

Serial Transnational Nomination

LANDSCAPES of DAURIA

(THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION and MONGOLIA)

Proposal for Inscription on
THE UNESCO WORLD CULTURAL
AND NATURAL HERITAGE LIST

Additional Materials Submitted in Accordance with the IUCN Evaluation
of Landscapes of Dauria – Request for Supplementary Information

Prepared by:

- Daursky State Nature Biosphere Reserve, Russia
- Eastern Mongolia Protected Areas Administration, Mongolia
- Natural Heritage Protection Fund, Russia

1. Management coordination and transnational cooperation: the Panel has taken note of the additional information provided in the nomination file regarding the management of the property by each State Party, on its own territory; the Panel wishes to know further how the State Parties will concretely address the gaps in cooperation that were raised at the last meeting of the Joint Commission of the Chinese-Mongolia-Russian Daurian International Protected Areas (DIPA) (see annex 6 to the referral documentation) and how the platform of DIPA will be strengthened and used to enhance coordination and cooperation between the State Parties, in the field of management, in order to maintain the proposed Outstanding Universal Value of the property and preserve its integrity.

Dauria International Protected Area (CMR DIPA) plays an important role in the coordination of environmental cooperation and indication of cross-border issues. Specialists of DIPA are members of regional governments' analytical groups regarding regional development and cooperation and involved in the work of the constant intergovernmental working groups and commissions (first of all is in the field of environmental protection):

- The Russian-Mongolian Intergovernmental Commission on Cooperation in the Areas of Trade, Economy, Science and Technology, headed by the Minister of Natural Resources of the Russian Federation and Deputy Prime Minister of Mongolia;
- The Joint Russian-Mongolian Commission on Environment Protection and transboundary protected areas, headed by deputy heads of national environmental agencies.

The discussion of the full range of issues by intergovernmental and regional governments and their competence allows in time to identify major problems and to contribute to their solution. Of course, DIPA initiates discussions of the important issues in relation to preservation of its natural complexes, as was noted in the Minutes of VIth Meeting of DIPA Joint Commission.

It was suggested to keep this mechanism further.

The main issues discussed on the VI-th Meeting of Joint Commission were preventing birds' death on power lines and the loss reduction of spring hunt on the neighbor territories of nomination Landscapes of Dauria.

The following steps were taken to solve these issues:

Preventing birds death on power lines

- The inventory of power lines dangerous for birds within the territory of the Mongolian part of the nominated area and its buffer zone;
- In Russia power lines dangerous for birds are absent within the nominated area and its buffer zone. In 2016 on the neighbor territories 33 km of power lines were equipped by birds' protection devices, birds' protection devices were purchased for another 7 km of power lines and it will be installed in 2017.



Fig. 1. In 2016 33 km of power lines were equipped by birds' protection devices.

The loss reduction of spring hunt

Upon an initiative of DIPA this issue was discussed at different levels.

In Mongolia, the spring hunt of birds is prohibited on the entire territory. In Russia it is banned mainly on PAs.

According to the decisions of the VI-th Meeting of Joint Commission of DIPA the ban of spring hunt of waterfowl in the steppes of Dauria was discussed in the Commission of the Red Book under the Government of Zabaikalsky Province. Taking into account, on the one hand - significant damage of the hunting to migrating and local nesting birds, on the other hand - the social significance of spring hunt as traditional activities of local people, it was decided to gradually solve the problem. The first step is organizing “zones of peace” in steppes in the most important areas for migratory and nesting waterfowl. Areas location will be agreed in spring of 2017, before the start of the hunting season.

Another achievement was the reduction of terms of hunting from 10 to 5 days established in 2016 in Zabaikalsky Province.

Besides the ban of spring hunt was discussed on the 20-th Meeting of Intergovernmental Russian-Mongolian commission of trade-economic and scientific-technical cooperation, which was held on the end of 2016 year in Ulan-Bator. The results of discussions were included in the outcome document:

8.4.3. Parties indicated that there is negative impact of spring hunt on waterfowl populations which includes global endangered species especially in frontier steppes of Dauria.

Parties call attention to necessity of ban spring hunt in the key area of migratory and nesting waterfowl rookery and in the area of nesting of global endangered bird species (most of all swan goose, white-naped crane, and great bustard).

Parties pointed to necessity of development and acceptance immediate actions of research, preservation and recovery of bird species listed above.

2. Regulation and measures on various uses and activities such as hunting, poaching, fire and mining: the Panel would appreciate additional detailed information on the annual work plan that will be implemented in 2017 - and in the coming five years if possible - covered by the “Program of cooperation within the DIPA for the years 2016-2020”, regarding the issues mentioned above and in order “to raise the global nature protecting status on the DIPA” (annex 7 to of the referral documentation). With regard to poaching, the referral documentation does not provide data on the situation on the Mongolian side. Please provide additional information on the means and measures that are taken to address this important issue, across the entire property. The Panel would also like further detailed information on the arrangements approved by the State Parties for implementing the “forest fire protection agreement” which is mentioned in the referral documentation file that has been signed in 2016 between the two State Parties; a copy of this agreement would also be appreciated.

We already reported in the previous provided information, that the annual joint work plan is approved at the annual meetings of DIPA working group. The plan of 2016-the first half of 2017 was adopted at the VIth Meeting of DIPA Joint Commission. We apply it to this material (see Annex 1).

The plan of the second part of 2017-the first part of 2018 will be discussed and adopted on the next meeting of DIPA working group in April 2017, Choybalsan. It should be noted that the annual joint work plan does not include all joint activities but only those that needs of coordination of specific timing and coordination of the implementation mechanisms. For example, participation in meetings of intergovernmental commissions and working groups is determined by higher authorities, therefore it is not written in the annual plans, as well as the annual activities, which does not require approvals (such as the preparation of joint expeditions reports, conducting fire prevention measures, etc.).

About implementation of the forest fire protection agreement

In the Annex 2 is the text of Agreement between the Government of the Russian Federation and the Government of Mongolia on Protecting Forests from Fires. The Agreement regulates the cooperation of parties to combat transboundary forest and steppe fires.

Mechanisms of implementation are prescribed in the Agreement. The Agreement defines the list of duty officers in Russia and Mongolia, which inform the other authorities about transboundary fires. On the territory of the World Heritage “Landscapes of Dauria” transboundary fires were not registered in 2016.

About anti-poaching activities on the Mongolian side:

In Mongolia the situation of anti-poaching remains difficult. This is due primarily to lack of government funding of these activities, as well as strict regulations of the number of PAs rangers. But the situation is gradually solved by the joint efforts of PAs, non-governmental organizations and local communities.

In 2014 -2015 according to Eastern Mongolia Protected Areas Administration (EMPAA) in the Mongolian side of the nominated area were registered only 2 cases of poaching. Both of them are illegal hunting of tarbagan (Mongolian marmot). It is currently impossible to evaluate the effectiveness of the anti-poaching activities in Mongolia because there was no dedicated research, such as was conducted in the Russian part of the nominated area.

In the framework of non-governmental support of PAs under the Project “Biodiversity and Adaptation to Climate Change”, implemented by Government of Mongolia and Germany (KFW Project), there is prescribed the support of anti-poaching and fire protection activities in 2017:

1. To have moveable house /to fight poaching/- 5600 USD
2. To supply equipment for information center- 6800USD
3. To create or support urgent rangers teams -200USD
4. To create or support urgent fire teams -600USD
5. To provide 3 vehicles - 104 000 USD.

Previously, some other non-governmental organizations also provided the support for these activities, including the purchase of the necessary equipment:

1. Some equipment/GPS, etc/- 760 USD –TNC 2014
2. Fire extinguisher /10per/-2000 USD 2014
3. “Nature Conserve” moving box /3per/- 5700 USD- WCS 2015

Guard of PAs which include the territory of the local communities, are carried out in collaboration with local people. More details about this will be below.

3. Necessary resources and capacity: the DIPA Program of Co-operation (activity 8) addresses the need to search and draw additional funds for the development of this program and the subsequent annual plans of activities; the Panel would appreciate receiving provisional budgets and/or financial figures that provide information on the means and resources that will be mobilized.

The Agreement of DIPA determines that each part independently carries out fundraising for activities related to the implementation of international cooperation in the framework of DIPA. That is why each side has its own sources of funding. It is not always targeted funds aimed to international cooperation; it is often funds to support the core activities, including tasks within DIPA approved plans.

At the same, conducting of any events or activities can be carried out together. For example, in august 2016 the seminar “Using “Open Standart” methodic for development of management plans of Russia and Mongolia transboundary PAs located in the Amur River basin” was held on the basis of the International Biological Station “Cordon Utochy”, Daursky Reserve. The seminar was held under financial and organizational support of WWF Mongolia and Amur branch of WWF Russia.

The majority of joint research expeditions in Mongolia and Russia, as well as joint activities in the field of environmental education are funded by the Russian side.

The following are details of funding of activities of each parts of the nominated area. It is divided in budgetary and non-budgetary funds.

EMPAA:

Financing from Government (USD)	Financing from NGO (USD)
2015	
120,840.64	17,000 in 2014-2015 from TNC and WCS
2016	
114,583.28	-
2017	
105,256.68	95200 from KFW project

State Nature Biosphere Reserve Daursky:

Financing from Government (USD)	Financing from NGO (USD)
2015	
939,030	25,822 from WWF Russia and “Steppe project” of UNDP/GEF/Ministry of Nature Resources of RF
2016	
1,063,760	91,983 from WWF Russia and “Steppe project” of UNDP/GEF/Ministry of Nature Resources of RF
2017	
947,093	14,917 from WWF Russia

As an example, expenses by additional financing of both sides in 2017:

Financing support from KFW project (for Mongolian part):

1. To have moveable house /to fight poaching/- 5600 USD
2. To supply equipment for information center- 6800USD
3. To built eco base for travelers -54800USD
4. To implement a small project for assist local communities-27200USD
5. To create or support urgent rangers teams -200USD
6. To create or support urgent fire teams -600USD

Financing support from WWF Russia (for Russian part):

7. To support of DIPA cooperation (including joint research expeditions on the territory of DIPA) - 4,667 USD.
8. To implement the Program “The impact of climate change on ecosystems of Daurian ecoregion and environmental adaptations to them” and to develop the system of data collection and manipulation - 2,167 USD.
9. To guard the key habitats and rookery of rare species outside the territory supervised by State Nature Biosphere Reserve Daursky - 6,583 USD.
10. To conduct Day of migratory birds (Mongolia-Russia) - 670 USD.
11. To take part in event “Wave of Reserves” - 830 USD.

4. Coordination and strengthening of the transboundary management of wildlife populations, such as Mongolian gazelles and migratory birds which depend on ecological continuity between these protected areas: the Panel would like further details on the systems and mechanisms that are used for coordinating the management and monitoring of key species and how the transboundary network of ecological monitoring included in the DIPA Program (paragraph 2) is managed and organized. The Panel would also like to know if there is any regular publication of the data collected at the regional level and how those data are used?

The transboundary management of wildlife populations

At the moment, it is difficult to talk about transboundary (international, joint) management of populations of migratory wild animals. The intergovernmental mechanisms of such control are not exists. But there are a joint monitoring of these species, indicating problems, development of proposals for conservation of species and discussion (adoption) of the necessary measures at the national and bilateral level (for example, on the Russian-Mongolian working group of environmental issues and transboundary protected areas).

The creation of the network of border and transboundary protected areas in dzeren habitat near the state border, the organization of cooperation in the field of monitoring and practical protection of this species can be considered as the joint element of Mongolian gazelle management. First of all, we are talking about the areas proposed to be included in the World Heritage “Landscapes of Dauria”.

The basis of decision-making at national and international levels is the results of long-term joint research of the North-Kerulen Mongolian gazelle population held by DIPA scientists in Mongolia and Russia.

Based on these studies sides developed proposals for optimizing the network of protected areas for conservation Mongolian gazelle in Mongolia (the optimization of the Toson Hulstai Refuge, the creation of new protected areas in places of mass fawning of gazelle), proved the necessity of strengthening of anti-poaching activities.

In 2015 the Strategy of Mongolian gazelle preservation was developed and transferred for confirmation to the Ministry of Natural Resources of the Russian Federation. In 2002 The Program of Mongolian gazelle restoration in Zabaikalsky Province was developed and now is implemented by Daursky and Sokhondinsky Reserves. Within a framework of this Program the migratory groups of dzeren crossing the state border outside PAs are under protection.

Joint elements of migratory birds’ management are the same as Mongolian gazelle. The loss reduction of spring hunt is the example of joint management. About this issue was detailed told in the answer of the first question of the Panel.

The transboundary network of ecological monitoring

The transboundary network of ecological monitoring was established in accordance with decisions of the V and VI Meetings of DIPA Joint Commission. Research is conducted in accordance with the annual joint work plan. The procedure of monitoring (dates and objects) is agreed by the three parties (Mongolia, Russia and China). The work is mainly carried out in the Russian-Mongolian part because of the difficulty of crossing the Chinese border and work on the Chinese side.

The main objects of monitoring are waterfowl, including cranes; bank vegetation; plant communities on the botanical transects. Monitoring of small mammal populations is periodically conducted at the plots united with botanical transects. Monitoring of Mongolian gazelle population is conducted by the separate program.

The results of the annual work is documented by joint reports and sent to each of the parties. We append the data base of waterfowl monitoring in the Mongolian part of the monitoring network in 2016 (Annex 3) as an example of the results. Then each side itself provides popularization of monitoring data. Besides data received on the transboundary network of monitoring is included in the annual Nature records of Daurisky Reserve, the preparation of which is obligatory for all Russian reserves. The annual Nature records are available upon request of interested agencies and persons.

The Russian side prepared to publish the first analytical bulletin based on data of long-term monitoring in Dauria steppe ecosystems (bulletin contents is given in Annex 4). The publication is in Russian and planned in the summer of 2017. Government authorities of Zabaikalsky Province are interested in obtaining of monitoring data. It is expected to distribute the bulletin to interested agencies of the region which manage natural recourses, as well as the national specialized departments.

The electronic version of the bulletin will be available on the official web-site of Daurisky Reserve (<http://www.daurzapoved.com>) with an extended abstract in English. The electronic version of the bulletin also will be passed to Mongolian colleagues to be placed on their official website (<http://empaa.dd.gov.mn>) and to Chinese colleagues.

It is important to note that DIPA is a living mechanism. While carrying out some certain plans and works we can gradually develop the best way of collecting, processing and reporting, as well as its use. Such adjustments are necessary condition which provides obtaining objective results and information of high demand.

5. Communal / Customary protection: the Panel notes that many parts of the proposed nominated property in the Mongol Daguur SPA, Mongolia, are subject to communal/customary protection. Please provide additional information as to how this protection and management regime will ensure the protection of the proposed Outstanding Universal Value of the property. Specifically how it will accord with the requirements of paragraphs 110 and 111 of the Operational Guidelines.

The creation of local community was specified by 3th clause of “Law on environmental protection” of Mongolia. Creation of local community is managed by procedure about “Rule to conserving and use obvious natural resources for local communities”. This rule was validated on July 2010, under minister of Environment Tourism Mongolia, statement № 250.

This law is aimed to prevent environmental disorder and to conserve and manage from harmful activities on following natural resources: land (including soil), underground (including all resources), water, flora, fauna, atmosphere.

“ Joint management local community of to conserve and worthy use Natural resources” is the concept of this Law.

The concept is aimed to admit the right of local citizens to conserve, to efficient use and to restore natural resources, and to get of public prorate them into all of community members. This position is consistent with the position of the Operational Guidelines.

EMPAA cooperates with local administration of Dashbalbar, Chuluunkhoroot soums (administrative units of Dornod Province) in established buffer zone of Mongol Daguur.

There are 4 local communities on the buffer zone of Mongol Daguur, providing responsible use and conservation of nature. 2 local communities of the buffer zone work actively these days, located on Dashbalbar soum in the proposed nominated property.

1. Daguuriin herder community (includes 8 families)

- Location: located (49° 34.403; 114° 26.615) northern east part of Dornod Province
- Community established: 2004
- Date approved by local governance: 2007
- Their main protection goal: conservation of Siberian marmot (*Marmota sibirica*) and grassland
- Herder community leader: B. Damdindorj
- Volunteer ranger: Kh. Dulamkhand
- Site size: 60.904ha

Main activity: growth of domestic animals.

This community has a good support of NGO, particularly of WWF and WCS. For example, it was awarded by monetary premium of WWF as a winner of environmental competition between herders communities “protection of marmot population and grassland”.

2. “CHUKH” eco-tour conservation community

- Location: Dornod province, Dashbalbar soum, beside of Chukh lake (N 49°32’00” E 114°40’00”)
- Established: April 2004
- Members: 9 families (16 persons)
- Volunteer ranger: Munkhbold
- Capacity: 80-100 person per 1 turn
- Providing year-round bird watching
- Annually about 300 guests comes on eco-tour facilities
- Services free for bird watchers

The main responsibility of community is nature conservation (Chukh lake and water birds), increasing nature-oriented tourism, responsible use of grassland by members of community and using local livestock products on the eco-tour facilities. Chukh community works very well of conserving Chukh lake. Members of community built fence around water resource near of Chukh lake, to prevent damage from livestock (this community has a livestock: total 4350 heads of sheep, goat, horse, cow).



Fig. 2. Chukh lake.

Chukh-Nuur eco-tour facilities

EMPAA organizes following activities cooperating with NG Organizations on the territories of these local communities:

- Annually training -7 times /since 2009/
- Community meeting -7 times /since 2009/
- Introducing a trip to other local communities /on 2016 year/
- Training of How to create management plan of community /on 2014 /
- Organized children eco summer camp for who won children drawing competition of DIPA on Chukh eco tour camp /June 2016/

EMPAA organized following activities for local communities with cooperation of Wild Conservation Society Mongolia based on the management plan of Mongol Daguur:

- Created database of herder communities.
- Collection data of nature resource.
- Organized monitoring survey of some wild animals.
- Supplied the equipments for local communities (field equipments: telescope, photo cameras, GPS, compass, and maps).

The major nature protection activities of Communities:

- marmot conservation;
- conservation of water resources from livestock;
- the control of steppe fire and poaching in spring and autumn seasons;
- creation of nests for hawks;
- creation of information stands on the environmental trips and on the main crowded roads;
- leading a nomadic life of community families to reduce overgrazing.

These communities created mutual fund for development when they were established. Delguuriin community collected 600 USD, Chukh eco-tour community collected 1000 USD into their mutual fund.

Sources of communities' mutual fund:

- 10% of communities members wages
- 10% of income got of selling dairy products and livestock' raw products
- Every 3 months every family member gives 2 USD to communities' mutual fund.

Improving communities' livelihoods, main activities:

- getting an income from joint works, such as building a fence and a house;
- cooking a bread and a cookies and selling it;
- painting a furniture of mongol ger to provide a work for hire for others;
- souvenirs hand-crafting;
- making a fertilizer (from cow dung) and selling it in the soum center;
- making a mare's fresh milk and selling it;
- planting a vegetables to supply a food;
- providing a service such as a rent of small tractor for freight transportation of herders;
- taking a loan of the project "Mongol Daguur's Buffer zone Fund" to improve own livelihoods.

Two local communities exist in Ugtam NR (Bayandun soum). EMPAA organizes some activities with local communities' cooperation in Ugtam. For example - joint activity of pine forest saving and restoration and some biotechnical activities (extra feeding of wild animals).



ANNEX

Dauria International Protected Area (DIPA)

ANNEX 1

joint work Plan in 2016-2017

December 1-2, 2015
Hulunbuir, China

2016

1. Scientific research

- 1-15.04, ornithological research and monitoring in Russia;
- 16-30.04, ornithological research and monitoring in Mongolia;
- 1-20.05, study of Mongolian Marmot in Mongolia;
- 15-30.05, ornithological research and monitoring in Mongolia;
- 20.06-20.07, ornithological research and monitoring in Mongolia;
- 20.06 – 15.07, research and monitoring of Mongolian Gazelle in Mongolia;
- 20.07-10.08, research and monitoring at mammals in China (Mongolia, China, Russia);
- 1-15.08, research and monitoring on botany and zoology in Mongolia;
- 16-30.08, research and monitoring at insects in China (Mongolia, China, Russia);
- 16-30.08, ornithological research and monitoring in Mongolia;
- 7-15.09, ornithological research and monitoring in Mongolia;
- 16-30.09, ornithological research and monitoring in China;
- 25.09-25.10, research and monitoring of Mongolian Gazelle in Mongolia.
- 5-15.10, ornithological research and monitoring in Mongolia;

2. Ecological education

- Ecological children painting competition “Wildlife symbols of my homeland”.
- Exhibition of children drawings of winners of competition “Wildlife symbols of my homeland”.
- Preparation and printing of materials using children drawings Wildlife symbols of my homeland”.
- Children expedition “Bird festival” (June; Cholunkhorot – Dashbalbar - Choibalsan, Mongolia);
- Ecological children camp at Chukh Lake, Mongolia (if Mongol Daguur get grant);
- Publication of Russian-Chinese-Mongolian poster for conservation of White-naped Cranes (if Daursky NR get grant for this);

- Development of joint diploma (certificate) of winner of the drawings competition.

3. Other

- Trips of staff of Daursky NR to Ulaanbaatar and Ikh Nart NR for organization of documents and transportation argali to Russia (three trips during 2016);
- Publication list of birds of DIPA (each country publish the list in its own national language, Latin and English);
- Visit of staff of Mongol Daguur NR to Daursky NR for experience exchange (the time will be confirmed later);
- Seminar for development of transboundary cooperation and monitoring in Daursky NR; in April 1-15 (if Daursky NR get grant).

2017

1. Scientific research

16-30.04, ornithological research and monitoring in Mongolia;

05-25.05, research and monitoring of Mongolian Gazelle in Mongolia

1-20.05, study of Mongolian Marmot in Mongolia;

15-30.05, ornithological research and monitoring in Mongolia;

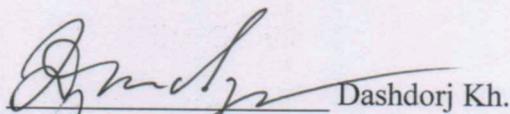
20.06-20.07, ornithological research and monitoring in Mongolia;

2. Ecological education

- Ecological children painting competition

Next DIPA Working Group meeting will be in Mongolia (2017, April).

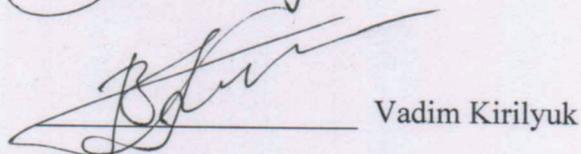
Mongol-daguur SPA

 Dashdorj Kh.

Dalai Lake Nature Reserv

 Jiang Zhiguo

Daursky Nature Reserve

 Vadim Kirilyuk

AGREEMENT

**between the Government of the Russian Federation and the Government of Mongolia
on Protecting Forests from Fires**

The Government of the Russian Federation and the Government of Mongolia, hereinafter referred to as the Parties,

for the purpose of enhancing the prevention and extinguishment of the forest and steppe fires in the territories near the Border and for decreasing the damage that they inflict,

for the purpose of rendering the mutual assistance and for exchanging the forest and steppe fire-fighting experience,

with expressing the aspiration for the development of effective forms of the bilateral interaction in preventing and extinguishing the forest and steppe fires, have agreed as follows:

Article 1

The Parties establish a zone for jointly protecting the forest and steppe spots from fires; the zone will include a strip 10 kilometers wide in the territories of both State Parties from the Borderline between the Russian Federation and Mongolia (hereinafter referred to as the border zone).

Article 2

1. For implementing this Agreement, the Parties appoint the competent bodies:

from the Russian Party — the Federal Forestry Agency, the State power bodies of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation, and the local self-government bodies of the municipal entities that are contiguous with Mongolia,

from the Mongolian Party — the Ministry of Environment and Green Development, the State power bodies of the constituent entities of Mongolia, and the local self-government bodies of the municipal entities that are contiguous with the Russian Federation.

2. If the names of the competent bodies are changed and (or) their functions are transferred to other bodies, the Parties shall notify each other about this via diplomatic channels.

Article 3

The Parties' competent bodies shall:

Ensure control over preventing the forest and steppe fires, coordinate and implement measures aimed at preventing and fighting the forest and steppe fires in the border zone

Take measures to organize extinguishing the forest and steppe fires in their States' territories, including the border zone, in order to prevent them from spreading across the State Border to the other State Party's territory

Organize training courses on preventing and fighting the forest and steppe fires for workers of the competent bodies of both Parties

Organize and conduct inter-State studies on interaction during the transboundary fires

Exchange information within the framework of this Agreement

Article 4

Each Party's competent bodies shall create the specialized dispatch services (hereinafter referred to as communication posts) for jointly protecting the border zone from fires.

Article 5

1. If a forest or steppe fire arises in the territory of a State Party and there is the danger of its spreading to the other State Party's territory or if a forest or steppe fire is detected in the border zone of the other State Party's territory, its competent bodies shall promptly notify the other Party's competent bodies about this via the communication posts for the necessary fire-fighting measures to be taken.
2. If a forest or steppe fire spreads from one State Party's territory to the other State Party's territory, this other Party's competent bodies may request the assistance, including involvement of fire-fighting forces and means, of the competent bodies of the Party from the State territory of which the fire has spread, as well as jointly studying the causes and consequences of the fire.
3. As a result of the joint study, the Parties' competent bodies shall take measures in compliance with the legislation of the Russian Federation and the legislation of Mongolia.

Article 6

1. Each Party's competent bodies shall conduct the explanatory work with the local people on the issues of fire safety of their States' forest and steppe territories within the border zone.
2. In the border zone territory, the Parties' competent bodies shall constantly take fire precautions, including creation of mineralized strips, fire-preventive gaps, and care of them, in the forests.
3. During the fire-hazardous season, the Parties' competent bodies shall organize monitoring of the condition of the border zone with subaerial, aviation, and space means and shall exchange the obtained data via the communication posts.

Article 7

1. In order to assist in extinguishing the forest and steppe fires, the Parties' competent bodies involve their States' fire-fighting and rescue services and formations.
2. The members of the State Parties' fire-fighting and rescue services and formations involved in extinguishing the forest and steppe fires shall cross the State Border in compliance with each State Party's legislation and with the international treaties to which the Russian Federation and Mongolia are parties.
3. The welfare, including the reimbursement for the damage to the health or life of a worker of the fire-fighting or rescue service and formation who participated in extinguishing the fire, shall be ensured in compliance with the legislation of the State Party whose citizen is the worker, independently of the place where the fire was extinguished.

Article 8

1. This Agreement may be amended by the mutual agreement of the Parties.
2. Disputes and controversies in connection with interpreting or implementing this Agreement shall be settled through negotiations and mutual consultations between the Parties' competent bodies.

Article 9

1. This Agreement comes into force since the date of signing it and is concluded for a period of 5 years.
2. The effect of this Agreement shall be automatically prolonged for the following 5-year periods, if, not later than 6 months before the respective 5 year period elapses, neither of the Parties notifies the other Party, via diplomatic channels, about its intention to terminate the Agreement.

Executed in Ulan Bator City on September 3, 2014, in duplicate, in the Russian and Mongolian languages each, both texts having equal force.

**For the Government
of the Russian Federation**
/Signature/

**For the Government
of Mongolia**
/Signature/

Analytical bulletin based on data of longterm monitoring in Dauria steppe ecosystems

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7.1.2.2	Birds
7.1.3	<i>Rare species</i>
7.1.3.1	Mammals
7.1.3.2	Birds
7.2	<i>Animals number</i>
7.2.1	Number of mammals (V.E. Kirilyuk, Y.A. Bazhenov.)
7.3.	<i>Monitoring and dynamics of animals populations</i>
7.3.1	Climate monitoring: Birds