In case of force majeure that concerned the WHS, proper
detailed reports are to be made and delivered to the WHC as well. Reconsideration of the management plan is performed by the Kizhi Museum and the leading group in the Public Council.

Recurrent reporting on the monitoring for the management plan

Annual reports on the implementation of specific activities in specific areas are prepared by the Kizhi Museum department for monitoring and also by the parties interested in use and development of the WHS. Annual reports reveal new problems, threats and conflict situations timely, and thus necessary corrections are made to guarantee the efficient management of the WHS in future.

The Kizhi Museum informs annually about risks, emergency situations and possible solutions on the meeting of the Public Council.

State of conservation reports on the WHS made for UNESCO include the following issues:

1. Description of threats or improvements in the WHS that have happened since the last reporting.
2. Implementation of the WHC decisions about the WHS state of conservation.
3. Information about any threat or damage or loss of the Outstanding Universal Value and about integrity and authenticity that were the basis for the WHS inclusion into the World Heritage List.

Annual reports are used for developing the report of a 6-year period (2014-2020). Proper corrections to the management plan are to be made in 2020 to keep it updated. These corrections include the evaluation of the WHS authenticity and integrity, reconsideration of problems, risks and the tasks of priority areas. The reconsideration is performed by the Kizhi Museum and the leading group in the Public Council.

The monitoring for the preservation of the WHS and for the implementation of the management plan also includes the activities of reactive monitoring and preventive control.

Reactive monitoring is a quick response to shortterm changes in the WHS. It aims at developing a set of measures for maintaining the preservation, authenticity and integrity of the WHS to prevent the exclusion from the World Heritage List of UNESCO. In case of an emergency situation, or any activities that can affect the WHS condition, the respective bodies are to be informed. The Kizhi Museum makes special reports and opinion letters describing the impacts of these situations on the WHS and submits this documentation to the Commission for UNESCO through the Ministry of Culture of RF.
Preventive control is a part of the WHS monitoring very sensitive to potential threats. The basic principles of preventive control are the following ones: the monitoring for the changes within the WHS and early detection of negative events, early warning about emergency situations, early response, full information about current situation on the WHS and prediction of possible events, readiness for necessary activities, scheduling activities for the WHS development, intensive cooperation between all interested parties.

In order to perform a preventive control, the leading group members of Public Council together with Kizhi Museum experts participate in special commissions responsible for the WHS preservation. The leading group members of Public Council and the Kizhi Museum control the interaction of interested parties by preventing conflicts and minimizing if any occur.

The collaboration of Kizhi Museum, contractors and other parties involved in any kinds of activities is the essential part of matching the protection and management of the WHS. Formally, legal procedures do not completely exclude negative impacts on the WHS. This is why the contenders for any work on the WHS must meet special requirements, and particularly work experience in similar projects. The possible impacts on the WHS are assessed, described and evaluated in the requirements specification of projects. This kind of approach minimizes aftereffects of the projects proposed for the WHS. In addition to that, tender announcements must contain technical specifications developed by experts in protection of the architectural heritage. Besides signing official documents, contractors are given guidance (instructions) on operating on the WHS.

It is planned to establish a special department for keeping the monitoring and quality control of the implementation of the WHS management plan. This department will fulfill the following task: monitoring for the implementation of all management plan activities, tracking all conflict situations and maintaining the Outstanding Universal Value of the WHS, making corrections in the activities of the management plan as new events occur around the WHS.

The evaluation of quality of the MP implementation is based on the analysis of the WHS management results and on the reports obtained from the departments responsible for specific
IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR THE WHS “KIZHI POGOST”

areas of the MP. This evaluation is needed for coordinating the Kizhi Museum activities with other parties for reaching the objectives of the MP. The task of independent experts is analyzing the situation around the WHS and describing it precisely in the documentation. The expert work is based on evaluating the areas that reflect how the changes within the WHS and surrounding territory bring it closer to the ‘ideal’ state. Monitoring indicators and quantitative measures of implementation of the MP priorities see in Appendix 17 (preliminary monitoring plan, finalization — 2014, see Action plan — 10.1). The corrections in the WHS MP are based on the results of evaluation in line with Deming’s method.

9.3. Resource support for the WHS MP

9.3.1. Human resourcing

The MP implementation implies certain personnel policy in the museum that could specify a required proficiency as well as the organizational structure and sufficient quantity of experts to fulfill the tasks of preservation, study, promotion and management of the WHS.

The main principle of personnel policy is providing the conditions for the ongoing education of experts involved in the activities for the WHS. Professional development and training for the MP implementation will be based on the following two components:

– increasing the level of culture and explaining the ideas of World Heritage of UNESCO, presenting the WHS and explaining the Outstanding Universal Value, the importance of participation of all interested parties in the WHS management;

– special training in key areas (study courses, exchange programmes, conferences, post-secondary education), the key areas are preservation and restoration of museum items, landscape management, management of tourism with the minimization of risks for the WHS.

9.3.2. Financial resources

The MP implementation depends on the state policy of financing the institution responsible for reaching the goals set by the government. The museum boasts a stable financing based both on the federal budget and earnings from paid services.

The museum receives grants for performing government orders in quarterages fixed for every calendar year. The financing is provided for the following areas:

- preservation, study, provision of safety and preservation;

- preservation of integrity of the architectural complex, historical surroundings and landscapes within the Kizhi Museum boundaries.

Special grants are provided for restoration of monuments on Kizhi Pogost and those included in the federal register and located on Kizhi Island.

The museum earnings are spent on the activities for the MP implementation.
The activities schedule for Kizhi Pogost preservation in 2009—2014 was approved by the government of Russia in 2008.

9.3.3. Network of partners as a resource

Network of partners is a prerequisite for effective implementation of the MP in all areas. It is planned to widen the network of partners on all levels to guarantee a long-term preservation of the WHS by spreading information and mobilizing the following resources:

- local and regional governments;
- science community;
- educational institutions;
- small and big business (banks, tourist companies, business etc.);
- Mass Media;
- representatives of civil society (non-government and public organizations);
- local community.

Network of partners is an important information resource that secures the MP implementation and a part of communication system that covers all possible forms of cooperation in preservation, presentation and study of the WHS.
### ACTION PLAN FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE WHS “KIZHI POGOST” MANAGEMENT PLAN (2014—2020)

#### 10.1. Schedule of activities for the conservation of the WHS Outstanding Universal Value (appendix to section 6)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>№</th>
<th>Project/activity</th>
<th>Preliminary cost</th>
<th>Schedule time</th>
<th>Contractor (organization/company)</th>
<th>Source of finance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Establishing the service of the WHS MP development and collaboration with UNESCO and, the department of the MP implementation monitoring in Kizhi Museum Finalization of the Monitoring plan (Appendix 17).</td>
<td></td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>Kizhi Museum</td>
<td>Budget of Russia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Restoration of log walls of the Church of Transfiguration in line with the project and with the restoration work schedule. Finalization of the guiding principles of the WHS restoration</td>
<td>400,0 mln. RUB</td>
<td>2014—2018</td>
<td>Ministry of Culture of RF, Kizhi Museum</td>
<td>Budget of Russia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>The development of the restoration project for the Church of Intercession.</td>
<td>20,0 mln. RUB</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>Kizhi Museum</td>
<td>Budget of Russia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Beginning of the restoration of the Church of the Intercession</td>
<td>30,0 mln. RUB</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>Kizhi Museum</td>
<td>Budget of Russia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Restoration of the Bell-Tower tent-top roof</td>
<td>12,0 mln. RUB</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>Kizhi Museum</td>
<td>Budget of Russia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Restoration of the log walls and roofs of the Kizhi Pogost fence.</td>
<td>3,0 mln. RUB</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>Kizhi Museum</td>
<td>Budget of Russia</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 1. Organizing a system of effective monument protection (to section 6.1.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>№</th>
<th>Project/activity</th>
<th>Preliminary cost</th>
<th>Schedule time</th>
<th>Contractor (organization/company)</th>
<th>Source of finance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Restoration of the movable property of the Church of the Transfiguration (elements of the original painted iconostasis, gilded carved frame of the XVIII c. iconostasis, icons, religious items and lighting units)</td>
<td>118,0 mln. RUB</td>
<td>2014—2020</td>
<td>Kizhi Museum</td>
<td>Budget of Russia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Forming a complete museum collection of items of Kizhi Pogost churches. Archival and art research aimed to specify the movable property of the Site.</td>
<td>10,0 mln. RUB</td>
<td>2014—2020</td>
<td>Ministry of Culture of RF, Ministry of Culture of RK, Kizhi Museum</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Creating resources for preserving and monitoring the movable property of Kizhi Pogost churches, including the construction of storehouse for museum collections on Kzhi island (under the strict condition of the WHS OUV and surrounding landscape impact assessment implementation at the initial stage of designing).</td>
<td>305,0 mln. RUB</td>
<td>2016—2020</td>
<td>Ministry of Culture of RF, Kizhi Museum</td>
<td>Budget of Russia</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### ACTION PLAN FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE WHS “KIZHI POGOST” MANAGEMENT PLAN (2014 – 2020):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Action</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>10</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 3. Conservation of archeological monuments located on the WHS territory (to section 6.3.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Action</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>11</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 4. Research activities regarding the WHS (to section 6.4.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Action</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **12** | Analyzing the historical and cultural potential of the Kizhi Volost territory:  
- conducting archival research and research on location, making the inventory of the existent monuments;  
- compiling the GIS ‘Historical and cultural heritage of Kizhi Volost’ based on the data obtained;  
- detecting the centers with the most concentrated material and spiritual culture by the instrumentality of GI - technologies and analysis | 1,0 mln. RUB | 2015 | Kizhi Museum. Partners of Museum in science and culture | Budget of Russia |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Action</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>13</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 5. Guaranteeing safety and security of the WHS, minimizing risks of damage and loss of the WHS (to section 6.5.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Action</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>14</strong></td>
</tr>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Action</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>15</strong></td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Action</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>16</strong></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Action</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>17</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 6. Conservation and protection of the landscape as the integral part of the Outstanding Universal Value of the WHS (to section 6.6.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Action</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>18</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### ACTION PLAN FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE WHS “KIZHI POGOST” MANAGEMENT PLAN (2014 – 2020):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Action Number</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Budget</th>
<th>Responsible Parties</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Developing space-planning projects for historical settlements in Kizhi Museum.</td>
<td>1,5 mln. RUB</td>
<td>2014—2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Developing and approving town-planning regulations, land use and site development for the Velikaya Guba settlement considering the maximum WHS OUV and surrounding landscape conservation.</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>Velikaya Guba settlement Administration of Medvezhiyegorsk district Kizhi Museum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Developing and controlling the regulations for the use of roads and paths on Kizhi Island.</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>Kizhi Museum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Elaborating the manual for acceptable household development to prevent negative changes on the WHS (in line with the regulations set for the buffer zones and other normative documents).</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>Kizhi Museum Velikaya Guba settlement Public Council</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Developing special activities at the state level (including compensatory payments to private owners for maintaining historical buildings within the WHS buffer zones), aimed to motivate the local population to maintain and preserve historical buildings and the historical landscape. Development of the manual for maintaining and preserving traditional historical settlements and historical landscape.</td>
<td>2014—2020</td>
<td>Ministry of Culture of RF. Ministry of Culture of RK. Kizhi Museum. Public Council State agency for protection of architectural monuments in Karelia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Approving by the decree of government of Karelia the boundaries of remarkable site ‘Kizhi Volost’ (within the buffer zones), regulations for use, limitations and requirements for economical activities, site development and projecting.</td>
<td>2014—2015</td>
<td>Ministry of Culture of RF. Kizhi Museum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Transfer of agricultural lands and woodlands to the status of protected lands and sites. Placing all sites to the disposal of Kizhi Museum with no fixed term.</td>
<td>2014—2016</td>
<td>Government of RF, Ministry of Culture of RF, Kizhi Museum Administration of Medvezhiyegorsk district</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
10.2. Activities schedule of creation of conditions for the sustainable development of the territory (to section 7)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>№</th>
<th>Project/activity</th>
<th>Preliminary cost</th>
<th>Schedule time</th>
<th>Contractor (organization/company)</th>
<th>Source of finance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Sustainable development of tourism (to section 7.1)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Completing and approving the concept of ‘Zaonezhiye’ tourism and recreation cluster that considers the principles of preservation and sustainable development of the WHS with the surrounding historical landscape.</td>
<td></td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>government of Karelia</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>Conducting marketing research to reveal the target group and to develop tourism on the WHS territory. Making calculations and starting quota system to access the WHS.</td>
<td>700,0 th. RUB</td>
<td>2014—2015</td>
<td>Ministry of Culture of RF, Kizhi Museum</td>
<td>Budget of Russia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>Developing the strategy of sustainable tourism development based on the marketing research and estimated anthropogenic loads, considering the principles of preservation and sustainable development of the WHS.</td>
<td>3,0 mln. RUB</td>
<td>2015—2016</td>
<td>Kizhi Museum</td>
<td>Budget of Russia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>Developing and implementing the projects of even anthropogenic loading within the whole museum and Zaonezhiye through the calendar year (exhibition improvements, programme development, improvements of tourist roots etc.).</td>
<td>240,0 mln. RUB</td>
<td>2014—2020</td>
<td>Kizhi Museum</td>
<td>Budget of Russia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>Reorganizing the entrance area on Kizhi Island by building a comfortable and ecofriendly reception zone. Under the strict condition of the WHS OUV and surrounding landscape impact assessment implementation at the initial stage of designing.</td>
<td>1000,0 mln. RUB</td>
<td>2015—2019</td>
<td>Kizhi Museum</td>
<td>Budget of Russia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Conservation of environment (to section 7.2.)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>Activities for organizing waste disposal on Kizhi Island</td>
<td>100,0 mln. RUB</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>Kizhi Museum The Velikaya Guba rural set-tlement Local community</td>
<td>Budget of Russia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>Reconstructing and updating networks and engineering structures on Kizhi Island.</td>
<td>550,0 mln. RUB</td>
<td>2014—2016</td>
<td>Kizhi Museum</td>
<td>Budget of Russia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Socio-economic development of the territory (to section 7.3.)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>Completing the restoration of a historical road from Velikaya Guba to Oyativschchena</td>
<td>1400,0 mln. RUB</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>Government of Karelia</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Action Number</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Cost</td>
<td>Year(s)</td>
<td>Organization</td>
<td>Funding Source</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>Completing and approving the Master plan of Velikaya Guba settlement considering the principles of preservation and sustainable development of the WHS with the historical landscape.</td>
<td>80,0 mln. RUB</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>The Velikaya Guba rural settlement</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Providing the conditions for local community development (to section 7.4.)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>Developing the programme to improve the awareness of local community about the Outstanding Universal Value of the WHS and the surrounding landscape. This programme includes lectures, round table discussions and seminars on the WHS preservation, regulations of land use and economical activities, site development standards within the buffer zone, creating info centers in Karelia districts. Implementation of this programme.</td>
<td>3,0 mln. RUB</td>
<td>2015—2018</td>
<td>Kizhi Museum</td>
<td>Budget of Russia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Disseminate and promotion of the WHS (to section 7.5.)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>Fulfilling the programme of celebrating a 300 year-anniversary of the Church of the Transfiguration (includes exhibitions and festivals).</td>
<td>2,0 mln. RUB</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>Ministry of Culture of RF Kizhi Museum Museum partners on local, all-Russia and international levels.</td>
<td>Budget of Russia. Partners’ finance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>Updating summer school of local history and summer university on Kizhi Island, educational centers in Petrozavodsk regarding the issue of popularization and explanation of the principles for the WHS preservation.</td>
<td>3,0 mln. RUB</td>
<td>2014—2020</td>
<td>Kizhi Museum</td>
<td>Budget of Russia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38</td>
<td>Creating the educational center for preservation of wooden architecture and UNESCO department.</td>
<td>3 mln. RUB</td>
<td>2014—2015</td>
<td>Ministry of Culture of RF, Kizhi Museum</td>
<td>Budget of Russia. Partners’ finance</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 10.3. Activities schedule for achievement of social consensus in conservation, use and sustainable development of the WHS (to section 8)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>№</th>
<th>Project/activity</th>
<th>Preliminary cost</th>
<th>Schedule time</th>
<th>Contractor (organization/company)</th>
<th>Source of finance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>39</td>
<td>Managing the Public Council work, its leading body, commissions and working groups.</td>
<td></td>
<td>2014 Kizhi Museum</td>
<td>Interested parties within the Public Council</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>Making the association agreement between the Kizhi Museum and local religious organization (Kizhi parish). This agreement specifies religious services on the WHS and other sites of cultural heritage within the WHS buffer zones.</td>
<td></td>
<td>2014—2015 Kizhi Museum Russian orthodox church</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41</td>
<td>Making new association agreements with the Medvezhiegosk, Pudozh municipal regions and Petrozavodsk.</td>
<td></td>
<td>2014 Kizhi Museum, administrations of municipal units</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Comment:

- *This color indicates the priority activities of the Plan*
LIST OF APPENDICES

1. The list of activities carried out in the course of the WHS “Kizhi Pogost” MP development (in English and Russian)
2. The list of services provided by the Kizhi Museum on Kizhi Island (in English and Russian)
3. Information on the ownership situation of the Property (in Russian)
4. Information on the land plots (as of 01.11.2013) (in English and Russian)
5. The list of international cultural heritage documents regarding the WHS “Kizhi Pogost” (in English and Russian)
6. The water protection zone regime (in Russian)
7. The draft statement on the “Kizhskiy” state natural reserve of federal significance (in Russian)
8. The Charter of the “Vodlozerskiy” National Park (in Russian)
9. The collaboration agreement with the “Vodlozerskiy” National Park (in Russian)
10. The appeal for the establishment of the “Zaonezhskiy” nature park (in Russian)
11. The Kizhi Museum application on the transfer of the land plots to permanent (perpetual) use (in Russian)
12. The list of activities of the stakeholders involvement in the WHS MP development (in English and Russian)
13. The SWOT-analysis (in English and Russian)
14. Institutional entities and stakeholders in relation to the WHS (in English and Russian)
15. The Disaster Risk Management (DRM) plan for the WHS “Kizhi Pogost” (C 544), 2010 (in English and Russian)
16. The algorithm for solving conflicts between the stakeholders in relation to the WHS (in English and Russian)
17. Quantitative indicators of implementation of the MP priorities (in English and Russian)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>№</th>
<th>Наименование и месторасположение объекта недвижимого имущества</th>
<th>Вид зарегистрированного права</th>
<th>Субъект права</th>
<th>Реквизиты свидетельства о государственной регистрации права</th>
<th>Основания возникновения права на объект недвижимого имущества</th>
<th>Сведения о зарегистрированных обременениях (ограничениях) права</th>
<th>Кадастровый (условный) номер объекта недвижимости</th>
<th>Дата и № внесения записи регистрации в единый государственный реестр прав</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Здание церкви Преображения Господня (одноэтажное бревенчатое здание нежилого назначения с инвентарным номером 15;1 общей площадью 344,7 кв. м), РК, Медвежьегорский район, остров Кижи</td>
<td>Собственность РФ</td>
<td>Свидетельство серии 10 АБ № 373780 от 29.10.2010 г.</td>
<td>Постановление Верховного Совета РФ от 27.12.1991 г. № 3020-1</td>
<td>Не зарегистрировано</td>
<td>Не зарегистрировано</td>
<td>10-10-05/026/2005-017</td>
<td>29.10.2010 г., запись № 10-10-05/017/2010-238</td>
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<td>Статус объекта</td>
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<td>Наименование</td>
<td>Свидетельство</td>
<td>Постановление</td>
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<td>ФГУК «Государственный историко-архитектурный и этнографический музей-заповедник «Кижи»</td>
<td>Свидетельство 10-АБ № 072246 от 13.01.2006 г.</td>
<td>Не зарегистрировано</td>
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РОССИЙСКАЯ ФЕДЕРАЦИЯ
ЕДИНЫЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ РЕЕСТР ПРАВ НА НЕДВИЖИМЫЕ ИМУЩЕСТВО И СДЕЛОК С НИМ

СВИДЕТЕЛЬСТВО
о государственной регистрации права

УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ ЮСТИЦИИ ПО ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЙ РЕГИСТРАЦИИ ПРАВ НА НЕДВИЖИМОЕ ИМУЩЕСТВО И СДЕЛОК С НИМ НА ТЕРРИТОРИИ РЕСПУБЛИКИ КАРЕЛИЯ

Дата выдачи: 7 октября 2004 г.


Вид зарегистрированного права: Постоянное (бессрочное) пользование

Объект недвижимого имущества: Земельный участок земли особо охраняемых территорий Площадь 542200 кв. м.

Адрес объекта: Республика Карелия, территория Медвежьегорского и Онежского кадастровых районов в кварталах 10:13:17 13 02 и 10:09:13 08 59 (с. Кизи)

Кадастровый номер: 10:00:00 00 00:001

Условный номер:

Обременения (ограничения) права: не зарегистрированы

о чем в Едином государственном реестре прав на недвижимое имущество и сделок с ним 7 октября 2004 г. сделана запись регистрации № 10-01/13-14/2004-45

Регистратор:  / Фокина Людмила Викторовна /

10 АБ 003378
РОССИЙСКАЯ ФЕДЕРАЦИЯ

ЕДИНИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ РЕЕСТР ПРАВ НА НЕДВИЖИМОЕ ИМУЩЕСТВО И СДЕЛОК С НИМ

СВИДЕТЕЛЬСТВО
о государственной регистрации права

УЧРЕЖДЕНИЯ ЕДИНОГО ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОГО РЕЕСТРА ПРАВ НА НЕДВИЖИМЫЕ ИМУЩЕСТВА И СДЕЛОК С НИМ НА ТЕРРИТОРИИ РЕСПУБЛИКИ КАРЕЛИЯ

Управление Федеральной регистрационной службы по Республике Карелия

Дата выдачи: 13 января 2005 г.
Документы-основания: Гражданский Кодекс Российской Федерации ст. 214

Субъект права: Российская Федерация

Вид зарегистрированного права: Собственность

Объект недвижимого имущества: Земельный участок земли особо охраняемых территорий Площадь 542200 кв. м.

Адрес объекта: Республика Карелия, территория Медвежьегорского и Онежского кадастровых районов в кварталах 10.13.17 13 02 и 10.09.13 08 59 (г. Канда)

Кадастровый номер: 10:00:00 00 00:001

Условный номер: ФГУ

Обременения (ограничения) права: не зарегистрированы

о чем в Едином государственном реестре прав на недвижимое имущество и сделок с ним 13 января 2005 г. сделана запись регистрации № 10-01/13-15/2004-174

Регистратор
/ Фокина Людмила Викторовна /

Копия в архив
зам. директора
Назинская Г.В.

10 АБ 020243
СВИДЕТЕЛЬСТВО
О ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЙ РЕГИСТРАЦИИ ПРАВА
Управление Федеральной регистрационной службы
по Республике Карелия

Дата выдачи: 13 января 2006 г.
Документы-основания: Список документов-оснований смотри в Приложении 1
Субъект права: Федеральное Государственное Учреждение культуры
"Государственный историко-архитектурный и
этнографический музей-заповедник "КИЖИ", ИНН:
1001041107. Свидетельство о государственной регистрации:
серия , № 1001400007. Орган, выдавший документ:
Министерство юстиции РФ. 19.02.1999 г. Адрес
фактического местонахождения: Республика Карелия, г.
Петрозаводск, Неглинская наб., д. 23.
Вид зарегистрированного права: Оперативное управление
Объект недвижимого имущества: здание церкви Преображения Господня
одноэтажное бревенчатое, общей площадью
344,7 кв. м.
Адрес объекта: Республика Карелия, Медвежьегорский район, остров Кижи
Кадастровый номер:
Условный номер: 10-10-05/026/2005-017
Обременения (ограничения) права: не зарегистрированы
о чем в Едином государственном реестре прав на недвижимое имущество и
сделок с ним 13 января 2006 г. сделана запись регистрации №
10-10-05/026/2005-17

Регистратор: / Фокина Людмила Викторовна /

Серия 10 АБ № 072242 ★
Документы-основания:
распоряжение Министерства государственной собственности Республики Карелия, номер: 418-р, от 23.08.2002 г.
выписка из реестра федерального имущества на объект недвижимости, закрепленные на праве оперативного управления за ФГУ культуры "Государственный историко-архитектурный и этнографический музей-заповедник "КИЖИ", номер: 290, от 23.01.2004 г.
СВИДЕТЕЛЬСТВО
О ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЙ РЕГИСТРАЦИИ ПРАВА
Управление Федеральной регистрационной службы
по Республике Карелия

Дата выдачи: 13 января 2006 г.

Документы-основания: Список документов-оснований смотри в Приложении 1

Субъект права: Федеральное Государственное учреждение культуры
"Государственный историко-архитектурный и
этнографический музей-заповедник "КИЖИ", ИНН:
1001041107. Свидетельство о государственной регистрации:
серия , № 1001400007. Орган, выдавший документ:
Министерство юстиции РФ, 19.02.1999 г. Адрес
фактического местонахождения: Республика Карелия, г.
Петрозаводск, Неглинная наб., д. 23.

Вид зарегистрированного права: Оперативное управление

Объект недвижимого имущества: здание церкви Покрова Богородицы одноэтажное
бревенчатое, общей площадью 211,5 кв. м.

Адрес объекта: Республика Карелия, Медвежьегорский район, остров Кижи

Кадастровый номер:

Условный номер: 10-10-05/026/2005-018

Обременения (ограничения) права: не зарегистрированы

о чем в Едином государственном реестре прав на недвижимое имущество и
сделок с ним 13 января 2006 г. сделана запись регистрации №
10-10-05/026/2005-18

Регистратор: / Фокина Людмила Викторовна /

Серия 10 АБ № 072244 *
Документы-основания:

распоряжение Министерства государственной собственности Республики Карелия, номер: 418-р, от 23.08.2002 г.
выписка из реестра федерального имущества на объект недвижимости, закрепленные на праве оперативного управления за ФГУ культуры "Государственный историко-архитектурный и этнографический музей-заповедник "КИЖИ", номер: 290, от 23.01.2004 г.
РОССИЙСКАЯ ФЕДЕРАЦИЯ
Единый государственный реестр прав на недвижимое имущество и сделок с ним

СВИДЕТЕЛЬСТВО
О ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЙ РЕГИСТРАЦИИ ПРАВА
Управление Федеральной регистрационной службы
по Республике Карелия

Дата выдачи: 13 января 2006 г.
Документы-основания: Список документов-оснований смотри в Приложении 1
Субъект права: Федеральное Государственное Учреждение культуры
"Государственный историко-архитектурный и
этнографический музей-заповедник "КИЖИ", ИНН:
1001041107. Свидетельство о государственной регистрации:
серия , № 1001400007. Орган, выдавший документ:
Министерство юстиции РК, 19.02.1999 г. Адрес
фактического местонахождения: Республика Карелия, г. Петрозаводск, Неглинская наб., д. 23.
Вид зарегистрированного права: Оперативное управление
Объект недвижимого имущества: здание колокольни Кижского Погоста
четырехэтажное бревенчатое, общей площадью
137,2 кв. м.
Адрес объекта: Республика Карелия, Медвежьегорский район, остров Кижи
Кадастровый номер:
Условный номер: 10-10-05/026/2005-019
Обременения (ограничения) права:
не зарегистрированы

о чем в Едином государственном реестре прав на недвижимое имущество и
сделок с ним 13 января 2006 г. сделана запись регистрации №
10-10-05/026/2005-19

Регистратор: / Фокина Людмила Викторовна /

Серия 10 АБ № 072246 *
Приложение № 1
к свидетельству о государственной регистрации прав

серия: 10 АБ  номер: 072246  Лист 1  Листов 1

Документы-основания:
распоряжение Министерства государственной собственности Республики Карелия, номер: 418-р, от 23.08.2002 г.
выписка из реестра федерального имущества на объект недвижимости, закрепленные на праве оперативного управления за ФГУ культуры "Государственный историко-архитектурный и этнографический музей-заповедник "КИЖИ", номер: 290, от 23.01.2004 г.

Регистратор:  Фокина Людмила Викторовна

Подпись:  13.01.2006 г.
СВИДЕТЕЛЬСТВО
О ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЙ РЕГИСТРАЦИИ ПРАВА
Управление Федеральной регистрационной службы
по Республике Карелия

Дата выдачи: 13 января 2006 г.

Документы-основания: Список документов-оснований смотри в Приложении 1


Вид зарегистрированного права: Оперативное управление

Объект недвижимого имущества: Ограда Кижского погоста. В состав объекта входит: Приложение 2

Адрес объекта: Республика Карелия, Медвежьегорский район, остров Кижи

Кадастровый номер:

Условный номер: 10-10-05/026/2005-020

Обременения (ограничения) права:
не зарегистрированы

о чем в Едином государственном реестре прав на недвижимое имущество и сделок с ним 13 января 2006 г. сделана запись регистрации № 10-10-05/026/2005-20

Регистратор: / Фокина Людмила Викторовна /

Серия 10 АБ № 072247
Документы-основания:
распоряжение Министерства государственной собственности Республики Карелия, номер: 418-р, от 23.08.2002 г.
выписка из реестра федерального имущества на объект недвижимости, закрепленные на праве оперативного управления за ФГУ культуры "Государственный историко-архитектурный и этнографический музей-заповедник "КИЖИ", номер: 290, от 23.01.2004 г.
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<th>Литер</th>
<th>Наименование</th>
<th>Общая площадь</th>
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<td>1.</td>
<td>ограда</td>
<td>523,8 кв.м.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>сторожевые башни</td>
<td>22,8 кв.м.</td>
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Государственный регистратор: Фокина Людмила Викторовна

Дата 13.01.2006 г.
### Appendix 2  List of services of Kizhi museum on Kizhi Island

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>№</th>
<th>Name and types of a service</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td><strong>Sightseeing tours</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“Traditional culture of the Russians in Zaonezhie region”</td>
<td>The tour offers acquaintance with the masterpieces of the wooden architecture: the churches of the Kizhi architectural ensemble, a Zaonezhie farmer’s house, the chapel of Archangel Michael and the Church of the Resurrection of Lazarus from Murom monastery.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“Traditional culture of the Russians in Zaonezhie region and Livvik Karelians”</td>
<td>The tour offers a walk around the Karelian farmer’s homestead, a visit of a Livvik Karelian house. Then the visitors get acquainted with the history and architecture of the Kizhi architectural ensemble and one of the oldest wooden churches in the North-West Russia - the Church of the Resurrection of Lazarus.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“Hiding Kizhi”</td>
<td>The tour offers a walk from the road-side cross from the village of Khashezero to the chapel of the Veronica’s veil from the village of Vigovo. The chapel is located in the highest point of Kizhi Island, so one can see a beautiful view of the Kizhi architectural ensemble and Kizhi skerries. Then the visitors can get acquainted with the museum sector devoted to the culture of Pudozh region.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“Kizhi necklace”</td>
<td>Water tour around Kizhi Island.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td><strong>Thematic tours</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“Traditional culture of the Livvik Karelians”</td>
<td>During the tour around the Karelian farmer’s homestead a visitor gets acquainted with some particular features of the architecture of Karelian houses and symbols accompanied the life of the Karelian people for many centuries. In the house the visitor can see authentic home items and get to know the specialty of the household structure, and Karelian customs, beliefs, and the world outlook as well.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“The villages of Kizhi Island”</td>
<td>A walking tour around the old inhabited villages of Yamka and Vasilievo which have existed on Kizhi Island since old times. The visitors learn about the history and legends of the villages, go up to the mystic Nariena Gora, where one of the most beautiful Zaonezhie chapels – the Chapel of the Veronica’s veil from the village of Vigovo – is located.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“Kizhi ecological path”</td>
<td>The tour includes a walk around the best scenery spots of Kizhi Island, acquaintance with Zaonezhie nature, flora and fauna.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td><strong>Thematic exhibitions</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“Russian tea-drinking traditions”</td>
<td>Visited in the course of the tour “Traditional culture of the Russians of Zaonezhie region”</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“Folk shipbuilding traditions”</td>
<td>Visited independently</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“From the history of the Kizhi Parish”</td>
<td>Visited in the course of the tour “Traditional culture of the Russians of Zaonezhie region”</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“The archaeology of Kizhi”</td>
<td>Visited independently</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“Two eposes – two cultures”</td>
<td>Visited independently</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“Carpentry joints and structures”</td>
<td>Visited in the course of the tour “Traditional culture of the Russians of Zaonezhie region and Livvik Karelians”</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“Old Russian painting of Karelia”</td>
<td>Visited in the course of the tour “Traditional culture of the Russians of Zaonezhie region”</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“New additions to the museum collection in 2000—2010”</td>
<td>Visited independently</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td><strong>Folklore and ethnographic theater’s programs</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“Zaonezhie young people party”</td>
<td>The program presents traditional round dances with singing and games which disappeared in the central and southern parts of Russia and survived in the Russian North till the 30-s. The visitors can participate in the traditional games and dances.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>“Russian wedding in Zaonezhie region”</strong></td>
<td>The program offers to hold a wedding according to the old Russian Northern traditions. Wedding customs and rituals, lamentations and folk songs are aimed at strengthening the newlyweds relations and long and happy life.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>“Folklore heritage of Karelia”</strong></td>
<td>The program presents the culture traditions of the Russians of Zaonezhie and Pudozh regions, Karelians and Karelian Pomorye region. The visitors can listen to the old songs and rare folk genres, which have gone into the past: epic songs, spiritual poems and ballades. They also listen to the sounds of the traditional musical instruments. They can get acquainted with country young people games and dances of the 30-s accompanied by a Russian accordion.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>“Karelian musical instruments”</strong></td>
<td>The guests of the museum can get acquainted with Karelian musical traditions: musical instruments existed in Karelia in the 19th-20th cc., their production and role in peasant life. The guests can listen to the traditional folk melodies played by the participants of the Kizhi museum Folklore and Ethnographic Theater.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 5. Demonstration of traditional crafts

- **Traditional farming**
  From May till September in the main sector of the museum on Kizhi Island one can hear bell ringing and see a program of demonstration of traditional crafts:
  Various seasonal agricultural works are demonstrated in the museum fields: ploughing, harrowing, sowing of flax, oats and rye, harvesting, threshing and winnowing. All kinds of works are made with old implements and tools according to old techniques. Museum workers are dressed in a traditional peasant manner. The demonstration takes place in the homestead of farmer Oshevnev.

- **Traditional male crafts**
  Craftsmen dressed in folk costumes demonstrate traditional male crafts: making shingles, wooden utensils, toys, and wickerwork. The visitors can learn the techniques of the crafts, functions of the unique articles and magic symbols. The craftsmen work near the Oshevnev’s house.

- **Traditional female crafts**
  Craft demonstrators dressed in folk costumes show traditional female crafts: needlework with golden threads, various types of weaving and embroidery, an ancient way of sewing; spinning and making necklaces from glass beads. The visitors can get acquainted with the techniques, history of the crafts and rituals and beliefs related to them. Craft demonstrators work in the house of farmer Oshevnev.

- **Blacksmith work**
  A blacksmith and his apprentice demonstrate a forging process which hasn’t changed much over centuries. The visitors have an opportunity to try themselves as blacksmiths and acquire the simplest practical habits. The smithy is located on the way from the Kizhi architectural ensemble to the Karelian homestead.

- **Bell ringing**
  Bell ringing was one of the aspects of the spiritual life of the Russian people over centuries. Museum workers restored this tradition in the Kizhi museum. During the tour visitors can listen to different types of bell ringing from the chapel of the Archangel Michael.

### 6. Festivals on Kizhi Island

- **Children festival “Kizhi Island as a workshop for children”**
  Held since 1994. Every year the festival gathers hundreds of children and adults on the island. The program of the festival offers: performances of children folk groups, theatre performances, children handmade articles exhibitions, demonstration of old traditional crafts, fairs, games, competitions, and workshop cessions.

- **“Kizhi Regatta”**
  Annual Folk Shipbuilding Festival is held on Kizhi Island since 1999. The regatta starts with traditional boats and finishes with modern ones. After finish the festival is continued by games and dances on special playgrounds.
**“The Day of the Transfiguration. Kizhi Volost Day”**

The main religious feast on Kizhi Island is the Day of the Transfiguration of Christ. The church of the Transfiguration is closed for restoration at present time, so the Divine Liturgy on this day is held in the beautifully floriated church of the Intercession. After the church service a new harvest fruits – apples, grapes and others – are sanctified. On this day the Kizhi Volost Day is also celebrated. The offspring of old Zaonezhie families, pilgrims from different countries, visitors of the museum and museum workers gather for the festival.

**Chapel feasts**

Many picturesque chapels have survived in Zaonezhie region. In 1994 Kizhi museum restored the old tradition of chapel feasts in Kizhi area. Local people and their guests are invited for a chapel service, festive tea drinking, traditional songs, dances and games performed by the museum Folklore and Ethnographic Theater.

- St. Martyrs Kirrick and Iulita chapel feast.
- Prophet Elijah chapel feast.

**7. Audio guide**

Excursions recorded on mp3-players supply the visitors with the information about the main museum sector “Russians of Zaonezhie region”, “Karelian homestead”, and lead along the roads of the island and narrate about the old villages survived here and other sights. The visitors can use audio guides in Russian, English and Finnish.

**8. Professional photography and video filming**

The visitors can make professional photography and video filming on Kizhi Island preliminary agreed with the museum administration.

**9. Horse-drawn carriage ride**

Horse-drawn carriage ride includes: a visit of the old villages of Yamka and Vasilievo existed on the island for a long time. The carriage stops in the most picturesque points. The route can be corrected at your desire and weather conditions.

**10. Program “Biking tour”**

During the biking tour along Kizhi Island the visitors get a unique opportunity to visit the old villages of Yamka and Vasilievo, Pudozh sector, and to discover striking nature of Kizhi Island and monuments of the traditional folk architecture.

**11. Program “Meeting the master”: -weaving traditions -spinning traditions**

Visitors can see the work of museum craft demonstrators and try themselves as needle workers. A demonstrator tells the guests about the history of weaving, explains the structure of a loom and process of producing linen. Every guest can try himself as a spinner, using a traditional distaff.

**12. Services of the museum moorage (mooring of vessels)**

Kizhi museum provides a service of mooring of vessels on Kizhi Island moorage.

**13. Summer University on Kizhi Island**

Operates since 2003. Summer University is arranged in a traditional peasant house complex, a monument of architecture of the early 20th century in the historical village of Yamka on Kizhi Island. The University receives groups from the 1st of June till the 20th of September. The Summer University is a unique form of teaching students and advanced training for educators, cultural workers and managers in the process of museum communication, in atmosphere of active influence of Kizhi Island historical, cultural and natural environments.

**14. Summer school of cultural history on Kizhi Island**

Operates since 1993. The school is arranged in a traditional peasant house complex, a monument of architecture of the early 20th century in the historical village of Yamka on Kizhi Island. The basis of the educational process is a method of “diving” into the historical, cultural and natural environments of the world famous Kizhi Island. Children and their teachers live on the island during 5-6 days. Their residence time is devoted to the study of the theme chosen by them in advanced for the projects competition.
### Activities and working meetings connected with The WHS “Kizhi Pogost” Management Plan development (stage 1)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date and place of meeting</th>
<th>Event title</th>
<th>Participants</th>
<th>Matter in questions</th>
<th>Results</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08–10.06.2010 Petrozavodsk city</td>
<td>International research-to-practice conference “The role of tourism in modernization of Russian regions economy”</td>
<td>Institute of Economics of the Karelian research center workers (hereinafter IE)</td>
<td>Preservation of cultural heritage. Role of the cultural heritage in social and economic development of the territory</td>
<td>Organization of activities, presentations, publications, and round-table discussions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.07.–15.07.2011 Kizhi island</td>
<td>Business trip</td>
<td>Kodolova T.A, Mantere E.V. (IE)</td>
<td>Gathering and preliminary estimate of information about risk identification in relation to the WHS C</td>
<td>– semiformal interviews of the Kizhi museum key personnel and outside institutional subjects on Kizhi island; – random questionnaire of the Kizhi museum workers and Velikaya Guba and Tolvuya settlements’ focus-groups</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04.08.2011 Medvezhegors k city</td>
<td>Seminar</td>
<td>Meeting of the Management Plan working group (IE) with the representatives of the Medvezhegorsk municipal region administration and Velikaya Guba settlement</td>
<td>Management Plan of the WHS “Kizhi Pogost” development</td>
<td>– Presentation of the conception of the Management Plan of the WHS “Kizhi Pogost” and debatable on the region tourism development strategy – Agreement about the meeting of the heads of the Medvezhegorsk municipal region settlements is achieved. The topic of the meeting is “Perspectives of the Medvezhegorsk municipal region development and the Management Plan of the Kizhi Pogost”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date and place of meeting</td>
<td>Event title</td>
<td>Participants</td>
<td>Matter in questions</td>
<td>Results</td>
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<tr>
<td>17.08.2011 Petrozavodsk city</td>
<td>Working meeting</td>
<td>IE and ME working groups leaders</td>
<td>Debates on the scheme of work with the Management Plan and choice of the experts for the Management Plan development</td>
<td>Formation of the working group for the Management Plan development, defining milestones of the Management Plan development, choice of the curators and external accountants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29.08.2011 Tolvuya settlement</td>
<td>Counsel of the heads of Medvezhegorsk municipal region settlements (seminar)</td>
<td>Members of the IE and ME working groups, heads of the settlements and Medvezhegorsk municipal region administration</td>
<td>Presentation “Usability of the WHS “Kizhi Pogost” in the development of Medvezhegorsk municipal region. Presentation of the conception of the Management Plan of the WHS “Kizhi Pogost”</td>
<td>- Working group is formed with the following membership: the head of Medvezhegorsk municipal region, the head of Medvezhegorsk municipal region administration and heads of the town and settlements, ME and IE representatives to cooperate in the development of the Management Plan – Motivation of the local administration representatives in formulation of the documents of social and economic development of the region and settlements (plans) as instruments for creation and realization of the Management Plan – Formation of a contract with Velikaya Guba administration about working-out of a plan of social and economic development of the settlement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25.10.2011 Petrozavodsk city</td>
<td>Meeting of nongovernmental organization “Zaonezhie community” (seminar)</td>
<td>IE working group members</td>
<td>Role of the subjects in the development of Zaonezhie region and preservation of the WHS</td>
<td>– Presentation of the conception of the Management Plan of the WHS “Kizhi Pogost” – Definition of interests of environment subjects who is connected with</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date and place of meeting</td>
<td>Event title</td>
<td>Participants</td>
<td>Matter in questions</td>
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<tr>
<td>16.11.2011 Petrozavodsk city</td>
<td>Seminar «SWOT-analysis of identification and assessment of the problems and threats to the WHS “Kizhi Pogost” with Kizhi museum experts</td>
<td>the Management Plan workers, IE, ME, Petrozavodsk State University experts, etc.</td>
<td>Definition and assessments of the problems, threats, advantages and opportunities of the WHS. Problematic of the legal terrain in which the WHS and museum operate. Problems of the internal environment.</td>
<td>Summarizing of the results of the SWOT-analysis of identification and assessment of the problems and threats to the WHS “Kizhi Pogost”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.11.2011 Petrozavodsk city</td>
<td>Seminar «SWOT-analysis for the WHS “Kizhi Pogost” with the Kizhi museum experts</td>
<td>the Management Plan workers, IE and ME workers, Ministry of Culture of The Republic of Karelia experts and Legal department</td>
<td>Organization structure and management style. Polarization of social and economic development of the “Kizhi museum” on Kizhi island and surrounding areas. Role of a young generation in long-term development of the “Kizhi museum” and surrounding areas.</td>
<td>Summarizing of the results of the SWOT-analysis for the WHS “Kizhi Pogost”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25.11–26.11.2011 Petrozavodsk city</td>
<td>Karelian International forum “Investments into the Future”</td>
<td>IE and ME working group. Over 300 participants: representatives from the RF subjects’ administrations, delegations of foreign experts and businessmen</td>
<td>Tourism as a factor of social and economic development of RK</td>
<td>Round table “Investment attractiveness of northwest regions for tourism”. The Round table took a resolution of the creation of a special economic zone of a recreational type “Zaonezhie” which will play the main part in the WHS development.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25.11.2011 Moscow</td>
<td>International forum “Preservation of Cultural Heritage”</td>
<td>IE workers</td>
<td>Preservation of RF Cultural Heritage</td>
<td>Participation in round table “Cultural Heritage legal points” where problems and prospects of enforceability development regarding protection and use of the RF Cultural Heritage were specified. Consultations about specificity of the Management Plan development with the RF Ministry of Culture representatives</td>
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<tr>
<td>Date and place of meeting</td>
<td>Event title</td>
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<td>Matter in questions</td>
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<tr>
<td>01.12–02.12.2011 Petrozavodsk city</td>
<td>International research and practice conference “Northern tourism destinations as a dominant idea of Northwest region development”</td>
<td>IE and ME working group</td>
<td>Cultural heritage and tourism</td>
<td>Reports and publications about of the Management Plan of the WHS “Kizhi Pogost”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08.12.2011 Petrozavodsk city</td>
<td>Seminar of the Kizhi museum specialists on the issue of realizing the Management Plan of the WHS “Kizhi Pogost”</td>
<td>the Management Plan workers, IE and ME workers, and external experts</td>
<td>Use of computer programs. Discussion of the issue of introducing uniform terminology. Monitoring of the results of the rendering of the Management Plan</td>
<td>Content and priority areas of the Management Plan were defined</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.02.2012 Petrozavodsk city</td>
<td>Working meeting</td>
<td>IE and ME workers</td>
<td>Prospects of tourism development. Kizhi museum activity in tourism development field</td>
<td>Materials of cooperative work with museum partners were got, priority areas of tourism development were defined, the main problems in tourism development were marked out.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.03.2012 Petrozavodsk city</td>
<td>Working meeting</td>
<td>IE and ME workers</td>
<td>Aims and directions of the development of the educational activity of the museum concerning the WHS and Zaonezhie traditional folk culture</td>
<td>Agreement of the mutual adaptation of the chapter of the Management Plan of the WHA “Kizhi Pogost”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02.04.2012 Petrozavodsk city</td>
<td>Working meeting</td>
<td>IE and ME workers</td>
<td>Financing characteristics of the Kizhi museum. Mechanisms of monitoring of financial flows. Use of Time Line program product</td>
<td>The indexes for monitoring of the funding of the WHS and the Management Plan were discussed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02.04–05.04. 2012 Helsinki and Rauma city, Finland</td>
<td>Foreign business trip</td>
<td>IE and ME workers</td>
<td>Exposure to foreign experience of the Management Plan of the WHA development, work with stakeholders and local community,</td>
<td>Agreement of the further cooperation. Use of the foreign colleagues’ experience in the Management Plan of the WHA development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date and place of meeting</td>
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<td>Participants</td>
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<td>Results</td>
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<tr>
<td>04.05.2012 Petrozavodsk city</td>
<td>Working meeting</td>
<td>IE and ME workers</td>
<td>Discussion of the chapter “Conservation of the WHS movable property”</td>
<td>Information preparation for: appendix “Results of the WHS inventory”, the Management Plan chapter “Conservation of the WHS movable property”, conception (schemes) of the monitoring of the state of the movable property in the holding of the museum realized by the museum, key directions of activity regarding the holding of the museum, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04.05.2012 Petrozavodsk city</td>
<td>Working meeting</td>
<td>IE and ME workers</td>
<td>Conception of strategy of the tourism development in the museum. UNESCO requirements for principals of tourism activity in the WHS</td>
<td>Discussion of tourism development within the frame of Management Plan development. New directions of the development of economic mechanisms of tourism were found.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.05.2012 Petrozavodsk city</td>
<td>Working meeting</td>
<td>IE and ME workers</td>
<td>Development and control of professional resources of the museum</td>
<td>Getting the information about the development of museum professional resources and particular measures concerning the WHS professional resources management</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.05.2012 Petrozavodsk city</td>
<td>Working meeting</td>
<td>IE and ME workers</td>
<td>Ecological state of the WHS territory, problems and threats for the WHS</td>
<td>Information about museum ecological activities. Determination of the perspective directions concerning maintenance of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date and place of meeting</td>
<td>Event title</td>
<td>Participants</td>
<td>Matter in questions</td>
<td>Results</td>
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<tr>
<td>14.05.2012 Petrozavodsk city and the Church of the Transfiguration parish on Kizhi island</td>
<td>Working meeting</td>
<td>IE workers and Artemii Koryhalov, priest of the Church of the Transfiguration parish on Kizhi island</td>
<td>Historical aspect of the development of the parish, cooperation with the museum and local community. Perspectives of the development of fellowship.</td>
<td>New directions in the cooperation with the museum were found. Perspective activities of the Management Plan were marked.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.05.2012 Petrozavodsk city</td>
<td>Working meeting</td>
<td>IE and ME workers</td>
<td>Development and control of professional resources of the museum</td>
<td>Filling-out of the form “Characterization of the needs and resources of the Kizhi museum management (all categories of the museum workers)”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.05.2012 Petrozavodsk city</td>
<td>Working meeting</td>
<td>IE and ME working groups meeting</td>
<td>The Management Plan structure. Deming model – improvement management. Legal framework of the Management Plan realization.</td>
<td>The Management Plan development (aspects of procedures). New activities and forms of the cooperation with the public and institutional and interested subjects (legal aspects) were found.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.05.2012 Medvezhegorsk city</td>
<td>Working meeting</td>
<td>IE and ME workers and Medvezhegorsk Museum of regional studies specialists</td>
<td>Cooperation with the Medvezhegorsk Museum and participation in cultural and public life of the region concerning the Management Plan development</td>
<td>Agreement to cooperate in the work at the Management Plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.05.2012 Petrozavodsk city</td>
<td>Working meeting</td>
<td>IE and ME workers</td>
<td>Debating the proposals on museum educational activity. Mission of the museum educational activity concerning the WHS</td>
<td>Preparation of the Management Plan chapter and appendixes of this direction.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25.05.2012 Petrozavodsk city</td>
<td>Working meeting</td>
<td>IE and ME workers</td>
<td>Museum project activities, involving the public into the process, forms of communications in the Management Plan</td>
<td>Conception of information and communication sub-system in the WHS Management Plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28.05.2012 Petrozavodsk city</td>
<td>Seminar “About the WHS “Kizhi Pogost” Management Plan (Russia C544). Aspects of the museum educational activities development”</td>
<td>IE and ME workers</td>
<td>Aims and directions of the museum educational activities development in the field of interpretation and actualization of history and nature heritage and traditional culture.</td>
<td>Presentation of the materials on work with the Management Plan chapter: “Education and planning activity in the Management Plan realization in terms of museum educational activity”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05.06.2012 Petrozavodsk</td>
<td>Working meeting</td>
<td>IE workers and director of</td>
<td>Legislation, planning activity, problems,</td>
<td>Cooperation agreement with Vodlozero National</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date and place of meeting</td>
<td>Event title</td>
<td>Participants</td>
<td>Matter in questions</td>
<td>Results</td>
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<tr>
<td>city and Vodlozero National park</td>
<td>Working meeting</td>
<td>Vodlozero National park Gudym A.U.</td>
<td>risks and solutions approaches</td>
<td>park in the WHS landscape and surrounding area maintenance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>07.06.2012 Medvezgegorsk k city</td>
<td>Working meeting</td>
<td>IE workers and administration of Medvezgegorsk city and Velikaya Guba settlement</td>
<td>Local government. Local community</td>
<td>Supplying information about functions and duties of the local government (Medvezgegorsk city and Velikaya Guba settlement) regarding the WHS maintenance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.06.2012 Petrozavodsk city</td>
<td>Working meeting</td>
<td>IE and ME workers</td>
<td>Directions of the development I the field of interpretation and actualization of history, cultural and nature heritage</td>
<td>Preparation of the Management Plan chapter devoted to the current activity and planning directions in the development of researches for the WHS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22-23.06.2012 St. Petersburg</td>
<td>International forum “Nongovernmental organizations for the WHS sites maintenance”</td>
<td>IE and ME workers</td>
<td>RF cultural heritage conservation</td>
<td>Report “Public participation in the WHS management in the example of development and realization of the “Kizhi Pogost” (IE)Management Plan”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04.08.2012 Kizhi island</td>
<td>Working meeting</td>
<td>IE and ME workers</td>
<td>Debating on the Management Plan problems</td>
<td>Preparation of the Management Plan materials</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04.09.2012 Kizhi island</td>
<td>Seminar-tour</td>
<td>Representatives of the Unite Nations Certification Committee, Russian Academy of Science, and museum workers</td>
<td>Presentation of the results of the work on the Management Plan</td>
<td>Preparation of the Management Plan materials</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09–11.2012</td>
<td>Regular meetings</td>
<td>Representatives of the experts associations, institutional organizations (Police, EMERCOM, and others) and interested parties (local residents, businessmen and representatives of the public organizations)</td>
<td>Project preparation of the Management Plan</td>
<td>Authorization of the project of the WHS “Kizhi Pogost” Management Plan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date and place of meeting</td>
<td>Event title</td>
<td>Participants</td>
<td>Matter in questions</td>
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<td>Management Plan by the museum</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Information about land (as of 01.11.2013)

The Kizhi Museum was granted the right to use land in total amount of 680115 sq.m. (68,01 hectar), including 617740 sq.m.(61,77 hectar) on Kizhi Island.

№.пп. | Cadastral number | Location | Area (sq.m.)
---|---|---|---
1. | 10:00:00 00 00:001* | Republic of Karelia, Medvezhiyegorsk district Kizhi Island, Dudnikovo village | 542200 (в т.ч. Kizhi Island - 503100; Dudnikovo village - 39100)
2. | 10:09:13 08 59:037 | Republic of Karelia, Medvezhiyegorsk district, Kizhi Island | 16243
3. | 10:09:0130859:60 |  | 18460
4. | 10:09:0130859:61 |  | 25002
5. | 10:09:0130859:62 |  | 2069
6. | 10:09:0130859:63 |  | 23609
7. | 10:09:0130859:42 |  | 1576
8. | 10:09:0130859:43 |  | 1415
9. | 10:09:0130859:28 |  | 24266
10. | 10:09:0130859:206 |  | 2000

«Кижское ожерелье»

№.пп. | Cadastral number | Location | Area (sq.m.)
---|---|---|---
1. | 10:13:17 13 02:88 | Republic of Karelia, Medvezhiyegorsk district, the location of former Malkovo village | 1500
2. | 10:13:0170701:11 | Republic of Karelia, Medvezhiyegorsk district, Boyarschina village | 2497
3. | 10:09:0120201:17 | Republic of Karelia, Medvezhiyegorsk district, Vorobyi village | 4537
4. | 10:09:0130401:5 | Republic of Karelia, Medvezhiyegorsk district, Nosonovschina village | 5329

**DISTRIBUTION OF LANDOWNERSHIP**

Land distribution on Kizhi Island

№.пп. | Landownership | Total area
---|---|---
| | Totally within Kizhi Island: | 209.00
1. | Agricultural land (redistribution land reserve of the administration of Medvezhiyegorsk district) | 83.43
2. | Kizhi museum land | 61.77
3. | Woodland | 36.50
4. | land reserve of the administration of Medvezhiyegorsk district | 27.3
Appendix 5

List of international documents on cultural heritage related to the WHS ‘Kizhi Pogost’

Agreements and Conventions:
European Cultural Convention of 1954
The World Heritage Convention of 1972
Convention for the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe of 1985
The International Convention on Protection of Non–Material Cultural Heritage of 2003
and Convention protocols 1 and 2.
Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage of 1972.

UNESCO recommendations:
Recommendation concerning the Most Effective Means of Rendering Museums Accessible to Everyone (1960).
Recommendations concerning the Safeguarding of the Beauty and Character of Landscapes and Sites (1962).
Recommendation concerning the Preservation of Cultural Property Endangered by Public or Private works (1968).
Recommendation concerning the Protection, at National Level, of the Cultural and Natural Heritage (1972).
Recommendation on Participation by the People at Large in Cultural Life and Their Contribution to It (1976).
Recommendation concerning the Safeguarding and Contemporary Role of Historic Areas (1976).
Recommendation concerning the Safeguarding of Beauty and Character of Landscapes and Sites (1962)
Recommendation concerning the Protection, at National Level, of the Cultural and Natural Heritage (1972)

UNESCO declarations:
UNESCO Universal Declaration on Cultural Diversity (2001)
Budapest Declaration on World Heritage (2002).

Charters:
INTERNATIONAL CHARTER FOR THE CONSERVATION AND RESTORATION OF MONUMENTS AND SITES (THE VENICE CHARTER 1964)
ICOMOS International Cultural Tourism Charter (1999)
HISTORIC GARDENS (THE FLORENCE CHARTER 1981)
THE NARA DOCUMENT ON AUTHENTICITY (1994).
ВОДООХРАННЫЙ РЕЖИМ

В границах водоохранных зон запрещаются:

1) использование сточных вод в целях регулирования плодородия почв (в ред. ФЗ от 21.10.2013 N 282-ФЗ);
2) размещение кладбищ, скотомогильников, мест захоронения отходов производства и потребления, химических, взрывчатых, токсичных, отравляющих и ядовитых веществ, пунктов захоронения радиоактивных отходов (в ред. ФЗ от 11.07.2011 N 190-ФЗ);
3) осуществление авиационных мер по борьбе с вредными организмами; (в ред. ФЗ от 21.10.2013 N 282-ФЗ)
4) движение и стоянка транспортных средств (кроме специальных транспортных средств), за исключением их движения по дорогам и стоянки на дорогах и в специально оборудованных местах, имеющих твердое покрытие;
5) размещение автозаправочных станций, складов горюче-смазочных материалов (за исключением случаев, если автозаправочные станции, склады горюче-смазочных материалов размещены на территориях портов, судостроительных и судоремонтных организаций, инфраструктуры внутренних водных путей при условии соблюдения требований законодательства в области охраны окружающей среды и настоящего Кодекса), станций технического обслуживания, используемых для технического осмотра и ремонта транспортных средств, осуществление мойки транспортных средств (п. 5 введен ФЗ от 21.10.2013 N 282-ФЗ);
6) размещение специализированных хранилищ пестицидов и агрохимикатов, применение пестицидов и агрохимикатов (п. 6 введен ФЗ от 21.10.2013 N 282-ФЗ);
7) сброс сточных, в том числе дренажных, вод (п. 7 введен ФЗ от 21.10.2013 N 282-ФЗ);
8) разведка и добыча общераспространенных полезных ископаемых (за исключением случаев, если разведка и добыча общераспространенных полезных ископаемых осуществляются пользователями недр, осуществляющими разведку и добычу иных видов полезных ископаемых, в границах предоставленных им в соответствии с законодательством Российской Федерации о недрах горных отводов и (или) геологических отводов на основании утвержденного технического проекта в соответствии со статьей 19.1 Закона Российской Федерации от 21 февраля 1992 года N 2395-1 "О недрах") (п. 8 введен ФЗ от 21.10.2013 N 282-ФЗ)

16. В границах водоохранных зон допускаются проектирование, строительство, реконструкция, ввод в эксплуатацию, эксплуатация хозяйственных и иных объектов при условии оборудования таких объектов сооружениями, обеспечивающими охрану водных объектов от загрязнения, засорения, заиления и истощения вод в соответствии с водным законодательством и законодательством в области охраны окружающей среды. Выбор типа сооружения, обеспечивающего охрану водного объекта от загрязнения, засорения, заиления и истощения вод, осуществляется с учетом необходимости соблюдения установленных в соответствии с законодательством в области охраны окружающей среды нормативов допустимых сбросов загрязняющих веществ, иных веществ и микроорганизмов. В целях настоящей статьи под сооружениями, обеспечивающими охрану водных объектов от загрязнения, засорения, заиления и истощения вод, понимаются:

1) централизованные системы водоотведения (канализации), централизованные ливневые системы водоотведения;
2) сооружения и системы для отведения (сброса) сточных вод в централизованные системы водоотведения (в том числе дождевых, тальных, инфильтрационных, поливомоекных и дренажных вод), если они предназначены для приема таких вод;
3) локальные очистные сооружения для очистки сточных вод (в том числе дождевых, тальных, инфильтрационных, поливомоекных и дренажных вод), обеспечивающие их очистку исходя из нормативов, установленных в соответствии с требованиями законодательства в области охраны окружающей среды и настоящего Кодекса;
4) сооружения для сбора отходов производства и потребления, а также сооружения и системы для отведения (сброса) сточных вод (в том числе дождевых, тальных,
инфильтрационных, поливомоечных и дренажных вод) в приемники, изготовленные из водонепроницаемых материалов (часть 16 в ред. ФЗ от 21.10.2013 N 282-ФЗ)

16.1. В отношении территорий садоводческих, огороднических или дачных некоммерческих объединений граждан, размещенных в границах водоохранных зон и не оборудованных сооружениями для очистки сточных вод, до момента их оборудования такими сооружениями и (или) подключения к системам, указанным в пункте 1 части 16 настоящей статьи, допускается применение приемников, изготовленных из водонепроницаемых материалов, предотвращающих поступление загрязняющих веществ, иных веществ и микроорганизмов в окружающую среду. (часть 16.1 введена ФЗ от 21.10.2013 N 282-ФЗ)

17. В границах прибрежных защитных полос наряду с установленными частью 15 настоящей статьи ограничениями запрещаются:
1) распашка земель;
2) размещение отвалов размываемых грунтов;
3) выпас сельскохозяйственных животных и организация для них летних лагерей, ванн.

18. Установление на местности границ водоохранных зон и границ прибрежных защитных полос водных объектов, в том числе посредством специальных информационных знаков, осуществляется в порядке, установленном Правительством Российской Федерации. (часть 18 в ред. ФЗ от 14.07.2008 N 118-ФЗ)
ПОЛОЖЕНИЕ
О ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОМ ПРИРОДНОМ ЗАКАЗНИКЕ ФЕДЕРАЛЬНОГО ЗНАЧЕНИЯ «КИЖСКИЙ»

I. ОБЩИЕ ПОЛОЖЕНИЯ

№ 23, ст. 2380; № 52, ст. 5498; 2007, № 1, ст. 23; № 17, ст. 1933; № 50, ст. 6246; 2008, № 49, ст. 5748; 2011, № 1, ст. 32).

1.2. Государственный природный заказник федерального значения «Кижский» (далее – заказник) создан приказом Главного управления охотничье хозяйства при Совете Министров РСФСР от 22 сентября 1989 г. № 281.

1.3. Заказник имеет профиль биологического (зоологического).

1.4. Заказник образован без ограничения срока действия.


1.6. Охрану территории заказника, а также мероприятия по сохранению биологического разнообразия и поддержанию в естественном состоянии природных комплексов и объектов на территории заказника осуществляет федеральное государственное бюджетное учреждение «Национальный парк «Водлозерский» (далее – национальный парк).

1.7. Заказник расположен на территории Медвежьегорского района республики Карелия. Общая площадь заказника составляет 50 600 гектаров, в том числе 23 000 гектаров – суши и 27 000 гектаров – акватория Онежского озера.

1.8. Границы заказника:

северная и северо-восточная – от северной границы квартала 22 на побережье полуострова Заонежье до островков у северной оконечности о.Щуневского и далее – до о. С.Оленьего;

восточная и юго-восточная – от о. С.Оленьего до Ю.Оленьего, далее до мыса, ограничивающего с востока Кондинскую губу (Б.Клименецкий, кв. 145), далее до о.Речного;

западная и юго-западная – от о. Речного до юго-западной оконечности о. Б.Клименецкого, далее до юго-западной оконечности Б.Леликовского и далее до западной границы квартала 70 на побережье Заонежского полуострова;

северо-западная – на полуострове Заонежье по северным границам кварталам 70-75; западным – кварталы 65, 57, 48; южным и западным – кварталы 23, 22; северной – квартал 22.

1.9. Границы и особенности режима особой охраны заказника учитываются при разработке планов и перспектив экономического и социального развития, лесохозяйственных регламентов и проектов освоения лесов, подготовке документов территориального планирования, проведении лесоустройства и инвентаризации земель.

II. ЗАДАЧИ ЗАКАЗНИКА

2.1. Заказник образован для выполнения следующих задач:

1) сохранение, восстановление и воспроизводство объектов животного мира, в том числе редких и находящихся под угрозой исчезновения;

2) сохранение среды обитания и путей миграции объектов животного мира;

3) проведение научных исследований;

4) осуществление экологического мониторинга;

5) экологическое просвещение и развитие познавательного туризма.
III. РЕЖИМ ОСОБОЙ ОХРАНЫ ТЕРРИТОРИИ ЗАКАЗНИКА

3.1. На территории заказника запрещаются:
1) промысловая, спортивная и любительская охота;
2) промышленное, любительское и спортивное рыболовство, нахождение с орудиями добычи (вылова) водных биоресурсов (кроме случаев, установленных настоящим Положением);
3) уничтожение гнезд, нор или других мест обитания животных, сбор птичьих яиц и пуха;
4) нахождение с огнестрельным, пневматическим и метательным оружием, капканами и другими орудиями охоты, в том числе с охотничьим огнестрельным оружием в собранном виде на дорогах общего пользования, а также с продукцией добывания объектов животного мира;
5) выгул собак без поводка (за исключением используемых при проведении мероприятий по охране природных комплексов и объектов), нагонка и натаска собак;
6) действия, ведущие к беспокойству диких животных, а также их привлечение и кормление посетителями;
7) сплав древесины по водотокам и водоемам;
8) заготовка живицы;
9) проведение сплошных и проходных рубок лесных насаждений;
10) проведение гидромелиоративных и ирригационных работ;
11) геологическое изучение, разведка и добыча полезных ископаемых, а также выполнение иных, связанных с пользованием недрами, работ;
12) деятельность, влекущая за собой нарушение почвенного покрова и выходов минералов, геологических обнажений и горных пород;
13) деятельность, влекущая за собой изменения гидрологического режима земель;
14) пускание палов и выжигание растительности;
15) распашка земель;
16) выпас домашних животных, за исключением случаев, предусмотренных настоящим Положением;
17) сенокошение, за исключением случаев, предусмотренных настоящим Положением;
18) применение ядохимикатов, минеральных удобрений и химических средств защиты растений и стимуляторов роста, использование токсичных химических препаратов для охраны и защиты лесов, в том числе в научных целях;
19) взрывные работы;
20) строительство, реконструкция и капитальный ремонт объектов капитального строительства, не связанных с выполнением задач, возложенных на заказник;
21) создание объектов размещения отходов производства и потребления, радиоактивных, химических, взрывчатых, токсичных, отправляющих и ядовитых веществ;
22) предоставление земельных участков для индивидуального жилищного строительства, а также садоводства и огородничества;
23) интродукция живых организмов в целях их акклиматизации;
24) осуществление рекреационной деятельности (в том числе организация мест отдыха и разведение костров) за пределами специально предусмотренных для этого мест;
25) посещение островов заказника в выводково-гнездовой период;
26) движение и стоянка механизированных транспортных средств, в том числе катеров и маломерных судов, не связанных с функционированием заказника, вне дорог и водных путей общего пользования и вне специально предусмотренных для этого мест;
27) уничтожение и повреждение аншлагов, шлагбаумов, стендов, граничных столбов и других информационных знаков и указателей, оборудованных экологических троп и мест отдыха, строений на территории заказника, а также имущества заповедника, нанесение надписей и знаков на валунах и обнажениях горных пород;
28) пролет самолетов и вертолетов ниже 1000 метров над территорией заказника без согласования с заказником или Минприроды России, а также преодоление самолетами над территорией заповедника звукового барьера;
29) иные виды деятельности, влекущие за собой снижение экологической ценности данной территории или причиняющее вред охраняемым объектам животного мира и среде их обитания.

3.2. На территории заказника, за исключением земельных участков землепользователей, землевладельцев, арендаторов и собственников, посадка летательных аппаратов и высадка пассажиров из них подлежат согласованию с национальным парком.
3.3. Перечень и количество объектов зоологических, ботанических и минералогических коллекций, сроки, способы и места их сбора на территории заказника подлежат согласованию с национальным парком.
3.4. На территории заказника хозяйственная деятельность осуществляется с соблюдением настоящего Положения и Требований по предотвращению гибели объектов животного мира при осуществлении производственных процессов, а также при эксплуатации транспортных магистралей, трубопроводов, линий связи и электропередачи, утвержденных постановлением Правительства Российской Федерации от 13 августа 1996 г. № 997 (Собрание законодательства Российской Федерации, 1996, № 37, ст. 4290; 2008, № 12, ст. 1130).
3.5. На территории заказника строительство, реконструкция и капитальный ремонт объектов капитального строительства, связанных с выполнением задач, возложенных на заказник, допускаются по согласованию с Минприроды России и в соответствии с законодательством Российской Федерации.
3.6. На территории заказника проведение мероприятий по охране, защите и воспроизводству лесов осуществляется только по согласованию с Минприроды России.
3.7. На территории заказника допускается сотрудникам национального парка и гражданам, постоянно проживающим на территории заказника, следующие виды хозяйственной деятельности и природопользования:
– любительское рыболовство для собственных нужд (без права реализации и выноса с территории заказника) в соответствии с законодательством Российской Федерации о рыболовстве;
– сенокошение на участках, специально определенных национальным парком;
– выпас домашних животных на участках, специально определенных национальным парком.
3.8. Проектная документация объектов капитального строительства, строительство, реконструкция или капитальный ремонт которых на территории заказника допускаются настоящим Положением, подлежит государственной экологической экспертизе федерального уровня.
3.9. На территории заказника отстрел и отлов диких зверей и птиц в научных и регуляционных целях осуществляется на основании решений Минприроды России.
3.10. Границы заказника обозначаются на местности специальными информационными знаками по периметру границ его территории.

IV. ОХРАНА ПРИРОДНЫХ КОМПЛЕКСОВ И ОБЪЕКТОВ И КОНТРОЛЬ ЗА СОБЛЮДЕНИЕМ РЕЖИМА ОСОБОЙ ОХРАНЫ ЗАКАЗНИКА
4.1. На территории заказника охрана природных комплексов и объектов осуществляется специальной государственной инспекцией по охране территории национального парка «Водлозерский».
4.2. К охране территории заказника могут привлекаться работники правоохранительных органов, а также общественные инспекции, сформированные территориальными органами Росприроднадзора или общественными природоохранными организациями. Рейды указанных органов и общественных инспекций на территории заказника проводятся только совместно с представителями государственной инспекции по охране территории национального парка «Водлозерский».
4.3. На территории заказника контроль и надзор в области организации и функционирования заказника, в области охраны, использования и воспроизводства объектов животного мира и среды их обитания, за использованием, охраной, защитой, воспроизводством лесов осуществляют Федеральная служба по надзору в сфере природопользования в порядке, предусмотренном нормативными правовыми актами Российской Федерации.
ПРИЛОЖЕНИЕ 13

УСТАВ ФЕДЕРАЛЬНОГО ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОГО БЮДЖЕТНОГО УЧРЕЖДЕНИЯ «НАЦИОНАЛЬНЫЙ ПАРК «ВОДЛОЗЕРСКИЙ»
УТВЕРЖДЕНО
приказом Минприроды России
от 19.05.2011 №381

УСТАВ
ФЕДЕРАЛЬНОГО ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОГО
БЮДЖЕТНОГО УЧРЕЖДЕНИЯ
«НАЦИОНАЛЬНЫЙ ПАРК «ВОДЛОЗЕРСКИЙ»

Москва 2011
I. Общие положения

1. Федеральное государственное бюджетное учреждение «Национальный парк «Водлозерский» (далее - Учреждение) является природоохранным, научно-исследовательским и эколого-просветительским учреждением, имеющим целью сохранение природных комплексов и объектов, имеющих особую экологическую, историческую и эстетическую ценность, и предназначенных для использования в природоохранных, просветительских, научных и культурных целях и для регулируемого туризма.

2. Учреждение в соответствии с распоряжением Правительства Российской Федерации от 31 декабря 2008 г. № 2056-р (Собрание законодательства Российской Федерации, 2009, № 2, ст. 336) находится в ведении Министерства природных ресурсов и экологии Российской Федерации (далее - Минприроды России).

3. Учредителем Учреждения является Правительство Российской Федерации. Полномочия учредителя Учреждения от имени Российской Федерации осуществляет федеральный орган исполнительной власти – Минприроды России.

4. Собственником имущества Учреждения является Российская Федерация.

5. Официальное полное наименование учреждения - Федеральное государственное бюджетное учреждение «Национальный парк «Водлозерский».

Официальное сокращенное наименование учреждения – ФГБУ «Национальный парк «Водлозерский».

6. Место нахождения Учреждения: 185002, Республика Карелия, г. Петрозаводск, ул. Парковая, д. 44.

7. Учреждение руководствуется в своей деятельности Конституцией Российской Федерации, федеральными конституционными законами, федеральными законами, указами и распоряжениями Президента Российской Федерации, постановлениями и распоряжениями Правительства Российской Федерации, иными нормативными правовыми актами Российской Федерации, в том числе нормативными правовыми актами Минприроды России, законодательством Республики Карелия, а также настоящим Уставом.

8. Учреждение является некоммерческой организацией, созданной Российской Федерацией для выполнения работ, оказания услуг в целях обеспечения реализации предусмотренных законодательством Российской Федерации полномочий федеральных органов государственной власти.

9. Учреждение осуществляет свою деятельность в соответствии с предметом и целями деятельности, определенными в соответствии с
федеральными законами, иными нормативными правовыми актами и настоящим Уставом.

10. Учреждение является юридическим лицом, имеет права, исполняет обязанности и несет ответственность, установленную законодательством Российской Федерации.

11. Учреждение имеет обособленное имущество, самостоятельный баланс, лицевые счета, открытые в территориальных органах Федерального казначейства по учету средств федерального бюджета и средств, полученных от приносящей доход деятельности, печать установленного образца с изображением Государственного герба Российской Федерации и со своим наименованием, штампы, бланки и другие средства идентификации.

12. Учреждение приобретает права, несет обязанности и установленную законодательством Российской Федерации ответственность с момента государственной регистрации в качестве юридического лица.

13. Земля, водные объекты, недра, растительный и животный мир, находящиеся на территории национального парка «Водлозерский» (далее – национальный парк), предоставляются Учреждению в пользование (владение) на правах, предусмотренных федеральными законами.

В пределах земель национального парка изменение целевого назначения земельных участков или прекращение прав на землю для нужд, противоречащих их целевому назначению, не допускается. Земельные участки в границах национального парка, а также находящиеся на них здания, сооружения, помещения не подлежат приватизации.

14. Учреждение может в установленном порядке выступать учредителем и участвовать в деятельности фондов, ассоциаций и иных организаций, способствующих развитию национального парка.

15. Учреждение в установленном законодательством Российской Федерации порядке, по согласованию с Минприроды России может создавать филиалы и открывать представительства на территории Российской Федерации, утверждать положения о них, а так же изменения и дополнения в указанные положения и несет ответственность за их деятельность.

Учреждение имеет филиалы – Онежский и Водлозерский.

Место нахождения Онежского филиала Учреждения: 164840, Архангельская область, г. Онега, Набережная им. Попова, д. 5.

Место нахождения Водлозерского филиала Учреждения: 186154, Республика Карелия, Пудожский район, д. Кутанаволок.

16. Учреждение осуществляет свою деятельность на территории национального парка, а также своих филиалов и представительств.

Учреждение осуществляет охрану территории государственного природного заказника федерального значения «Кижский», а также мероприятий по сохранению биологического разнообразия и поддержанию в естественном состоянии охраняемых природных комплексов и объектов на территории данного заказника.

17. Учреждение вправе иметь собственную символику (флаг, вымпел, эмблему и другие), утверждаемую в установленном порядке.
18. Производство изобразительной, печатной, сувенирной и другой тиражированной продукции и товаров народного потребления с использованием изображений природных и историко-культурных комплексов и объектов, находящихся на территории национального парка, ценностей из музейных фондов национального парка, а также их названий и символики, осуществляется с разрешения дирекции Учреждения.

II. Предмет, цели и виды деятельности Учреждения

19. Предметом деятельности Учреждения является осуществление работ и оказание услуг, направленных на сохранение природных комплексов и объектов, расположенных на территории национального парка в соответствии с федеральными законами, нормативными правовыми актами Минприроды России, положением о национальном парке, иными нормативными правовыми актами и настоящим Уставом.

20. Целями деятельности Учреждения является сохранение природных комплексов и объектов, имеющих особую экологическую, историческую и эстетическую ценность, и предназначенные для использования в природоохранных, просветительских, научных и культурных целях и для регулируемого туризма.

21. В соответствии с целями, для достижения которых создано Учреждение, Учреждение осуществляет основные виды деятельности:

1) выполнение мероприятий по сохранению в естественном состоянии природных комплексов, (противопожарные и биотехнические мероприятия, мероприятия по охране и защите лесов);

2) выявление и пресечение нарушений установленного режима или иных правил охраны и использования окружающей среды и природных ресурсов на территории национального парка и его охранной зоны, привлечение виновных лиц к установленной законом ответственности (включая мероприятия, связанные с обеспечением и ведением производства по делам об административных правонарушениях);

3) выполнение эколого-просветительской работы;

4) выполнение научно-исследовательских работ, направленных на разработку и внедрение научных методов сохранения биологического разнообразия и поддержание в естественном состоянии природных и историко-культурных комплексов и объектов в условиях рекреационного использования, а также на оценку и прогноз экологической обстановки в регионе;

5) выполнение работ по выявлению и инвентаризации на территории национального парка объектов историко-культурного наследия, организации их охраны и изучения, реставрации памятников истории и культуры, сохранению и восстановлению культурных ландшафтов;
6) выполнение работ по выделению в натуре внешних границ и границ функциональных зон территории национального парка и ее оснащению аншлагами, информационными щитами и знаками;
7) выполнение работ по рекреационному обустройству и благоустройству территории национального парка, созданию и обустройству экологических троп и туристических маршрутов в соответствии с функциональным зонированием территории;
8) выполнение мероприятий в области организации и развития регулируемого туризма и отдыха на территории национального парка, обслуживания посетителей, организации и проведения познавательных экскурсий;
9) выполнение работ в области экологического мониторинга;
10) выполнение работ по сохранению и разведению редких и исчезающих видов животных и растений.

22. Планы мероприятий по осуществлению вышеперечисленных видов деятельности Учреждения утверждаются Минприроды России.
23. Учреждение для достижения целей вправе осуществлять следующие приносящие доход виды деятельности, не противоречащие законодательству Российской Федерации и настоящему Уставу:
   1) реализация товаров, выполнение работ и оказание услуг в рамках эколого-просветительской, рекреационной, научно-исследовательской, рекламно-издательской и иной деятельности, осуществляемой в соответствии с настоящим Уставом;
   2) реализация продукции подсобного сельскогохозяйственного производства;
   3) реализация продукции питомников и ферм (в том числе по разведению диких животных и дикорастущих растений);
   4) реализация полиграфической продукции рекламного, информационного и научного характера, включая полиграфические (в том числе компьютерный набор и макетирование) и копировально-множительные работы;
   5) реализация видео- и фотопродукции;
   6) реализация продукции с символикой национального парка и сувенирной продукции;
   7) реализация семян и посадочного материала;
   8) реализация древесины, полученной при проведении мероприятий по уходу за лесами, и продукции деревообработки;
   9) реализация (через территориальные органы Федерального агентства по управлению государственным имуществом) безвозмездно изъятых или конфискованных в установленном порядке орудий и продукции незаконного природопользования;
10) проведение экскурсий для посетителей на территории национального парка, его охранной зоны, иных особо охраняемых природных территориях, а также в музеях, музейных экспозициях,
дendрациях, питомниках, вольерных комплексах и информационных центрах национального парка;

11) услуги по организации и проведению детских экологических лагерей;

12) услуги по организации и проведению студенческих и школьных экологических практик, в том числе для иностранных студентов;

13) услуги, связанные с проведением профессиональных фото- и видеосъемок;

14) услуги, связанные с организацией любительского и спортивного рыболовства;

15) услуги, связанные с организацией и проведением любительской и спортивной охоты;

16) услуги, связанные с размещением, проживанием, питанием и отдыхом посетителей;

17) рекреационные услуги (посещение обустроенных экскурсионных и туристических троп и маршрутов, смотровых площадок, мест отдыха, пикниковых точек);

18) прокат транспортных средств (в том числе водных), лошадей, спортивного, рыболовного и туристического оборудования и снаряжения для посетителей;

19) предоставление мест стоянок автомобильного и водного транспорта для посетителей национального парка;

20) предоставление справочных материалов и иной информации и документации по вопросам сферы деятельности национального парка;

21) транспортные услуги для посетителей;

22) выполнение на договорных началах научно-исследовательских работ (включая dendрологическое обследование) и природоохранных мероприятий (по сохранению и восстановлению природных комплексов и объектов);

23) проведение профессиональных консультаций в вопросах сохранения и изучения природных комплексов и объектов, выполнение проектных работ, экспертных работ и оценок, в том числе в сфере охраны окружающей среды, включая оценку воздействия на окружающую среду;

24) выполнение работ по мониторингу природных комплексов и объектов;

25) выдача разрешений на использование изображений природных и историко-культурных комплексов и объектов, находящихся на территории национального парка, а также его названия и символики при производстве изобразительной, печатной, сувенирной и другой тиражированной продукции и товаров народного потребления.

24. Право Учреждения осуществлять деятельность, на которую в соответствии с законодательством Российской Федерации требуется прохождение аккредитации и (или) аттестации, специальное разрешение (лицензия), возникает у Учреждения с момента ее получения или в
указанный в ней срок и прекращается по истечении срока ее действия, если
иное не установлено законодательством Российской Федерации.
25. Учреждение не вправе осуществлять виды деятельности, не
предусмотренные настоящим Уставом.

III. Организация деятельности и управление Учреждением

26. К компетенции Минприроды России в области управления
Учреждением относятся:
- формирование и утверждение государственного задания для
Учреждения в соответствии с видами деятельности, отнесенными настоящим
Уставом к основной деятельности и финансовое обеспечение выполнения
этого задания;
- установление порядка определения платы для физических и
юридических лиц за оказание Учреждением услуг, выполнение работ,
относящихся к основным видам деятельности бюджетного учреждения,
оказываемые сверх установленного государственного задания, а также в
случаях, определенных федеральными законами, в пределах установленного
государственного задания;
- утверждение плана финансово-хозяйственной деятельности
Учреждения;
- определение предельно допустимых значений просроченной
кредиторской задолженности;
- согласование отчета о результатах деятельности Учреждения и об
использовании закрепленного за ним имущества;
- назначение руководителя Учреждения и прекращение его полномочий,
а также заключение и прекращение трудового договора с ним, если для
организаций соответствующей сферы деятельности федеральными законами
не предусмотрен иной порядок назначения руководителя и прекращения его
полномочий и (или) заключения и прекращения трудового договора с ним;
- рассмотрение и одобрение предложений руководителя Учреждения о
совершении сделок с имуществом Учреждения в случаях, если в
соответствии с Федеральным законом от 12 января 1996 г. № 7-ФЗ «О
некоммерческих организациях» для совершения таких сделок требуется
согласие Учредителя;
- осуществление контроля за деятельностью Учреждения, сбор и
обобщение отчетности по формам государственного статистического
наблюдения, утвержденным законодательством Российской Федерации, а
также формам отчетности, утвержденным Учредителем;
- согласование распоряжения недвижимым имуществом Учреждения, в
том числе передачу его в аренду, по согласованию с Федеральным
агентством по управлению государственным имуществом;
- назначение ликвидационной комиссии и утверждение промежуточного
и окончательного ликвидационных балансов;
- осуществление иных полномочий, предусмотренных действующим законодательством.

27. Контроль за финансово-хозяйственной деятельностью учреждения осуществляется Минприроды России и иные государственные органы в соответствии с законодательством Российской Федерации.

28. Проверка деятельности учреждения осуществляется Минприроды России, налоговым и другими органами в пределах их компетенции, на которые в соответствии с законодательством Российской Федерации возложена проверка деятельности федеральных государственных учреждений.

29. Государственный контроль и надзор в области организации и функционирования учреждения осуществляется Росприроднадзором.

30. Управление учреждением осуществляется в соответствии с законодательством Российской Федерации и настоящим Уставом.

31. Руководство учреждением осуществляется директором, действующим на принципах единоличия.

32. Директор учреждения назначается на должность и освобождается от должности Министром природных ресурсов и экологии Российской Федерации. Срок полномочий, права и обязанности директора учреждения устанавливаются трудовым договором в соответствии с законодательством Российской Федерации.

33. Директор учреждения руководит деятельностью учреждения и действует в соответствии с настоящим Уставом.

34. Директор учреждения:
1) без доверенности действует от имени и в интересах учреждения, представляет его во всех органах государственной власти, судебных органах, органах местного самоуправления, иных органах и организациях, включая международные, совершает сделки;
2) по согласованию с Минприроды России утверждает структуру учреждения;
3) утверждает штатное расписание учреждения, включающее в себя все должности служащих (профессий рабочих) данного учреждения, в пределах лимитов бюджетных обязательств, доведенных до учреждения на оплату труда в соответствии с заключенными трудовыми договорами и правовыми актами, регулирующими размер заработной платы соответствующих категорий работников;
4) утверждает должностные инструкции и определяет должностные обязанности работников учреждения, в том числе своих заместителей;
5) заключает в сфере деятельности учреждения гражданско-правовые договоры, а также трудовые договоры с работниками учреждения;
6) осуществляет оперативное управление имуществом учреждения в соответствии с законодательством Российской Федерации, иными нормативными правовыми актами и настоящим Уставом;
7) организует финансовую деятельность Учреждения в пределах средств, получаемых Учреждением из бюджета Российской Федерации, от безвозмездных поступлений и приносящей доход деятельности;

8) назначает на должность и освобождает от должности работников Учреждения, а также руководителей филиалов и представительств;

9) налагает в установленном порядке дисциплинарные взыскания на работников Учреждения, применяет меры материального и морального поощрения, представляет в установленном порядке особо отличившихся работников к награждению государственными наградами Российской Федерации, отраслевыми почетными знаками и почетными грамотами;

10) издает приказы, распоряжения и дает указания, обязательные для выполнения всеми работниками Учреждения, утверждает правила внутреннего трудового распорядка;

11) направляет в установленном порядке работников в командировки, на учебу и стажировки;

12) устанавливает для работников Учреждения в соответствии с законодательством Российской Федерации компенсационные и стимулирующие выплаты в пределах средств, получаемых Учреждением из бюджета Российской Федерации, от безвозмездных поступлений и приносящей доход деятельности;

13) устанавливает для работников Учреждения дополнительные отпуска, сокращенный рабочий день (рабочую неделю), гибкие графики работы и иные социальные льготы в соответствии с трудовым законодательством Российской Федерации;

14) обеспечивает работников Учреждения в установленном законодательством Российской Федерации порядке специальной одеждой, обувью и средствами индивидуальной защиты;

15) обеспечивает в соответствии с законодательством Российской Федерации возмещение расходов, связанных с использованием для служебных целей работниками Учреждения личного имущества (автомобили, мотоциклы, снегоходы, мотонарты, катера, лодочные моторы и т.д.), включая выделение горючих и смазочных материалов, а также проведение текущего ремонта этой техники за счет средств Учреждения;

16) передает исполнение части своих полномочий заместителям;

17) выдает доверенности от имени Учреждения;

18) выдает в соответствии с законодательством Российской Федерации разрешения на пребывание на территории заповедника граждан, не являющихся работниками Учреждения;

19) организует и обеспечивает необходимые согласования в соответствии с законодательством Российской Федерации;

20) определяет состав и объем сведений, составляющих служебную тайну, а также порядок их защиты в соответствии с законодательством Российской Федерации.
35. Директор может осуществлять и иные полномочия в соответствии с настоящим Уставом, законодательством Российской Федерации и приказами Минприроды России.

36. Директор Учреждения несет персональную ответственность в установленном законодательством Российской Федерации порядке за:
1) выполнение возложенных на Учреждение задач и функций, результаты его деятельности, организацию бухгалтерского учета, предоставление отчетности в установленные сроки в порядке, установленном для бюджетных учреждений;
2) нецелевое использование средств федерального бюджета;
3) другие нарушения бюджетного законодательства Российской Федерации;
4) обеспечение охраны сведений, составляющих государственную и иную, охраняемую законом тайну;
5) превышение предельно допустимого значения просроченной кредиторской задолженности Учреждения, установленную нормативными правовыми актами Российской Федерации.

37. Структура Учреждения, наряду с иными структурными подразделениями, должна включать специальную государственную инспекцию по охране территории национального парка, работники которой входят в штат Учреждения и осуществляют охрану природных комплексов и объектов на территории национального парка в установленном законом порядке, структурные подразделения, ответственные за обеспечение научно-исследовательской и эколого-просветительской деятельности.

38. В состав специальной государственной инспекции по охране территории национального парка должны включаться: директор Учреждения, являющийся главным государственным инспектором, его заместители, являющиеся заместителями главного государственного инспектора, старшие государственные инспекторы, участковые государственные инспекторы и государственные инспектора по охране территории национального парка.

39. Научно-исследовательская деятельность в Учреждении проводится штатными научными сотрудниками и научно-техническим персоналом Учреждения. В целях реализации указанной деятельности Учреждение вправе в установленном законодательством Российской Федерации порядке привлекать научно-исследовательские учреждения и высшие учебные заведения соответствующего профиля, а также отдельных специалистов, в том числе иностранных, по общим с Учреждением программам, согласованным с Минприроды России.

IV. Имущество и финансовое обеспечение Учреждения

1. Имущество Учреждения

40. Имущество Учреждения, приобретенное за счет средств, выделенных ему собственником на приобретение этого имущества или
переданное на праве оперативного управления, является федеральной собственностью. Учреждение владеет, пользуется этим имуществом в пределах, установленных законом, в соответствии с целями своей деятельности, назначением этого имущества и, если иное не установлено законом, распоряжается этим имуществом с согласия собственника этого имущества.

41. Решения о закреплении за Учреждением имущества на праве оперативного управления принимаются федеральным органом исполнительной власти Российской Федерации, осуществляющим функции по управлению федеральным имуществом.

42. Учреждение без согласия собственника не вправе распоряжаться особо ценным движимым имуществом, закрепленным за ним собственником или приобретенным Учреждением за счет средств, выделенных ему собственником на приобретение такого имущества, а также недвижимым имуществом. Остальным имуществом, находящимся у него на праве оперативного управления, Учреждение вправе распоряжаться самостоятельно, если иное не установлено законодательством Российской Федерации.

43. Источниками формирования имущества Учреждения являются:
- федеральное имущество, закрепленное за Учреждением на праве оперативного управления;
- имущество, приобретенное Учреждением за счет выделенных ему средств федерального бюджета;
- имущество, приобретенное Учреждением за счет доходов, получаемых Учреждением от приносящей доход деятельности;
- имущество, полученное по иным основаниям, предусмотренным законодательством Российской Федерации, в том числе в качестве безвозмездной помощи.

44. Доходы, полученные от приносящей доход деятельности Учреждения, и приобретенное за счет этих доходов имущество, а также полученные в качестве безвозмездной помощи, поступают в самостоятельное распоряжение Учреждения. Указанное имущество поступает в оперативное управление Учреждения в порядке, установленном законодательством Российской Федерации.

45. Порядок распоряжения имуществом, приобретенным Учреждением за счет доходов, полученных от приносящей доход деятельности, устанавливается в соответствии с законодательством Российской Федерации.

46. Учреждение направляет информацию о распоряжении имуществом, приобретенным за счет доходов, получаемых Учреждением от приносящей доход деятельности, а также полученное в качестве безвозмездной помощи, Учредителю. Сведения об указанном имуществе Учреждение обязано представлять в федеральный орган исполнительной власти, осуществляющий учет федерального имущества.

47. Имущество и средства Учреждения используются в соответствии с законодательством Российской Федерации.
48. Учреждение отвечает по своим обязательствам всем находящимся у него на праве оперативного управления имуществом, как закрепленным за бюджетным учреждением собственником имущества, так и приобретенным за счет доходов, полученных от приносящей доход деятельности, за исключением особо ценного движимого имущества, закрепленного за бюджетным учреждением собственником этого имущества или приобретенного бюджетным учреждением за счет выделенных собственником имущества бюджетного учреждения средств, а также недвижимого имущества. Собственник имущества бюджетного учреждения не несет ответственности по обязательствам бюджетного учреждения.

49. Имущество Учреждения, закрепленное за ним на праве оперативного управления, может быть изъято собственником в лице специально уполномоченного на то государственного органа Российской Федерации в соответствии с законодательством Российской Федерации.

50. Совершение Учреждением крупных сделок, соответствующих критериям, установленным законодательством Российской Федерации, осуществляется с предварительного согласования Учредителя.

Директор Учреждения несет перед Учреждением ответственность в размере убытков, причиненных Учреждению в результате совершения крупной сделки с нарушением указанного условия, независимо от того, была ли эта сделка признана недействительной.

Крупная сделка, совершенная без предварительного согласия Минприроды России, может быть признана недействительной по иску Учреждения или Минприроды России, если будет доказано, что другая сторона в сделке знала или должна была знать об отсутствии предварительного согласия Минприроды России.

51. Сделки с участием Учреждения, в совершении которых имеется заинтересованность, определяемая в соответствии с критериями, установленными законодательством Российской Федерации, осуществляются с одобрения Учредителя.

52. Распоряжение особо ценным движимым имуществом, закрепленным за Учреждением учредителем либо приобретенным Учреждением за счет средств, выделенных его Учредителем на приобретение такого имущества, согласовывается Учредителем.

53. Распоряжение недвижимым имуществом Учреждения, в том числе передача его в аренду, согласовывается Учредителем и федеральным органом исполнительной власти, осуществляющим учет федерального имущества с учетом требований, установленных законодательством Российской Федерации.

54. Внесение Учреждением в случаях и порядке, которые предусмотрены федеральными законами, денежных средств (если иное не установлено условиями их предоставления), иного имущества, за исключением особо ценного движимого имущества, а также недвижимого имущества, в уставный (складочный) капитал хозяйственных обществ или передачу им такого имущества иным образом в качестве их учредителя или
участника, согласовывается Учредителем с учетом требований, установленных законодательством Российской Федерации.

55. Передача некоммерческим организациям в качестве их учредителя или участника денежных средств (если иное не установлено условиями их предоставления) и иного имущества, за исключением особо ценного движимого имущества, закрепленного за Учреждением собственником или приобретенного Учреждением за счет средств, выделенных ему собственником на приобретение такого имущества, а также недвижимого имущества, осуществляется Учреждением по согласованию с Учредителем.

56. Совершение Учреждением сделок, возможными последствиями которых является отчуждение или обременение имущества, закрепленного за федеральным учреждением, или имущества, приобретенного за счет средств, выделенных этому учреждению из федерального бюджета или бюджета государственного внебюджетного фонда Российской Федерации, если иное не установлено законодательством Российской Федерации, запрещено.

57. При ликвидации Учреждения недвижимое имущество передается ликвидационной комиссией федеральному органу исполнительной власти, осуществляющему функции по управлению федеральным имуществом, движимое имущество Учреждения передается ликвидационной комиссией федеральному органу исполнительной власти, осуществляющему функции и полномочия по выработке государственной политики и нормативно-правовому регулированию в установленной сфере деятельности.

58. Для учета операций, осуществляемых Учреждением, органами Федерального казначейства в случаях, установленных законодательством Российской Федерации, открываются и ведутся лицевые и иные счета.

59. Контроль за использованием по назначению и сохранностью федерального имущества, закрепленного за Учреждением на праве оперативного управления, осуществляется федеральным органом исполнительной власти, осуществляющим функции по управлению федеральным имуществом.

2. Финансовое обеспечение Учреждения

60. Финансовое обеспечение деятельности Учреждения осуществляется из федерального бюджета на основании сформированного в установленном законодательством Российской Федерации государственного задания, а также от безвозмездных поступлений и доходов от приносящей доход деятельности.

61. Финансовое обеспечение выполнения государственного задания осуществляется в виде субсидий из федерального бюджета.

Финансовое обеспечение выполнения государственного задания осуществляется с учетом расходов на содержание недвижимого имущества и особо ценного движимого имущества, закрепленных за Учреждением или приобретенных Учреждением за счет средств, выделенных ему Учредителем на приобретение такого имущества, расходов на уплату налогов, в качестве
объекта налогообложения по которым признается соответствующее имущество, в том числе земельные участки.

62. Учреждение вправе сверх установленного государственного задания, а также в случаях, определенных федеральными законами, в пределах установленного государственного задания выполнять работы, оказывать услуги, относящиеся к его основным видам в соответствии с настоящим Уставом, для граждан и юридических лиц за плату и на одинаковых при оказании одних и тех же услуг условиях.

Порядок определения указанной платы устанавливается в соответствии с законодательством Российской Федерации.

63. В случае сдачи в аренду с согласия Учредителя недвижимого имущества и особо ценного движимого имущества, закрепленного за Учреждением Учредителем или приобретенного Учреждением за счет средств, выделенных ему Учредителем на приобретение такого имущества, финансовое обеспечение содержания такого имущества Учредителем не осуществляется.

64. Учреждение не вправе размещать денежные средства на депозитах в кредитных организациях, а также совершать сделки с ценными бумагами, если иное не предусмотрено федеральными законами.

65. В переходный период с 1 января 2011 года до 1 июля 2012 года, установленный пунктом 13 статьи 33 Федерального закона от 8 мая 2010 г. №83-ФЗ «О внесении изменений в отдельные законодательные акты Российской Федерации в связи с совершенствованием правового положения государственных (муниципальных) учреждений» финансовое обеспечение деятельности Учреждения осуществляется в соответствии с положениями данной статьи указанного Федерального закона.

3. Реорганизация и ликвидация Учреждения

66. Реорганизация Учреждения может быть осуществлена в форме его слияния, присоединения, разделения или выделения.

67. Решение о реорганизации Учреждения в форме разделения, выделения, слияния (если возникшее при слиянии юридическое лицо является федеральным казенным учреждением) или присоединения (в случае присоединения федерального бюджетного или автономного учреждения к казенному учреждению) принимается Правительством Российской Федерации в порядке, аналогичном порядку создания федерального учреждения путем его учреждения.

68. Решение о реорганизации Учреждения в форме слияния или присоединения, за исключением случаев, указанных в пункте 67 настоящего Устава, принимается федеральным органом исполнительной власти, осуществляющим функции и полномочия по выработке государственной политики и нормативно-правовому регулированию в установленной сфере деятельности.
69. Решение о ликвидации федерального учреждения принимается федеральным органом исполнительной власти, осуществляющим функции и полномочия по выработке государственной политики и нормативно-правовому регулированию в установленной сфере деятельности.

70. Ликвидация Учреждения производится в порядке, установленном законодательством Российской Федерации.

71. Учреждение считается ликвидированным после внесения соответствующей записи в Единый государственный реестр юридических лиц.

72. Архивные документы из архива Учреждения и документы постоянного и временного хранения по личному составу и основной деятельности Учреждения при его реорганизации передаются правопреемнику (правопреемникам) Учреждения, а при ликвидации - на государственное хранение в установленном законодательством Российской Федерации порядке.

73. При ликвидации и реорганизации Учреждения увольняемым работникам Учреждения гарантируется соблюдение их прав и законных интересов в соответствии с законодательством Российской Федерации.
Просмотр, пронумеровано и скреплено гербовой печатью 16 (шестнадцать) листов.

Заместитель директора Департамента управления делами и кадров

Н.В. Побокина
СОГЛАШЕНИЕ О СОТРУДНИЧЕСТВЕ

g. Петрозаводск  «12» января 2012 г.

Федеральное государственное бюджетное учреждение культуры «Государственный историко-архитектурный и этнографический музей-заповедник «Кижи» (далее - музей-заповедник), в лице директора Аверьяновой Ельви Валентиновны, действующей на основании Устава, с одной стороны и Федеральное государственное бюджетное учреждение Национальный парк «Волховский» (далее – национальный парк), в лице директора Гулым Аллы Юрьевны, действующей на основании Устава, с другой стороны, заключили настоящее соглашение о нижеследующем:

1. Предмет договора

1.1. Сотрудничество в области сохранения, изучения и актуализации природного наследия, совместная реализация научных, природоохранных и социокультурных программ и проектов.

Сотрудничество в области соблюдения и поддержания режима охраны особо охраняемых территорий музея-заповедника (включая его охранную зону) и государственного природного заказника федерального значения «Кижи» (далее – заказник).

1.2. Стороны взаимодействуют в следующих направлениях:

- Изучение природного комплекса Кижских шхер в обходных научных, рекреационных и просветительских интересах.
- Сбор и обмен информацией о состоянии окружающей среды на территории музея-заповедника (включая его охранную зону) и заказника.
- Совместный контроль соблюдения природоохранного законодательства Российской Федерации, в частности законодательства об особо охраняемых природных территориях, на территории охранной зоны музея-заповедника, расположенной в границах заказника, а также соблюдения режима зон охраны объектов культурного наследия музея-заповедника, в рамках собственной компетенции и действующего законодательства.
- Реализация совместных практических мероприятий и проектов по сохранению биологического разнообразия и поддержанию в естественном состоянии охраняемых природных комплексов и объектов на территории заказника «Кижи».
- Реализация совместных практических мероприятий и проектов по изучению и сохранению историко-культурных территорий и историко-культурной среды.
- Развитие экологических и познавательных маршрутов.
- Совместное участие в конференциях и семинарах по природоохранной тематике.
- Совместная подготовка выставок, сбор материалов, отражающих своеобразие и уникальность природы Заонежья, историю, традиции, культуру освоения края и природопользования.
- Совместная поддержка проектов, направленных на работу с местным сообществом (местными жителями, туристическими фирмами, частными предпринимателями, общественными природоохранными организациями) в области сохранения природного комплекса заказника, экопросвещения, развития туризма, сохранения памятников деревянного зодчества.
- Совместная консультационная, методическая помощь, повышение квалификации специалистов обеих сторон.
- Информационный обмен, совместная работа по наполнению сайтов, создание материалов для газет, подготовка специальных материалов об итогах совместной деятельности в рамках данного соглашения.
- Совместное создание информационных ресурсов по природному наследию.

2. Обязательства Музей-заповедника «Кижи»
2.1. Продолжать исследования природной среды музея-заповедника в рамках программы, реализуемой совместно с Карельским научным центром.
2.2. В рамках собственных полномочий и данного соглашения, осуществлять контроль соблюдения природоохранных законодательства РФ и РК на землях музея-заповедника и его охранной зоны.
2.3. Участвовать в совместных рейдах и природоохранных мероприятиях в охранной зоне музея-заповедника.
2.4. Своевременно информировать администрацию национального парка, а также сотрудников инспекторской службы национального парка о выявленных нарушениях в охранной зоне музея-заповедника.
2.5. По мере необходимости и собственных возможностей, в рамках данного соглашения, предоставлять технические средства, помещение и оборудование для совместных проектов и мероприятий, а также при необходимости организовывать перевозку специалистов парка по территории заказника в границах охранной зоны музея-заповедника.
2.6. Готовить предложения по совместным проектам: разработка экомаршрутов, выставки о природе, природоохранные акции и другие практические мероприятия.
2.7. Обеспечивать распространение информации о деятельности Национального парка на территории заказника в Инфоцентре музея-заповедника.
2.8. Предоставлять информационно-рекламную продукцию о выставках и других мероприятиях музея-заповедника.

3. Обязательства Национального парка «Водлозерский»
3.1. Осуществлять контроль природоохранных законодательства Российской Федерации, в частности законодательства об особо охраняемых природных территориях, на территории охранной зоны музея-заповедника, расположенной в границах заказника, а также соблюдения режима зон охраны объектов культурного наследия музея-заповедника, в рамках собственной компетенции и действующего законодательства.
3.2. Своевременно информировать музеи-заповедник о планах и мероприятиях по сохранению биологического разнообразия в охранной зоне музея-заповедника.
3.3. Оперативно реагировать на сведения о нарушениях природоохранных законодательства РФ, а также нарушения режима зон охраны объектов культурного наследия музея-заповедника.
3.4. Участвовать в совместных рейдах и природоохранных мероприятиях в охранной зоне музея-заповедника.
3.5. Готовить предложения по совместным проектам: разработка экомаршрутов, выставки о природе, природоохранные акции и другие практические мероприятия.
3.6. Предоставлять информационно-рекламную продукцию о деятельности Национального парка на территории заказника в Инфоцентре музея-заповедника.

4. Особые условия
4.1. Стороны в своих взаимоотношениях руководствуются Законами и нормативными актами Российской Федерации и Республики Карелия, действующими Уставами и Положениями об особо охраняемых территориях.
4.2. По взаимной договорённости Сторон в настоящее Соглашение могут быть внесены изменения и дополнения, которые оформляются соответствующими протоколами или дополнительными соглашениями.
4.3. Стороны осуществляют взаимодействие в рамках настоящего соглашения в формах, определяемых ежегодными планами согласованных действий.
4.4. Настоящее соглашение вступает в силу с момента его подписания и действует до 31 декабря 2014 года и автоматически продлевается на следующий календарный год, если ни одна из Сторон не сделает письменного заявления о своём желании прекратить действующее соглашение не позднее, чем за месяц до окончания соответствующего периода.
4.5. Настоящее соглашение составлено в двух экземплярах, имеющих равную юридическую силу, по одному экземпляру для каждой из сторон.

5. Адреса и подписи сторон

Федеральное государственное учреждение культуры «Государственный историко-архитектурный и этнографический музей-заповедник “Кижи”».

185025, г. Петрозаводск, пл. Кирова, 10а.
Тел. (814-2) 66-70-91.

Директор
Е.В. Аверьянова

Федеральное государственное бюджетное учреждение Национальный парк «Водлозерский».

185002, г. Петрозаводск, ул. Парковая, 44.
Тел. (814-2) 76-43-79.

Директор
А.Ю. Гудым
Заонежью – природный парк!

Природный парк «Заонежье» запланирован к созданию согласно Постановлению Правительства РК от 6 июля 2007 г. № 102-П на площади 170 тысяч гектар.
**Природный парк: для людей, природы, экономики**

Важнейшими типами охраняемых природных территорий (ООПТ) являются заповедник, национальный парк, **природный парк**, заказник. Основное их различие в режиме природопользования. Земли заповедников навечно исключаются из любого хозяйственного оборота. В национальных парках осуществляется строго регламентированная туристическая деятельность, возможны лицензионный лов рыбы и охота. Национальные парки в первую очередь преследуют природоохранные цели, во вторую – рекреационные.

**Природные парки** по задачам похожи на национальные парки. Главное отличие в том, что природные парки находятся в ведении не федеральных властей, а региональных. К тому же в **природных парках** режим природопользования может быть значительно менее жестким. Территории природных парков чаще всего уже изменены в процессе их хозяйственного освоения. Природные парки – это та форма природопользования, которая позволяет максимально сохранить сложившийся уклад жизни на территории парка и увязать его с приемом отдыхающих. При этом статус ООПТ позволяет сохранить в природном парке уникальные участки природы. Основное требование к данным ООПТ – наличие живописных ландшафтов и, а также ценных в культурном отношении исторических и этнографических памятников. Этим требованиям будущий природный парк «Заонежский» соответствует полностью.

**Что можно делать в парке?**

Режим природопользования в любом парке определяется в процессе разработки проекта его организации. Однако, заранее можно сказать, что для Заонежья приоритетным является сохранение уникальных ландшафтов и культурного наследия и использование их для развития туризма. В Заонежье много заброшенных деревень и земельных угодий. На их основе целесообразно развивать сельское хозяйство, являющееся традиционным для Заонежья, в том числе и фермерство. Фермеры могли бы дополнительно содержать туристские приюты, обеспечивать туристов свежими продуктами, сувенирами и т. п. В парке могут развиваться и некоторые виды лесных пользований, включая заготовку древесины. Однако речь в этом случае идет не об общепринятых сплошнолесосечных рубках, а о ведении выборочного хозяйства, которое гораздо экологичнее, лучше соответствует природе местных лесов и заонежским традициям.

Перед будущим природным парком стоит много задач, и они очень разные. Для их успешной реализации и снятия возможных противоречий, на территориях природных парков выделяются зоны с различными функциями: природоохранные, рекреационные, агрохозяйственные, зоны охраны историко-культурных комплексов и объектов и другие.

Также при планировании парка будут учтены действующие и планируемые производства, такие как карьеры. В природных парках не допускается деятельность, сопровождающаяся загрязнением природы или разрушением сложившихся экосистем. Поэтому действующие производства, как правило, исключаются из состава парка, а также к ним должны предъявляться более строгие требования в сфере охраны окружающей среды. Новые производства могут располагаться внутри парка только в случае, если они не нанесут вред охраняемым комплексам и объектам.

**Чем поможет парк?**

В настоящее время бессистемное развитие карьеров, лесозаготовки без учета экологической и культурной значимости ландшафтов, а также развитие неорганизованного туризма приводят к негативными последствиями для уникальной природы Заонежья. Вырубка кустарников и повреждение деревьев туристами в водоохранных лесах, лесные пожары и т.д. ведут к уничтожению местообитаний редких видов, деградации уникальных ландшафтов и мест, привлекательных для туризма. Создание природного парка и введение туризма в организованное русло позволит в значительной степени изменить ситуацию, а
также получить средства на восстановление памятников природы и истории. На сегодняшний день почти все работы по охране и восстановлению архитектурных памятников ведутся только на о. Кижи. В то же время в так называемое «Кижское ожерелье» входят множество других культурных объектов, нуждающихся в охране и реставрации. Например, церковь в Спасской Губе, часовня в дер. Узкие и др. Эти вопросы могут быть решены лишь в рамках природного парка, администрация которого будет иметь известную самостоятельность. Для туристов Заонежье является наиболее привлекательным по своему рекреационному потенциалу и выгодному расположению относительно центров страны и Карелии, в частности. Кижи́ский погост признан ЮНЕСКО культурно-историческим памятником — всемирным наследием человечества. Таким образом, в Заонежье может возникнуть два крупных туристских центра: ныне существующий музей-заповедник «Кижи», в рамках которого будет развиваться преимущественно традиционный экскурсионно-теплоходный туризм и природный парк «Заонежский», рассчитанный на активные («спортивные») формы рекреации, а также на научно-познавательный туризм. Эти центры могут взаимно дополнять друг друга. Одновременно возрастут возможности для охраны природы на значительной территории.

Являясь государственной организацией, природный парк будет получать финансирование из бюджета Республики Карелия. В то же время природный парк может самостоятельно зарабатывать деньги (за счет туристических услуг, других разрешенных видов деятельности) на свою работу, а также привлекать средства из российских и международных грантовых программ.

Как создать парк?
Природный парк «Заонежье» является одним из 60 объектов, которые Правительство Карелии запланировало к созданию для развития сети ООПТ Карелии. Организация природного парка — многоступенчатый процесс. На первом этапе составляется обоснование создания парка, где обоснован выбор территории, доказана возможность и необходимость его создания, детально описаны границы, перечислены все землепользователи, сформулированы предложения по зонированию. Затем должны быть собраны отзывы всех заинтересованных сторон, в число которых входят местные органы власти и землепользователи. После обсуждения с ними проект, возможно, будет изменен, чтобы учесть все интересы и замечания. После этого проект направляется в Правительство Карелии, где согласуется с органами власти на региональном уровне, проходит экологическую экспертизу. В итоге Правительство Карелии принимает решение о создании природного парка, которое содержит подробную информацию о границах, зонировании, разрешенных и запрещенных видах деятельности.

Создание регионального природного парка с упорядоченной системой природопользования позволит не только сохранить ценные природные и культурные объекты, но и правильно организовать использование территории Заонежья.
Природный парк поможет местному населению сохранить традиционный уклад жизни, использовать природные богатства Заонежья без ущерба окружающей среде, а также ограничит появление экологически и экономически не заинтересованного в сохранении Заонежья бизнеса.
Региональная общественная природоохранныя организация "СПОК"

Цель РОО «СПОК» - содействие сохранению лесов высокой природоохранной ценности и экологизации лесопользования в Республике Карелия. Более подробно узнать о нашей деятельности и результатах Вы можете на сайте РОО «СПОК» http://spok.onego.ru.

Вы можете принять участие в природоохранной деятельности непосредственно, став волонтером СПОК.

Координаты РОО «СПОК»:

 уровень: 185035, Россия, Республика Карелия,
г. Петрозаводск, ул. Горького, 21-В

Тел/факс: +7 (8142) 76-91-15

Интернет-сайт: http://spok.onego.ru

E-mail: spok_office@onego.ru

Вы можете поддержать природоохранную деятельность в лесах Карелии путем благотворительного пожертвования.

Реквизиты организации:
РОО «СПОК»
Наименование банка: Карельское отделение № 8628 Сбербанка России 185035, Республика Карелия, г. Петрозаводск,
ул. Антикайнена, дом 2
Расчетный счет (рублевый): 40703810225000102847
Кор. счет: 30101810600000000673
БИК: 048602673
ИНН: 1001043129
КПП: 100101001

Сохраним леса Карелии вместе!
ЗАЯВЛЕНИЕ

Уважаемый Виктор Федорович,

Федеральное государственное бюджетное учреждение культуры «Государственный историко-архитектурный и этнографический музей-заповедник «Кижи» просит направить Министерскому образованию Медвежьегорский район Республики Карелия ходатайство на оформление Акта выбора земельного участка в целях предоставления в постоянное (бессрочное) пользование для осуществления рекреационной деятельности лесных участков общей площадью 20984 га, в том числе:

- 2333 га, в составе кварталов 41, 42, 58, 59, 86, 87, 101, 118, 136, 150, 159 Великогубского участкового лесничества (по лесоустройству – Великогубское лесничество Заонежского лесхоза) Медвежьегорского центрального лесничества;
- 4185 га, в составе кварталов 118, 137, 138, 154, 175, 190, 195, 196 Великонивского участкового лесничества (по лесоустройству – Великонивское лесничество Заонежского лесхоза) Медвежьегорского центрального лесничества;
- 4709 га, в составе кварталов 12, 13, 23, 24, 35-37, 48-50, 63-64 Гакугского участкового лесничества (по лесоустройству – Гакугское лесничество Пудожского лесхоза) Пудожского центрального лесничества.

Приложения:
1) Карта-схема лесных участков для осуществления рекреационной деятельности;
2) Карта-схема буферной зоны объекта всемирного наследия ЮНЕСКО «Кижский Погост»;
3) Ведомость лесных участков и обоснование их использования для рекреационной деятельности.

Директор

Нелидов А.В.
Приложение 1
к заявлению о направлении ходатайства
на оформление Акта выбора земельного участка

КАРТА-СХЕМА
лесных участков для осуществления рекреационной деятельности
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>№</th>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Participants</th>
<th>Results</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>2011. Making the association agreement with Medvezhiyegorsk and Pudozh</td>
<td>Heads of five settlements participated, 30 persons participated at signing with</td>
<td>The legal basis was created for the cooperation in the preservation of the WHS and traditional culture as well as in the tourism development. They reached a mutual understanding about the powers of museum and municipal districts in preservation of cultural heritage.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>municipal districts, Velikaya Guba, Shunga and Tolvuya settlements.</td>
<td>Medvezhiyegorsk district.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>2010 – 2013. Creating the database of museum partnerships in settlements.</td>
<td>Heads of local administrations, cultural and educational institutions,</td>
<td>They revealed centers of active social life in local settlements and socially active inhabitants with whom the educational activities need to be organized by the museum. The database is the foundation for a long-term planning.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>This database was created and is being updated by the PR experts.</td>
<td>representatives of local non-government organizations. The database includes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>2010-2011. Questioning of Zaonezhiye inhabitants during the development of</td>
<td>300 inhabitants of Zaonezhiye</td>
<td>They clarified the opinion of local inhabitants about the role of the museum in territory development and Kizhi Pogost preservation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>the WHS MP. The questioning was performed by the Institute of Economy</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>within the Karelian branch of Russia Academy of Science.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>2010 -2011. The meetings of the following non-governmental organizations</td>
<td>Representatives of non-governmental and environmental organizations.</td>
<td>They developed the proposals for establishing ‘Zaonezhiye’ National Park in Medvezhiyegorsk district. This park includes the boundaries of ‘Kizhi’ reserve. 198 inhabitants of Medvezhiyegorsk district and Petrozavodsk signed the letter to the administration of Karelia Republic to support this initiative. The eco-activities of environmental organization ‘СПОК’ were supported. In 2013 non-governmental organizations supported ‘СПОК’ in developing the conception of ‘Zaonezhiye’ tourism and recreation cluster which implies using the WHS and developing tourism.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>were held in the museum: «Русский Север», «Заонежье», environmental</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>organization &quot;СПОК&quot;, Karelian branch of All-Russian Society of Nature</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Protection.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>2011. Board meeting of Heads of local administrations of</td>
<td>9 Heads of settlements of Medvezhiyegorsk district, 3 representatives of</td>
<td>They developed the proposals for participation of local inhabitants in the development of the WHS MP. They also suggested organizing a working group to coordinate the activities of the MP development.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Medvezhiyegorsk district was held in Tolvuya.</td>
<td>Tolvuya administration, Head of the district and head of Medvezhiyegorsk.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>of Museums and Non-Governmental Organizations’ was held in the museum.</td>
<td>association of craftsmen, Club of Students of Local History, representatives</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>of cultural institutions, totally 30 persons.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>2010 – 2012. Preparation of draft plan of socio-economic development of</td>
<td>Settlement inhabitants, museum experts. Forms of work were meetings, talks,</td>
<td>They made proposals for amendments in the draft plan considering the draft plan of the WHS MP and the conception of the Kizhi Museum development.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Velikaya Guba settlement in 2012-2016.</td>
<td>document study.</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>2013. The coordinating board for the Kizhi museum development within the Ministry of Culture of RF.</td>
<td>The heads of Ministry of Culture of RF and Karelia, representatives of the Public Chamber and non-governmental organizations.</td>
<td>The opinion of the coordinating board was taken into consideration during the development of the WHS MP. The perspectives of becoming a public council for control of the WHS preservation. The representatives of executive authorities are in the board, so the board has powers to take decisions, and the recommendations must be taken into consideration.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>2013. Discussion of the Kizhi Museum development conception was held on Kizhi Island.</td>
<td>Deputies of Legislative Assembly of Karelia, representatives of Public Chamber of Karelia, representatives of non-governmental organizations. (30 persons)</td>
<td>The participants familiarized with the development perspectives of the museum considering the requirements for the WHS preservation, they also considered different suggestions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Scheduled activities of the museum.</td>
<td>Inhabitants of Zaonezhiye and other parts of Russia. Excursions, exhibitions, festive activities.</td>
<td>These events familiarized visitors with the Kizhi museum work for the preservation of the WHS, and were taken into consideration during the development of the WHS MP. The comments of museum visitors about these activities were summed up and they concluded the necessity to continue and broaden this work in order to promote and use the potentials of the WHS.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>2012-2013. Project ‘ProEthno’ (museum technologies in guest house tourism) supported by ‘Severstal’ public corporation. The project supports local businessmen in order to use the potential of the WHS for territory development.</td>
<td>Businessmen who own guest houses in Zaonezhiye. Totally 17 owners and their families.</td>
<td>The model for cooperation with owners of guest houses was created; they specified the perspectives of preservation and use of the WHS. It turned out, that businessmen are interested in preservation and development of the WHS.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
6. ANALYSIS OF THE CURRENT SITUATION RELATED TO THE WHS AND SURROUNDING AREA MANAGEMENT

6.1. SWOT-analysis

SWOT analysis method was used to analyze the current situation in relation to the WHS. It made it possible, in the first place, to identify strengths and weaknesses in the activity of the Kizhi Museum as an organization that implements operational management of the WHS. Second, they have analyzed the environment in relation to the Site through the opportunities and threats associated with the activity of local government, bodies of government of the Russian Federation, the World Heritage Committee of UNESCO and other specialized international organizations.

6.1.1. Strengths and weakness of the existing situation regarding the WHS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Strengths</th>
<th>Weaknesses</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. The WHS “Kizhi Pogost” is a global brand. It has the high Russian (particularly valuable object) and international status (UNESCO)</td>
<td>1. Poor use of the WHS status and the UNESCO logo as the brand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. High conservation status of the Site and the surrounding territory (the buffer zone of the Site is approved and included in the State cadaster)</td>
<td>2. Island location of the WHS. Inaccessibility, difficulties in delivery of people and goods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Location of the WHS in the cultural and historical landscape formed by the harmonious interaction between the nature and life activity of many generations of local inhabitants. Landscape Management Plan</td>
<td>3. Considerable works for restoration of the historical and cultural landscape and clearing of the main view points and visual corridors that link historical settlements and the WHS are required</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Location of the WHS in the center of the unique natural area “Kizhi skerries”. There is a program of environmental monitoring and environmental safety of the museum aimed at the prevention of irreversible environmental changes. The program is being implemented.</td>
<td>4. Large amounts of complicated restoration works including works on the Site monuments (at the end of the restoration of the Church of the Transfiguration the restoration of the Intercession Church will be immediately launched)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Presence of unique historical and cultural resources around the WHS: monuments of wooden architecture, fund collections</td>
<td>5. The lack of modern storage facility and restoration center for items (including movable property of the WHS) on Kizhi Island</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Availability of necessary operations support facilities for restoration works. Use of the latest techniques, technologies and tools in restoration. Existence of the Carpenter Center (that has already become the brand of the museum) participating in the restoration</td>
<td>6. The problem of waste disposal on the island of Kizhi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. The system of comprehensive preventive maintenance of the monuments has been introduced. It includes monitoring and conservation activities</td>
<td>7. The absence of the program of intellectual property use (research results) connected with the WHS as an economic resource (authorization of capital)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Availability of modern systems for the WHS safety and security as well as the Fire Department of the Emergency Situations Ministry, RF and private security departments on Kizhi Island. The risk mitigation plan for the WHS</td>
<td>8. The lack of modern engineering services on Kizhi Island</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. High level of modern IT introduction to all activity areas of the museum</td>
<td>9. Use of monuments for staff and visiting specialists accommodation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. A skilled team of employees that forms a professional specific community</td>
<td>10. The lack of modern living conditions on the island of Kizhi and the surrounding territories</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. The Site is opened to the public. It is a part of cruise tourism destinations. Availability of necessary piers on Kizhi Island and minimal infrastructure for tourists</td>
<td>11. Short stay of visitors on the island prevents</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
12. The seasonality factor has been partially overcome (museum infrastructure has been created in the city of Petrozavodsk – the Exhibition Center and the Lecture and Exhibition Complex).

13. Availability of the own system and methodological base for guides training.

14. The Children’s Museum Center and the own educational programs for visitors of different age.

15. A wide range of partners at various levels and in various fields of activity. Contacts with some WHS stakeholders have been established.

16. Local people recognize themselves as a single community (zaonezhane).

17. Possession of various types of capital (financial, social, cultural and symbolic) has a synergetic effect.

18. Sustainable financing and income from own activity.

19. Experience of legislative initiatives (at the level of RF) on problems of the museum work and conservation of the WHS.

12. Definite insufficiency of excursion and tourist infrastructure. Its non-compliance with the standards of the WHS.

13. The lack of infrastructure for educational and event programs for visitors and local population of Kizhi Island.

14. The lack of strategy of communication-building with all stakeholders regardless of their level of professional competence and claims.

15. Small number and degradation of the local population. Low education level, poverty, lack of interest in the development, lack of jobs. This situation has developed as a result of a long absence of attention to the territory.

16. The scale of the challenges posed by the developed concept that requires considerable resources (financial, human and time).

6.1.2. Environmental challenges in relation to the WHS (opportunities and threats)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Opportunities</th>
<th>Threats</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. The possibility of obtaining financing for development of the WHS and adjacent territories according to the Order of the Government of the Russian Federation at the end of the restoration of the Church of Transfiguration.</td>
<td>1. A number of legal gaps and contradictions in the legislation on the cultural heritage of RF, the environment and other related branches of law regarding the work of the museum as an economic entity responsible for the operational management of the WHS (lack of the modern estimate and regulatory framework for restoration works and the legal framework for the restoration).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. The unique “lifting” restoration technique of the Transfiguration Church can become a brand, a new tourist product</td>
<td>2. Termination of federal funding of restoration works after the restoration of the Transfiguration Church will be completed. Uneven financial flows allocated during a year for the works implementation on the WHS. The requirements of competitions for carrying out restoration works do not take into account the experience of a contractor, the quality of works, conditions of timber harvesting for restoration.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Creation of an international training center on conservation and restoration of wooden architecture monuments under the auspice of UNESCO</td>
<td>3. The lack of competition for the provision of restoration services (there are extremely few qualified contractors), low prestige and a gradual loss of the profession of carpenter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Giving the status of “a place of interest” to the territory and inscribing on the UNESCO World Heritage List in accordance with the nomination of “cultural landscape”</td>
<td>4. Degradation of the historical and cultural landscape of Kizhi island, islands of the “Kizhi Necklace” and the mainland within the buffer area.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
8. Proposal of a spatially distributed all-year round circle of programs and services for tourists in Zaonezhie
9. Development of the program of the WHS intensive promotion to the outer world
10. Interest of the Petrozavodsk administration in the museum infrastructure development in the quarter of historical buildings of the city of Petrozavodsk
11. Inclusion of the WHS in the territorial documents of the Medvezhiegsorsk municipal region development, general layouts and programs of social and economic development of settlements
12. The source of the cultural intangible heritage is the local community as the carrier and successor to traditions and culture of the ancestors. The use of the potential of the younger generation of the local community
13. Creation of the Public Council “Kizhi” as a tool of social consensus for the WHS conservation and removal of risks associated with business activity and activity of the local community and other stakeholders.
15. Support for small businesses related to agricultural production, development of traditional crafts and trades through state and municipal programs.
16. The use of public and private partnership in the implementation of the “Kizhi” destination development strategy through the projects of farm business revival in the buffer zone of the WHS on order to maintain visual corridors and panoramic view points.
17. At the same time the modern development concept of the Kizhi Museum, the tourist and recreational cluster “Zaonezhie” and the General Layout of the Velikaya Guba settlement are being elaborated. The documents will be mutually agreed upon.

5. The lack of understanding of the WHS OUV by the local community, compliance with land use and town-planning regulations in the WHS buffer zone. The lack of systematic public awareness work
6. The loss of the authentic culture of Zaonezhie, trades and crafts. Poor social communication in the local community
7. A great number of land owners in the WHS buffer zone
8. Threat of a loss of authenticity and integrity as a result of inappropriate actions of external entities including those in emergency situations
9. High dependence on cruise tourism rapidly losing the positions in the travel market (time-worn ships and locks, seasonality, dependence on weather, high prices, etc.)
10. High cost and instability of regular water communication between the island of Kizhi and the city, absence of regular boar service between the islands and the mainland in Zaonezhie makes the WHS unavailable for the local population and creates conditions for further degradation and desolation of the area
11. The lack of proper service housing and premises may lead to the outflow of qualified personnel from the museum
12. Unevenly distributed anthropogenic load on monuments threatens the safety of the WHS. At the same time, monuments located remote from the main exposition are hardly visited by tourists and not used as tourism products
13. The region and municipal units where the WHS is located are subsidized
14. Territorial inconsistency in the issues concerning development of the WHS buffer zone and departments dissociation
15. The loss of the WHS status and transformation into the object of the religious purpose.
INSTITUTIONS AND INTERESTED PARTIES RELATED TO THE WHS

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS
The World Heritage Committee of UNESCO
The International Council of Museums (ICOM)
International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS)
The International Geographical Union
The International Co-ordinating Council of the UNESCO Man and Biosphere Programme

STATE AUTHORITIES
Government of Russia
State Duma of RF, Committee on Culture
Commission of the Russian Federation for UNESCO
The Coordinating Body by the Government of the Russian Federation for the Cooperation with the UN in the Issues of Education, Science and Culture (UNESCO)
Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation
Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation
Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment of the Russian Federation
Ministry of Transport of the Russian Federation
Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Russian Federation
Ministry for Extraordinary Situations of the Russian Federation
Russia ICOMOS
Government of the Republic of Karelia
Ministry of Sports, Tourism and Youth Policy of the Russian Federation
Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Karelia
Ministry of Economic Development of the Republic of Karelia
Center of Cultural Initiatives by the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Karelia
Vodlozersky National Park
Paramilitary Department 14 guarding the architectural monuments on Kizhi Island
Federal Administration for Fire Safety in the Republic of Karelia
Non-departmental security agency by the Department of Internal Affairs in Petrozavodsk
Federal State Unitary Enterprise ‘Security’ by the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Russian Federation in the Republic of Karelia
State Management for Encashment of the Republic of Karelia (‘Rosincas’)
Federal Government Institution ‘State Management of Waterways and Navigation in the White Sea and Onego Lake’ (FSI ‘Belomorcanal’)

LOCAL GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS
Velikaya Guba settlement
Medvezhiyegorsk Municipal district

CHURCH
Parish of the Church of the Transfiguration on Kizhi Island by Petrozavodsk Karelia Eparchy under the Moscow Patriarchate

REPRESENTATIVES OF SMALL BUSINESS
Grishtchuk private entrepreneur (retail store souvenirs and handicraft trade);
‘Onego-Travel’ Co ltd;
Hotel ‘Onezhskaya’, Medvezhiyegorsk city.
Holiday village «Малая Медвежка», Medvezhiyegorsk city;
Country eco-hotel «Большая Медведица», п. Войгуба, Medvezhiyegorsk district;
Guest house «Public Компанюжье», п. Великая Губа, Medvezhiyegorsk district;
Holiday village «Public Компанюнего.Ру», п. Шуньга, Medvezhiyegorsk district;
Mini-hotel «Белые ночи», Medvezhiyegorsk city;
Guest house «А зори здесь...», d. Tamibitsy, Medvezhiyegorsk district;
Guest house «Ганжак» (на берегу озера Космозеро в 70 км от Medvezhiyegorsk citya);
Guest house «Лонгасы», d. Longasy, Medvezhiyegorsk district;
Guest house «Медвежонок», Medvezhiyegorsk city;
Guest house «Потаневщина», d. Potanevtchina, Medvezhiyegorsk district;
Guest house «Середка», d. Seredka, Medvezhiyegorsk district;
Guest house «Лонгасы», d. Longasy, Medvezhiyegorsk district;
Guest house «Медвежонок», Medvezhiyegorsk city;
Guest house «Потаневщина», d. Potanevtchina, Medvezhiyegorsk district;
Guest house «У старой часовни», d. Voroniy Ostrov, Medvezhiyegorsk district;
Guest house «Кижская благодать», d. Ersenevo, Medvezhiyegorsk district;
Holiday village «Остров», d. Sennaya Guba, Medvezhiyegorsk district;
Guest houses, d. Garницы, Medvezhiyegorsk district;
Hotel «Онежская», Medvezhiyegorsk city;
Holiday village, o. Lelikovskiy, Medvezhiyegorsk district
Holiday camp «Сеновал», o. Bolshoy Klimenechey
Guest house A. V. Aver'yanova, Velikaya Guba settlement
Guest house «Вороний остров», d. Voroniy Ostrov
Ethnocultural center «Public Company "Kizhi necklace"»
Holiday village «Колгостров», o. Kolgestrov
Guest house «Karhu Salma», d. Kosmzero
Guest house «Фермер», d. Lbeschiga
Souvenir and handicraft enterprise

REPRESENTATIVES OF BIG BUSINESS

Local ones:
CO LTD. «Tourist company «Russian North»;
CO LTD. «Tourist company «Kizhi necklace»;
Public Company «Intourist-Petrozavodsk»;
CO LTD. «Алем-Тур»;
CO LTD. «Лукоморье»;
CO LTD. «Турфирма «Кижанка»;
CO LTD. «Туристическое бюро «КОРЕЛА»;
CO LTD. «Онего Тури»;
CO LTD. «Стэлс-Тревел»;
CO LTD. «Туристическая компания «Карелия-Тур»;
CO LTD. «Амива»;
CO LTD. «Турбюро «Театральное»;
CO LTD. «Туристическое бюро «Меридиан»;
CO LTD. «Сааристо-Тревел»;
CO LTD. «Петроинтур»;
CO LTD. «Компания «Карельские каникулы»;
CO LTD. «Карелика»

Those operating All-Russia:
Tourist company «Арина»,
CO LTD. «ЛАДА»;
CO LTD. «Истоки-С»;
CO LTD. «Паломническая служба «Радонеж»;
CO LTD. «ГАМА»;
CO LTD. «Туристическая компания «МИР»;
PUBLIC COMPANY «ФИРМА «НЕВА»;
CO LTD. «Гранд Серкл Круз Лайн»;
CO LTD. «Русский навигатор»,
PUBLIC COMPANY «Стар Тревел Лтд»;
CO LTD. «Навис-Нева»;
СК «Юнона и Авось»;
CO LTD. «Рашен Вей»;
CO LTD. «Волжские путешествия»;
CO LTD. «Кубань»;
ОАО «Мостурфлот»;
CO LTD. «Агентство КРУИЗМАСТЕР»;
PUBLIC COMPANY «Cruise Company ОРТОДОКС»;
CO LTD. «Кола-Трэвел»;
CO LTD. «Индивидуальный туризм»;
Cruise Center «Латти»;
Tourist Company «Нисса-Тур»

Carriers:
CO LTD. «Водоходъ-Санкт-Петербург»;
CO LTD. «www.povolnam.ru»;
CO LTD. «Карелияфлот»;
CO LTD. «Русский Север»;
Airport «Пески»

NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS
Regional Branch of ‘the Union of Architects of Russia’
Foundation for the Protection of World Heritage
Friends of the Kizhi Museum Club
Non-governmental organization «Russian North»;
Union of Applied and Decorative Art Craftsmen of the Republic of Karelia;
Ethnocultural Center «Туоми»;
The Society of Veps Culture;
Students of Local History Club;
Foundation of «Russian World» (Finland);
Non-governmental organization «Молодая Карелия»;
Non-governmental organization «Public Company Заонежье»

MASS MEDIA

CONTRACTORS
Designing, building and restoration companies:
− Public Company «НИИ Спецпроектреставрации»;
− CO LTD. «Строереконструкция»;
− CO LTD. «Алеон», Saint-Petersburg;
− CO LTD. «АРЦ Открытое акционерное общество Заонежье»;
− PUBLIC COMPANY «LAD»;
− CO LTD. «Экситон»;
− МРСК North-West «Карелэнерго»
Maintenance organization (providing electric networks):
− «Производственное управление „Юг-Карельские электросети“» of ‘Карелэнерго’;
− Public Company «Regional Grid Distribution North-West Company»

LOCAL INHABITANTS
Local people
Vacationers
Land owners
Risk management plan
for the World Heritage Site
Kizhi Pogost (C544)
Risk management plan for the World Heritage Site - Kizhi Pogost (C544)

Petrozavodsk

2010
### Executives

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Position</th>
<th>Responsibility</th>
<th>Signature</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lubimtsev A.J.</td>
<td>Chief custodian</td>
<td>- general management - plan development</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Popov N. L.</td>
<td>Deputy Director for restoration of stationary monuments and monuments of Kizhi Pogost</td>
<td>- providing information - participation in plan development</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nezvitskaya T. V.</td>
<td>Deputy Director for preservation of stationary monuments and cultural heritage.</td>
<td>- providing information - participation in plan development</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yatskevich M.V.</td>
<td>Deputy Director for museum security</td>
<td>- providing information - participation in plan development</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kulikov S.V.</td>
<td>Chief architect</td>
<td>- providing information - participation in plan development</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lugovoy D.D.</td>
<td>Chief engineer</td>
<td>- providing information - participation in plan development</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kisternaya M.V.</td>
<td>Senior researcher in the Office of maintenance and documentation of stationary architectural monuments</td>
<td>- plan development - design, editing</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The risk management plan for the World Heritage Site Kizhi Pogost

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Introduction

The risk management plan for the World Heritage Site of UNESCO Kizhi Pogost is aimed at prevention or reducing negative impacts that may destroy the monument, preservation of its originality and importance, securing the development of a local community.

The plan coordinates the activities taken by the museum employees, security services, supervisory and control bodies to preserve and protect the World Heritage Site of UNESCO Kizhi Pogost.

According to the “Guidelines for developing disaster risk management plans” and “Guidelines for developing management plans for World Heritage sites” developed by the World Heritage Center, this plan is a part of the plan for Kizhi Pogost management and includes four sectors:
- assessment of potential risks for Kizhi Pogost;
- measures of reducing risks and their consequences;
- plan of actions during the disaster and subsequent 72 hours;
- plan of the restoration, reconstruction and rehabilitation of the monument after the disaster.

The present plan must be reviewed, supplemented, and approved annually in order to square with reality.

The disaster risk management plan is presented to the World Heritage Center for consideration.
SECTION 1. Classification, risk assessment, and severity of consequences of possible disasters

The table given below lists the most dangerous hazards that may affect Kizhi Pogost, risk assessment for the disaster and severity of its consequences for the site.

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Factors</th>
<th>Probability</th>
<th>Severity of consequences</th>
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<tbody>
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<td></td>
<td>High</td>
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<td>1. Meteorological</td>
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<td>1.1. Hurricanes</td>
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<td>1.2. Lightning fire</td>
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<td>1.3. Heatwaves</td>
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<td>1.4. Tornadoes</td>
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<td>2. Human-induced</td>
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<td>2.1. Fire or arson</td>
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<td>2.2. Vandalism, larceny</td>
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<td>2.3. Terrorism</td>
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<td>2.4. Improper maintenance</td>
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<td>2.5. Unskilled restoration</td>
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<td>2.6. Changes in legal position and law regime for the</td>
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Table 1.
### The risk management plan for the World Heritage Site Kizhi Pogost

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<td>2.7. Cessation of financing</td>
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<td>2.8. Infrastructure collapse</td>
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<td>2.9. Tourism-induced</td>
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<td>2.10. Pollution</td>
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<td>2.11. Armed conflict</td>
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<td>3. Hydrological</td>
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<td>3.1 Offshore motion of sediments</td>
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<td>3.2 Rainfall floods and raising of underground water level</td>
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<td>3.3 Floods</td>
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<td>3.4 Tsunamis</td>
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<td>H</td>
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<td>4. Climate change</td>
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<td>4.1. Increased storm frequency</td>
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<td>and severity</td>
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<td>4.2. Increasing of activity of biological agents</td>
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<td>5. Biological</td>
<td>5.1. Epidemics</td>
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<td>6. Astrophysical</td>
<td>6.1. Meteoritic fall</td>
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<td>7. Geological</td>
<td>7.1. Landslide</td>
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<td>7.2. Earthquake</td>
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Section 2. Measures for mitigating risks

The present plan provides measures for preventing or mitigating risk of disasters that may inflict damage on the World Heritage site.

Special features of Kizhi Pogost monuments that precondition the measures of protection are the following:

− complex constructive design and uniqueness of wooden monuments;
− remoteness from the populated area and location on an island;
− necessity to protect from fire and biodeterioration;
− severe operation conditions of the monument and equipment;
− necessity to disguise (conceal) means of security;
− seasonal tourist flow.

Appendixes 1–6 enumerate laws, statutory acts, and instructions that underlie the present plan. The description of measures for protection of the Kizhi Pogost architectural ensemble is supplemented with references to the corresponding documents.

Measures of mitigating disaster risks for Kizhi Pogost are divided into two levels:

- **General measures** that are compulsory for preventing a dangerous effect of any hazard.

- **Additional measures** that are compulsory alongside with general measures for preventing a dangerous effect of any particular specific hazard.
2.1. First level of protective measures – general management

In order to prevent a disaster of any kind or reduce its harmful effect, it is compulsory to implement all general measures detailed in the present plan for Kizhi Pogost. It is necessary to follow the requirements described in the documents in appendixes 1 and 2.

In addition to this, sub-units of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Ministry for Civil Defense, Emergency Management, and Natural Disasters Response that guard Kizhi Pogost are guided by regulations and standards prescribed by their own departmental policy and also instructions developed specifically for guarding Kizhi Pogost, the latest mentioned are described in appendix 3.

List of general measures.

Preventive measures:
- Regular inspection of the monuments. Detection and immediate elimination of the defects.
  Reinforcement of weakened constructions and elements.
- Qualified maintenance.
- Permanent monitoring of the fire protection system.
- Provision of Kizhi Pogost monuments with the up-to-date fire alarm system and systems of fire extinguishing, video surveillance and lightning protection.
- Round-the-clock duty performed by fire fighters, police officers equipped with modern communication facilities.
- Central video monitoring for emergency situations accomplished from the central guarding post by the means of special equipment.
- Monitoring of the monuments by taking measurements, photographing, photographic survey, laser scanning, and other methods.
- Using of stationary equipment protected from the environmental factors.
- Development of guidelines for the operation of the guard teams, museum employees and tourists in the case of disaster
- Training of the guard teams and the museum personnel to act in the case of the emergency situation.
The risk management plan for the World Heritage Site Kizhi Pogost

Emergency actions.
- Evacuation of visitors and personnel according to evacuation plan.
- Evacuation of museum items.
- Actions aimed to eliminate the destructive impact on the object.
- Reinforcement of site security.
- Conservation of the site.
- Reinforcement of defected constructions.

Actions taken after the emergency situation.
- Estimation and description of the destruction made.
- Detection, analysis, and elimination of the factors that caused the disaster.
- Increasing of the site protection.
- Notifying the governmental bodies responsible for monuments protection and the World Heritage Center.
- Rehabilitation and restoration of the Site according to active legislation, standards, and instructions.
2.2. Second level of protective measures – additional measures

For mitigating disaster risk or reducing negative effects of various destructive factors for Kizhi Pogost, it is necessary to implement alongside with the general measures a number of special steps with the consideration to risk factor.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Risk factor</th>
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<th>Personnel</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>1. Meteorological factors</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>1.1. Hurricane</td>
<td>Collecting of the destroyed structures elements and their safekeeping</td>
<td>Restoration of the destroyed constructions is accomplished according to available drafts; the original elements that survived are used to the utmost.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Coordination: chief custodian. Execution: department of architectural monuments; carpenter's center; museum security; museum personnel</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Act according to the previously developed scenario (append. 3 sec. 2, append. 6, s.3)</td>
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<tr>
<td>1.2. Lightning</td>
<td>Availability of the up-to-date lightning system in good order</td>
<td>Fire extinguishing is accomplished by the sub-unit of Ministry for Civil Defense with the participation of the out-of-staff emergency response team (append. 6, s.3) and sub-unit of the Ministry of Internal Affairs</td>
<td>Measures of conservation of constructions and elements that survived for the subsequent restoration of the monument.</td>
<td>Coordination: chief power engineering specialist. Execution: department of architectural</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Annual inspection of earthing device and lightning protection carried by a certified company</td>
<td>Act according to previously</td>
<td>During the restoration of the monument, the original</td>
<td>personnel</td>
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<td>Regular preventive work</td>
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Table 2.
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>performed by the museum commission for the issues of fire protection engineering (append 6, sec.4)</td>
<td>developed scenario (append. 3 sec. 2)</td>
<td>material that survived is preserved to the utmost; traditional methods are applied</td>
<td>monuments; museum personnel</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 2. Human-induced

##### 2.1. Arson or fire

- Regular monitoring of fire protection system by the Museum Security and personnel
- Regular supervision on the compliance with the fire safety rules is done by the State Surveillance Agency for Compliance with fire safety
- Regular preventive work performed by the museum commission for the issues of fire protection engineering (append 6, sec.4)
- Regular mowing for preventing flame spreading
- Special requirements set for the electric equipment mounted on the site.
- Prohibiting open fire and smoking
- Fire extinguishing is accomplished by the sub-unit of Ministry for Civil Defense with the participation of the out-of-staff emergency response team (append. 6, s.3) and sub-unit of the Ministry of Internal Affairs
- Act according to previously developed scenario (append. 3 sec. 2)
- Measures of conservation of constructions and elements that survived for the subsequent restoration of the monument.
- During the restoration of the monument, the original material that survived is preserved to the utmost; traditional methods are applied.

**Coordination:**
- museum security

**Execution:**
- museum security;
- chief custodian;
- museum personnel
### The risk management plan for the World Heritage Site Kizhi Pogost

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>on the site.</td>
<td>Regular update of fire fighting equipment, alarm system, and video surveillance</td>
<td>Warning of Federal Agencies in law and order</td>
<td>Measures of preservation and rehabilitation of the site depend on the damage inflicted.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>2.2. Vandalism, larceny</strong></td>
<td>Preventive inspection done by the museum security and special government services</td>
<td>Sub-unit of the Ministry of Internal Affairs provides measures to stop the act of crime</td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Coordination:</strong> museum security</td>
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<td>Regular update of special equipment</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>2.3. Terrorism</strong></td>
<td>Preventive inspection done by the museum security in collaboration with the special government services</td>
<td>Warning of Federal Agencies in law and order</td>
<td>Measures of preservation and rehabilitation of the site depend on the damage inflicted.</td>
<td><strong>Coordination:</strong> museum security. <strong>Execution:</strong> museum personnel</td>
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<tr>
<td>Adoption of nighttime supervisory control system and thermal imaging devices around the site</td>
<td></td>
<td>Sub-unit of the Ministry of Internal Affairs provides measures to stop the act of crime</td>
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<td>Patrolling of the site territory by guard services</td>
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<td>Coordinated action of the museum personnel and special services according to the previously developed scenario (append. 3, sec.1)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>2.4. Improper maintenance</strong></td>
<td>Availability of qualified personnel and Regular monitoring of the site</td>
<td>Stoppage of works.</td>
<td>Recommencement of operation done in line with up-to-date requirements.</td>
<td><strong>Coordination:</strong> chief custodian.</td>
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<td>Anti-damage reinforcement of the</td>
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<td>Risk factor</td>
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<td>condition and maintenance</td>
<td>affected constructions</td>
<td>Rehabilitation according to up-to-date standards.</td>
<td>Execution: department of architectural monuments; museum personnel</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Maintenance of the site in line with the active standards and instructions</td>
<td>Conservation of the site</td>
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<tr>
<td>2.5. Unskilled restoration</td>
<td>Development and harmonization of projects and restoration decisions in line with the active legislation, standards and instructions (append. 1;2)</td>
<td>Stoppage of works</td>
<td>Development of the restoration project in line with the World standards.</td>
<td>Coordination: chief custodian; Execution: deputy director for restoration of stationary monuments and monuments of Kizhi Pogost; museum personnel</td>
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<td></td>
<td>All works implemented by licensed organizations only (append.2, sec.13)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Supervision of project development and restoration by the authorities in monument protection and Committee of the World Heritage (append. 1 sec.1; append 2, sec. 2;8)</td>
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<td>Presenting annual report on the works done to all supervising bodies</td>
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<td>Risk factor</td>
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</table>
| 2.6. Changes in legal position and law regime for the UNESCO site | Using of the status of World heritage site and State Code of Cultural Heritage Sites of Special Value of the Russian Federation as well as Federal museum status for inducing the decisions for the protection of the site  
Land grant to the Kizhi museum in the site protected area  
Constant dialog between the museum and Orthodox church aimed at preservation of mutually advantageous relations | Initiation of legal site protection action to the Ministry of Culture of Republic of Karelia and Russian Federation (append. 2, sec. 1, 2).  
Initiation of legal site protection action to the international court (append. 2, sec. 2).  
Warning of the World Heritage Committee (append. 1, sec. 1).  
Warning of the international community via mass media | Establishment of law regime aimed at the site protection  
If required – initiation of international legal site protection action via World Heritage Committee (append. 1, sec. 1) | Coordination: legal department  
Execution: public relations department: press-service; museum personnel |
| 2.7 Cessation of financing                                     | Inclusion of Kizhi Pogost into the State Code of Cultural Heritage Sites of Special Value of the Russian Federation, which secures state financing (append. 2, sec. 15).  
Approved plan of the Site preservation in 2008-2014 which guarantees purpose financing  
Annual museum budgeting.  
Acquisition of income from tourism | Stoppage of works on the site | Conservation of the site  
Special attention to preventive maintenance before sufficient financing resumes and full-scale works on preservation become possible (append. 5, sec.8) | Coordination: chief economist.  
Execution: chief custodian |
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<tr>
<td>2.8. Infrastructure collapse</td>
<td>Adoption of total energy system and own fleet of motor vehicles and water transport</td>
<td>Personnel acts according to previously developed scenario (append. 3 sec. 2)</td>
<td>Stocking fuel, maintenance of machinery</td>
<td><strong>Coordination:</strong> chief engineer.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Adoption of emergency fuel stock.</td>
<td>Using redundant transport, power supply and other technical facilities.</td>
<td>Elimination of the inflicted damage</td>
<td><strong>Execution:</strong> department of utility structures maintenance; museum security; museum personnel</td>
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<td>Duplication of a fire protection water supply system.</td>
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<td>Availability of the personnel able to accomplish current maintenance of the site without using motorized, electronic, or electric equipment.</td>
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<td>Personnel acts according to previously developed scenario (append. 3 sec. 2)</td>
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<td>Using redundant transport, power supply and other technical facilities.</td>
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<td>Elimination of the inflicted damage</td>
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<td>Coordination: chief engineer.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Execution: department of utility structures maintenance; museum security; museum personnel</td>
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<tr>
<td>2.9. Tourism</td>
<td>Estimating the boundaries for the protected zones of the site as well as the regulations for land use (append. 2, sec. 6).</td>
<td>Limiting access to the site for visitors</td>
<td>Detection and elimination of the reasons that caused the situation</td>
<td><strong>Coordination:</strong> chief architect.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Contracts with tourist companies</td>
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<td>Rehabilitation and restoration of the site depends on the damage inflicted.</td>
<td><strong>Execution:</strong> tour-guiding office; chief custodian; museum security</td>
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<td>Limiting number of ships that may arrive (be admitted to the site) simultaneously</td>
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<td>Construction of a new cargo moorage in the northern part of the island of Kizhi that may be used as a passenger’s pier as well.</td>
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<td>Coordination: chief architect.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Execution: tour-guiding office; chief custodian; museum security</td>
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<td>Limiting number of visitors that may simultaneously enter the interior of the monument (append. 5, sec.7)</td>
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<td>Adoption of a special monitoring, which is focused on the anthropogenic pressure on the site</td>
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<td>2.10. Pollution</td>
<td>Permanent monitoring of the environment accomplished by a special organization</td>
<td>Out-of-staff emergency response team (append. 6. sec.3) and museum personnel act according to previously developed scenario (append. 4 sec.5). Warning personnel, local population and authorities in environmental protection</td>
<td>Estimating the damage and eliminating the reasons that caused pollution. Permanent control and measures of rehabilitation of the environment</td>
<td>Coordination: ecology department. Execution: museum security; museum personnel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Organizing regular work of the Commission on nature management with the purpose of supervision and preservation of original villages (append. 5. sec. 5). Availability of special equipment and sorbent agents for locating and cleaning of oil spill Daily waste removal on the site</td>
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<tr>
<td>2.11. Armed conflict</td>
<td>Preparadness and improvement of civil defense measures (append. 4. sec. 1, 2, 3)</td>
<td>Act according Civil Defense plan (append. 4, sec. 2).</td>
<td>Conservation of the site Warning to the World</td>
<td>Coordination:: chief custodian;</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
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<td>Warning of the World Heritage committee about the situation (append. 1, sec. 1).</td>
<td>Heritage committee about the international help for the restoration of the site (append. 1, sec. 1)</td>
<td>Execution: museum security, museum personnel</td>
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<td>Warning of the international community about the outstanding cultural value of the site via the World Heritage committee</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Plan of the monument restoration</td>
<td>Execution: museum security, museum personnel</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Personnel</td>
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<tr>
<td>3. Hydrological</td>
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<tr>
<td>3.1. Offshore motion of sediments</td>
<td>Monitoring of the water level in Lake Onega</td>
<td>Reinforcement of the shoreline activities according to previously developed scenario (append. 3 sec. 2, append. 6, sec.3)</td>
<td>Rehabilitation of the defected shores.</td>
<td>Coordination: ecology department.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Monitoring of the shoreline condition</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Execution: chief architect department; department of utility structures maintenance; department of architectural monuments; museum personnel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Controlling speed of the ships and other water transport. Informing supervising bodies about violations</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.2. Raising of underground</td>
<td>Permanent monitoring of the deformations and condition of the</td>
<td>Adoption of drainage trenches to run groundwater away from the</td>
<td>Rehabilitation of damaged and ruined constructions.</td>
<td>Coordination:: chief custodian;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>deformation and condition of the</td>
<td>Rehabilitate damaged and ruined constructions.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## The risk management plan for the World Heritage Site Kizhi Pogost

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Risk factor</th>
<th>Preventive measures</th>
<th>Plan of activities during the disaster</th>
<th>Plan of the monument restoration</th>
<th>Personnel</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>water level</td>
<td>site (append. 2, sec.2; 4). All of the underground network must be made with extra protection</td>
<td>foundations of buildings. Organizing a daily supervision with special equipment to detect monuments’ deformations in time.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Execution: department of architectural monuments; ecology department</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.3. Flood</td>
<td>Monitoring of the water level in Lake Onega Preparedness to evacuation in case of flood Availability of the emergency committee</td>
<td>Evacuation of visitors and personnel to a safe place Evacuation of museum items Conservation of the site Act according to previously developed scenario (append. 3 sec. 2, append. 6, sec.3)</td>
<td>Reinforcement of Pogost wall and weakened elements of construction Adoption of drainage trenches to run groundwater away from the foundations of buildings Rehabilitation of normal microclimate inside the monuments Limiting access to the site for visitors</td>
<td>Coordination: ecology department. Execution: department of architectural monuments; museum security; museum personnel</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 4. Climate changes

| 4.1. Increased storm frequency and severity | Permanent monitoring of monuments condition Reinforcement of weakened and | Supervision of the site and readiness to take measures for preventing damages | Rehabilitation and restoration of damaged and ruined constructions. | Coordination: ecology department; |

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## The risk management plan for the World Heritage Site Kizhi Pogost

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Risk factor</th>
<th>Preventive measures</th>
<th>Plan of activities during the disaster</th>
<th>Plan of the monument restoration</th>
<th>Personnel</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>potentially dangerous constructions.</td>
<td>Reinforcement of potentially dangerous constructions.</td>
<td>Coordination: chief custodian.</td>
<td>Execution: department of architectural monuments; museum security; museum personnel</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Permanent contact with meteorological service to warn about storm coming in time.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Qualified maintenance</td>
<td>Eliminating the factors that favor wood infestation</td>
<td>The restoration of the damaged elements and constructions using traditional methods.</td>
<td>Execution: department of architectural monuments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Biological</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>5.1. Epidemics</td>
<td>Permanent contact with Ministry of Public Health</td>
<td>A complex of antiepidemic measures according to the plan of civil defense</td>
<td>A complex of measures according to the plan of civil defense</td>
<td>Coordination: museum security.</td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>Execution: museum personnel</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## The risk management plan for the World Heritage Site Kizhi Pogost

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Risk factor</th>
<th>Preventive measures</th>
<th>Plan of activities during the disaster</th>
<th>Plan of the monument restoration</th>
<th>Personnel</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>6. Astrophysical</strong></td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
| **6.1. Meteorites** | It is impossible to foresee | Prevention and elimination of damages | Rehabilitation depends on the degree of inflicted damage | **Coordination:** museum security.  
**Execution:** chief custodian; museum personnel |
| **7. Geological** | | | | |
| **7.1. Landslides** | Permanent monitoring of the landscape condition  
Preservation of vegetation (bushes) on the slopes is obligatory | Measures of soil stabilization | Rehabilitation of the landscape and reinforcement of the slopes  
Rehabilitation of vegetation on the slopes | **Coordination:** ecology department  
**Execution:** ecology department$  
department of utility structures maintenance; |
| **7.2. Earthquakes** | Permanent contact with the Republic Headquarters for Civil Defense | Evacuation of the personnel, objects of cultural value and tangible property to the reserved area according to the developed scenario | Rehabilitation depends on the degree of damage inflicted. | **Coordination:** museum security.  
**Execution:** chief custodian; museum personnel |
The risk management plan for the World Heritage Site Kizhi Pogost

Appendix 1

Basic international documentation that regulate conditions of operation and protection of a World Heritage Site


4. Principles for the preservation of historic timber structures. Accepted by ICOMOS General assembly in Guadalajara, Mexico, October 1999. (Принципы сохранения деревянных исторических зданий).
Statutory acts of the Russian Federation that underlie the protection and security of Kizhi Pogost


4. **Instruction of stocktaking procedure, rules of security, safekeeping, operation, and restoration of the immovable monuments of history and culture**: appendix to the decree of the Ministry of Culture of USSR № 203 as of 13 may, 1986. М. 1986.


9. **Preventive fire-fighting regulations of the Russian Federation (ППБ 01-03)**, ratified by the order of the Ministry of Civil Defence...as of 18.06.2003 № 313 (registered in the Ministry of Justice of RF 27.06.2003 № 4838). - М. 2003.
The risk management plan for the World Heritage Site Kizhi Pogost


List of instructions that regulate the activities of sub-units of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Ministry for Civil Defense, Emergency Management and Natural Disasters Response that guard Kizhi Pogost and, their coordinated action with the employees of the Kizhi Museum

1. The agreement on cooperation between unit ОФПС-1 of Federal Service for fire protection and Non-departmental security agency of the Department of Internal Affairs in Petrozavodsk during fire suppression, traffic accidents, and emergency situations as of 1 January, 2009.

2. Instruction for personnel during emergency situation caused by nature or anthropogenic factor and during Civil Defence, approved by director of the Kizhi Museum №  on 14 August, 2009.

3. Planned schedule for activities during the threat of emergency situation on the site, approved by director of the Kizhi Museum №  on 14 August, 2009.

4. Planned schedule for activities during the elimination of emergency situation on the site, approved by director of the Kizhi Museum №  on 14 August, 2009.

5. Instruction for the officer on duty at the central guarding post of the Kizhi Museum in case of alarm signal from the site, approved by director of the Kizhi Museum №  on 15 May, 2009.

List of instructions that regulate the activities of the employees of the Kizhi Museum in case of emergency situations

1. **Order of preparation for Civil Defence and implementation of Civil Defence measures in the Kizhi Museum**, as of 28 April 2009, corrected annually.


4. **Table of urgent reports**, presented to the Department of Civil Defence within the administration of Petrozavodsk District when needed.

5. **Plan for elimination of accidental oil spills.**

List of documentation that concerns day-to-day operation and protection of Kizhi Pogost


2. **Instruction for implementation of works on the monuments of architecture of the Kizhi Museum**, approved by director of the Kizhi Museum № 218-д as of 14 June 2007.

3. **State of property of the Kizhi Museum on the island of Kizhi and monuments located around the island**, approved by director of the Kizhi Museum № 404 -д as of 27 December, 2005.


5. **Regulations on environmental safety on the territory of the Kizhi Museum**, approved by director of the Kizhi Museum № 122-д as of 13 April 2009.

6. **Schedule of work and rules for visitors of the Kizhi Museum during summer season in 2009**, approved by director of the Kizhi Museum № 143-д as of 17 April 2009.

7. **Schedule for visiting interiors in the Kizhi Museum in winter time (22.10.09 — 15.03.10)**, approved by director of the Kizhi Museum № 389-д as of 21 October 2009.

Appendix 6

List of the out-of-staff subdivisions of the Kizhi Museum established for providing security of the museum objects

1. **Commission on the emergency situations and fire safety**, approved by director of the Kizhi Museum №231-д as of 06 June 2008

2. **Commission on the issues of site evacuation**, approved by director of the Kizhi Museum №137-д as of 16 April 2009

3. **Out-of-staff subdivisions of the Kizhi Museum**, approved by director of the Kizhi Museum №346-д as of 09 September 2009

4. **Commission on the issues of fire safety and engineering**, approved by director of the Kizhi Museum № 222-д as of 02.07.09
Model of the scheme for conflict resolutions

The Management Plan Monitoring with tracking of existing and eventual conflicts of interests regarding the WHS (every year), Kizhi museum

The Management Plan Monitoring group’s definition of the presence of disputable situations of violation of public interests regarding the WHS

On the basis of situational approach definition of the parts (motives), subjects and subject-matter of a conflict

Solution to easily regulated casual or conventional conflicts

Conversation between the subjects of a disputed situation

Rendering of the ideas of the disputed subjects about the situation and analysis of their ideas depending on their importance

The WHS “Kizhi Pogost” Public Council

UNESCO WH Committee

Particular actions for resolution of the conflict

Disputed situation cannot be resolved

Monitoring of resolving of a disputed situation

Correction of the Management Plan activity in connection with resolution of a disputed situation
1. Protection of the Outstanding Universal Value of the WHS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Aims</th>
<th>Monitoring key indicators</th>
<th>Who does and how?</th>
<th>How often?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Protection of the architectural wooden monuments including the WHS</td>
<td>1. State of the Kizhi Pogost monuments preservation.</td>
<td>Complex monitoring of the state of the monuments made by Kizhi museum</td>
<td>Regularly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Complex preventive maintenance of the monuments made by Kizhi museum</td>
<td>Regularly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. Accumulation, conservation and updating of information.</td>
<td>Management of the special data bank KAMIS by Kizhi museum</td>
<td>Regularly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3. Capacity of completed restoration works on monuments of proper quality according to the plan.</td>
<td>Fixation of the results of the restoration. Control of the restoration according to the plan. Restoration is made by Kizhi museum and contract organizations. Quality control is made by Russian and foreign experts including UNESCO mission experts.</td>
<td>Every year</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. Protection of the WHS movable property

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Aims</th>
<th>Monitoring key indicators</th>
<th>Who does and how?</th>
<th>How often?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. High quality restoration works on the Church of the Transfiguration movable property according to the plan.</td>
<td>Fixation of the results of the restoration. Control of the restoration works according to the plan. Restoration is made by Kizhi museum and contract organizations.</td>
<td>Every year</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. Organization of the complex monitoring of the state of the movable property of the Kizhi Pogost churches to analyse potential risks and ability to oppose threats of destruction.</td>
<td>Creation and addition to the special data bank of the state of the WHS movable property by Kizhi museum</td>
<td>Regularly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Observation of the state of the conservation, fixation of the results of the observation, preventive activity and restoration works by Kizhi museum</td>
<td>Regularly</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. Protection of the archaeological monuments on the WHS territory.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Aims</th>
<th>Monitoring key indicators</th>
<th>Who does and how?</th>
<th>How often?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Accumulation, conservation and updating of the information about archaeological monuments.</td>
<td>Bringing in information about archaeological monuments in the GIS by Kizhi museum.</td>
<td>Every year renewal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. Monitoring of the archaeological monuments state of conservation.</td>
<td>Management of the analysis and control of the state of the monuments by Kizhi museum and Petrozavodsk University students.</td>
<td>Every year</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4. Research activity on the WHS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Aims</th>
<th>Monitoring key indicators</th>
<th>Who does and how?</th>
<th>How often?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Monitoring of intensity of research activity on the WHS and Kizhi area.</td>
<td>Quantity indicators. Made by Kizhi museum and museum’s partners in scientific field.</td>
<td>Every year</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. Accumulation, conservation and updating of the information about historical and cultural potential of the Kizhi area.</td>
<td>Management of the GIS of the Kizhi area is made by Kizhi museum.</td>
<td>Every year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Providing of the security of the WHS, reducing of the risk of destruction and loss</td>
<td>1. Improving of the fire systems according to the plan.</td>
<td>Control of the fire systems state and guarding of the Object are made by fire and police subdivisions.</td>
<td>Regularly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. Analysis of possible risk situations and actualization of the plan to reduce risk situations.</td>
<td>Correction of the plan of risk reduction for the WHS made by Kizhi museum.</td>
<td>Once a three years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3. Absence of a negative effect on the WHS in case of any threat.</td>
<td>Appraisal of the state of preservation is made by Kizhi museum and RF Ministry of Culture.</td>
<td>When necessary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Protection and conservation of the landscape</td>
<td>1. Using GIS for complex description of the WHS landscape.</td>
<td>Management and supplying of the data are made by Kizhi museum.</td>
<td>Systematically</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. Monitoring of current state of the cultural landscape.</td>
<td>Research “Complex analysis of the structure of the landscape of the area” is made by Kizhi museum and Petrozavodsk State University.</td>
<td>Every 20 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Restoration and rehabilitation of traditional farming on Kizhi island, and in buffer zone made by Kizhi museum, local residents and land owners. Monitoring and analysis of the situation are made by Kizhi museum.</td>
<td>Every year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Protection of the forests in the visible area of the WHS is under control of the Kizhi museum, Vodlozero National Park, and Velikaya Guba settlement.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Monitoring of natural and anthropogenic visual changes of the perception of the Kizhi island landscape in 20 particular points is made by Kizhi museum photo fixing.</td>
<td>Every year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Control commission of the state of the Kizhi island landscape, providing the regime of the Kizhi island landscape state and use. Report of the activity in the landscape, cooperated planning of the future activity. Made by Kizhi museum.</td>
<td>Every year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3. Control of the observance of the regimes of the land-use and town planning regulations in the buffer zone.</td>
<td>Commission includes Kizhi museum workers, RK Ministry of Culture, Medvezhegorsk municipal region and Vodlozero National park representatives.</td>
<td>When necessary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4. Landscape care</td>
<td>Map and quantity indicators are made by the Kizhi museum, Velikaya Guba settlement and land owners.</td>
<td>Every year</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 2. Creation the conditions for sustainable development of the territory

| 1. Sustainable tourist development | 1. Monitoring more even distribution of anthropogenic loading on the territory (dynamics of the tourists activity in buffer zone) and during the year (dynamics of the tourists activity in “cold” season). | Quantity indicators (statistics of sold out tickets). Questionnaire. Made by Kizhi museum, tourist firms and guest houses in the area. | Every year |
### 2. Environment preservation

1. Monitoring of the environmental state of conservation.

   - **Activities:** Research of the environment. Monitoring environment researches program made by Kizhi museum and Karelian Scientific Center.
   - **Frequency:** 6-8 research directions every year
   - **Frequency:** Systematically during the year

2. Monitoring of the level of information of the local residents and tourism businessmen about the necessity and instruments of the environment conservation.


### 3. Social and economic development of the territory

1. Monitoring of the development of infrastructure on the territory.

   - **Activities:** Carrying out the Impact Assessment of the planned objects on the OUV of the WHS in accordance with the UNESCO recommendations. Kizhi museum and Public Council.
   - **Frequency:** Every year for every new project

2. Control of unapproved site development which breaks the protected zone regime. Kizhi museum, Vodlozero National Park, Velikaya Guba settlement, Medvezhegorsk municipal region.

   - **Frequency:** Every year

3. Analysis of the existing infrastructure regarding protection and sustainable development of the WHS. Monitoring the implementation of projects of the infrastructure development according to the plan and requirements for the protection of the WHS. Kizhi museum, Velikaya Guba settlement, Medvezhegorsk municipal region, RK Government and Public Council.

   - **Frequency:** Every year

### 4. Creation of the conditions for the local community development

1. Realization of the programs of the increasing information and improvement of the professional skills in traditional culture field.

   - **Activities:** Questionnaire. Quantity indicators. Kizhi museum and Public Council.

2. Level of the employment of the local residents and involving them into the process of the protection and use of the WHS.

   - **Activities:** Velikaya Guba settlement, Kizhi museum and Public Council.
| 5. Dissemination and advance of the WHS. Organization of the effective use of the WHS. | Monitoring of the public opinion about the management of the protection and development of the WHS. | Mass media monitoring. Questionnaire. Public Council opinion. | Every year |
| Level of interest in presentations, exhibitions and museum educational programs dedicated to the WHS. | Reviews. Questionnaire. Quantity indices Kizhi museum and museum partners in presentational, exhibition and educational field. | Once a three years |

| 3. Achievement of public agreement regarding conservation, use and sustainable development of the WHS |
### 17.2. Quantity indicators of the Management Plan realization in the priority directions

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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Protection of the Outstanding Universal Value WHS</td>
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<tr>
<td>1.1.</td>
<td>Conservation of the wooden monuments including the WHS</td>
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<td></td>
<td>– Realized restoration works (% of the planned volume)</td>
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<td>1.2.</td>
<td>Conservation of the movable property of the WHS</td>
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<td></td>
<td>– Number of units of storage of the movable property from the Church of the Transfiguration</td>
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<td></td>
<td>– Number of units of storage of the movable property from the Church of the Transfiguration restored within a year</td>
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<td>1.3.</td>
<td>Conservation of the archaeological monuments on the WHS territory</td>
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<td></td>
<td>– Total number of the archaeological monuments discovered in the buffer zone</td>
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<td></td>
<td>– Number of the archaeological monuments in a good condition</td>
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<td>1.4.</td>
<td>Researches regarding the WHS</td>
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<td></td>
<td>– Number of the research themes concerning the WHS developed by Kizhi museum workers and museum partners</td>
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<td></td>
<td>– Number of scientific projects and contracts concerning the WHS made by Kizhi museum</td>
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<td></td>
<td>– Number of scientific published works about the WHS made by Kizhi museum</td>
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<td></td>
<td>– Number of scientific seminars, and conferences devoted to study, protection and development of the WHS</td>
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<td>– Stocking of the GIS and data bank</td>
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<td>1.5.</td>
<td>Providing the safety and security of the WHS, reduction of risks of destruction and loss</td>
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<td>– Realization of the projects connected with modernization of the fire alarm, alarm system and fire-fighting system (% of the planned)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>– Number of new risks regarding the WHS</td>
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<td></td>
<td>– Number of calls for emergency services</td>
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<td>1.6.</td>
<td>Landscape conservation and revitalization</td>
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<td></td>
<td>– Area under maintenance</td>
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<td></td>
<td>– Area where traditional farming methods are restored</td>
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<td></td>
<td>– Area given to the Kizhi museum in permanent unlimited use</td>
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<td></td>
<td>– Number of inspections on the WHS protected zones’ territory together with the responsible state institutions representatives with the aim to check the following the regimes of using the land and development requirements</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>– Number of the exposed troubles regarding land use and development requirements in the WHS protected zones</td>
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<td>2.</td>
<td>Creation of the conditions for the sustainable development of the territory</td>
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<td>2.1.</td>
<td>Sustainable tourism development</td>
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<td></td>
<td>– Total number of Kizhi island visitors</td>
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<td></td>
<td>– Number of Kizhi island visitors from November till April</td>
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<td></td>
<td>– Number of offered services and programs on Kizhi island</td>
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<td>– Number of offered services and programs on Kizhi island out of the main part of the museum (“The Russians of Zaonezhie Region”)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>– Number of offered services and programs in the buffer zone</td>
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2.2. **Environmental conservation**
- Number of the identified violations of the environmental regime of the state natural reserve “Kizhskiy”
- Number of realized environmental activities.
- Number of environmental activities in cooperation with the local residents
- Number of participants of the ECO programs

2.3. **Social and economic development of the territory**
- Number of realized programs and plans aimed at social and economic development of the territory
- Number of new infrastructural objects positively influenced the social and economic development of the territory
- Number of service centers on the territory
- Number of guest houses on the territory
- Number of work places on the territory of Velikaya Guba settlement

2.4. **Creation of the conditions for the local community development**
- Number of the projects aimed at the local community development
- Number of meetings with the protected zones residents to consult the regimes of land use and development requirements
- Number of museum social, cultural and educated actions in cooperation with the local residents
- Number of the local residents in the buffer zone
- Number of the local residents of the buffer zone who work in the Kizhi museum

2.5. **Dissemination and promotion of the WHS. Organization of the effective use of the WHS**
- Number of the exhibitions and presentations in the region, Russian Federation and abroad which discover OUV of the WHS
- Number of the developed education programs discovered the OUV of the WHS
- Number of the participants of the Summer school and university on Kizhi island
- Number of popular scientific publications which discover the OUV of the WHS
- Number of publications and reporting about the WHS in regional, federal and foreign mass media
- Attendance of the museum Internet site
- Number of virtual projects discovered the OUV of the WHS (Internet, multimedia presentations etc.)

3. **Achievement of the public agreement regarding protection, use and sustainable development of the WHS**

3.1. **Public Council as an instrument to reach public agreement**
- Number of the Public Council meetings
- Number of interested parties presented in the Public Council
- Number of problems to discuss in the Public Council

3.2. **Cooperation with stakeholders**
- Number of official meetings to discuss disputable cases
- Number of contracts and agreements with the interested parties
- Number of realized projects with the interested parties

4. **Financing, mobilization of investment and grants for project realization**
- Quantity of federal funds invested into the development, protection, restoration and presentation of the WHS
- Quantity of federal, regional and involved funds invested into the development of the WHS infrastructure including transport infrastructure on the WHS surrounding territory
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<td><strong>5. Human resources</strong></td>
<td><em>Number of the museum staff engaged in monitoring, rating and correction of the Management Plan of the WHS</em></td>
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<td><em>Number of the museum staff engaged in protection and restoration of the WHS and other immovable monuments</em></td>
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<td><em>Number of the museum staff engaged in conservation and reconstruction of the landscape</em></td>
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<td><em>Number of the museum staff engaged in scientific research of the WHS</em></td>
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<td><em>Number of the museum staff engaged in educational activity connected with historical and cultural heritage of the WHS</em></td>
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<td><em>Number of the museum staff who were professionally retrained in the field of varies aspects of protection and development of the WHS</em></td>
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