

Siberian Crane Memorandum of Understanding

NATIONAL REPORT (2007-2010)

MOHGOLIA

GENERAL INFORMATION

Range State: Mongolia
Agency or institution responsible for the preparation of this report Department of Biodiversity Policy Implementation for the Ministry of Nature, Environment and Tourism
List any other agencies, institutions, or NGOs that have provided input: Institute of Biology of Mongolian Academy of Sciences
Memorandum in effect in Range States since (dd/mm/yyyy): Signed 25.04.2004 in Moscow
This report was last updated: (dd/mm/yyyy): <i>6.03.2010</i>
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INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPLETION:

The purpose of completing the national report is to provide information on your country's implementation of the Siberian Crane MoU including, as far as possible, contributions of cooperating non-governmental partners. Implementation will be assessed in terms of the six objectives of the Conservation Plan (CP). The reporting template is divided into these six main objectives, and asks specific questions in relation to the activities that need to be carried out to fulfil those objectives.

Please answer all questions as fully and as accurately as possible. It may seem time-consuming, but once you have completed the first report, the next time will be much easier because you can simply revise your existing report.

Comment boxes are provided next to most of the questions to explain what information needs to be provided. Text boxes can be expanded to accommodate longer answers or to explain and provide additional information, beyond what is requested. Details of future plans are especially encouraged. Wherever possible, please try to indicate the source of information used to answer a particular question, if a published reference is available. Remember that you are sharing information with other countries about your progress, so that it may be of benefit to them. At the same time, you may find it useful to look at other countries' reports to get ideas for Siberian Crane conservation that might be adapted to your context.

Please submit the completed report to the CMS Secretariat (cms@un.int) by email, as a Word attachment. Feel free to attach additional material (published reports, maps etc) to this template and send them separately by e-mail or by post.

OBJECTIVE I: REDUCE MORTALITY

1.1. Determine and monitor prevailing threats of all types to the Siberian Crane and its habitats

1.1.1. What are the main identified threats *in the Siberian Crane nesting and wintering grounds and along migration routes* in your country? Please use the text box to describe them in detail, including their root causes.

(Please describe main threats, their impact to the Siberian Crane and its habitats, trends, measures undertaken to minimize the influence of these threats.)

DIRECT THREATS

- Poaching / Capture

Mongolians don't hunt Siberian cranes and domesticate too. Hunting is forbidden by the Law on Fauna.

- Poisoning (including lead poisoning)

Isn't such case.

- Power lines

Presently, in Mongolia number of power line is increasing, but still we don't register mortality of Siberian crane due to power line or high voltage pole. We have some registration of demoiselle crane mortality.

DISTURBANCE (by otherwise legal activities)

- Hunting

Hunting of Siberian crane is forbidden, because by the Law on Fauna of Mongolia, this bird registered as "endangered". There are in Mongolia is not any hunting activities to Siberian Crane/ traditionally, Mongolians don't like to hunt crane species /. Therefore no any negative impacts to Siberian crane from hunting.

- Fishing

No, any negative impact from fishing. Commercial fishing is going just on the a few lakes in winter time in Mongolia.

- Tourism

Currently, no data tourism impact to the Siberian crane

Agriculture

Siberian crane's are observed in the lake shore and wetland. Therefore no impacts from agriculture and cultivation, now.

Other forms of disturbance

It seems, livestock herding or pasture use may be affecting to nesting area of the Siberian crane. But we don't have information.

HABITAT DEGRADATION

Water diversion

In Mongolian are not any impacts from changing of riverbed and building of channel to the Siberian crane habitat area.

√ Wetlands drainage and conversion

Global warming, arid, dryness are main negative impacts to habitat conditions of Siberian crane, and habitat area is decreasing due to livestock, human location.

Oil and gas development

Currently is not such kind of threats.

Pollutants

No data.

Other threats (please specify and describe)

In the future some mining licensed areas overlap with habitat area of Siberian crane

1.1.2. Describe a few "best practice" approaches for conservation and management of the Siberian Crane to minimize key threats to Siberian Cranes and their habitats in your country.

(Use sufficient detail to allow readers to judge whether they might be worth trying elsewhere. Examples might include community participation programmes, local meetings, staff training, awareness programme among hunters, sharing education materials, monitoring protocols, etc. Also describe lessons learned.)

Local people is participate in public awareness activities for the conservation other wetland birds/white-naped crane, pelicans etc. Through this measure conservation of wetland area is focusing to protect Siberian crane some habitat area , too.

1.1.3. Has your country taken any measures to ban or modify hunting season or regulations as needed in local areas to minimize these threats to the Siberian Crane?

YES NO NOT APPLICABLE

If yes, please describe these measures in details

(Provide sufficient detail on approaches that have shown some measure of success.)

Past activities

Future plans

1.1.4. Has any **illegal hunting/poaching/trapping of birds** been known to occur in the Siberian Crane habitats in your country?

YES NO

If yes, describe the measures being taken to deal with this problem and any difficulties encountered in this regard.

1.2. Strengthen and improve enforcement of legislation for crane protection

1.2.1. Does your country have legislation to prohibit hunting and trade in the Siberian Crane, their eggs, parts and products and to protect habitats important for the Siberian Crane (and other species)? YES NO

If yes, please list the relevant legislative documents. If no, please see question 1.2.3

Siberian crane was registered as “endangered” species in Law on Fauna of Mongolia, registered Red data book of Mongolia. Therefore prohibit hunting and trade in the Siberian Crane, their eggs, parts and products and to protect habitats important for the Siberian Crane. Also, Mongolia is member country of CITES, CMS. Most of habitat areas of Siberian crane’s included in Protected Area Network of Mongolia.

1.2.2. Describe efforts among federal/state/provincial agencies to cooperate on law enforcement to ensure compatible application of laws across and between jurisdictions (within country or through bilateral/multilateral agreements).

Mongol Daguur Strictly Protected Area/SPA/ is one of important habitat area of Siberian crane. Since 1994 this SPA included Trans boundary “International SPA of Dauria”. Now, Mongolian side is working to establish trans boundary Protected area of Onon Balj river basin with Russia. Currently Onon Balj National Park is in Mongolia. Some areas, Mongol Daguur, Khurh Khuiten valley and Ugtam mountain Nature reserve, which Siberian crane is observed are included East Asian crane network area. Buir lake, Khurh Khuiten valley, Ogi lake were registered bird inpotrant wetland areas of Ramsar convention.

1.2.3. Has your country conducted any reviews or harmonisation of local and national legislation to address any gaps or inconsistencies in relation to Siberian Crane conservation?

YES NO NOT APPLICABLE (no gaps or inconsistencies exist)

If yes, please list any amendments made in legislative documents during the reporting period and future plans in this regard.

Past activities

Future plans

1.2.4. Please indicate any continuing weak points in the practical application and enforcement of existing legislation. Include recommendations on how the local and/or national legislation could be improved and better enforced to conserve the Siberian Crane and its important habitats.

Improve law implementing mechanism. Develop more detailed rules, as well raise fine summa. And promote conservation activities from the local community and carry out proper public awareness.

OBJECTIVE II: MONITORING AND RESEARCH

2.1. Monitor and study the Siberian Crane and its habitat

2.1.1. What is the estimated number of Siberian Cranes in your country? Please include the basis (i.e. source of information) for this estimate.

Siberian crane rare in the Mongolia. Only in during migration they are observed 1-5 numbers. We have observed two times which each had 9 number of Siberian crane in Turgen tsagaan lake of Bayandun soum of Dornod province in 2006 and Sharga lake of Bayan Agt soum of Bulgan province in 2008.

Please indicate the population trend: INCREASING DECREASING STABLE
 NOT APPLICABLE (no Siberian Cranes in country)

Presently, Siberian crane are being observed more quantities. May it is depends on research activities are increasing. Previous years we didn't put more attention in to Siberian crane

2.1.2. What kind of monitoring has been conducted in known Siberian Crane areas in your country to estimate numbers of Siberian Cranes and determine population trends? (Please describe briefly in boxes what sites were monitored, how many people were involved, results, challenges, and recommendations for future monitoring.)

a) Ground survey YES NO NOT APPLICABLE

Past activities
Since 2007 research team of Biological institute is making survey of avian flu in 70 lakes of western, eastern and central part of Mongolian between May-September. In July local environmental and veterinarian organization staff are making survey and monitoring on avian flu. Those teams complete special form and collecting data about bird location, number and send own data to Biological institute. In this survey monitoring on Siberian crane is including, too. Protected area administration staff collecting data own duties and send it to Biological institute.

Future plans
Monitoring of avian flu will be continued in 2010. Currently, not clear a funding for 2001 monitoring.

b) Air survey YES NO NOT APPLICABLE

Past activities
Didn't make air survey

Future plans
Not yet planned

c) Counts YES NO NOT APPLICABLE

Past activities
We are combining and register all of data of location and number of Siberian crane.

Future plans
In the further it will be continued

d) Questionnaire or reports from local people YES NO NOT APPLICABLE

Past activities
Between 2007-2009 we have conducted 8 times training on monitoring of avian flu for local people who work in environmental, veterinarian and government sector of 12 province. We trained to them method of first stage registration in field, how to know bird species and distribute for them guidelines leaflets, maps and GPS, digital cameras and binoculars for the more than 100 local people. Now we receive data from local observers and make analyze on the collected data. Last year they didn't see any Siberian cranes. However local observers could determine Siberian crane but this species very rare in Mongolia.

Future plans
We are planning to continue this work. Of course is decreasing fund for DSA and transport cost for local observers. But they will give related data which collected in during their observation.

2.1.3. What **long-term** monitoring programmes (i.e. of at least 10 years duration) have been initiated or planned for the Siberian Crane in your country? (Please provide details about results of long-term monitoring programmes. Indicate challenges, needs and plans for future.)

Currently we haven't yet long term monitoring. No fund. Observation system is being established, but not sure possibilities.

2.1.4. Which of the following methods have been used to determine new migration stopovers, wintering areas, as well as summering areas of juvenile and adult Siberian Cranes?

a) Satellite tracking YES NO NOT APPLICABLE

(Please provide data on number of marked cranes with this method, tracking results, challenges, plans to use this method in future.)

Past activities

We didn't conduct such survey. The bird which collared in Yakutia didn't migrate via Mongolian.

Future plans

No any planned idea

b) Radio tracking YES NO NOT APPLICABLE

(Please provide data on number of marked cranes with this method, tracking results, challenges, plans to use this method in future.)

Past activities

We didn't conduct such survey.

Future plans

No any planned idea

c) Color banding YES NO NOT APPLICABLE

(please provide data on number of marked cranes with this method, re-sighting results, challenges, plans to use this method in future.)

Past activities

We didn't conduct such survey. Didn't register the bird which color banded in other countries

Future plans

No any planned idea

In Mongolia not possible to catch Siberian crane

d) Questionnaire YES NO NOT APPLICABLE

(Please describe how often this method was used, target groups involved, feedback, plans for future.)

Past activities

Mostly, Siberian crane 's data are being collected by questionnaires and ankets. End of year Biological institute collect all data about Siberian cranes who gathered local people and observers. As well Protected Area Administration staff and rangers send data.

Future plans

In the further will be continued same situation.

e) Surveys YES NO NOT APPLICABLE

(Please describe what kind of surveys were conducted (air, ground), results, challenges, plans for future.)

Past activities

We not have special survey on Siberian crane. Just register and collect data with other bird survey

Future plans

If we have fund, such kind of research work is very important and enough researcher capacity in Mongolia

f) Other reports YES NO NOT APPLICABLE

(Please describe what kind of reports were received, target groups, their reliability.)

Past activities

Sometimes foreign tourist and bird watcher register Siberian crane in Mongolia . We take this information and register our database

Future plans

In the future we need combine all data and share and take information from tourism companies.

g) Other methods (please specify) YES NO NOT APPLICABLE

Past activities

Currently we don't use other methods.

Future plans

Not yet planned any plan

2.1.5. Have all reported sightings of the Siberian Crane been investigated?

YES NO NOT APPLICABLE (no sightings)

Past activities

We don't think that we could collect whole data about Siberian crane in Mongolia.

Plan for immediate response to future sightings:

We have possible to improve a information sharing mechanism trough the mobile phone network. Because 80 per cent of Siberian crane habitat area involved mobile phone network area.

2.1.6. Have any studies been carried out on the population dynamics, habitat requirements, and effects of habitat changes and causes of any decline of the Siberian Crane in your country?

YES NO

If yes, please provide a list of on-going and completed studies with references if results are already published.

(Please describe what can be learned from these studies, what the remaining gaps are to take into consideration in further studies.)

Past activities

Future plans

If we have fund, such kind of research work is very important and lately many small river, spring wetland areas are drying in Mongolia.

2.1.7. Give a list of any other available publications issued during the last reporting period that include baseline information from studies carried out in your country on Siberian Crane populations and their habitats.

(Please use the following standard format for references: author(s); year; title of article; journal, volume, issue #, page.)

Past activities

1. Tseveenmyadag N., 2006. "Cranes of Mongolia". Conservation of Mongolian environment. Ulaanbaatar. pages 293-294.
2. Tseveenmyadag N., Nyambayar B., Munkhzul Ts. 2006. Summer of 2006 – an important year for the Siberian crane sightings in Mongolia. China Crane News. Vol.10.No.2. pp.42-45.
3. Цевеенмядаг Н., Нямбаяр Б., Мунхзул Ц. 2007. 2006 – необычный год по числу встреч стерха в Монголии. Информационный бюллетень Рабочей группы по журавлям Евразии. М. № 10. с. 36-38.
4. Tseveenmyadag N., Dorjgotov B. 2007. Summary Report to the 6th Meeting on the CMS MoU on the Siberian Crane for Mongolia. Sixth meeting of the signatories to the memorandum of understanding concerning conservation measures for the Siberian Crane (*Grus leucogeranus*). Almaty, Kazakhstan, 15-19 May 2007

Future publication plans

We are drafted Mongolian Bird Red list data book. This book will be published in June 2010. In this book included some information about Siberian crane

2.2. Maintain and contribute to the regional databases on the Siberian Crane and its habitats

2.2.1. Does your country maintain and contribute to the regional database on the Siberian Crane and its habitats? YES NO

If yes, please provide details of contributions made to the database.

Past activities

Presently, we didn't enter any data to regional data base. Dr Tsevenmyadag involved as a member in working group of East Asian crane Network. Every year we report of information about 6 cranes species in Mongolia. We are sending to Memorandum all registered information about Siberian crane in Mongolia

Future plans

It may be continued same situation

2.3. Promote or take into account avian influenza surveillance at important crane sites

Describe efforts taken to collaborate with, and complement activities of other agencies to strengthen sample collection for surveillance of avian influenza in migratory waterbirds at network sites and other important crane sites.

Past activities

Since 2005 in Mongolia monitoring of avian flu was started. In 2005, in the Erhel lake of Khovsgol province, in 2009 in the Erhel too, as well Khunt lake of Bulgan province, in 2009 in the Doitiin tsagaan lake, Doroo tsagaan lake of Arhangai province was detected virus of H1N1 from bird species of swan (*Cygnus cygnus*), goose (*Anser indicus*), shelduck (*Tadorna ferruginea*), (*Bucephala clangula*). National organizations as Biological institute, Central Veterinarian Laboratory, Ministry of Nature, Environment and Tourism, National Emergency Management Authority, and local environmental, veterinarian organization are jointly conducting regional monitoring. Besides, international organization as WCS, FAO, USGS, Wetland International are collaring, wearing biochip, collecting sample of flu decease, and bird location, number data and ecological relevant. FAO, WB, USGS are implementing related projects.

Future plans

FAO project over in 2008, WB project will be over in this year. We don't know how long time the project of WCS, USGS will be continued.

2.4. Evaluate efficacy and application of research/monitoring

2.4.1. Have research and monitoring activities, such as those described above in Section 2.1., been reviewed and evaluated for their effectiveness?

YES NO NOT APPLICABLE

If yes, please describe the result of these reviews in detail.

(Please indicate lessons learned, gaps, challenges and give recommendations for future research and monitoring.)

Mongolia has big territory and Siberian cranes is a few. Therefore more efficient way is to collect information with collaboration of local ranger and, veterinarians based their monitoring data. But is it not enough to improve conservation of summer habitat of Siberian cranes based on collection of data. However, it is good that we are having combined data. In the future have to raise fund for monitoring and conservation from the related organizations and researchers in order to conduct scientific survey, public awareness and information.

2.4.2. Have any research results been applied to improve management practices and mitigation of threats to the Siberian Crane?

YES NO NOT APPLICABLE

If yes, please describe briefly how the management practices have been improved as a consequence of research results.

After public awareness activities or local community that Siberian crane is came in to home country and their importance, local people's mentality was little be changed and increasing of impressive. So, through this impression their tendention of nature and biodiversities conservation changed. This situation is expanding in several sites which observed Siberian cranes.

OBJECTIVE III: INCREASE NUMBERS AND GENETIC DIVERSITY

3.1. Promote recovery of Siberian Crane populations

3.1.1. How many eggs were finally produced during the reporting period for release programmes?

As part of the response, given below, please describe also any problems you have encountered in trying to produce enough eggs requested for the release programme as well as recommendations for their solution and future plans.

NOT APPLICABLE

Past activities
Siberian crane does not breed in Mongolia

Future plans

3.1.2. How many chicks were reared for release programmes using:

- a) Costume (isolation rearing) technique?
- b) Parent rearing technique?
- c) Hand rearing technique?
- d) Other techniques (please specify)?

Males	Females
Males	Females
Males	Females

✓ NOT APPLICABLE

Please also describe problems you have encountered during the rearing of chicks for release programmes. What decisions and measures have been undertaken to solve these problems?

3.1.3. Which of the following methods have been used to restore Siberian Crane populations:

- Release costume- or/and parent-reared Siberian Cranes *on breeding grounds*, with/without captive reared Eurasian Cranes.
- Release costume- or/and parent-reared Siberian Cranes *on stopovers along migration routes*, with/without captive reared Eurasian Cranes.
- Release costume- or/and parent-reared Siberian Cranes *on wintering grounds*.
- Other methods (please specify).
- ✓ Not applicable

Don't breeding, didn't try, it is no possible.

3.1.4. Please describe in more detail the release activities undertaken during the reporting period, as well as the results. What problems, if any, did you encounter during the release programme implementation? What has been (or will be) attempted to resolve these problems?

✓ NOT APPLICABLE

3.1.5. Has monitoring of Siberian Cranes released into the wild on Eurasian Crane staging areas or reared by this species been conducted to determine their migration route and wintering area?

- YES NO ✓ NOT APPLICABLE

If yes, which of the following methods have been or are being used for these purposes?

Satellite tracking

(Please provide information indicating how many released Siberian Cranes were marked by this method, tracking results, challenges, the future plans to use this method.)

Past activities

Future plans

Radio tracking

(Please provide information indicating how many released Siberian Cranes were marked by this method, tracking results, challenges, the future plans to use this method.)

Past activities

Future plans

Mortality sensors

(Please provide information indicating how many released Siberian Cranes were marked by this method, monitoring results, challenges, the future plans to use this method.)

Past activities

Future plans

Colour banding

(Please provide information indicating how many released Siberian Cranes were marked by this method, monitoring results, challenges, the future plans to use this method.)

Past activities

Future plans

Surveys

(Please describe what surveys were conducted (air, ground), results, challenges, plans for future.)

Past activities

Future plans

Other reports

(Please describe what kind of reports were received, target groups, their reliability.)

Past activities

Future plans

Other methods (please specify)

Please describe briefly the results of monitoring Siberian Cranes released into the wild or reared by Eurasian Cranes. Describe the challenges, recommendations and plans for the future.

3.1.6. Have any genetic studies been conducted to manage the genetic diversity of wild and captive populations of the Siberian Crane?

YES NO NOT APPLICABLE

If yes, please list these studies and give references if their results were published.

Past activities

Future plans

3.2. Develop safe migration routes for Siberian Cranes based on those used by Eurasian Cranes

3.2.1. Have any surveys been conducted to identify relatively safe habitats of the Eurasian Crane populations (i.e. ecologically suitable areas on the breeding grounds, along the migration route and on the wintering grounds) - for subsequent Siberian Crane (re)introduction there? Please describe results of this work.

(Please describe why you think that identified Eurasian Crane areas are suitable for Siberian Crane reintroduction.)

YES NO NOT APPLICABLE

Past activities

Future plans

3.2.2. If yes, what methods have been used for these purposes?

a) Ground survey

Past activities

Future plans

b) Air survey

Past activities

Future plans

c) Other (please specify)

Past activities

Future plans

3.2.3. Has any research been conducted on potential Siberian Crane release sites?

YES NO NOT APPLICABLE

If yes, please describe the research and the results in detail.

Past activities

Future plans

3.2.4. Which of the following methods have been or are being used to determine the migration routes of various populations of Eurasian Cranes wintering within the current and former range of the Siberian Crane:

a) Satellite tracking YES NO NOT APPLICABLE

(Please provide data on number of marked cranes with this method, results of their tracking, challenges, plans for future to use this method.)

Past activities

Future plans

b) Radio tracking YES NO NOT APPLICABLE

(Please provide data on number of marked cranes with this method, results of their tracking, challenges, plans for future to use this method.)

c) Color banding. YES NO NOT APPLICABLE

Past activities

Eurasian crane is given birth and spend summer in near to Khalh, Ulz, Onon, Kherlen, Tuul, Orkhon, Selenge, Tes rivers in Mongolia. We have green color banded to young and adult Eurasian cranes between 1996-1998. Still, don't have any information from those birds.

Future plans

Have not any plan.

d) Questionnaire YES NO NOT APPLICABLE

Past activities

Future plans

e) Surveys YES NO NOT APPLICABLE

Past activities

Future plans

f) Other methods (please specify) YES NO NOT APPLICABLE

Past activities

Future plans

3.2.5. Which of the following methods have been or are being used to develop safe migration routes for Siberian Cranes using migration routes of Eurasian Cranes:

Placing captive-produced Siberian Crane eggs into nests of wild Eurasian Cranes
(Please describe methods, results of past activity, challenges and future plans.)

Past activities

Didn't make such kind of activities

Future plans

Release of costume- or/and parent-reared Siberian Cranes (with/without captive- reared Eurasian Cranes on the Eurasian Crane staging areas)
(Please describe methods, results of past activity, challenges and future plans.)

Past activities

Future plans

✓ NOT APPLICABLE

OBJECTIVE IV: PROTECT AND MANAGE IMPORTANT HABITATS FOR THE SIBERIAN CRANE

4.1. Protect and manage important habitats for the Siberian Crane

4.1.1. Have any local site support groups, site management committees or stakeholder groups been established for the purpose of collaborating in the protection of Siberian Crane sites?

YES NO NOT APPLICABLE

If yes, please list them and describe each in more detail.

Three sites were registered from Mongolia in East Asian Crane Network Area and Siberian crane is observed in these sites,

1. Mongol Daguur Strictly Protected Area/SPA/ was established in 1992 and expanded in 1994 as international protected area which named "Mongolian-Russia-China jointly Daurian SPA". So, in 1997 this SPA was registered in to Ramsar Convention sites and Important bird area of the East Asia.
2. Ugtam mountain Nature Reserve/NR/ was established in 1993 and in 2007 was registered in to East Asian Crane Network Area. As well, registered important bird area of Mongolia.
3. Khurh- Khuiten lakes valley was registered in East Asian Crane Network Area in 2003, and in 2005 in Ramsar Convention sites. Also, important bird area of Mongolia.

It is possible to get all of information about above sites from Ramsar convention and the book Mongolian bird important areas.

4.1.2. Has your country taken any measures in collaboration with local communities to protect inadequately protected or newly identified important areas for Siberian Crane?

YES NO NOT APPLICABLE

Past activities

Several areas which Siberian crane is observed included in Protected Area Network of Mongolia, and conservation, monitoring measurement are being taken by local and state organizations and community. Around 70 areas were registered Bird important area, and mostly of them are Siberian crane's habitat areas. We are working to expand and upgrade conservation status of some protected area which Siberian crane habitat. For example: to upgrade current conservation status of the Onon Balj National Park of Mongolia and Sohondynskii SPA of Russia and establish joined international Protect Area. As well upgrade current status of local Protected area Gun galuutai of the Kherle river part as state status. International organizations who work in Mongolia /WWF, WSC, JICA, TNC, GTZ/ are working with having a initiative.

Future plans

4.1.3. Have any management plans been developed for Siberian Crane sites?

YES NO IN PREPARATION

Please describe in more detail any progress made to date, including activities undertaken on the ground

Past activities

Is not there in Mongolia special area for conservation of Siberian crane. Because Siberian cranes don't observed in one area. We are having attention for some areas via migration. Since 2005 the Mongolia involved in to Memorandum, officially, so Ministry of Nature, Environment and Tourism has been giving significance to Memorandum and getting involve own representatives. Local ranger and specialist pay attention to monitoring of wildlife and wild plant species which in own area, therefore habitat area of the Siberian crane also under monitoring.

Future plans

4.1.4. Have any applied research studies been conducted in the Siberian Crane sites in support of site management?

YES NO NOT APPLICABLE

If yes, please describe how the results have been applied to site management:

Past activities

We register all of areas which observed Siberian crane and working to protect those areas as local conservation status, even to be motive for international significance. In the end this work Khurh-Khuiten lake valley was registered Ramsar convention sites and East Asian Crane Network Area. Currently, we have motived to protect Ayga nuur area as Local Protected Area and in the future to be involve international bird conservation area network.

Future plans

In the future, we are working to upgrade protection status of bird significance and Siberian crane habitat area and Biological institute staff, researcher, NGOs involved in these activities.

4.1.5. Have any environmental impact assessments been conducted in relation to human development activities affecting important Siberian Crane habitats, including possible impacts of climate change? (Examples might include planned development projects including agriculture, aquaculture, tourism, roads, dams and water projects, pipelines, mining, oil and gas exploration, climate change, etc. Where possible, give details of particular cases relevant to the Siberian Crane. Please provide references (if available)).

YES NO NOT APPLICABLE

If yes, please provide details

Past activities

Currently, we don't determine direct impacts to effecting to Siberian crane habitat area. Due to dryness many small lakes, greets are draining, specially several lakes, springs are drying up along the Ulz river which one of best habitat area for water bird and Siberian crane. Lack

of water resource local people and livestock are confuencing near to water and this is effecting negatively to nesting of birds. Some creeks are drying thereof the mining activities. Mongol Daguur SPA is losing own value, due to Ulz river drain. Year by year number of water bird species as white naped crane, swan goose, relict gull, hooded and Siberina crane is decreasing in Mongol Daguur SPA.

Future plans

Environmental organization are working to pay attention in order to conserve the lands for wildlife habitat area. This activities must be focused to wetland area, more than other area.

4.1.6. Are water levels monitored at Siberian Crane sites?

YES NO NOT APPLICABLE

If yes, please provide references for monitoring plans or procedures and any results.

Our hydrometeorological stations make monitoring of water level and regime. Isn't in Mongolia special area which Siberian crane is being observed, ever. But doesn't make monitoring in the several sites which Siberian cranes were observed. For example: End of Ulz river, Mongol Daguur SPA. We have possible to get from the Ministry an information about water monitoring of this area.

4.1.7. Have training and other capacity building activities been undertaken at important sites for Siberian Cranes? (Examples might include goals and objectives of training, target groups, lessons provided, feedback on knowledge & skills gained and application in practice. Examples might also include non-expendable equipment, hiring additional staff; construction of monitoring and protection station; education centres, etc.)

YES NO NOT APPLICABLE

Past activities

However the staff of Administration of SPA don't conduct training and seminar, workshop for local people on conservation of the Siberian cranes, but they do this on conservation of other water bird species. We have three information awareness centers in Ogii lake/by JICA fund/, in Dadal soum in Onon Balj river NP, and Chuluunkhoroot soum in Mongol Daguur SPA.

Future plans

Public awareness materials about Siberian cranes aren't much. If we have fund, we could prepare draft and public several poster leaflets brochure etc.

4.1.8. What is being done to protect important habitats for the Siberian Crane *outside of* established protected areas?

(Examples might include education and public awareness; preparing documentation to expand protected areas, applied research; training, programme and pilot projects on hunting and fishing, environmental monitoring, threats assessments, etc.)

Past activities

Future plans

Objective V: INCREASE PUBLIC AWARENESS AND ECOLOGICAL EDUCATION

5.1. Share information on Siberian Crane conservation efforts through the mass media

5.1.1. Please describe measures taken in your country to publicize Siberian Crane conservation efforts.

Please list TV or radio programmes, magazines, newsletters, collections of papers, websites, etc where information about Siberian Crane conservation efforts was publicized.

(Please explain how this publicity has influenced Siberian Crane and wetland conservation and indicate future plans. Example: may include target groups, their feedback, etc.)

MASS MEDIA:

Past activities The Biological institute conduct by TV 40 minutes broadcast in every quarter according to agreement with Mongolian National TV. Protected area Administration give the information about migratory bird to the local people through the local broadcasting office.

Future plans.

In the further we are planning to wide public awareness activities with cooperation of international project and program

5.1.2. Please describe education and information materials that your country has developed, produced and disseminated for public awareness and to support education and information programmes.

(Examples might include books, brochure, booklets, leaflets, buttons, stickers, posters, bookmarkers, calendars, video documentations, souvenirs, TV films, etc.)

MATERIALS:

Past activities However we haven't much publication an hand books about cranes, but have published some materials about water bird an shore bird jointly produced with scientific organisation, environmental projects. We haven't publication for only Siberian cranes.

Following publications books we use:

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N.Tseveenmyadag, A.Bold, Sh.Boldbaatar, G.Mainjargal., Bird of Khentii mountain region. Ulaanbaatar., 2005

B.Nyambayar, N.Tseveemyadag., Important area for bird of Mongolia., Ulaanbaatar, 2009
Mongolian cranes, Ulaanbaatar, 2003

Compilation of rare birds. Ulaanbaatar, 2004

Introduction of Mongol Daguur Strictly Protected Area.

Introduction of Ugtam mountain Nature Reserve

Water and wetland birds of around Mongol Daguur SPA

Future plans: In the further we are planning to prepare and publish public awareness materials with jointly project and program.

5.2. Community involvement

5.2.1. Please list education and information programmes and public events that your country has conducted for target groups of local people (especially for hunters) on protection of the Siberian Crane and its critical habitats during the reporting period. Provide details on their outputs and effectiveness.

(Examples may include ecotourism programmes, education children camps, education and information programmes for schools, hunters, rangers, other local people, reward and incentives programmes, training for protected area staff, teachers, students, art competitions, exhibitions and etc. Please provide details on goals of programmes and events, target groups involved, feedback.)

EVENTS:

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Since 2004 we have been conducting paint competition between school pupils of Dornod province of Mongolia Chita region of Russia, Kholonbuir province of Inner Mongolia. The topics were as “World cranes”, “Live of Wetland” and “Celebration of spring season birds”. Three children who won in the year are being rest in Children summer eco camp of three countries.

International children’s camp of the winners of the contest in Mongol Daguur SPA. The camp was held as scheduled, July 1-5 2008. 22 students from Choibalsan, Dashbalbar, and Chuluunkhoroot soum participated. They were the winners of art contests and club members of “young naturalists” from the buffer zones of Mongol Daguur SPA. We conducted a water quality study (where we found the Ulz River scoring well) and trainings in ornithology, species identification methods, animal tracking and behavior. The campers and staff learned many new songs and group-building games. Campers also took an excursion to Dashbalbar to visit a museum with a natural history section and heard a presentation by the soum’s youth ecology group at its center.

First time we have organized, international student’s eco camp in the Dalai lake Protected Area according to cooperation plan of international Daurian SPA. Involved 4 students from Mongolian State University, Agricultural university and Eco Asian environmental college. Main activities of the student’s camp are focused to complete environmental cooperation, conservation of trans boundary biodiversities and getting involve young people in to this work. Student’s camp are being organized every year by each country.

We have formulated the Action plan to develop Ecotourism in Eastern region and in 2006 it was approved by Ministry, and implementing it.

Future plans. In the further we are planning that this activities will be traditionally conducted with cooperation of international project and program

5.2.2. Which of the following target groups have been involved in education and awareness programmes described above?

(Please provide additional information about the timing of these specialised interventions, report on any noteworthy successes, and indicate needs/future plans in this regard.)

- General public
- Local government
- Hunters
- Local communities
- Indigenous groups
- Tourists
- Media
- Teachers
- Students
- Schoolchildren
- Frontier-guards
- Scientists
- Businesses
- Donors
- Other (describe):
- None of the above

5.2.3. Please make an objective assessment of the effectiveness of these education and information programmes and public events.

(Comment generally on an efficacy, and indicate potential for specialised materials, such as videos, brochures, booklets, etc, to be used or adapted for use in other countries. Indicate additional needs and plans (e.g., for updates of existing material, wider geographic distribution, new materials etc.))

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to conduct paint art completion on national and international level, and organize exhibition of the paints which distinguished of competition
to reflect a conservation measurement of habitat are of Siberian cranes in tourism program
to improve public awareness activities with school pupils and students

5.2.4. Describe other initiatives already undertaken or planned by your country to involve local communities, in particular, in the planning and implementation of Siberian Crane conservation programmes (eg. community-based protection areas).

(Examples might include involving people in surveys, crane counts, site monitoring, fire control, guarding, etc. Please include details of any incentives that have been used to encourage public participation, and indicate their efficacy, needs and future plans.)

Past activities
Since 2007 research team of Biological institute is making survey of avian flu in 70 lakes of western, eastern and central part of Mongolian between May-September. In July local environmental and veterinarian organization staff are making survey and monitoring on avian flu. Those teams complete special form and collecting data about bird location, number and

send own data to Biological institute. In this survey monitoring on Siberian crane is including, too. Protected area administration staff collecting data own duties and send it to Biological institute.

Future plans

Monitoring of avian flu will be continued in 2010. Currently, not clear a funding for 2001 monitoring.

5.2.5. Describe initiatives already undertaken or planned to involve and encourage the cooperation of government agencies, NGOs and the private sector in Siberian Crane conservation programmes.

(Examples might include cooperation in mass actions, education and information programmes, surveys, monitoring and etc. Please indicate their efficacy of such cooperation, needs and future plans.)

Past activities Between 2007-2009 we have conducted 8 times training on monitoring of avian flu for local people who work in environmental, veterinarian and government sector of 12 province. We trained to them method of first stage registration in field, how to know bird species and distribute for them guidelines leaflets, maps and GPS, digital cameras and binoculars for the more than 100 local people. Now we receive data from local observers and make analyze on the collected data. Last year they didn't see any Siberian cranes. However local observers god determine Siberian crane but this species very rare in Mongolia.

Future plans. We are planning to continue this work. Off course is decreasing fund for DSA and transport cost for local observers. But they will give related data which collected in during their observation.

5.2.6. Have any community learning / information centres focusing specifically on the Siberian Crane and its wetland habitats been established in your country?

YES NO NOT APPLICABLE

If yes, please give details

(Please provide details on their capacity, provided programmes, involved target groups. Please indicate their efficacy, challenges, needs, future plans.)

Past activities Bird information centers were built in the Mongol Daguur SPA of Dornod province and Ogii lake of Arkhangai province. Public awareness activities in car of those info centers about conservation of cranes, their habitat areas and nesting etc.

Future plans: In the further we need to supply them public awareness materials.

5.3. Sustainable livelihood opportunities

5.3.1. Describe initiatives already undertaken or planned to identify and facilitate sustainable livelihoods (including income-generating activities) for local communities related to the management of Siberian Crane sites.

(Please provide details, including information on time frames, cost, challenges faced/overcome, overall effectiveness, potential for replication elsewhere, and future plans.)

Past activities:

Makes public awareness activities in care of 8 local communities in the Eastern Protected areas.

List of local communities: ‘Daurian larch’, ‘‘Chuh nomin’’t, ‘‘Khadan hoshuu’’ /means Rock shore/ of the Dashbalbar soum in Mongol Daguur SPA;

‘‘Bayankhangai’’, ‘‘Zegstei’’, ‘‘Herste’’i, ‘‘Gazar shoroo’’ of the Matad soum in Dornod Mongol SPA

‘‘Bayan Uhaa’’ of the Bayandun soum of Ugtam mountain nature Reserve.

Future plans

Support and assist to the above local communities on fund raising and management. Take support from projects and programmes.

Objective VI: Enhance national and international cooperation

6.1. Strengthen international and national cooperation and information exchange

6.1.1. What is the national lead agency responsible in your country for coordinating Siberian Crane conservation and management policy? Please provide contact information for your country’s designated administrative and technical focal points with responsibility for liaising with counterparts in other countries, the SCFC and co-operating organizations.

Ministry of Nature Environment and Tourism responsible environmental policy formulation and its implementation. Ministry has Department of Protected Area Administration which responsible protected area network and management in nationwide. Ministry lead and responsible conservation and management policy for Siberian Crane.

In Mongolia Biodiversity policy officer who work in lead agency in Mongolia works as a administrative and technical focal points with assistance of scientific researchers and specialists who work in Protected Area administrations which charge Siberian cranes habitat area.

6.1.2. Are the roles and responsibilities of all government agencies related to the conservation and management of Siberian Cranes and their habitats clearly defined?

YES NO

Please describe them in more detail, and indicate any need for clarification.

No, here are only Ministry’s roles and responsibilities. Ministry has 2 agencies Forest and Water. Still, not organizes agency which responsible biodiversities

6.1.3. Has your country participated in any international projects or/and programmes, directly with other countries, for cooperative management of Siberian Crane populations?

YES NO NOT APPLICABLE

If yes, please list projects and/or programmes in which your country participates and provide details .

(Please provide details on time frame, goals, inputs, challenges, future plans.)

6.1.4. Identify your country's priority international research and monitoring needs for the Siberian Crane (Ie work requiring international collaboration)

- Survey of migrating route pattern of Siberian Cranes related climate change /in Mongolia several wetlands and small lakes dried/
- Habitat area and nest monitoring

6.1.5. Has your country established a national crane working group or been involved in the activities of any regional or international crane working groups?

(Please provide brief information about programmes your country is involved under CWG.)

YES NO NOT APPLICABLE

Please provide details of past activities and future plans We haven't national crane working groups. In Mongolian work not much ornithologist. Dr Tsevenmyadag and some specialist and researcher of Veterinarian Institute are working monitoring of avian influenza. According this activity they have collecting relevant data of the Siberian Cranes. They have been working in 87 points of 26 lakes area of the Eastern Province, Mongol Daguur SPA, buffer zone, Ugtam mountain NR and Toson Khulstai NR.

6.1.6. Has your country undertaken any initiatives (through collaboration with other Range States) to standardise methods, levels of detail and frequency of data collection?

YES NO

If yes, please describe briefly what methods are proposed.

6.1.7. How often does your country share with other Range States scientific and technical information and expertise of regional interest?

(Please describe what mechanisms have commonly been used for this purpose. Comment on any positive benefits/outcomes achieved through these interactions.)

REGULARLY NOT REGULARLY NEVER

Details

6.1.8. How often does your country provide data on Siberian Crane sightings and monitoring of the Siberian Crane sites along the western, central and eastern flyways to the database/GIS under the UNEP/GEF Siberian Crane Wetlands Project?

REGULARLY INFREQUENTLY NEVER NOT APPLICABLE

If never or not regularly, please explain what challenges you have encountered.

6.2. Development of the Western/Central Asia Site Network for the Siberian Crane (WCASN-SC) and other waterbirds

6.2.1. Name any existing approved sites in your country already included in the WCASN-SC.

6.2.2. List any sites that have been nominated for the WCASN-SC and are undergoing internal review at present.

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6.2.3. List any activities that your country has undertaken in relation to the CMS Central Asian Flyway Initiative that are relevant to Siberian Crane conservation.
(Examples may include attending workshops, shadow listing sites, and other activities associated with the CAF Action Plan.)

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6.3. Support Siberian Crane conservation activities through the East Asian – Australasian Flyway Partnership (EAAFP)

6.3.1. Please describe any flyway level activities for migratory waterbirds being undertaken by your country that are associated with the Crane and Stork Working Group’s goals on Siberian Cranes in East Asia.

NOT APPLICABLE

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6.3.2. Has your country undertaken any activities to support the designation of additional sites of importance for waterbird site network?

YES NO NOT APPLICABLE

Please provide details Mongolia will designate 14 percent of territory as protected area. According this plan some area will be designated which Siberian cranes and other water birds are observed.

6.4. Capacity building

6.4.1. Describe your country’s needs, in terms of human resources, knowledge and facilities, in order to build capacity to strengthen Siberian Crane conservation measures.

Firstly, we need to establish new agency or organisation which responsible biodiversity issue in nationwide. In Mongolia has many specialists and several ornithologist. They work in own business and directions. We need to unite specialist and use human resource for useful activities for conservation and management of the endangered and rare biodiversities/i e Siberian cranes/.

6.4.2. Describe any training provided to support the conservation of the Siberian Crane and its habitats (e.g. workshops held, training manuals produced, fellowships, etc.) at site, national and international levels. Indicate your plans for the coming year.

Past activities

Future plans If we have some fund will be trained local communities /herds/ on first level monitoring and data collection methods for water bird observation. As well, publish simple hand manual on observation methods of the water birds.

6.5. Raise funds to support a comprehensive conservation programme supporting MoU implementation

6.5.1. Has your country submitted any comprehensive project proposals to appropriate agencies for possible funding support?

(Please provide details on time frame, goals, objectives, cost of submitted projects. Were these projects approved? If not, please explain the reason.)

YES NO NOT APPLICABLE

If yes, please provide details

Ministry of Nature Environment and Tourism submitted the project proposal to the GEF on “Proper management Protected Area Network in Mongolia”. If this project approve by GEF, many activities which focus to conserve of Siberian cranes. Now Ministry and UNDP country office are waiting from GEF decision and co-funders

6.5.2. Has your country tried to solicit funds from, or seek partnerships with, other governments, major donor organisations, industry, private sector, foundations or NGOs for Siberian Crane conservation activities?

(Please provide details on the agencies to which the proposals were sent, the results of the application and any challenges.)

YES NO NOT APPLICABLE

If yes, please provide details

6.5.3. Has your country developed small-scale project proposals to submit to CMS or ICF for their consideration?

(Please provide details on time frame, goals, objectives, and cost of submitted projects. Were these projects approved? If not, please explain the reason.)

YES NO NOT APPLICABLE

If yes, please provide details of the proposals and their outcomes (positive / negative).

6.5.4. What funding has your country mobilised for domestic implementation of the Siberian Crane conservation activities related to the Siberian Crane MoU? Where possible, indicate the specific monetary values attached to these activities/programmes, as well as future plans.

Ministry has Fund for Nature Conservation. But this fund expended too many activities of protection Nature. However Government take policy to protect endangered and rare wildlife, but crane species are being protected under conservation management of the Protected Area. We haven't special cranes conservation activity. Specific monetary attached to conservation programmes possible in Wetland areas of North East part /which observed Siberian Cranes/ of Mongolia.