

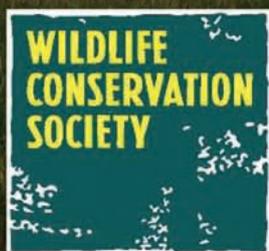
COMMUNITY BASED WILDLIFE CONSERVATION IN MONGOLIA: SUCSESSES & LESSONS LEARNED

WORKSHOP PROCEEDINGS



*A workshop bringing together organizations active in
community based nature conservation*

16 – 17 April 2008



Ulaanbaatar 2008



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FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

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*A workshop bringing together organizations active in
community based nature conservation*

April 2008

Editors:

Ann Winters, MSc, Conservation Program Manager, WCS Mongolia Program
S. Bolortsetseg, MS, Conservation Biologist, WCS Mongolia Program

Translation by *N. Byambajav* and *U. Narantsatsral*

Reviewers:

Amanda E. Fine, VMD, PhD, Country Program Director, WCS Mongolia Program
KC Dedinas, Project Management Consultant
Maria Fernandez-Gimenez, Professor, Colorado State University
Onno van den Heuvel, Environmental Program, United Nations Development Programme

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FOREWORD

Mongolia is a nation rich in natural resources with the opportunity to conserve and sustainably manage some of the world's last truly wild places. In recent years the Government of Mongolia, the donor community, and local, national and international NGOs have promoted the concept of community based wildlife and natural resource management in Mongolia as a strategy for sustainably managing natural resources, protecting wildlife and wild places across the nation. The effectiveness of these community based wildlife conservation and natural resource management initiatives are now of critical importance to reducing the current trend of declines in wildlife populations, conserving habitats and supporting the livelihoods of people who depend on natural resources across rural Mongolia.

The workshop described in these proceedings was organized as part of the WCS Eastern Steppe Living Landscapes project which is funded by the United State Agency for International Development with additional support for the event provided by the United Nations Development Program. A broad audience showed interest in the workshop, with participants from livestock herder communities, NGOs, academic and research institutions, multiple donor-funded projects and the Mongolian government. The high levels of interest and participation from all sectors underscores the importance we all place on community participation in nature conservation as a key ingredient to effective, efficient and equitable natural resource management in Mongolia and the way forward for balancing development and the preservation of Mongolia's natural heritage.

The opportunity to share lessons learned from the implementation of community based wildlife and natural resource conservation approaches at this juncture in Mongolia's adoption of the approach is important for the continued development of effective community based wildlife and natural resource conservation in Mongolia. On behalf of WCS and the broader conservation community, I would like to extend a sincere thank you to all of you who contributed to this workshop from the preparation phase to the follow up. Although Mongolia shares characteristics with other regions of the world where community based approaches have been implemented, it is also unique. The country's location between Russia and China, its political and socio-economic history, its nomadic culture and its low population density with relatively large areas of wilderness and natural habitat---present Mongolia with many challenges, but also with immense opportunity. Mongolia's approach to natural resource management in this period of its history will undoubtedly be reviewed closely by the global community, and its emphasis on community based wildlife conservation and natural resource management could be a model for other regions of the world. We thank you all for moving this process forward in this very special corner of the world!

*Amanda E. Fine, VMD, PhD
Mongolia Country Program Director
Wildlife Conservation Society*



Workshop Participants

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Dr. Maria Fernandez-Gimenez provided expert advice during the planning stage for this workshop and was an essential member of the team during the actual event. Thank you to B. Torkhuu and B. Khureltogtokh, of the Ecology-Erdene Club, for their assistance during the workshop. Lkh. Nomin provided excellent simultaneous translation during the workshop – a very rigorous task – and N. Byambajav and G. Anuudari’s translation assistance were much appreciated. And, last but not least, many thanks to the WCS Mongolia Program staff for their talent and dedication: Dr. Amanda Fine, P. Narangerel, S. Bolortsetseg, L. Ochirkhuyag, N. Odonchimeg and S. Agizul.



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Premise

Recent legislation allowing community partnerships to own and protect natural resources in areas under contract has led to a growing interest in engaging communities in natural resource conservation in Mongolia. In light of this increased attention, and the need for more frequent communication between organizations, the Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS) Mongolia Country Program planned and hosted a workshop on *Community Based Wildlife Conservation in Mongolia: Successes and Lessons Learned*, as part of the WCS Eastern Steppe Living Landscapes Project: Sustaining Wildlife and Traditional Livelihoods in the Arid Grasslands of Mongolia. This workshop was funded by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) with supplementary funding provided by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Altai Sayan Eco-region Project.

Workshop Goal & Topics

The overall goal of the workshop was to improve the effectiveness of community based wildlife and natural resource conservation in Mongolia through an examination of approaches and lessons learned. The key topic areas of the workshop included 1) community based wildlife conservation approaches, 2) community partnerships – the legal framework and participation in decision making, and 3) resources and skills for communities.

Participants heard from five experienced organizations about approaches and lessons learned during various community based natural resource conservation projects in Mongolia, highlighting the links between their community work and wildlife conservation. Maria Fernandez-Gimenez, professor, Colorado State University, presented on *Developing Effective Governance and Participation in Community Based Conservation*. All participants had an opportunity to share their experience, approaches and lessons learned regarding community based nature conservation during breakout sessions. The issues discussed included concerns about gaps in the current legislation, governance and participation in decision making, key components of a curriculum for volunteer ranger training, and resources for community partnerships. Participants also shared their interest and ideas for a community exchange program and how to continue information sharing among participants in the future.

Outcomes

During breakout sessions and discussions participants identified the following advice for forming successful communities:

- 1) Provide information, education, training and capacity building.**
- 2) Constantly engage and encourage communities; meet with them once every 1 – 2 months. A significant time commitment is needed for community establishment, and development of effective community based conservation (5 – 10 years).**

- 3) **Provide clear incentives for communities to participate in natural resource conservation.**
- 4) **Strengthen the current legislation and ensure proper implementation and understanding.**
- 5) **Engage the local government in community establishment and development.**
- 6) **Facilitate exchange and information sharing between communities.**
- 7) **Periodically evaluate community partnerships.**
- 8) **Advertise and promote community partnerships.**
- 9) **Implement participatory natural resource use and wildlife monitoring.**

Recommendations

Immediate actions: 3 – 6 months

- Distribute workshop proceedings to all participating organizations and others interested in community based natural resource conservation (WCS Mongolia).
- Create a forum for continued information sharing among participants – most likely web-based (i.e. blog or listserv; WCS Mongolia and other organizations).
- Organize an informal meeting for those organizations interested in community exchange (WCS Mongolia facilitates with other organizations).
- Meet with key local and national government leaders to discuss the future of community based natural resource conservation in Mongolia (all organizations).

Short-term actions: 6 – 12 months

- Participating organizations agree on a list of important skills/information for volunteer ranger training (all organizations).
- Draft recommendations for changes to current legislation regarding community partnerships to submit to the Ministry of Nature and Environment (all organizations).
- Schedule an information sharing meeting for community partnerships (all organizations).

Long-term actions: 12 – 24 months

- Begin exchange between community partnerships within and among projects (all organizations).
- Lobby for changes in the current legislation (adoption of draft recommendations mentioned above) pertaining to community partnerships (all organizations).

INTRODUCTION

Environmental organizations and NGOs based in Mongolia have been engaging communities in natural resource conservation efforts for the past decade, but this approach has recently gained more attention. The increased interest can be attributed to additions made to the Environmental Protection Law in 2004 which aim to regulate conservation, use and possession of certain natural resources through community partnerships. A subsequent Order, #114, from the Minister of Environment in April 2006 outlines the details for community partnership establishment and gives more detail about how communities can protect and own their local wildlife; have the right to manage, use and own a particular natural resource under contract; own plants, trees and/or animals that they grow or raise; and designate a volunteer ranger for their area. In effect, this legislation gives communities the responsibility to 'protect,' a legal right to manage and, in some cases, own the natural resources in their community-managed areas.

In light of the increased activity surrounding community partnerships and natural resource conservation in Mongolia, and the need for more frequent communication between organizations on this subject, the Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS) Mongolia Country Program planned and hosted a workshop on *Community Based Wildlife Conservation in Mongolia: Successes and Lessons Learned* at the Kempinski Hotel Khan Palace on the 16th and 17th of April, 2008 (see Appendix I: Workshop Agenda). This workshop was funded by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) as part of the WCS Eastern Steppe Living Landscapes Project with supplementary funding provided by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). Participants included representatives from NGOs, multi-lateral agencies, government, and leaders from community groups active in community based nature conservation in Mongolia (see Appendix II: Workshop participants and contact information).

The overall goal of the workshop was to ***improve the effectiveness of community based wildlife and natural resource conservation in Mongolia through an examination of approaches and lessons learned***. Key topic areas of the workshop included 1) community based wildlife conservation approaches, 2) community partnerships – the legal framework and participation in decision making, and 3) resources and skills for communities.

Objective 1: Information sharing about effective community based wildlife conservation methods (project profiles and presentations from experienced organizations);

Objective 2: To discuss current issues with legislation and participation in decision making regarding community partnerships;

Objective 3: To compile a list of resources and skills for community partnerships;

Objective 4: Continued information sharing among participants.

- Output 1:** Proceedings from the workshop including project profiles – a list of lessons learned compiled during the presentations and working group session;
- Output 2:** A list of highlighted concerns about legislation regarding community partnerships and participation in decision making;
- Output 3:** A list of resources for communities and a skill set agreed upon by all participants for use in volunteer ranger training;
- Output 4:** Means of/a system for continued dialogue among participants.



Breakout Sessions



Synthesis and Discussion

SUMMARY OF PROCEEDINGS

The workshop opened with a speech from the WCS Mongolia Country Program director, Dr. Amanda Fine (see **Appendix III: Opening speech and workshop introduction**). After a brief introduction to the workshop's goal and objectives, participants heard from five experienced organizations about approaches and lessons learned during various community based wildlife and natural resource conservation projects in Mongolia. Presenting organizations included the Snow Leopard Conservation Fund, Steppe Forward Programme, Hustai National Park, UNDP Altai-Sayan Project and New Zealand Nature Institute's Initiative for People Centered Conservation (NZNI IPECON; see **Appendix IV: Summary of lessons learned** from expert organizations and plenary session presentations). Presenters highlighted the links between their community work and wildlife conservation.

All participants were given the opportunity to share their experiences during the first breakout session, *Lessons Learned from Community Based Nature Conservation Activities*, where working groups of 8 – 10 people compiled lists of approaches and lessons learned (see **Appendix V: Lessons learned from community based nature conservation activities**). Afterwards, each group was given the opportunity to present a synthesis of their discussion to all workshop participants. During the remaining time of the first day participants shared their advice and concerns during a discussion about forming a *Community Exchange Program*, and offered their ideas for continued *Information Sharing Among Participants*.

The second day of the workshop began with a presentation from Dr. Maria Fernandez-Gimenez, a professor from Colorado State University, on *Developing Effective Governance and Participation in Community Based Conservation* (see **Appendix VI: Invited speaker presentation**). Then, participants had the choice of attending one of two concurrent sessions; *Issues with Current Legislation Related to Community Partnerships* or *Community Participation in Decision Making*. Afterwards, a representative from each session presented a synthesis of their discussion and outputs to the larger workshop group. In the afternoon, participants were asked to identify *Key Components of a Curriculum for Volunteer Ranger Training* and compile *A List of Resources for Community Partnerships* during two brief discussion sessions. To close the workshop, participants were asked to fill out an evaluation (see **Appendix VII: Evaluation summary** and original questions) and voice their recommendations for improving community based nature conservation in Mongolia.

OUTCOMES

Lessons learned from organizations engaged in community based nature conservation

Keys for Successful Communities (ordered from most to least suggested)	
1)	<p>Provide Information, Education, Training and Capacity Building</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish continuous education programs • Provide information about effective, sustainable natural resource use methods and practices • Standardize terminology • Education and training lead to increased interest
2)	<p>Constantly engage and encourage communities</p> <p>Have communities agree upon and establish a:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Leader & Council - Objectives & Norms - Community Fund - Community Center <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build trust – within and among communities • Develop true partnerships among stakeholders • Institute Principles of Good Governance¹ • Implement cooperative management of natural resources • Maintain good organization • Establish accountability, transparency and joint decision making • Periodically remind communities of the conservation/sustainable natural resource use message (visit communities every 1 – 2 months) • Remember that community development takes time (5 – 10 years for development of effective community based wildlife and natural resource conservation)
3)	<p>Communities need clear incentives to participate in natural resource conservation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Livelihoods improvement needs to be addressed in order for communities to be successful • Consider the needs of the people during each step of the project • Ensure that there are markets for community products if using this approach • Create economic benefits for sustainable natural resource use and conservation • Include financial benefits for communities in the law



¹ Principles of Good Governance – 5 principles outlined by the United Nations Development Programme including legitimacy and voice, direction, performance, accountability and fairness. “Good governance is, among other things, participatory, transparent and accountable. It is also effective and equitable. And it promotes the rule of law. Good governance ensures that political, social and economic priorities are based on broad consensus in society and that the voices of the poorest and the most vulnerable are heard in decision-making over the allocation of development resources” (Governance and Sustainable Human Development, 1997. UNDP <http://mirror.undp.org/magnet/policy/> ; <http://unpan1.un.org/intradoc/groups/public/documents/APCITY/UNPAN018728.pdf>).

4)	Strengthen the current legislation and ensure proper implementation and understanding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gaps and conflicts in the current legislation impede community partnerships from being successful • Amend the current legislation to allow for exclusive rights to all natural resources, including pasture and water • Use a clear definition of community partnership (standardize terminology)
5)	Engage the local government in community establishment and development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Educate the local government about the community partnership law • Ensure that the local government carries out the proper procedure for community partnership proposal review and establishment • Help facilitate community partnership approval • Inform and engage the civil khural and soum inspector about community partnerships • Engage the Environmental Protection Administration
6)	Facilitate exchange and information sharing between communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish model communities • Facilitate experience sharing between successful communities and newly formed communities • Facilitate skills sharing • Organize events (i.e. community naadam)
7)	Periodically evaluate community partnerships	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review projects annually • Document accomplishments • Determine effectiveness of actions and activities
8)	Advertise and promote community partnerships	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inform the public about the purpose and objectives of community partnerships • Advertise environment conservation activities • Highlight community accomplishments through media
9)	Implement participatory natural resource use and wildlife monitoring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Engage community members and the greater public • Implement consistent wildlife monitoring • Monitor and report illegal hunting in community areas • Prosecute poachers • Ensure that volunteer rangers receive their percentage of fees from successfully prosecuted cases

Community Exchange Program

20 participants were in favor of a community exchange program

Main Suggestions:

- 1) Newly established communities should visit experienced communities for sharing lessons learned and to facilitate the community development process.
 - a. Initially, active members from a new or interested group should be sent to an experienced group for a sharing experience, and then share what he/she learned with their home group.
- 2) Create opportunities for aimag and/or soum administrations to visit active communities. (e.g. visit to the South Gobi communities)
- 3) Study the reasons why some communities have not been successful – interview unsuccessful communities.

Other comments:

- Examine community development stages, and consider the positive or negative approaches for forming partnerships. Forming a community partnership should be a joint activity with all members, not decided by just one person.
- A certain percentage of income from tourism activities in community areas should be shared with those communities.
 - Tourism companies should pay fees to soums and communities where they bring tourists. This will increase community members' interest in community based conservation.
- Study each community's experience and challenges based on the eco-region they reside in.
- Create a tri-party agreement between the soum government, civil khural and NGOs.
- Increase participation of International NGOs and experts.
 - If international NGOs participate more, soum or local administration's initiative will more likely accept international NGOs.

Challenges:

- Communities do not have information about how to visit other groups, or funds to do so.
- Some communities forget their initial goals.
- Lack of soum, state inspector and ranger's knowledge.

Information Sharing Among Participants

Out of 18 participants who shared their preferred information-sharing method, most were in favor of an Internet-based method, specifically, a list serv. Some participants suggested more than one method for continued information-sharing (See Appendix VIII: Participant preferences for information sharing).

Issues with current legislation related to community partnerships – Facilitated by G. Gansukh

(See Appendix IX: Some articles of Environmental Laws related to rights and obligations of local governments and residents, communities for conservation and natural resource management.)

Topic	Issue (I) or Suggestion (S)	
	I	Communities are responsible to too many agencies and have been charged with many responsibilities, making it difficult to establish and manage community partnerships.
	S	The 3 different state authorities on land management (Environmental Protection Agency, Land Management Agency and Department of Mineral and Oil Resources) should clarify and better coordinate their decisions and responsibilities for supporting community partnerships' rights to possess natural resources – especially regarding mine licensing.
Support from Government		
	I	It is unclear who is responsible for supervising communities and dealing with their problems.
	I	The governor and civil khural's function and responsibilities regarding community partnership supervision are not clear under the current law.
	S	Communities need more support from the aimag and soum governments and need to receive official documentation in a timely manner (i.e. replies about partnership proposals).
Building Capacity		
	S	Special criteria need to be developed and implemented for assessing the management and fund raising capacity of community partnerships to determine their progress and success.
	S	There is a need to increase the management and fund raising capacity of community partnerships.
Rights and Responsibilities		
	S	Community partnerships should have the legal right and responsibility to manage the entire land/nature complex as a whole.
	S	A special article mandating Environmental Impact Assessment in community partnership areas should be included in the law.
	S	Permission should be obtained from community partnerships before issuing natural resource use licenses in their areas.
	S	Community areas should be officially registered under the state land register (i.e. map area and boundaries).
Rewarding and Advertising Successes		
	S	Successful community partnerships should receive recognition and rewards from the soum and aimag government.
	S	A rewards system for successful communities should be implemented.
	S	Soum and aimag governments should advertise community partnership successes.

Rights to Pasture		
	I	The current law does not include articles about the responsibility herders have regarding pasture and land use.
	I	There is no article in the current law giving community partnerships exclusive rights to pasture.
	S	Need to clarify the pasture use regulations and suggest a new law on pasture management to Parliament.
New Legislation		
	S	A special Law on Communities for nature conservation should be lobbied for.
	S	Community partnerships should have the right to land and natural resources in protected areas under a special agreement with the park administration.
	S	Community partnership rights and obligations related to park management should to be clarified and included in the Law on Protected Areas.
Volunteer Rangers		
	S	The rights, responsibilities and activities for volunteer rangers need to be clarified.
	S	Public awareness activities should be included under volunteer ranger responsibilities.

Community participation in decision making – Facilitated by Maria Fernandez-Gimenez

Main barriers to participation:	Strategies for obtaining and maintaining participation:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • [Physical] Distance between herders • Lack of information 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regular meetings for information and experience sharing
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of trust /internal and external/ • Bad communication between people • Ethnic group differences /majority and minority etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Equal participation and transparency • Capacity building and training for community organization, decision-making, and running an organization in a fair and transparent manner with equal opportunity for participation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No financial support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seek to increase income by diversifying or adding value to production activities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Partnerships form, or members join, only because of their economic interest /money from NGOs/ • Conflict of interest 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Properly identify objectives and resources • Take control and establish 'community ownership' of projects
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Natural disaster 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Raise funds for and effectively implement the above activities

Key components of a curriculum for volunteer ranger training

Key components of a curriculum for volunteer ranger training were not identified during this discussion session. Although many organizations have ranger training programs – ten organizations have conducted ranger trainings in Mongolia – there have been few opportunities for those organizations to meet and standardize curriculum being taught during such trainings. In the future, it would be useful for those organizations interested in standardizing volunteer ranger training curriculum to share information about volunteer ranger training and agree upon a list of topics and skills important to volunteer ranger training.

When developing volunteer ranger training curriculum, it was suggested that the time needed to complete the entire training and the amount of time needed for each individual lesson be specified. For example, trainings facilitated by the German Technical Corporation (GTZ) have lasted for between 30 and 45 days.

Resources for community partnerships

The original purpose of this discussion session was to list specific resources such as books and other publications, movies, websites and names of funding organizations that might be useful to communities; however, very few tangible resources were identified during the actual discussion. Some recommendations and advice expressed during the discussion session include:

- Educate parents using updated primary school curriculum
- Train a coordinator teacher for communities
- Provide training for young herders
- On the job training is most efficient (e.g. how to use a GPS)
- Establish community information sharing centers
- Evaluate the ecological importance of certain areas and educate the community about them

A list of resources was not compiled during the actual workshop, so WCS Mongolia worked to compile a short list for this document (see Appendix X: Resources for community partnerships). It would be useful to expand on this list in the future and ensure that it is distributed widely.

CONCLUSIONS

Information sharing among projects is necessary to ensure the efficiency and success of community based wildlife and natural resource conservation efforts. As this workshop illustrated, more frequent communication will benefit everyone through improved approaches and collaboration, resulting in greater achievements with fewer inputs. We, as leaders in this field, are obliged to take the time to communicate more frequently about our approaches, challenges and achievements in order to build a successful model for community based conservation in Mongolia.

Throughout the workshop the observation that community development takes time and constant engagement was repeated during discussions. A fundamental component identified for successful NGO-supported communities was frequent contact – at least once every 1 or 2 months. Participants also agreed that continuous education and training keep communities engaged in wildlife and natural resource conservation activities. The lack of clear incentives for communities to participate in natural resource conservation often leads to project failure, so the economic benefits of natural resource conservation need to be made clear to communities; including the consequences of depleting the natural resources they rely on for their livelihoods. It is also necessary to engage the local government in community establishment and development. This will ensure a good working relationship between community partnerships and the administrative bodies whom they are charged with reporting to. Furthermore, the current legislation allowing for the formation of community partnerships needs to be improved upon and strengthened; however, most importantly, this legislation must be implemented correctly and consistently.

This workshop provided a unique opportunity for information sharing among organizations active in community based wildlife conservation (see **Appendix XI: Project Profiles** for more information about these projects). It is expected that this initial contact will lead to more frequent communication among organizations regarding effective approaches to community based natural resource conservation. Meetings such as this one are useful for furthering wildlife and natural resource conservation efforts in Mongolia by providing direction to new projects and giving perspective to established projects. The responsibility lies with all participants to continue dialog about effective approaches, issues with legislation, governance at the community level, volunteer ranger training and resources regarding community partnerships. Through this dialogue we can establish a model for successful community based wildlife and natural resource conservation in Mongolia that will be useful to communities in other regions of the world.

Appendix I: Workshop Agenda



Community Based Wildlife Conservation in Mongolia: Successes & Lessons Learned

AGENDA



Community based wildlife conservation approaches – 16 April

8:30 – 9:00	Registration	
9:00 – 9:20	Welcome	Amanda Fine, WCS
9:20 – 9:40	Workshop Introduction	Ann Winters, WCS
PLENARY SESSION		
Community based wildlife conservation presentations – 20 min, 5 min questions (20 min each)		
9:40 – 10:05	Community Based Conservation of Snow Leopards – Snow Leopard Conservation Fund	A. Bayarjargal
10:10 – 10:35	Sustainable Resource Use & Livelihood Improvement in the South Gobi Protected Areas – Steppe Forward Programme	J. Jargal
10:40 – 11:05	Community Based Wildlife & Nature Conservation in Hustai – Hustai National Park	T. Batbaatar
11:10 – 11:25	<i>Tea Break – poster viewing</i>	
11:30 – 11:55	Community based Biodiversity Conservation in Mongolia's Altai Sayan Eco-region – UNDP	M. Batbaysgalan
12:00 – 12:25	Community based Conservation and Natural Resource Management in Mongolia's Southern Gobi Region – NZNI IPECON	J. Altanchimeg
12:30 – 13:40	Lunch	
13:40 – 13:50	Instructions for Breakout Session I	Ann Winters, WCS
13:50 – 14:40	Breakout session I – lessons learned from community based nature conservation activities and projects <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Break into groups of < 8 people (~ 5 groups) • For each lesson learned, state whether it is resource-specific – wildlife, water, forest, pasture/rangeland, soil/mineral – or general. 	Facilitators: WCS staff
14:40 – 15:30	Present findings and discuss – each group has 5 min.	
15:30 – 15:45	<i>Tea Break – poster viewing</i>	
15:45 – 16:35	Community Exchange Program – discussion about forming a community exchange program where representatives from communities with similar conservation interests visit each other.	Facilitator: Ann Winters & S. Bolortsetseg, WCS
16:35 – 17:05	Information sharing among participants – Identify modes for continued dialogue (newsletter, list serve, etc.)	Facilitator: L. Ochirkhuyag, WCS
17:05 – 17:15	Conclusions for the day	
17:30 – 19:30	Dinner	

17 April

9:00 – 9:10	Reconvene: Previous day's summary and overview of tasks for the day; introduce speaker	
9:10 – 9:50	Developing Effective Governance and Participation in Community based Conservation	Maria Fernandez –Gimenez, CSU
CONCURRENT SESSIONS		
Community Partnerships – the legal framework & participation in decision making		
9:50 – 10:00	Instructions for Breakout Session II	
10:00 – 11:00	Breakout session II – issues with current legislation related to community partnerships (needs, gaps, etc.)	Facilitator: G. Gansukh, COCONET
11:00 – 11:15	<i>Tea Break – poster viewing</i>	
11:15 – 11:30	- Compile a list of highlighted concerns - Prepare a synthesis to present to the workshop group	
9:50 – 10:00	Instructions for Breakout Session III	
10:00 – 11:00	Breakout session III – community participation in decision making	Facilitator: Maria Fernandez – Gimenez, CSU
11:00 – 11:15	<i>Tea Break – poster viewing</i>	
11:15 – 11:30	- Prepare a synthesis to present to the workshop group	
11:35 – 12:00	Presentation by Breakout group II [15 min.] & discussion	
12:00 – 12:25	Presentation by Breakout group III [15 min.] & discussion	
12:30 – 13:40	Lunch	
Resources and skills for communities		
13:40 – 13:50	Instructions for Breakout Session IV	
13:50 – 14:20	Breakout session IV – identify key components of a curriculum for volunteer ranger training - Agree on a list of important skills/information - Prepare a synthesis	Facilitator: WCS
14:20 – 14:30	Instructions for Breakout Session V	
14:30 – 15:00	Breakout session V – compile a list of resources for community groups - Identify pertinent literature, funding sources, contacts, etc. - Prepare a synthesis	Facilitator: WCS
15:00 – 15:15	<i>Tea Break – poster viewing</i>	
15:15 – 15:30	Final Discussion – outputs of the workshop	

Appendix II: Workshop participants and contact information

	ORGANIZATION	NAME	CONTACT INFORMATION
National Organizations			
1	Community Based Tourism Network	L. Galsantseren	7011-0204 info@cbtn.mn
2	Community Conservation & Consulting Network (COCONET)	G. Gansukh	11-325012 gtzgansukh@yahoo.com
3	Energy, Environment & Sustainable Development NGO	D. Batkhuu	11-326448 gtuya62@yahoo.com
4	Fish Mongolia	Andy Parkinson	andy@fishmongolia.com
5	Fish Mongolia	D. Khishigjargal	91918158
6	Fish Mongolia	Kh. Ganchuluun	
7	Hustai National Park	T. Batbaatar	11-245087 baatar_946@yahoo.com
8	Hustai National Park	Mr. Zorigtkhuu	11-245087
9	Mongolia Nature Protection Coalition (MNPC)	J. Tudevdorj	11-324980 salhinsandag@yahoo.com
10	Mongolia Nature Protection Coalition (MNPC)	Ya. Tserenkhand	anmondoohei@yahoo.com
11	Mongolian Academy Science, Biology Institute (MAS)	B. Lkhagvasuren	11-453583 ecolab@magicnet.mn
12	People Centered Conservation in Mongolia (PCC)	Ch.Altanchimeg	11-329477
13	Snow Leopard Conservation Fund (SLCF)	A. Bayarjargal	11-329632 bayarjargal@ snowleopard.org
14	Snow Leopard Conservation Fund (SLCF)	M. Tserennadmid	nadia@snowleopard.org
15	Snow Leopard Conservation Fund (SLCF)	G. Enkhtuvshin	enkheeist@yahoo.com
16	Steppe Forward Programme (SFP)	L. Jargal	99798870 jargal99@yahoo.com
17	Steppe Forward Programme (SFP)	G. Batbayar	99845890 batbr19@yahoo.com
18	Taimen Project	E. Erdenebat	11-325601 erdenebat@taimen.org
19	Union of Mongolian Environmental NGO's (UMENGO)	J. Batbold	9191-3498 batbold@magicnet.mn
20	Union of Mongolian Environmental NGO's (UMENGO)	E. Bayarmaa	99155244 info@argalipark.com
21	American Center for Mongolian Studies (ACMS)	Alice Obrecht	11-314055
22	American Center for Mongolian Studies (ACMS)	Mimi Kessler	11-314055
International Organizations			
23	Food & Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)	Ts. Dashzeveg	7011-0082 faomon@yahoo.com
24	Project Management Consultant; GTZ	KC Dedinas	11-323323; 11-329324 KTFFL@yahoo.com
25	German Technical Cooperation (GTZ)	Mishigdorj	99173085
26	Humboldt University	Barbara Wick	99731615 barbara.wick@mongol.net
27	SDC Green Gold Pasture Management Program	J. Chantsalkham	11-453747 mana187947@ yahoo.com
28	SDC Green Gold Pasture Management Program	T. Erdenechuluun	erdenechuluun@ greengold.mn

*Community Based Wildlife Conservation in Mongolia
Workshop Proceedings*

29	The Asian Foundation (TAF)	Shelagh Rosenthal	11-323413 shelegh@asiafound.mn
30	The Asian Foundation (TAF)	B. Erdenechimeg	erde@asianfound.mn
31	UNDP Altai Sayan Project	M. Batbayasgalan	11-331874 nbatbayasgalan@yahoo.com
32	UNDP Altai Sayan Project	J. Baasanjav	baaska.jargal@yahoo.com
33	UNDP Altai Sayan Project	B. Ganbold	byamba_ganba@yahoo.com
34	UNDP Altai Sayan Project	D. Davkharbayar	11-331874
35	UNDP Altai Sayan Project	L. Maygmarjalbuu	altai_sayan_khuvsgul@yahoo.com
36	UNDP Country Office	Onno van den Heuvel	11-327585 (ext 123) onno.heuvel@undp.org
37	UNDP Small Grants Programme	B. Ganbaatar	11-327585 (ext 128) bandi@undp.org
38	World Bank	I. Bayambabaatar	11-312647 sjamba@worldbank.org
39	World Bank	A. Enkhtsetseg	11-312647
40	World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF)	D. Batbold	11-311659 batbold@wwf.mn

Local NGO's

41	Eastern Mongolia Community Conservation Association (EMCCA)	D. Dagvasuren	01-582-21019 esbp@mongol.net
42	Eastern Mongolia Community Conservation Association (EMCCA)	G. Bat-erdene	01-582-21018 gbaterd_6661@yahoo.com
43	Leader, Khotont nokhorlol (EMCCA)	Ts.Otgonbaatar	01-582-21021
44	Leader, Zegstei nokhorlol (EMCCA)	Ts.Enkhtsetseg	01-582-21022

18 females

Total Participants = 44

26 males

Wildlife Conservation Society

45	WCS Mongolia Program, Country Director	Amanda Fine	11-323719; 11-331310 afine@wcs.org
46	WCS Mongolia Program, Conservation Manager	Ann Winters	awinters@wcs.org
47	WCS Mongolia Program, Conservation Biologist	S. Bolortsetseg	sbolortsetseg@gmail.com
48	Colorado State University, Professor	Maria Fernandez-Gimenez	mef_gimenez@yahoo.com, gimenez@warnercnr.colostate.edu
49	WCS Mongolia Program, Wildlife Trade Specialist	N. Odonchimeg	odonchimeg.wcs@gmail.com
50	WCS Mongolia Program, Remote Sensing/GIS Specialist	L. Ochirkhuyag	olkhamjav@wcs.org
51	WCS Mongolia Program, Office assistant/Translator	P. Narangerel	narangerel.wcs@gmail.com
52	WCS Mongolia Program, Senior translator	L. Nomin	99134426 nomin_lh@yahoo.com
53	WCS Mongolia Program, Assistant translator	N. Byambajav	99182406 nbyambaa@yahoo.com
54	WCS Mongolia Program, Assistant translator	G. Anuudar	99768798 anuudar@yahoo.com

Appendix III: Opening speech and workshop introduction

Workshop Opening Speech – Dr. Amanda Fine

Good morning ladies and gentleman and welcome to this conference entitled “Community Based Wildlife Conservation in Mongolia: Successes & Lessons Learned”. I am Amanda Fine, director of the Wildlife Conservation Society’s Mongolia Country Program. We are gathered here today specifically to discuss approaches to community based wildlife conservation in Mongolia but we will also pick up on the broader issue of community based nature conservation and sustainable natural resource management--- topics that are of critical importance to Mongolia’s future as a nation rich in natural resources with the opportunity to conserve and sustainably manage some of the world’s last truly wild places.

This conference has been organized as part of the WCS Eastern Steppe Living Landscapes project which is funded by the United State Agency for International Development. We would also like to thank the United Nations Development Program which has provided additional financial support---allowing us to expand the conference participant list, engage more people and organizations and broaden our conference program.

I would like to acknowledge all of the hard work that has gone into planning and preparing for this conference. The effort was led by Ann Winters, WCS community based conservation project manager, with assistance from Bolortsetseg and other members of the WCS Mongolia program staff who are here today. Many individuals from different agencies and NGOs involved in community based nature conservation in Mongolia were consulted during the conference planning process and we would like to thank you for your input and advice.

A series of presentations from projects with a focus on community based wildlife conservation have been prepared for this morning’s session and we thank you all for your contributions. Additionally, projects and individuals have prepared posters with information about other community based nature conservation projects in Mongolia which will be available for viewing in between conference sessions---thank you for those contributions as well.

We are fortunate to have with us today, Dr. Maria Fernandez-Gimenez, who was able to free herself from her teaching commitments at Colorado State University to join us for this conference and share her years of experience in studying the trends and development of pasture and natural resource use patterns and management in Mongolia. On the second day of this conference she will deliver a presentation on “Effective Governance and Participation in Community based Conservation” and lead a breakout session on community participation in decision making. We are also grateful for the participation of Mr. Gansukh from the NGO COCONET who will facilitate a breakout session on day two with a focus on the current legislation governing community partnerships for natural resource management in Mongolia.

Last but not least I would like to thank all of the individuals who are here today to participate in this conference. Together we represent livestock herders and members of rural communities engaged in nature conservation activities; the Mongolian government,---particularly the Ministry of Nature and Environment and Protected Area Administration; we also represent national and international NGOs with a focus on wildlife and nature conservation. Many of the projects are funded by bilateral and multi-lateral organizations with a concern about the environment and the link between natural resource management and sustainable livelihoods. We also have participants from the private sector and the national and international academic and research institutions.

The high levels of interest and participation in this conference highlights the importance we all place on community involvement in wildlife conservation and natural resource management. The Mongolian government, NGO and private sectors alike have identified



community participation in nature conservation as a key ingredient to effective, efficient and equitable natural resource management in Mongolia and the way forward for balancing development and the preservation of Mongolia's natural heritage.

I therefore invite you all to use this conference as an opportunity to look closely at the approaches to community based wildlife and nature conservation in Mongolia that have been developed to date. Share your success stories and lessons learned so that we can collectively advance, and ensure the success, of community based approaches to wildlife conservation and natural resource management in Mongolia.

Although Mongolia shares characteristics with other regions of the world where community based approaches to natural resources have been implemented, it is also unique. The country's location between Russia and China, its political and socio-economic history, its nomadic culture and its low population density with relatively large areas of wilderness and natural habitat---present Mongolia with many challenges but also with immense opportunity. Mongolia's approach to natural resource management in this period of its history will undoubtedly be reviewed closely by the global community and its emphasis on community based wildlife conservation and natural resource management could be a model for other regions of the world.

As a group of individuals representing organizations, businesses, agencies and institutions with a commitment to ensuring that Mongolia's approach to community based wildlife conservation and natural resource management is the best that it can be, I look forward to your contributions to discussions and decisions over the next two days and the success of this conference.

Thank you

Workshop Introduction – Ann Winters

WELCOME!

COMMUNITY BASED WILDLIFE CONSERVATION IN MONGOLIA: SUCSESSES & LESSONS LEARNED

April 16th – 17th, 2008

Wildlife Conservation Society Mongolia Country Program

Workshop Introduction

Goal: Improved wildlife and natural resource management and protection through effective community based conservation approaches

- Learn from each others' experiences
- Exchange ideas

Workshop Agenda Wednesday, April 16th

Objective 1: Information sharing about effective community based wildlife conservation approaches

Plenary Session (9:40 – 12:30):

- Snow Leopard Conservation Fund
- Steppe Forward Programme
- Hustai National Park
- UNDP Altai-Sayan Project
- IPECON

Breakout Session I (13:50 – 15:30): Lessons learned from community based nature conservation projects

Poster Session – Posters will be on display both days (Wednesday & Thursday)

WCS Herder Community based Nature Conservation Project

Objective 4: Continued information sharing among participants
Community Exchange Program (15:45 – 16:35)
Information Sharing Among Participants (16:35 – 17:05)

Workshop Agenda Thursday, April 17th

Objective 2: To discuss current issues with legislation and participation in decision making regarding community partnerships

Speaker: Maria Fernandez-Gimenez

“Developing Effective Governance and Participation in Community based Conservation”

Concurrent Sessions :

Breakout Session II (9:50 – 11:30): Issues with current legislation

Breakout Session III (9:50 – 11:30): Community participation in decision making

Objective 3: To compile a list of resources and skills for community partnerships

Breakout session IV (13:50 – 14:20):

- Identify key components of a curriculum for volunteer ranger training

Breakout Session V (14:30 – 15:00):

- Compile a list of resources for community groups

Appendix IV: Plenary Session

Summary of lessons learned from expert organizations

Snow Leopard Conservation Fund Lessons Learned:

- Community development takes time
- Always consider the needs of local people during each step of a program or project
- Build trust
- Develop a true partnership with stakeholders
- Skill sharing (communities, organizations, community based conservation programs)
- Conservation messages tend to be forgotten
- Promote continuous education programs
- Consider the influence of mining in community based conservation

Steppe Forward Programme Lessons Learned:

- Herders needed constant moral support and encouragement
- Herders received less support from Protected Area Administration
- Herders didn't received economic benefit from trophy hunting – no legislation
- Small scale mining – illegal miners entered
- No legislation to approve their activities
- No market for crafts and for other alternatives
- Long term sustainability of community based wildlife conservation is uncertain

Altai Sayan Eco-region Lessons Learned:

- Team making by Herders
 - o Define proper members
 - o Trust building among each other
 - o Defining income variations
 - o Capacity building
- In Legislation/registration
 - o Unclear definition between community/group/khorshoo
 - o Allows certain natural resources to be owned /not pasture/
- In Ensuring their sustainability
 - o Long term and sustainable revenue
 - o Understanding economic benefits of nature conservation
- More advocacy on Economic benefits of Environmental protection
- Information on more sustainable and nature friendly practices
- Ensure legislation clearance
- Develop co-management attitude for nature conservation

New Zealand Nature Institute Lessons Learned:

- Lack of coordination of herders movements and weak (government) institutions for sustainable resource use, and of effective conservation
- Attributes of successful communities:
 - o Community organizations learn about and practice Principles of Good Governance
 - o Community has agreed on and established: Leader and Council, Objectives and Norms, Community Fund and Community Center
 - o Elders support the Initiative of Younger People
 - o Men are supportive of women who lead community activities
 - o Accountability, transparency, joint decision making

Presentations

A. Bayarjargal, Executive Director, Snow Leopard Conservation Fund

Community based conservation of snow leopards



Bayarjargal Agvaantseren
Snow Leopard Conservation Fund
(SLCF)



Snow leopard Conservation Fund (SLCF)



Scientific Research & Monitoring



Community based conservation program



Staff in the field for research and monitoring



- PA (biologists, rangers)
- Environmental agencies
- Local guides
- Local volunteers



Threats to Snow leopard in Mongolia:

- Poaching for hides and bone
- Poaching for its wild prey



Loss of Habitat & Wild Prey



Conflict with herders & livestock

- Killing in retaliation for livestock



Community-Based Conservation Program Snow Leopard Enterprises (SLE)

Since 1999



Staff in the field for SLE

- 14 local coordinators
- 2 regional coordinators
- 14 herder group leaders



- How does it work? -It all started with pennies for pounds...



Skills trainings to add value to wool

- Spinning
- Felting
- Dyeing
- Embroidering



From raw wool to marketable products



SLE products today



Product and Participant History

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Total number of products	352	514	1357	2719	4193	4600	6925	8948	9137
Total number of participants	45	89	136	225	189	290	310	368	450

In 2007, communities' income from SLE products was 20 million MNT



Marketing SLE products before



- Small shop in UB in 2002
- Selling through events
- Then SARS - close shop 2003



Marketing SLE products today

Mongolia:

- Few tour camp shops



US:

- Through Zoo stores in the USA
- Events
- Web sales
- Specialty stores





Building Capacity



Toys for their children



Clothing for their personal use




Creating Sustainability




Making souvenirs for tourists



Processing wool for felt homes at domestic market




How does this impact the community members?

37 year old, married, has 4 children between age of 1 - 14, lives in Bor Burgas, Tsengel soum, BU.



Her family has 15 goats, 8 sheep and 2 horses





Here is an example from Jamambai & her family

Before	Today
50 kg sheep wool = 7,500	Product Sales = 168,000
3 kg raw cashmere = 75,000	Conservation Bonus = 33,600
Total Income = 82,500	Raw Cashmere = 105,000
	Total Income = 306,600

With the SLE, Jamambai's income increased from 82,500 to 306,600. She continues to participate and has encouraged other families to participate and stop poaching.




Sainbileg.Yu - local coordinator



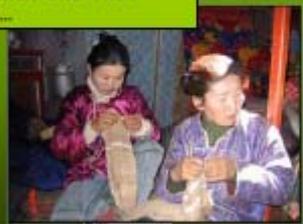
Sainbileg.Yu, 39 - SLE local coordinator. Her husband, Erdenebaatar - ranger. They have 4 children







This is how these two women benefit...but this is the same story for about 400 women and their extended families...





Other Benefits for Women

- Increased self esteem
- Improved image within family and community
- Engaged for 1st time in decision making for environment



Income used for food, medicine, education, clothing, and a sense of pride.





How does this help me?





Conservation contract conditions



- No poaching of snow leopard and its prey
- Follow the Protected area laws and regulations

Bonus :

- * 20% bonus to ALL producers in the community if the community abides by the contract.
- * If there is poaching or law violation entire community loses the bonus



Supporting local conservation initiative- Small grants



10% goes to supporting small conservation projects with 1,700,000 MNT annually



Does it work?



- Creates peer pressure
- Changing attitude to snow leopards
- Sustainable income source
- Contributes to rural women's development



Program evaluation



"The raised awareness of the snow leopard and the environment, the reduction in poaching of large prey, and wider protection of the environment as a whole have undoubtedly made a significant contribution to snow leopard conservation in the areas where the program operates."

"The aim at alleviating rural poverty and increasing incomes is demonstrably met (David, M, 2006)".



Lessons learned

- Community development takes time
- Always consider needs of local people in each step of program and projects
- Building trust
- Developing true partnership with stakeholders
- Skill sharing (communities, organizations, community based conservation programs)



Lessons learned (cont)

- Conservation message tend to be forgotten
- Promote continuous education programs
- Influence of mining in community based conservation

In terms of income generation program:

- Developing sustainable market
- Meet market demand (product quality, supply)



Education

- Newsletter - on-going, 4 times a year
- Information/skill center
- Small Grants to education proposals
- Nature clubs at local school
- Awareness of environmental laws and its enforcements for broader public



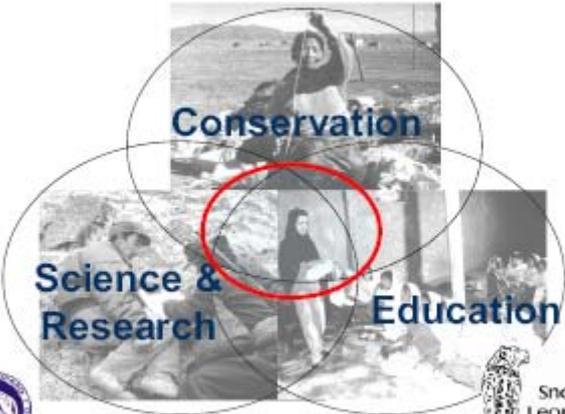

Where is SLE program in Mongolia?



Western 7 provinces

27 herder community groups

About 400 households & extended families

Conservation

Science & Research

Education







Thanks goes to:

SLT
USAID
UK Embassy
New Zealand Embassy
The Global Green Grants Fund

WWF
DSCF (UK)
Canada Fund



Thank you for your attention




J. Jargal, Steppe Forward Programme

Jargal Jamsranjav



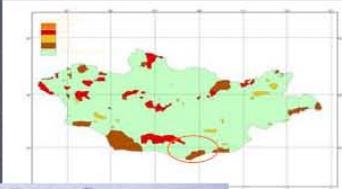
Steppe Forward Programme




"Sustainable resource use and livelihood improvement in the South Gobi Protected Areas"

- ▶ Aim and objectives
- ▶ Approach, method and tools
- ▶ Achievements and experiences-mainly about community based wildlife conservation
- ▶ Challenges

Where?
Small Gobi Strictly Protected Area 'A' and eastern part of Gobi GSNP.



Richard Reading & Henry Mix

- Main goal of the project is to both improve wildlife conservation and livelihood in Small Gobi Strictly Protected Area "A".
- Involve local people in nature conservation
 - Establish local community based wildlife monitoring
 - Develop sustainable natural resource use
 - Help locals to establish long-term livelihood improvement strategies
- 

- Tools used
- ▶ Define approach and scale of the project
 - ▶ Assess threats to wildlife by using participatory method
 - ▶ Understand natural resource user's incentives
 - ▶ Assess current sustainability of use
 - ▶ Implement appropriate conservation interventions.

- Threats?
- ▶ Species are declined by poaching
 - ▶ Plants with a market value intensively collected
 - ▶ Bushes and trees are heavily burned as fuel
 - ▶ Habitat degradation due to competition for pasture and water resource
- 
- 
- 
- 

Problems?

- ▶ Lack of sufficient funds and capacity
- ▶ Laws and regulations - weak
- ▶ Lack of information and no baseline data on biodiversity
- ▶ Conflict between people and wildlife




Approach we use

- ▶ Local communities and their institutions at the centre of the action
- ▶ Participatory learning and planning for project design and implementation
- ▶ Bottom-up intervention





We achieve our goal through

- ▶ Establishing eco-herder groups
- ▶ Establishing long-term eco-herder based wildlife monitoring
- ▶ Training them in conservation and livelihood improvement skills
- ▶ Encouraging them to initiate conservation activities



Establish herder and community groups

- ▶ PRA
- ▶ Experience sharing workshops

Natural Resource Analysis
Socio-Economic Analysis
Problems and Opportunities

- Natural resource use pattern
- Changes and trends
- Resource use intensity and calendar
- Mapping
- Livelihood analysis
- Household's well-being ranking
- Wealth of knowledge and skills
- Outside support needed




Long-term ecological monitoring

- ▶ "Manual of Common Flora and Fauna of South Gobi"
- ▶ Two herder groups from GGNP and 2 herder group from SGSPA selected to be trained in wildlife monitoring.
- ▶ Species identification trainings are organised for eco-herders
- ▶ Training for park rangers, volunteer rangers, students, herder groups in ecological monitoring techniques and data collection
- ▶ Notebook for recording animal and plant signs were designed.
- ▶ Eco-herders and students designed wildlife monitoring project.
- ▶ Data collection was conducted three summer.




Traditional knowledge of plant use

- ▶ Together with herder over 110 species of vascular plant were identified in SGSPA.
- ▶ No significant difference in knowledge between young and old people.
- ▶ No significant difference in the knowledge between man and woman.
- ▶ Average person identify 70 species of plant. Max-115 (70 year old), Min-20 (16 year old)
- ▶ Most common known plant was medicinal plant, second-fodder plant and third -fuel

This study helped herders to appreciate what the wealth of knowledge they have about local flora.



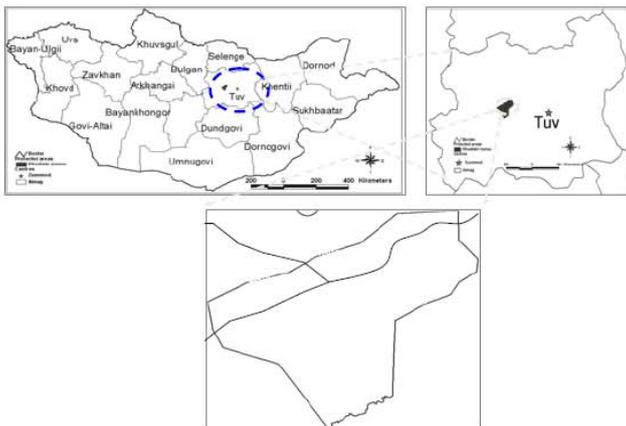

T. Batbaatar, Wildlife Biologist, Hustai National Park



CONTENT

- Brief introduction about HNP
- Activity of project for Development of Sustainable Livelihoods in the Buffer Zone of HNP
- Herders` involvement in nature conservation
- Outcomes

HUSTAIN NURUU, TUV AIMAG, MONGOLIA



□ Hustai Nuruu became under state special protection in 1993 and has been functioned so far.

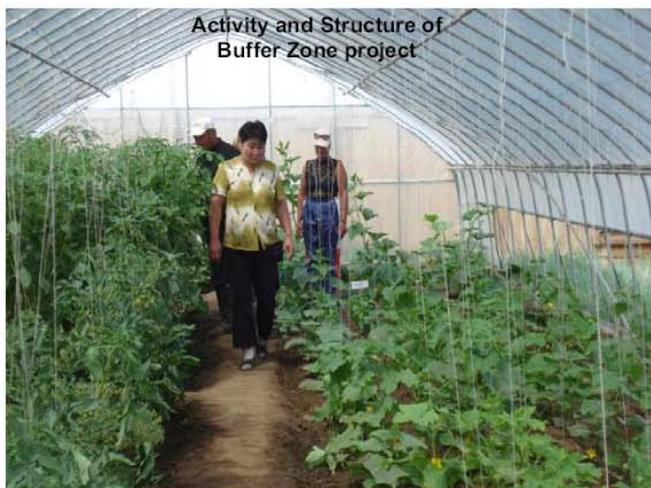
□ Buffer Zone project has been implemented since 2004.

Activity and Structure of Buffer Zone project

- Buffer Zone Council
 - Hustai NP Administration
 - Buffer Zone *Soums* authority
 - Representatives of herders
- Buffer Zone Committees
 - Representatives of herders
 - Governor`s Office
 - Citizens` Representative Hural
 - Focal Points
- Herder groups (40)

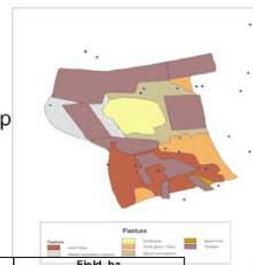
Activity and Structure of Buffer Zone project

- Buffer Zone Council 200 million Tugrik
- Buffer Zone Committees 20 million Tugrik
- Total loan provided 600 million Tugrik
- Over 350 households of total 650 got loan



Herders' involvement in nature conservation

Pasture map of Serten herder group



Pasture condition of Serten herder group

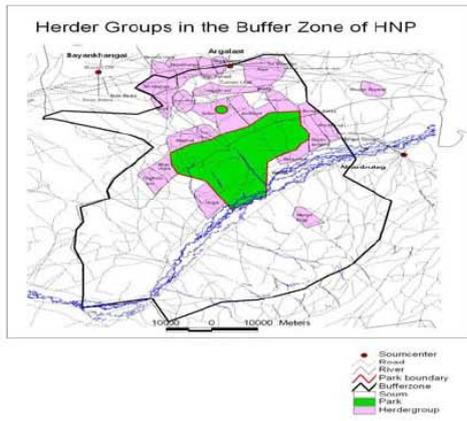
Influence indications	Contur number	Field, ha
Degraded	3,4	937,3
Polluted	TS	4265,9
Sand	Moltsog sand	854,7
Normal	1; 2; 5; 6; 7; 8; 9	2490,5
Sum		8548,4



OUTPUT

Question/ year	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	
Revealed violation	65	53	430	102	72	51	56	
From it	In HNP	65	21	59	46	38	24	17
	In buffer zone	-	32	71	56	34	27	41
Fine	Number	15	17	49	35	46	27	52
	Fine (thou.Tug)	530.0	542.0	626.0	460.0	783.0	224.0	460.0
	Expended	530.0	502.0	626.0	460.0	733.0	224.0	400.0
Compensation	Payment (thou.Tug)	120.0	180.0	1220.0	60.0	6360.0	128.0	1070.0
	Expended this year	-	180.0	720.0	60.0	36.0	128.0	910.0

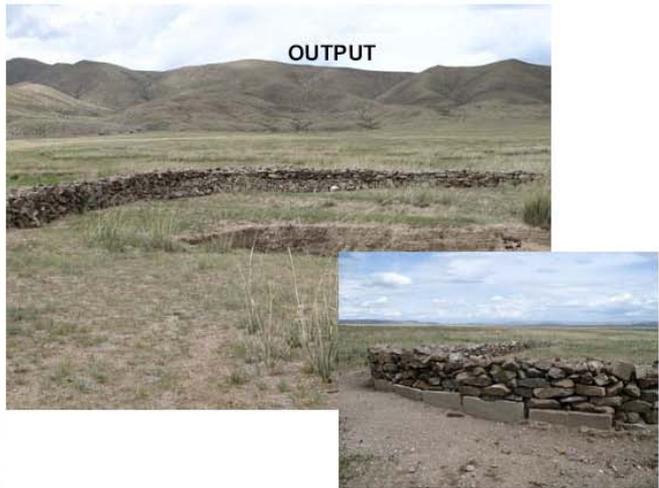
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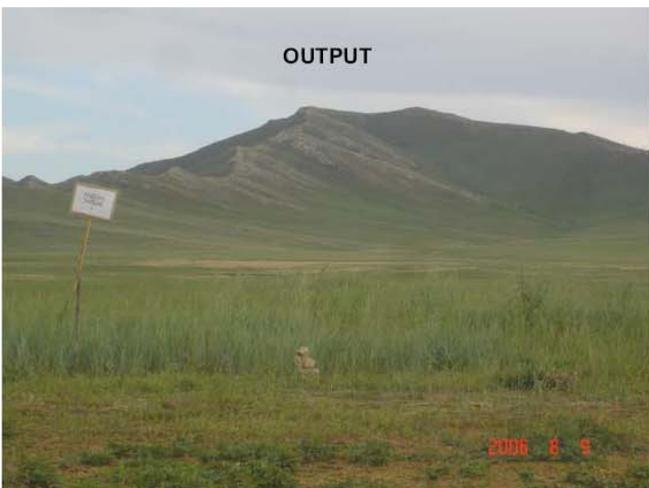
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OUTPUT

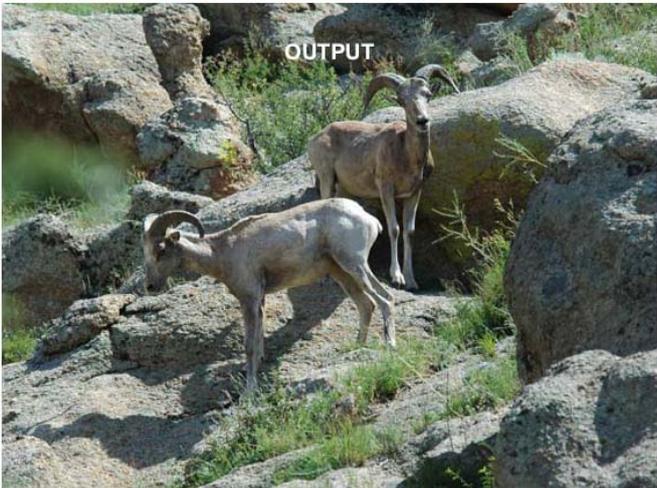
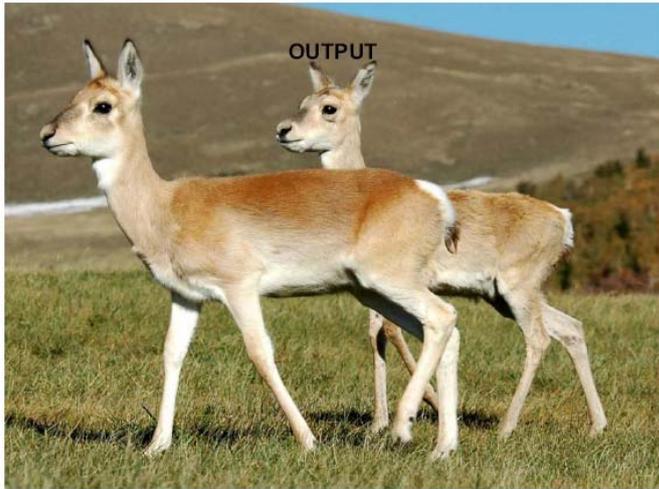


OUTPUT



OUTPUT





M. Batbaysgalan, National Project Manager
UNDP Altai Sayan Eco-region Project








Community based Biodiversity conservation in Mongolian Altai Sayan ecoregion
2005-2011

Understanding of Community based Conservation

M. Batbaysgalan
/National Project Manager/

Altai Sayan ecoregion

most outstanding and diverse terrestrial, freshwater, and marine habitats

biological wealth is most distinctive and rich, which is distributed 90% of the World Biodiversity

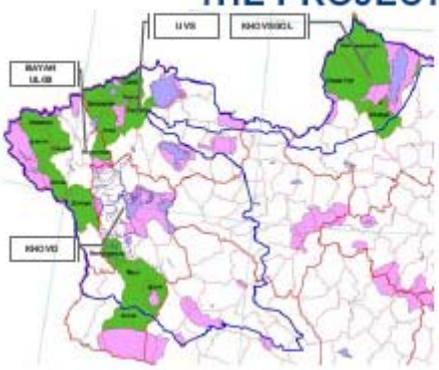
Included in Global 200 important ecoregion



its loss will be most severely felt, and where we must fight the hardest for conservation

Covers Russia (62%), China (4%), Kazakhstan (5%), Mongolia (29%)

THE PROJECT



4 aimags
 20 soums
 15 State PAs
 8 Local PAs



Biodiversity Conservation



SPECIES
 • Snow Leopard
 • Argali sheep
 • Ibex
 • Musk deer
 • Timen fish

HABITATS
 • Mountains
 • Pasture
 • Forest
 • River/lake basins



Culture conservation/Development



- Survival of tradition and culture
- Developing nature conservation based sustainable development




**OVERALL GOAL IS
TO MAINTAIN INCREASED BALANCE**

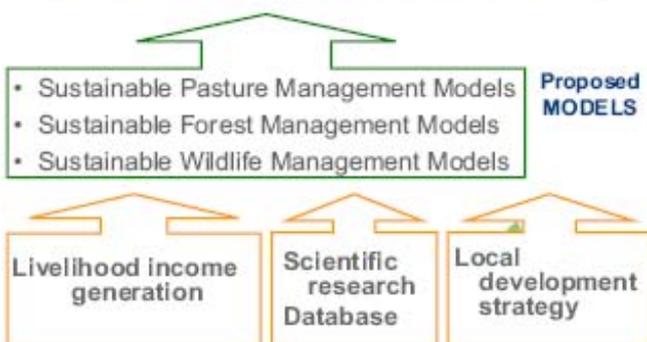


PROJECT OUTPUTS

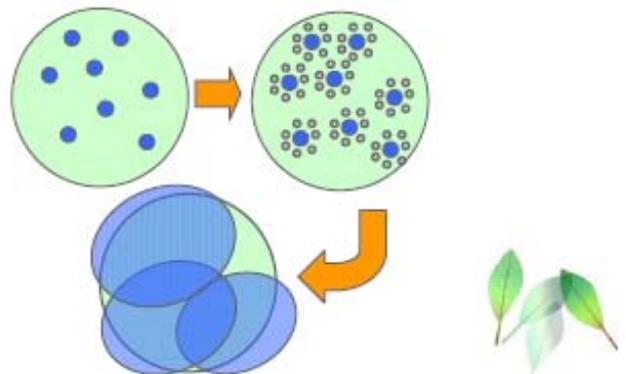
1. Develop new **MODEL** of cooperation among decision makers
2. Establish comprehensive database system
3. Initiate comprehensive regional planning **MODEL**
4. Develop International cooperation and establish trans-boundary protected areas
5. Initiate **MODEL** best herder communities on NRM
6. To be open, well monitored **MODEL** project



**Nature Conservation based
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT**



MODELS = HERDER GROUPS



DETAILED STEPS

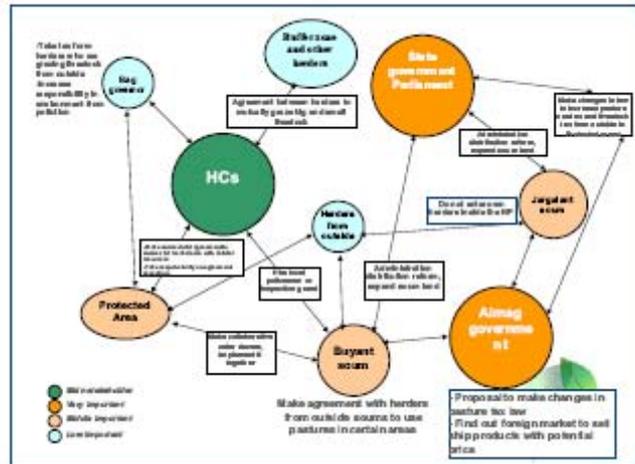
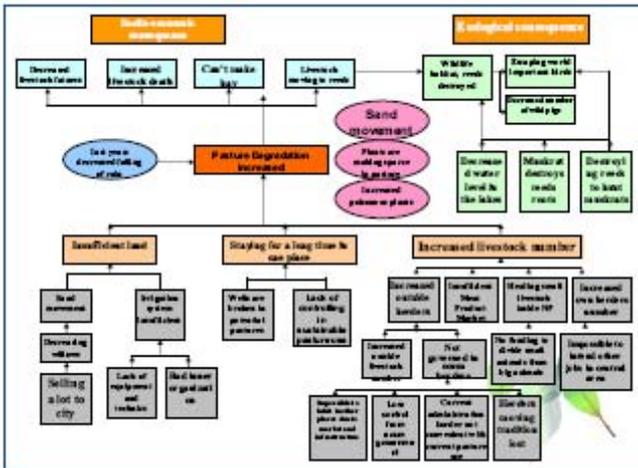
- Define initial TWO-SIDE PROBLEMS
- Define POTENTIALS and STAKEHOLDERS
- Develop CO-MANAGEMENT AGREEMENTS
- Implement supporting activities
 - Policy improvements
 - Advocacy
 - Phase-by-phase Trainings
 - Encouragement
 - Technical support
- Ensure MONITORING AND EVALUATION



**COLLABORATIVE
MANAGEMENT
APPROACH**

- Reduced misunderstanding
- Short way to reduce conflicts
- Decreases any risks
- Enables sustainability





Gaps with HCs

- Team making by Herders
 - Defining proper members
 - Trusting to each others
 - Defining income variations
 - Capacity building
- In Legislation/registration
 - Unclear Definition between Community/Group/Khorshoo
 - Allowed types of Natural resources for owning /Pasture/
- In Ensuring their sustainability
 - Long term and sustainable revenue
 - Understanding economic benefits of Nature Conservation

Further needs attention on

- More advocacy on Economic benefits of Environmental protection
- Information on more sustainable and Nature friendly practices
- Ensure Legislation clearance
- Develop Co-management attitude on Nature Conservation



Thank you



J. Altanchimeg, New Zealand Nature Institute
Initiative for People Centered Conservation (NZNI IPECON)



Community-based Conservation and Natural Resource Management in Mongolia's Southern Gobi Region
Approaches, Impacts and Lessons Learned



New Zealand Nature Institute
Initiative for People Centered Conservation

Program on
"Conservation and Sustainable Management of Natural Resources"
Gobi Component project (1994 - 2006)

Objective
To enable local communities to use and conserve natural resources sustainably - in close cooperation with government agencies and the private sector

Project Region
13 Soums in Omnogovi, Bayankhongor and Uvurkhangai Aimag

Implemented by:
New Zealand Nature Institute
Initiative for People Centered Conservation

Funded by:
German Technical Cooperation

Planned Outcomes

- Models of sustainable resource use are implemented in the project region
- Strategies for nature conservation and combating desertification are formulated with all stakeholders and integrated into regional implementation strategy
- Lessons learnt in the project region contribute to the formulation of government policies
- A system of impact monitoring in conservation and resource management is operational in the project region

Gobi Gurvan Saikhan -The Three Beauties of the Gobi-National Park

Resources and Conservation Values

- Globally Endangered Wildlife
- Prehistoric and Historic Sites
- Desert Ecosystem
- Paleontological Sites
- Traditional Resource Management System
- Domestic Animal Genetic Resources

Strategy

- Facilitating Community Organization and Stakeholder Consensus on sustainable, collaborative management of NR
- Strengthening local institutions and collaboration

Approach

- Participatory
- People centered
- Process oriented

Participatory Learning and Action
for Project Design, Implementation and Evaluation

- Facilitating analysis of problems and opportunities
- Understanding local livelihoods and local peoples' perceptions
- Facilitating community initiatives, mobilizing local potential



Participatory Analysis - Findings
Lack of coordination of herders movements and weak (government) institutions for sustainable resource use, and of effective conservation

→ **Emergence of Community Organizations (Nukhurlul)**



Based on customary institutions and norms, adapting to new socio-economic and political framework

Strengthened Community Organizations
Success Factors

- Community has agreed on and established:
Leader and Council
Objectives and Norms
Community Fund and Community Center
- Elders support the Initiative of Younger People
- Men are supportive of Women who lead community activities
- Accountability, transparency, joint decision making



→ **Community Organizations learn about and practice Principles of Good Governance**

Innovations in Governance and Capacity Development
A Community Managed Area and
A Community Lead Learning Institution

"Shine Ireedul", Bayandalai Sum, South Gobi Aimag



Community Managed Area

Contracting with local government
→ Resource rights and management responsibility to Community Organization



Commitment to alternative fuel and fuel efficiency, and to protection of bushes

Community Rangers

Community Pasture Management Norms



Community Pasture Management Norms

- Rotational grazing
- Agreements on moving dates
- Reserving winter pastures
- Educating, and negotiating with, outsiders
- Mutual support in preparing winter camps and in risk management

↓

- Cooperation with international NGO
- Veterinary services
- Commitment to control livestock numbers
- Contract with leather processing company to supply animal skins



Community Lead Learning Institution

For community and government organizations




Provincial governor sent all district governors for training/learning to community organization.

800 visitors in 2004

Self-Organization of Community Organizations

Approx. 30 % of Community Organizations are now self-formed (2004)




Over 70 Community Organizations now active in the project area

Collective Strategies for Sustainable Livelihoods

Value Addition
Income Diversification
Credits to Households from Community Funds






Community action and local collaboration for sustainable pasture management and conservation

- Sustainable Pasture Management through seasonal grazing
- Establishing Grazing Reserves
- Restoring Wetlands and Rivers
- Protecting Water Sources and Watersheds
- Protecting and planting Saxaul, bushes, native trees
- Protecting medicinal plant areas




Community Organizations – Areas of Expertise

- Dairy Processing
- Pasture Management
- Tourism
- Small Enterprise Development
- Improving Livestock Quality
- Fuel Efficient Stove and Briquette Production
- Waste Management
- Vegetable Growing
- Tree Planting
- Savings and Credit
- Local Technology Development




Eson Erdene Community, Bulgan Soum, South Gobi

A success story of improving local livelihoods and conservation (pasture management, dairy product processing, vegetable growing)

Co-funding for pasture water supply- restored mobility of herders- dairy products marketing.

Mountain pastures released – return of Argali – growth in snow leopard population




Saikhan Dush Community

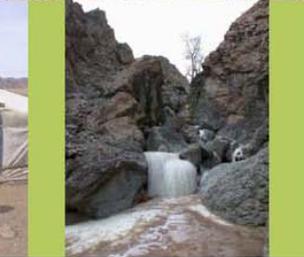
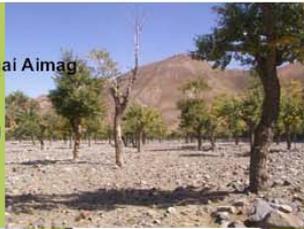
Baruun Bayan Ulaan Soum, Uvurkhangai Aimag

- 3 Community Rangers, preventing visitors from collecting juniper, poaching marmot and other wildlife

- Collection of entrance fee for local Protected Area "Khuren Khad" 2004: contribution of 600.000 MNT to Nature Conservation Fund of Soum

- Waste collection

- Developing sustainable use of medicinal plants
- Community Information Center



Bayankhairkhan and Tsakhirkhairkhan Communities

Baruun Bayan Ulaan Soum, Uvurkhangai Aimag, Ushig mountain

(wildlife conservation)

- Wildlife monitoring and counting training
- Wildlife monitoring and counting
- Biotechnical measurement during dzud and drought
- Conservation wildlife habitat areas
- Truce illegal maining activities

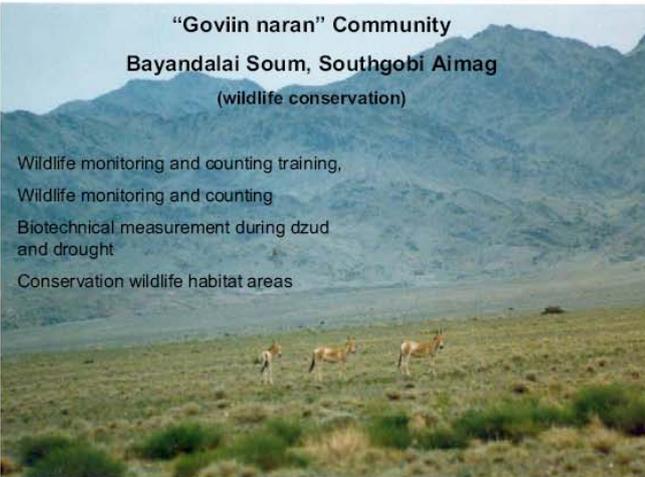


"Goviin naran" Community

Bayandalai Soum, Southgobi Aimag

(wildlife conservation)

- Wildlife monitoring and counting training,
- Wildlife monitoring and counting
- Biotechnical measurement during dzud and drought
- Conservation wildlife habitat areas



The Economic and Environmental Impacts of Community Organization and Collective Action as perceived by local communities



"Living standard of families has improved"
"Jobs were created for unemployed women"

"Pasture land is used properly"
"Use of trees and bushes as fuel wood has decreased"
"Illegal taking of falcons has decreased"

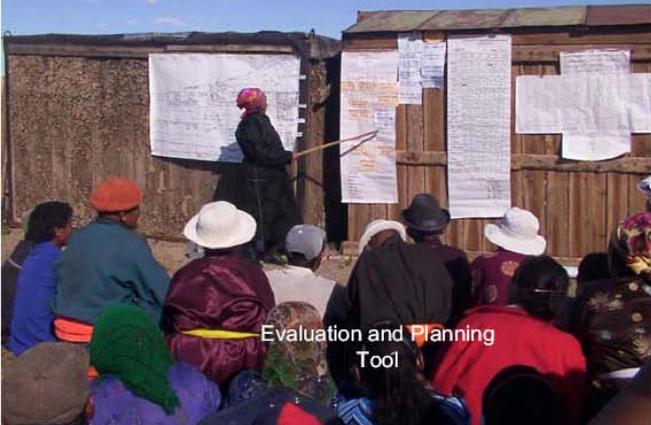
The Social Impacts of Community Organization and Collective Action as perceived by local communities

"Other organizations are interested to cooperate with us"
"Equality (of rural women) with men and city women has increased"
"Education of community members has improved"
"It became easier to receive health service"



"Communities can influence the government"

Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation System



Evaluation and Planning Tool

Impact Monitoring

Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation System

Community Defined Indicators to measure Environmental, Economic, and Social Impacts



Examples:
hectares of pasture are protected as grazing reserve
 member households are practicing rotational grazing
 member households increased income through value addition
 Number of very poor households decreased by....
 Number of school drop-outs in Community decreased by....
 Number of member households increased by....

Support Strategies

Facilitating

- Participatory Analysis and Planning
- Cooperation of Stakeholders
- Linkages and Experience Sharing

Developing

- Human Capacity
- Institutional Capacity
- Sustainable finance mechanisms




Support Strategy

Developing sustainable finance mechanisms

Community Funds – important mechanism to extend micro-credits to households, and for poverty alleviation

Buffer Zone Funds + Nature Conservation Funds – rural finance mechanism for conservation and community projects.
 - Credits for enterprise development and group credits to community organizations



Conservation Efforts by Communities




- Community Rangers
- Visitor Management
- Waste Management
- Collection of Entrance Fees for local government
- Environmental Education
- Sustainable Pasture Management and Monitoring
- Wildlife Monitoring
- Medicinal Plants Protection
- Protected Area Co-Management

Enabling Communities to protect Biodiversity and overcome Poverty through sustainable Resource Use and equitable Benefit Sharing

Thank you for your attention




New Zealand Nature Institute
Initiative for People Centered Conservation

ipecon@nzni.org.mn

Appendix V: Lessons learned from community based nature conservation activities

YELLOW GROUP 1 – *G. Enkhtuvshin, presenter*

How to strengthen communities:

- Good organization
- A favorable legal environment
- Establish model communities in certain areas
- Good public understanding of the community's purpose

Reasons for weak communities:

- Bad integration at the local level
- Poor capacity of community finances
- Incorrect use of terminology; poor translation (need to standardize terminology)



GREEN GROUP 2 – *M. Batbayasgalan and G. Bat-erdene, presenters*

Challenges during establishment:

- Creating trust
- Establishing a community with good financial support
- Selecting good community members

Challenges to community activities:

- Lack of legal framework
- Lack of local administration's support and understanding
- Difficulties establishing community-managed areas
- Establishing and increasing cooperation
- No law allowing participation of NGOs

Challenges to community sustainability:

- Sustained income source
- Stability of political and economic climate
- Interest in nature conservation



RED GROUP 3 – *N. Odonchimeg, presenter*

1. Method: Provide information, distribute and stimulate ideas.

Community strengths:

- Local - soum and bag
- Legal framework
- Local's activity and support
- Current market situation

Community obstacles:

- No trust
- Conflict between law articles
- Conflict of interest
- Lack of information

2. Identified community natural resource use direction by studying local natural resources.

- Facilitate establishment of communities based on experience sharing. For example: Nepal and Selenge aimag.
- Select a good leader
- Identify real, obtainable objectives
- Mutual understanding and trust
- Create incentives /small grants, loans etc./
- Review law articles
- Nomadic lifestyle
- Education and Information
- Miscommunication
- Old mindset
- Lack of experience
- Draft of Pasture Management Law has conflicts, need to study carefully
- Include locals and communities in tours and tourism activities

KC Dedinas and J. Chantsalkham's comments

• Do Not Form Groups	• Inform Groups
• Less Formal Meetings (Workshops etc.)	• More Informal Meeting (On Herder Level within Herder Context)
• Less Government Involvement	• More Herder Involvement (Project Architects at Project Onset)

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Governments come and go (Hidden Agenda) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Herders Stay (Open Ideas)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No "Master Plan" 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "Step-By-Step" Approach According to Unique Local Conditions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No Rapid Appraisal 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Slow and Steady – Continuous Assessment and Adjustment

Challenges:

- A successful project depends on 'Being There,' on the ground and with the community on a continuous basis.
- Positive and sustainable change takes time, and... with imperceptible support, withdrawn over time, until the desired change becomes a habit/tradition.



BLUE GROUP 4 – G. Gansukh, presenter

1. Experience

Successful:

- Provided useful and accurate information and ideas to herder families
- Increased soum administration leaders' education and capacity
- Conducted training for soum leaders, herders and other stakeholders and support their activities
- Established an agreement between EPA and Soum Government
- Experience sharing /within soum and region/
- Community land use in certain areas based on contract or agreement
- Develop community partnerships
- Establish and build the capacity of COCOFU

Not successful:

- No common decision regarding community activities between soum and EPA
- Incorrect idea concerning projects
- Some community activities are not sustainable because they were established directly by a central organization or are Ulaanbaatar-based entities
- When financial support was given during the initial stage, some herders established fictitious community based groups because of economic interests
- Without support and suggestions from expert organizations success is unlikely
- Community regulation focused more on forest resources

- Difficulties with soum and bag governments because of poor understanding of community partnership rights

2. Unique experience

- During initial stages of a project, offer information to increase public interest, and only after communities become active on their own provide funds for activities
- It is important to select proper members and develop capacity building
- Establish 1-2 model communities and experience sharing for herders and local administrations
- COCOFU – establish a community consulting and facilitation unit at the soum level

3. Evaluation method

- Create a Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation (PME) system and indicators to implement participatory evaluation of communities and projects



ORANGE GROUP 5 – L. Ochirkhuyag, presenter

1. Approaches

- Identify community needs
- Provide pre-training evaluation at the local level
- Give direction to communities, need more support
- Use income from tourism for nature conservation activities
- Increase livelihoods by developing handcraft and souvenir production activities
- Community development
- Do not limit herder member numbers for forming community partnerships, keep this flexible
- Establish correct terminology and incorporate it into the law

2. Experience/lessons learned

- Establish a sustainable market
- Develop a public-based natural resource use monitoring network
- Establish a shopping center or market for community products
- Create handbooks and brochures for all stakeholders

3. Challenges

- Community development takes a long time
- Bad understanding and poor benefit
- Building trust

- Lack of knowledge
- Low initiatives
- Limited training
- Financial bottleneck
- Poor local support
- Implementing new legislation and additions to laws
- Developing effective natural resource management
- Lack of effective methods
- Bad integration with other organizations
- Low capacity
- Lack of information and experience
- Poor pasture management

4. Useful Activities

- Annual project reviews
- Organizing events such as a community naadam, etc.
- Evaluation with participation from all members
- Experience sharing in successful community-managed areas – tangible examples
- Develop a reward system
- Develop cooperative management



GRAY GROUP 6 – Kh. Ganchuluun, presenter

Badam-Ochir /Taimen Conservation Fund/:

Challenges:

- Nature and Environment Law stated that “... Communities have no responsibility for wetlands, head waters and land cavities...”
- No legal/official reward system
- No sustained mechanism for community development
- Legal terminology is not clear

Needs:

- Capacity building of community members
- Experience sharing
- Asses newly established community partnerships

Batbayar /Steppe Forward Programme, Small Gobi SPA/:

- Advise herders about how to establish community partnerships
- Soum civil khural and soum inspector should be informed about community partnerships

- Advertise and promote community partnership activities
- Evaluation of community partnerships: accomplishments and effectiveness of activities
- Conduct consistent wildlife monitoring

Batbaatar /Khustai Nuruu NP/:

- Buffer zone community work - 3000 hectares - 600 households /40 groups/
- Improve animal husbandry - Increase livelihoods /felt making/
- Change mindsets
- Provide training and promotion
- The government should support communities through policy making
- Protect headwaters

Enkhtsetseg /Zegstei Herder Community, Erdenetsagaan soum, Sukhbaatar aimag/:

Community challenges:

- Mining
- Proposal approval from the soum government for forming a community partnership
- Pasture rotation and protection – seasonal movement
- Monitoring illegal hunting and prosecuting poachers – Mongolian marmot and gazelle
- Water protection
- Horse herds migrate in from other areas

Tserennadmid /Snow Leopard Project/:

- Need to investigate public interest
- Need to consider income sources for community partnerships, not just natural resource conservation
- Sustainable action and training

Bayarmaa /UMENGO/:

- Share tourism income with communities
- Work to change member attitudes regarding nature conservation

Summary:

- Regularly promote and advertise community successes and sustainable natural resource use in local areas
- Organize events to promote environment conservation at all levels; nationally
- Establish a reward system for community partnerships
- Increase the involvement of local administrations
- Create effective, sustainable methods and experiences



**Appendix VI: Invited Speaker Presentation – Dr. Maria Fernandez-Gimenez,
Professor, Colorado State University**

Developing Effective Governance and Participation in Community- based Conservation

María E. Fernández-Giménez
Dept. of Forest, Rangeland &
Watershed Stewardship
Colorado State University, USA

Overview

- Can communities of resource users self-regulate?
- Principles of successful self-regulation for natural resources
- Considerations for community participation
- Conclusions

I. Can Communities of Resource- users Self-regulate?



Community Management of Common Resources

- Many examples of successful community management of shared resources, as well as some failures



Example: Mongolian pasture management

- For many centuries, herders managed their pastures sustainably
- Co-management by local government (noyon, lama) and herding communities
- Formal and informal rules determined:
 - When and where to move
 - Reserve pastures
 - Rights to customary winter campsites and pastures

“Tragedy of the Commons”

- Occurs when there are no formal or informal rules to limit individual harvest of shared resources
- The individual resource user (hunter, grazer, fisher), receives all the benefit of harvesting an additional animal or patch of grass, while all users collectively share the cost of the resulting degradation.

Example? Mongolian pasture management after the transition to a market economy

- After privatization and de-collectivization, there has been an absence of effective formal or informal rules leading to:
 - Decreased movement in some areas
 - Increased year-round grazing in some areas
 - Increased movement between different sum and aimag
 - Increased conflict over pastures and water

Key Questions:

- How can communities successfully manage their own resources?
- Who should participate in management and how?

II. Principles of Successful Community Natural Resource Management



II. Principles of Successful Community Natural Resource Management^a

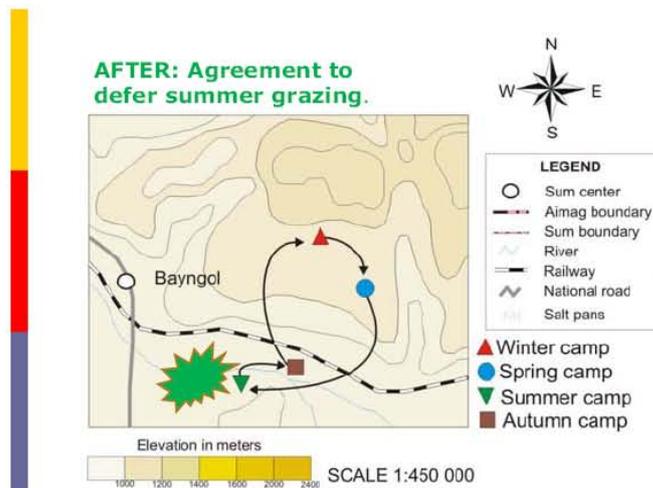
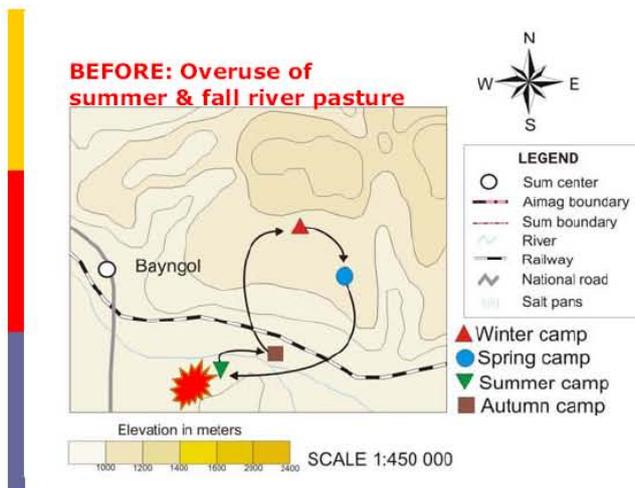
1. What is being managed?
 - The boundaries of the resource are clearly defined.
2. Who has rights to use and manage the resource?
 - Membership in the group that has rights to use and manage the resource is clearly defined.
3. How can rules be adapted to each community's situation?
 - Rules about resource use and management should reflect the local ecological and social conditions.

a. Adapted from E. Ostrom. 1990. *Governing the Commons*.



II. Principles of Successful Community Natural Resource Management

4. Who can participate in making the rules?
 - Most people affected by resource use and management rules can participate in making the rules.
5. How do we know if the rules are followed? How do we know if use is sustainable?
 - Resource use and conditions are monitored, and those who monitor are accountable to the resource users.
6. What happens when someone breaks the rules?
 - Different punishments are possible depending on how serious the violation is. Community members or officials accountable to the resource users, impose the punishments.



II. Principles of Successful Community Natural Resource Management

7. How are conflicts managed?

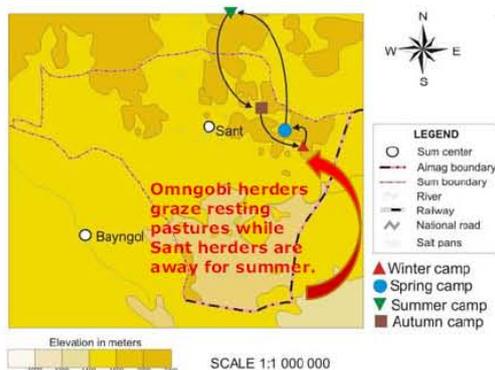
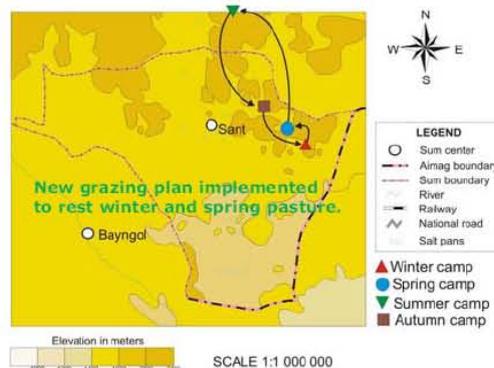
- Resource user group members and their local officials have established formal and informal ways to address conflicts quickly and cheaply.

8. Will community management and use rules be respected by other levels of government?

- An enabling legal framework and political system recognizes the right of communities to organize, and to make and enforce their own rules.

9. How can multiple communities that share the same resources work together?

- Multiple, nested levels of governance may be needed, including local, regional and sometimes national, to coordinate use of mobile or spatially extensive resources shared by many communities.



III. Considerations for Community Participation



III. Considerations for Community Participation

1. Who is the community?

- People who:
 - Live in one place?
 - Are born in that place?
 - Use the resource?
 - Are related to each other or work together on other issues?

III. Considerations for Community Participation

2. Who should participate in decision-making?

- Anyone who affects or is affected by the decisions made?
- Only people who use the resource?
- People who are educated?
- People with money and resources?
- People with experience?
- Women, men, youth?

III. Considerations for Community Participation

3. How should decisions be made?

- By consensus of all members?
- By majority vote?
- Transparency—decision-making process should be open and visible to all

III. Considerations for Community Participation

4. What other ways can people participate?

- Provide knowledge of history, land, plants, animals; traditional culture, customs and skills



III. Considerations for Community Participation

4. What other ways can people participate?

- Take part in activities to restore, maintain, or improve the resource



III. Considerations for Community Participation

4. What other ways can people participate?

- Monitor resource conditions or use



III. Considerations for Community Participation

4. What other ways can people participate?
- Provide financial, technical or social resources



III. Considerations for Community Participation

4. What other ways can people participate?
- Provide creative ideas



III. Considerations for Community Participation

4. What other ways can people participate?
- Organize and take part in activities that recognize and celebrate community achievements



III. Considerations for Community Participation

5. How to obtain broad and sustained participation?
- When organizing, communicate with all households, both in person and through radio and written materials.
 - Always invite everyone to participate
 - Listen to what people say
 - Give people a meaningful role
 - Be clear on the group's responsibilities and limits to its decision-making power

III. Considerations for Community Participation

5. How to obtain broad and sustained participation?
- Meet regularly to discuss the group's business
 - Review group's objectives and progress regularly, and have a mechanism for making changes when rules or actions do not work
 - Create opportunities for informal social interactions and fun
 - Provide opportunities for learning and education
 - Seek necessary technical assistance

Challenges to Community Participation & Good Governance

- Lack of trust among community members
- Lack of accountability and transparency
- Benefits of participation are not equitably distributed among members
- Participants are motivated by access to project funds (loans and grants) rather than sincere commitment to work together to improve resource and livelihood conditions

Evidence of Success: Survey of 70 herding households in 3 aimag in fall 2007

Management Practice	Members (n=33)	Non-members (n=37)
Total # moves over past 18 months	6.5 (± 0.5)	5.2 (± 0.5)
Total distance moved (km) over past 18 months	133 (± 20)	73 (± 21)
# different camps over past 18 months	4.5 (± 0.4)	3.5 (± 0.4)
Reserve winter pasture	83%	61%
Otor moves	63%	35%

Evidence of Success: Survey of 70 herding households in 3 aimag

- Members of herding groups agreed more strongly than non-members that:
 - People in my community are honest
 - People in my community get along well
 - People in my community help each other out
 - People in my community have similar values to mine
 - I really part of my community

IV. Conclusions

- Communities CAN organize and manage their resources sustainably
- How communities organize to manage makes a difference:
 - Spatial and social scales; monitoring & enforcement; enabling legal and political environment; nested institutions where needed.
- Who participates and how matters

IV. Conclusions

- Monitoring and research are needed to document and understand the social and ecological outcomes of community-based conservation in Mongolia.



Questions?



Appendix VII: Participant Evaluation Summary

Twenty participants, out of 28 present during the second day of the workshop, completed a workshop evaluation. Participants thought that the status and progress of community partnerships was the most important thing they learned during the workshop (8). Experience and information sharing was thought to be the most useful aspect of the workshop (6), whereas few participants thought that parts of the workshop were not useful (4). Participants thought that the workshop could be improved in the future by inviting more decision makers such as officials from government, especially the Ministry of Nature and Environment (7). Six participants indicated their interest in a meeting in June 2008 to plan an interdisciplinary research program to understand the social and ecological outcomes of community based resource management across Mongolia (Dr. Maria Fernandez-Gimenez).

<i>Question Number</i>	<i>Question / Top three responses</i>	<i>Number of Participant Responses</i>
1	<i>What was the most important thing you learned at this workshop?</i>	
	The status and progress of community partnerships in Mongolia	8
	Strengths and weaknesses of community partnerships	3
	Methods for community partnership establishment	2
2	<i>What was the most useful part of the workshop for you?</i>	
	Experience and information sharing among participants	6
	Issues and gaps in laws pertaining to community partnerships	4
	Community participation in decision making	4
3	<i>What was the least useful part of the workshop?</i>	
	All parts of the workshop were useful	13
	The Plenary Session	1
	Breakout Session I: Experience sharing	1
	Breakout Session II: Issues with current legislation	1
	Information Sharing Among Participants	1
4	<i>How could future workshops be improved?</i>	
	Invite decision makers / MNE and government officials	7
	Invite more stakeholders, i.e. local herders and community members / Hold a workshop for community members	5
	Allow more time for activities and discussion	3
5	<i>Are you interested in participating in a meeting in June 2008 ... to understand the social and ecological outcomes of community based resource management across Mongolia?</i>	
	No response	14
	Yes	6

Appendix VIII: Participant preferences for information sharing regarding community based conservation activities in Mongolia.

Information Sharing Method	Number of Responses
Internet	10
List serv	7
Yahoo group	4
Newsletter	3
Broadcasting/radio	2
Web site	1
Total	27

Appendix IX: Some articles of Environmental Laws related to rights and obligations of Local Governments and residents, communities for Conservation and Natural resource Management

Name of the Law	Number of articles on conservation and restoration of wildlife and plant	Number of articles on local communities' and residents' exploitation and possession right for Natural resources	Rights and obligation of Aimag Government for Conservation	Rights and obligation of Soum Government on Conservation	Rights of Citizens on Conservation	Obligation of citizens on Conservation
Environmental Law	19.1 - 25.2	4.3 31.1 - 31.8	16.1 - 16.3	17.1.1 - 17.2.7	4.1 - 4.2, 4.4 - 4.6	2.1 - 2.4
Forest Law	18.1 - 24.2, 6.1 - 6.5	3.2 - 3.4, 17.1 - 17.2	20.1, 26.3, 27.1	20.1, 26.3, 27.1		19.4.1 - 19.4.5
Land Law	5.2 - 6.4, 50.1 - 50.1.5, 52.1 - 56.10	27.1 - 35.2	21.3 - 21.3.2	21.4 - 21.4.3	35.1.3	35.1 - 38.5, 42 - 43,5
Hunting Law	4.1 - 4.5.2	3.1 - 3.4	10.3 - 10.5	11.1	6-7.1 , 17	28.1 - 28.7
Plant protection Law	11.1 - 11.1.4, 12.1 - 12.2		9.1 - 9.1.2, 10.1-10.1.8	9.1 - 9.1.2, 10.1 -10.1.8	13.1.2 -13.1.4	13.2.1 - 13.2.2
Law on PA					2.1.1 - 2.1.4	20.9, 9.1
Law on Pa Bufferzone	7.4.1, 7.4.3 - 7.4.5	6.2	8.1 - 8.2.5	5.1, 5.2, 5.4 - 5.6	3.1, 7.1 - 7.4.5	

Appendix X: Resources for community partnerships

PUBLICATIONS / ХЭВЛЭЛ			
Title / Нэр	Publisher / Source – Нийтлэгч	Location / Address - Хаяг	Contact Information / холбогдох мэдээлэл
Community Partnerships Guide	The Asia Foundation	United Nations Street 18	11-331-874 www.asiafoundation.org
Mine Licensing Guide	The Asia Foundation	"	11-331-874
Compendium of Laws	The Asia Foundation	"	www.asiafoundation.org
Teacher and Community Water Quality Management Manuals	The Asia Foundation	"	11-331-874
Foldout Field Guide to Benthic Macro-Invertebrates	The Asia Foundation	"	www.asiafoundation.org
Greenstar	The Asia Foundation	"	11-331-874
Environment Education Manual for Primary school Teachers	Mongolian Nature and Environment Consortium	Sukhbaatar district, building #10g, apt.4	11-354303, 11-354365
Environment Education Manual for Secondary school Teachers	Mongolian Nature and Environment Consortium	"	www.mnec.org.mn
Manual for Planting Trees	Mongolian Nature and Environment Consortium	"	11-354303, 11-354365
Greening for Ger community	Mongolian Nature and Environment Consortium	"	www.mnec.org.mn
What is Ecology, 3-5 serials	Mongolian Nature and Environment Consortium	"	11-354303, 11-354365
Practical Guide Book for Teachers	Mongolian Nature and Environment Consortium	"	www.mnec.org.mn
Field trip guide for pupils	Mongolian Nature and Environment Consortium	"	11-354303, 11-354365
Technical steps for Natural Resource Management Planning	People Centered Conservation	Suite 42/43, Diplomat building 95, Chingeltei District	11-329477, 11-329259 pcc_mongolia@ yahoogroups.com
Curriculum of Gobi Communities	New Zealand Nature Institute	Suite 42/43, Diplomat building 95, Chingeltei District	11-329477, 11-329259 ipecon@nzni.org.mn
Ambivalence toward Formalizing Customary Resource Management Norms among Alaska Native Beluga Whale Hunters and Tohono O'dham Livestock Owners	Society for Applied Anthropology Maria E. Fernandez- Gimenez et al. 2008. Human Organization, Vol. 67, No. 2,	http://findarticles.com/p/articles/mi_qa3800/is_/ai_n27995201	

Silage preparation by unpalatable plants	UNDP Mongolia	UN House, 12 United Nations Street	11-327-585 www.undp.mn
Guidelines for digging hand well in desert steppe zones	UNDP Mongolia	"	11-327-585
Horticulture pests	UNDP Mongolia	"	www.undp.mn
Methodology to prepare silage using <i>Urtica cannabina</i> and <i>Chenopodium album</i>	UNDP Mongolia	"	11-327-585
Extensive methods of rehabilitation of degraded pasture	UNDP Mongolia	"	www.undp.mn
Traditional methods and practice of livestock husbandry of Mongolia	UNDP Mongolia	"	11-327-585
Herder cooperatives, pasture management	UNDP Mongolia	"	www.undp.mn
Calendar for 2006 on the topic of pasture management	UNDP Mongolia	"	11-327-585
Fencing of pasture land and haymaking areas	UNDP Mongolia	"	www.undp.mn
Pasture rotation	UNDP Mongolia	"	11-327-585
Current state of pasture use	UNDP Mongolia	"	www.undp.mn
Extensive methods of rehabilitation of degraded pasture	UNDP Mongolia	"	11-327-585
Capacity on fodder production in the forest steppe region	UNDP Mongolia	"	www.undp.mn
Capacity on fodder manufacturing in the gobi steppe region	UNDP Mongolia	"	11-327-585
Rehabilitation of abandoned crop fields	UNDP Mongolia	"	www.undp.mn
Handbook "Theoretical basis for Pasture use"	UNDP Mongolia	"	11-327-585
Handbook "Pasture using for herders"	UNDP Mongolia	"	www.undp.mn
Training film "Environmentally friendly methods on combating Brandt's Vole"	UNDP Mongolia	"	11-327-585
Knowledge package: Community development	UNDP Mongolia	"	www.undp.mn
Handbook on forming herder groups	UNDP Mongolia	"	11-327-585
Pasture monitoring system	UNDP Mongolia	"	www.undp.mn
Pasture degradation	UNDP Mongolia	"	11-327-585

Handout for herders - "Method on silage preparation in Gobi zone" /second publication/	UNDP Mongolia	"	www.undp.mn
Handout for herders - "Method on silage preparation in the Forest Steppe zone"/second publication/	UNDP Mongolia	"	11-327-585
Survive through harsh times without risk /Serial 4/	UNDP Mongolia	"	www.undp.mn
Methods on land tenure agreement for herder groups	UNDP Mongolia	"	11-327-585
Illustrative album of fodder plants	UNDP Mongolia	"	www.undp.mn
Taimen Conservation Management (conference book)	Taimen Conservation Fund	Suite 6. Baga toiruu 44 Sukhbaatar district	11-325-601 Mr. Tsogtsaikhan
Community based pastureland and risk management, Trainer's Manual, 2005	Sustainable Livelihoods Project, WB, Center for Policy Research (CPR)		CPR, 70117044 www.cpr.mn,
Community based pastureland and risk management, Trainer's Manual, Herders Reference, 2005	Sustainable Livelihoods Project, WB, Center for Policy Research (CPR)		CPR, 70117044 www.cpr.mn,
Methodologies for preparing annual soum land management plans, 2006	Agency for Land Relations, Geodesy and Cartography, CPR, Green Gold (SDC)	Ulaanbaatar 211238, Barilgachdiin square 3	329638, alagac@mongol.net

VISUALS / POSTERS - ХАНЫН ҮЗҮҮЛЭН ЗУРАГ

Title / Нэр	Publisher / Source – Нийтлэгч	Location / Address - Хаяг	Contact Information / холбогдох мэдээлэл
Food Web	The Asia Foundation	United Nations Street 18	11-331-874 www.asiafoundation.org
Insect Life Cycles	The Asia Foundation	"	11-331-874
Physical Features Of A River	The Asia Foundation	"	11-331-874
Mammals of the Khangai Mountains	German Technical Cooperation	Hydrometeorologic al Building, Juulchiny gudamj-5	11-329-323 www.gtz.de
Environmentally friendly methods on combating Brandt's Vole	UNDP Mongolia	UN House, 12 United Nations Street	11-327-585 www.undp.mn

*Community Based Wildlife Conservation in Mongolia
Workshop Proceedings*

Methods on determining carrying capacity	UNDP Mongolia	UN House, 12 United Nations Street	11-327-585 www.undp.mn
Methods on silage preparation in Gobi zone	UNDP Mongolia	UN House, 12 United Nations Street	11-327-585 www.undp.mn
Recommendation on water catchments for increasing yield of hay and pasture land	UNDP Mongolia	UN House, 12 United Nations Street	11-327-585 www.undp.mn

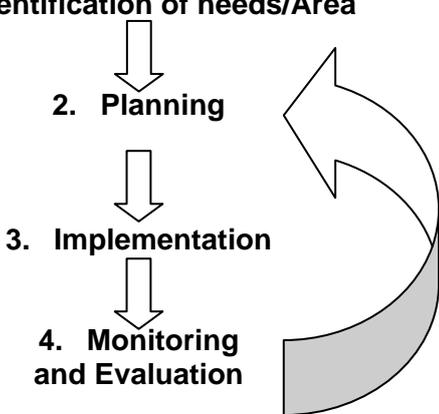
FILMS / VIDEOS - КИНО

<i>Title / Нэр</i>	<i>Publisher / Source – Нийтлэгч</i>	<i>Location / Address - Хаяг</i>	<i>Contact Information / холбогдох мэдээлэл</i>
Planet Earth - The Complete BBC Series (2007)	British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC)	11-part BBC series: From Pole to Pole, Mountains, Fresh Water, Caves, Deserts, Ice Worlds, Great Plains, Jungles, Shallow Seas, Seasonal Forests, Ocean Deep, Saving Species, Into the Wilderness, Living Together	www.amazon.com
Kekexili - Mountain Patrol (2004) China		A moving true story about volunteers protecting antelope against poachers in the severe mountains of Tibet.	www.amazon.com
A Line In The Sand "Earth Report"	UNDP MON 01/301 Environmental Education Media Project	UN House, 12 United Nations Street	11-327-585 www.undp.mn
A Steppe Ahead "Earth Report"	UNDP MON 01/301 Environmental Education Media Project	UN House, 12 United Nations Street	11-327-585 www.undp.mn
Wolves (1999)	David Douglas, Razor Digital Entertainment	Filmed in locations including Yellowstone National Park Montana Idaho Alaska and Quebec WOLVES offers hope and inspiration a look at the good that people can do when they care enough to correct some of the mistakes than threaten the health of the natural world	www.amazon.com
Three-part Series Documentary (Regarding Toxic Damages)	WWF-Mongolia	* has been copied to CDs and distributed to some provinces	11-311-659
Taimen Spawning Video	Taimen Conservation Fund	* the film was made by American scientists in Eg river	11-325-601 Mr. Tsogtsaikhan

WEBSITES / ВЕБ ХУУДАС

Title / Нэр	Publisher / Source – Нийтлэгч	Location / Address - Хаяг	Contact Information / холбогдох мэдээлэл
Mongolia River Resources	The Asia Foundation	http://www.mongolianriverresources.mn/	11-331-874 www.asiafoundation.org
Community Based Tourism Network	Community Based Tourism Network	www.cbtn.mn	info@cbtn.mn , 11-70110204
Community Based Natural Resource Conservation in Mongolia	The Wildlife Conservation Society	http://monconservation.blogspot.com/	11-323-719 http://www.wcs.org/Mongolia
Mongolian Ornithological Society	National University of Mongolia, Department of Zoology	http://www.mos.mn/	Dr. Gombobaatar
Sustainable Grassland Project	UNDP Mongolia	http://www.grassland.mn	Project is closed
Open Society Forum		http://www.forum.mn/	
The Khan Bank Foundation	Organizations, projects and individuals seeking funds		http://www.khanbank.com/
Conservation of Eg-uur watershed	Taimen conservation fund	www.taimen.org	E. Erdenebat Tel: 11-325-601
Introduction to Government activities, law database	Government of Mongolia	www.open-government.mn	
The Khan Bank Foundation	Administers funding support to programs aimed at educational and cultural advancement, assisting the socially and physically disadvantaged, and regional community development.		http://www.khanbank.com/
Open Society Forum			http://www.forum.mn/

Appendix XI: Project Profiles

Organization/NGO Name:	Snow Leopard Conservation Fund (NGO)		
Project Name:	<i>Snow Leopard Enterprises</i>		
Project Inception Date:	1999	Project Completion Date:	ongoing
Contact person:	A. Bayarjargal	Phone #, e-mail:	11 32 96 32 Bayarjargal@snowleopard.org
Community based Natural Resource Conservation Project Goal(s):			
<p>1) The aim of Snow Leopard Enterprises (SLE) is to offer an income generating opportunity to herders in the remote mountainous regions of Mongolia in return for their support of snow leopard conservation efforts. Under this aim herder households can add to the value of their livestock products by producing handcrafted items instead of selling the wool raw to passing traders at prices below market value. Economical incentive helps herders tolerate their livestock loss by predator and increase their appreciation of snow leopard.</p>			
Community based Natural Resource Conservation Project Objectives:			
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Continue to improve the effectiveness of the community based conservation program component "Snow Leopard Enterprises" 2) Raise public awareness of snow leopard conservation and increase local people's appreciation of the snow leopard 3) Maintain partnerships with stakeholders such as National Parks, local environmental agencies and herder communities 4) Promote quality conservation education programs 5) Developing sustainable market 			
Project Methods / Approaches / Activities:			
<p>1) Methods: Program cycle management:</p> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>1. Identification of needs/Area</p> <p>↓</p> <p>2. Planning</p> <p>↓</p> <p>3. Implementation</p> <p>↓</p> <p>4. Monitoring and Evaluation</p>  </div>			
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identification of needs and area <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identify the most conflicted area that needs to be conducted conservation and potential snow leopard habitat and prey species. - Identify needs of local communities/ expand by demand of local community 			

2. Planning with communities and stakeholders

- SLE participant communities plan their conservation activities each year sending their draft plan to HQ of SLE.
- SLE stakeholders such as local environmental agencies, PA discuss of their collaboration and plan with SLE annually. SLE has stakeholders such as 4 Protected Area Administrations, two local environmental agencies and two anti-poaching units.

3. Implementation/expansion

- Implementation of SLE program is driven by a strategy to implement the conservation program in areas where there is potential snow leopard habitat and its prey species.

In Mongolia, we are seeing and looking at expansion on three different levels and to varying degrees. First is the expansion within already existing SLE communities. Increasing the number of participants within a community is decided by the community itself. We noticed that since this level of extension is purely community driven, the community has its own criteria to enroll new members into their fold. Criteria are determined as to how many members the community should be increased by considering their capacity, amount of wool order they get, equipment supply, and distance of their pastures.

Secondly, extension to nearby communities is a cost effective process, since these close by communities may have heard about or know something about SLE opportunities and are eager to participate. Because of this, developing partnerships and adaptation to the program seems to be quicker than extending it into new areas.

The third level of expansion is to move into a new area where no SLECF or SLE activity has take place before. Here the idea has to be introduced, partnerships created and trust built up, basically starting from the beginning. However, this will become easier since we now have so many communities and participants to draw on and have exchanges with. People in new areas can hear from already existing participants (communities, park authorities and local government environmental agencies) about the benefits of working for conservation in this way.

4. Monitoring and evaluation

- Assessing multi-partied conservation contract conditions at the end of each year allows us to monitor how the conservation program has been in each area we work in. Data is collected from different sources which include the park administration, environmental agencies, herder communities and anti poaching units and then used to triangulate and cross check the information gathered. Based on this annual review of poaching violations, a cash bonus of 20% of the total of what the community sold in wool products is then re-paid to them. Of course if there is poaching in this area, they lose this bonus. Looking at country records of snow leopard poaching there has been none recorded in the areas where SLE operates. There have been several cases where prey species have been poached in SLE area and bonuses were then withheld according to contract agreement.

To measure the effectiveness of our programs in improving people's economic lives, we track how these programs increase household incomes each year. Based on monitoring and evaluation findings, SLE plans the future activities and expansion.

3. Approaches

SLE tries to conduct Participatory and Needs Based Approaches for each steps of the program from the identification to monitoring and evaluation steps. The approaches allow SLE to be sustainable so that goal of long term survival of snow leopard is met. Because of the above mentioned approaches partnership and a close relationship with herder communities was created, and started to build mutual understanding and trust through a long slow process.

In order to maintain our conservation program efficiently, a good partnership was also

developed with local government agencies, protected area administrations and related conservation organizations along with the local herder communities.

Developing true partnerships with SLE herder communities and other stakeholders requires continuous identification of their needs over time regarding different issues such as product development, community issues and conservation activities. Our long-term partnership commitment helps create sustainability of the program.

4. **Activities**

- To agree to and sign multi-partied conservation contracts on anti poaching efforts with protected areas, environmental agencies, and herder communities
- To provide skills and technical training to participating herder communities
- Bi-annual order and purchasing of handicrafts to bring alternative income sources to 27 herder communities in the Western 7 provinces
- A cash bonus of 20% of the purchase price of products is returned to herders if all contract agreements are maintained and 10% goes to support local conservation initiatives
- Expansion of marketing opportunities domestically and internationally
- Publish and delivery of the "Snow leopard newsletter" on a quarterly basis to stakeholders
- To raise conservation awareness among the local people

Project Successes:

- 1) SLE has been active since 1999 among the most rural herder communities who share mountains with snow leopards. Today the program runs in 7 western provinces including about 400 households of 27 herder communities.
- 2) The SLE is self-sustained initiative now which is not dependent of donor money.
- 3) The SLE has strong international market/ zoo outlets, specialty shops and web sales
- 4) The SLE has product lines that have high demand from international market
- 5) The program has contributed to important human development aspects especially to rural women such as self-esteem, increased level of decision making and improved image within family and community.
- 6) High demand from local communities to make SLE expand

Project Challenges / Lessons Learned:

- 1) Community development takes longer time
- 2) Once handicraft has high demand from market it needs more capacity to meet demand
- 3) Domestic market still vulnerable because of seasonality
- 4) Local mining impact on community based conservation
- 5) Needs to provide more and more education programs

Project Reports / Literature available to the public: www.snowleopard.org
(please include website addresses where relevant)

Organization/NGO Name:	Hustai National Park Trust		
Project Name:	<i>Development of Sustainable Livelihoods in the Buffer Zone of HNP</i>		
Project Inception Date:	2004	Project Completion Date:	
Contact person:	Munkhbolor.G	Phone #, e-mail:	245087; bolor_3095@yahoo.com
Community based Natural Resource Conservation Project Goal(s):			
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Support the improved and sustainable livelihood of the people living in the buffer zone of Hustai National Park and contribute to the sustainable management of biodiversity in HNP 			
Community based Natural Resource Conservation Project Objectives:			
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Institutional Development 2) Natural Resource Management Planning 3) Management Plan 4) Implementation of Natural Resource Management 5) Income Generation Activities 6) <i>Soum</i> assistance 7) Policy Recommendations 			
Project Methods / Approaches / Activities:			
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Formation of community groups, their active involvement in activities for nature conservation and trainings for community groups 2) Research on activities for nature conservation, including improvement of carrying capacity, proper use of willow forest by Tuul Riverü planting trees, protecting springs etc. 3) Implementation of activities in the Management Plan of Buffer Zone Project 4) Enhancing abandoned croplands, pasture irrigation and improvement, enriching BZ Fund, increasing fodder resource 5) Income generation resources: vegetable gardening, intensified animal husbandry, poultry, piggery, community based tourism development and handicraft making etc. 6) Public organizations including secondary schools, clinics and other related organizations in the referring <i>soums</i> are supported by the project. 7) Policy making by all stakeholders including herders, community groups, local authorities, project and park authorities. Collaborative development of amendments into laws on Special Protected Area and its Buffer Zone. Submit Community based tourism concept, principle and standard to the related ministry and organization. 			

<p>Project Successes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1) Herders or community groups benefit from their activities for nature and wildlife conservation2) Collaboration between herders, local and park authorities3) Income generation resource except for animal husbandry4) Exemplifying to others and promoted at national and international level5) Regular trainings6) Provision of soft loan7) Youth living in the buffer zone are provided by ecological intensified education8) Decreased high pressure on the protected area or park, where the wild horse and other wildlife are habituated.
<p>Project Challenges / Lessons Learned:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1) Possibility to strengthen the above mentioned activities2) Seeking for a way of adapting to climate change risks3) Cutting degradation4) Reforestation5) Sustainable well-being of herders-communities and wildlife
<p>Project Reports / Literature available to the public: <i>(please include website addresses where relevant)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Annual activity report- Project information on daily newspapers in quarterly- Website www.hustai.mn

Organization/NGO Name:	WWF Mongolia Programme Office		
Project Name:	<i>Mongolian Saiga Conservation Project</i>		
Project Inception Date:	September, 2007	Project Completion Date:	September, 2010
Contact person:	Chimeddorj	Phone #, e-mail:	311659, chimeddorj@wwf.mn
Community based Natural Resource Conservation Project Goal(s): 1) Protect Mongolian Saiga antelope based on local's participatory			
Community based Natural Resource Conservation Project Objectives: 1) Stop poaching based on collaboration of local herders, volunteer rangers, member of anti-poaching unit and other organizations 2) Decrease habitat, pasture and forage competition through establish Saiga antelope conservation community network 3) Change local citizen's attitude of Mongolian saiga antelope by increasing knowledge and information regarding wildlife			
Project Methods / Approaches / Activities: 1) Establish local citizen's activity for saiga antelope conservation through increase knowledge, livelihood and law enforcement			
Project Successes: 1) It's so far to talk about success cause of project just beginning			
Project Challenges / Lessons Learned: 1) Based on lessons learned and personnel's capacity from Rural Development and Sustainable Development Education Project in the Khar Us Lake Natural Park area			
Project Reports / Literature available to the public: (please include website addresses where relevant) www.wwf.mn			

Organization/NGO Name:	WWF Mongolia Programme Office		
Project Name:	<i>Rural and Sustainable Educational Development Project</i> (Project implemented 3 years by financial support of Sweden International Development Agency and in future continue to implement by WWF-SE for 3 years)		
Project Inception Date:	September, 2004	Project Completion Date:	September, 2010
Contact person:	Elbegzaya	Phone #, e-mail:	311659, Elbegzaya@wwf.mn
Community based Natural Resource Conservation Project Goal(s): Nature Conservation, Rural and Sustainable Educational Development consider issues as one complex matter.			
Community based Natural Resource Conservation Project Objectives: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Herders and communities properly use own pasture based on establishment of Pasture User's Association 2) Provide monitoring in the result of pasture and nature conservation activities 3) Integrate biodiversity conservation with land use 4) Establish business running capacity of communities 5) Implement Sustainable Development project in selected schools 			
Project Methods / Approaches / Activities: Complex activities including nature conservation, increase livelihood and increase knowledge			
Project Successes: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Established 19 communities and their activities sustaining 2) We could created mutual trust each other 			
Project Challenges / Lessons Learned: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Whole process of community member's cooperation and create trust takes long time, briefly very much time consuming process itself, but unfortunately, project funding deadline is not long enough for it. 2) Community's legal environment not cleared, particularly involvement of nature resource management issue. 			
Project Reports / Literature available to the public: (please include website addresses where relevant) www.wwf.mn			

Organization/NGO Name:	WWF Mongolia Programme Office		
Project Name:	Local Citizen Based Hunting Management		
Project Inception Date:	June, 2007	Project Completion Date:	June, 2010
Contact person:	Onon	Phone #, e-mail:	311659, Onon@wwf.mn
Community based Natural Resource Conservation Project Goal(s):			
1) Establish Local Citizen Based Hunting Management in the Tsagaan gol, Uvs aimag			
Community based Natural Resource Conservation Project Objectives:			
1) Develop Local Citizen Based Hunting Management concept and need to approve by Aimag's Civil Khural			
2) Determine boundary of hunting reserve area and approve it			
3) Increase capacity building of local citizens and establish organized community			
4) Support to organized herders to develop management plan of reserve area and implementation			
Project Methods / Approaches / Activities:			
1) According to Hunting Law, establish hunting reserve area for increase activity and capacity building of locals and due to take responsibility of reserve area by locals			
Project Successes:			
1) It's so far to talk about success cause of project just beginning. We determined boundary of hunting reserve area and cause of prevent impact of mining activities approved declaration by soum administration concerning of include a reserve area into local's special protection area list.			
2) Developed a concept and discussed by Aimag Civil Khural and they encouraged.			
3) Provided activity to organize citizens as forming a community and first community established.			
4) Conduct wildlife census, particularly making Argali wild sheep counting based on local's participatory.			
Project Challenges / Lessons Learned:			
1) Right now nothing to say as lessons learned. But we learned Namibian experience, which collected rich of lessons learned on that issue.			
Project Reports / Literature available to the public: (please include website addresses where relevant)			
www.wwf.mn			

Organization/NGO Name:	WWF Mongolia Programme Office		
Project Name:	<i>Nature Conservation Program</i>		
Project Inception Date:	2006	Project Completion Date:	2011
Contact person:	Batbold, Conservation Director	Phone #, e-mail:	313314, Batbold@wwf.mn
<p>Community based Natural Resource Conservation Project Main Function:</p> <p>Our organization is making plan of nature conservation activities as Program for 5 years duration. Programs are implementing through projects in the field. Program's field areas included Altai-Sayan eco region, Onon river basin of Amur river area and due to supply implementation of project we providing our activity in the policy making level.</p>			
<p>Community based Natural Resource Conservation Project Goal (s):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Our goal target to reduce negative impact of Altai-Sayan eco region and Onon-Balj river basin's fresh water eco system and biodiversity as including endangered species as a Snow leopard, Saiga antelope and Taimen fish. 			
<p>Community based Natural Resource Conservation Project Objectives:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Increase number of Snow leopard, Argali wild sheep and Saiga antelope in the selected certain area through stop poaching, reduce habitat loss, establish convenient legal environment and increase local's knowledge and information. 2) Protect fresh water eco system and provide a proper use through establish River Cooperated Management and stop mining and poisoning impacts. 			

Organization/NGO Name:	Swiss Development Agency		
Project Name:	Green Gold Pasture Ecosystem Management Program		
Project Inception Date:	2004	Project Completion Date:	First phase should finish in 2008
Contact person:	O.Erdenechuluun J.Chantsallkham	Phone #, e-mail:	erdenechuluun@greengold.mn chantsallkham@greengold.mn
Community based Natural Resource Conservation Project Goal(s):			
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Increase herder's livelihood and independent status through development of sustainable pasture management and its effectiveness. 			
Community based Natural Resource Conservation Project Objectives:			
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Improve pasture management, examine a proper planting technology of green forage, guaranteed and implemented 2) Implement collaborated pasture management on participatory of herders, local administration and other stakeholders 3) Establish convenient legal environment on pasture management implementation 			
Project Methods / Approaches / Activities:			
<p>Initially project highlighted that in the countryside herders still breeding livestock as traditional nomadic way of living, so best way to improve pasture management is all users involved participatory management method. Project keeping policy of all stakeholders as herders and local government should understand a positiveness of productivity of pasture management. In result of that we established our first step of participatory pasture management structure and its initiatives.</p> <p>During examination of program implementation we proved that most efficient and low cost method of pasture management is land skip depend on their growing duration. So, we developed participatory pasture management action plan based on herder's and citizens initiatives.</p> <p>Plan /3 components/:</p> <p>a) Pasture management b) Improve cattle's genetic fund c) Increase herder's income. B and C actions are supplementary part of pasture, so should more consider about that.</p>			

Project Successes:

Since 2005 we established “Soum’s Management Union” /SMU/ NGO for each soum due to develop pasture management plan and its implementation. NGO registered as official legal subject in the soum and content of steering community included soum governors and herders.

During development and implementation of pasture management plan we observed need to integrate all activities of other NGO, Program, projects and state institutions. For that purpose we developed “Soum’s Annual Land Management Plan” and approved by Administration of Land Affairs, Geodesy and Cartography. Main principle of Plan is based on huge potential of pasture users we divided soum entire land into “Pasture Unit Areas” and provide our activity based on “Pasture Using Sections” /PUS/. PUS is initial basic unit for pasture management. So, project more focus on strengthen and sustained efficient activity of PUS. For example: We established monetary fund among 84 soums which involved our project and its working very actively. They provide training and rewarding activities among local herders. Also, we declared campaign in 2007 to select best Land Agency due to develop “Soum’s Annual Land Management Plan” and it was good start of our activity. In the 1st stage of campaign achieved totally 183 soum of 15 aimag’s land divided into 2 319 PUS and entirely involved 77 133 family householders.

Project Challenges / Lessons Learned:

Our lessons learned says that most efficient pasture management method of the rural development should connect with other issues as complex way. So, project seeking to cooperate herders as groups due to decision making more efficient way and support herder’s initiatives on not only pasture management issue, to distribute herder’s participatory on development of whole soum or rural area. For example: Established herder’s information and training center in each soum helps to experience sharing, information exchange among herders. Also, our project organized to increase market relationship and vehicle service in the soum level. All those achievements was first step of community based plan development and its implementation.

Recently established “Mongolian Pasture Management Association” /MPMA/ due to encourage and develop above mentioned initiatives in whole area. Main goal of MPMA is contribute to development rural area and increase livelihood through integration of NGOs, state agencies, herders, scientific institutions, programs and all other stakeholders cooperate to develop proper pasture management and protection plan.

Project Reports / Literature available to the public:
(please include website addresses where relevant)

- Training materials of pasture management
- Issue of how to develop pasture management, Workshop summary
- Development method of soum’s pasture management plan and budget
- Soum’s pasture management plan and budget (in 5 soums)
- Guideline of soum’s NGO
- NGO’s procedure (model)
- PUS’s internal regulation (model)
- PUS’s Fund (model)
- Quartal Agreement on the Pasture use (model)
- Method of SALMP development
- www.greengold.mn

Organization/NGO Name:	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations		
Project Name:	<i>“Capacity Building and Institutional Development for Participatory Natural Resources Management and Conservation in Forest Areas of Mongolia”</i>		
Project Inception Date:	13 Feb. 2007	Project Completion Date:	12 Feb. 2012
Contact person:	Patrick T. Evans	Phone #, e-mail:	7011-0082 faomon@yahoo.com
Community based Natural Resource Conservation Project Goal(s): <i>“The development objective of the project is the maintenance and improvement of the existing forest cover of Mongolia in order to ensure the sustainable livelihoods of the rural population.”</i>			
Community based Natural Resource Conservation Project Objectives: <i>“The implementation and integration of participatory forestry in rural development in pilot areas through capacity building of the main stakeholders and through the development of enabling institutional frameworks at local, regional and national levels.”</i>			
Project Methods / Approaches / Activities: <p><u>Output 1:</u> Functional local organizations/entities (Nukhurlul) for forest management established in pilot sites.</p> <p><u>Output 2:</u> Adapted management planning for local sustainable forest use, reforestation and conservation.</p> <p><u>Output 3:</u> Adequate legislation and regulations for local level forest resources use, reforestation and conservation.</p> <p><u>Output 4:</u> Adequate institutional framework at national level for local forest resources use and conservation.</p> <p><u>Output 5:</u> Improved knowledge on integrated and sustainable natural resources utilization and conservation.</p>			
57 activities support the above outputs – all related to capacity building, institutional strengthening and/or community forestry development.			

Project Successes:

The project has established *four regional facilitation offices* which are staffed to provide training and technical support to all the forested aimags of northern Mongolia. The four offices are:

1. Ondorkhaan in Khentii aimag which supports Khentii aimag and eastern Tuv aimag
2. Darkhan which supports Darkhan Uul aimag, Selenge aimag and northern Tuv aimag
3. Bulgan which supports Bulgan aimag and Arkhangai aimag
4. Moron in Hovsgol aimag which supports Hovsgol and Zavkhan aimags

Each office works directly with the government Environmental Protection Agency and its staff as counter-parts for project implementation.

Project Challenges / Lessons Learned:

The challenge is to develop responsible, productive and sustainable community based forest management within a sparsely populated forest environment inhabited primarily by nomadic herders.

Project Reports / Literature available to the public:
(please include website addresses where relevant)

Organization/NGO Name:	The Asia Foundation		
Project Name:	<i>Securing Our Future: MONGOLIA NATURAL CAPITAL CONSERVATION AND ENVIRONMENTAL SECURITY PROGRAM</i>		
Project Inception Date:	December 2006	Project Completion Date:	December 2009
Contact person:	Rebecca Darling	Phone #, e-mail:	rdarling@asiafound.mn
<p>Community based Natural Resource Conservation Project Goal(s):</p> <p>1) SOF promotes civil society engagement in development that generates long term benefits for the people of Mongolia without compromising the nation's ecological and social heritage. It has elements that, by providing citizens and communities with knowledge and tools on how to collect data about their water resources and related land use, can contribute to communities' abilities to manage their local resources wisely and in these ways falls under the Community Based Conservation approach.</p> <p>The SOF project is also designed with the following (environmental) Millennium Development Goals in mind:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">MDG Goal 2. Ensure environmental sustainability</p> <p style="padding-left: 80px;">Target 1: Integrate principles of sustainable development into country policies and programs; reverse the loss of environmental resources</p> <p style="padding-left: 80px;">Target 2: Reduce by half the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water</p> <p style="padding-left: 80px;">Target 3: Achieve significant improvement in the lives of slum dwellers, by 2020</p> <p>The following project component "Citizen Engagement and Learning" includes the following programs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Coalition of Movements for Homeland and River Protection b) Mongolian Watershed Monitoring Network c) Regional Environmental Learning Centers d) Mongolia Environmental Exchange Mechanism e) Multi-Stakeholder Forum <p>The second, (b) is the one most directly putting resource information into the hands of communities, and is the one reported on below.</p>			

Community based Natural Resource Conservation Project Objectives:

A. Purpose and Goals

The purpose of the Mongolian Watershed Monitoring Network is to engage citizens and students in scientific data collection on river water conditions and share that information among members to improve the environment.

The goals of the network include:

1. Developing capacity for Mongolian teachers and citizens to teach river quality monitoring
2. Establishing school and community based watershed monitoring projects in Mongolia
3. Connecting regional water monitoring efforts into a national network

Project Methods / Approaches / Activities:

Piloted in 2007, TAF and its partners have been organizing trainings for teachers and citizens on how to test water quality for key parameters focused on biological testing, namely benthic macroinvertebrate communities. In addition, participants will learn basic tests to assess river morphology, river hydraulics and physical assessment techniques to understand how rivers function within watersheds.

The trainings are part of pilot and longer-term projects in select regions of Mongolia where students, school administrators, teachers and community members recognize the importance for hands-on teaching. These pilots implemented in 2007 have helped provide the experience needed in the country for residents to later develop and conduct additional trainings in other parts of the nation.

As citizens and students gain familiarity with monitoring techniques and sharing data, the project will provide a forum for groups to share what they are learning. By connecting local and regional groups into a network, citizens and students will have a mechanism to observe the experiences of others and seek assistance from people whose knowledge can help address local challenges. Other groups that learn how to monitor river water quality provide additional opportunities for tracking trends and supplying data that can inform economic and social decisions in the country.

Project Successes:

The water quality monitoring component of SOF was piloted less than one year ago, and an evaluation has not yet been undertaken. The pilot project exceeded expectations in the number of groups trained in 2007, and there has been strong interest and support from both teachers and the MEC to support and adopt the program.

The effectiveness of the Mongolian Watershed monitoring Network will be measured against expected outcomes that include numbers of students and citizens trained in watershed monitoring, participation in regular information sharing exchanges, connections between the pilot projects via the Internet (if available), and technical capacity among students and citizens for using the Internet (if available). All of these outputs are designed to contribute to improved environmental management that increases the health of river systems and those who rely on water in Mongolia.

Project Challenges / Lessons Learned:

One of our challenges is working with communities that are widespread so helping them to share experiences and lessons learned is difficult. Information exchange would be much easier and speedier if we had internet access for dissemination. Depth of traditional knowledge is helpful but traditional attitudes to water and resource management being lost. Sending 6 educators on environmental study tour has boosted enthusiasm and sense of networking among teachers involved in the water quality monitoring effort. The MECS (in UB and aimag methodologists) have been very supportive and are keen to embrace environmental education curriculum development.

I think that success in large part boils down to developing trusting relationships between project staff and the individuals they are involved with in the project area, and these relationships must be deep and enduring. Relationship building is often challenged at the ministry/agency level, where the political scene is often highly changeable and new links have to be forged on a fairly regular basis.

Project Reports / Literature available to the public:
(please include website addresses where relevant)

Website: "Mongolian River Resources" <http://www.Mongolianriverresources.mn>

Publications:

- 1) Water Quality Monitoring in Rivers: Community Manual
- 2) Water Quality Monitoring in Rivers: Teachers Manual
- 3) Field Guide: Aquatic Invertebrates of Mongolia
- 4) Citizen's Guide: Mine Licensing
- 5) Citizen's Guide: Community Partnerships
- 6) Compendium of Laws
- 7) Green Star 1
- 8) English-Mongolian Dictionary of Ecology

Organization/NGO Name:	Centre for Policy Research 2 nd floor, section B, Amar street 4, Sukhbaatar district 8, Ulaanbaatar 210620A, P.O.Box 29, Phone: (+976 11) 70119419,70117044, Fax: (+976 11) 329419, e-mail: cpr@cpr.mn, www.cpr.mn		
Project Name:	<i>Sustainable Livelihoods Project, Pastoral Risk Management Component</i>		
Project Inception Date:	August 2003	Project Completion Date:	October 2006
Contact person:	Mr. Enkh-Amgalan	Phone #, e-mail:	991190278 cpr@cpr.mn
<p>Community based Natural Resource Conservation Project Goal(s):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Support the shift in Mongolia's national anti-poverty strategy to promote secure and sustainable livelihoods for all; 2) Mitigate the impacts of environmental risk from weather driven events; 3) develop effective and functioning management of pastureland; 4) Improve capacity of managers and users to plan use of pastureland resources and avert risk; and 5) Provides a model framework for institutionalizing pastureland management on a sum an down levels replicable for other sums 			
<p>Community based Natural Resource Conservation Project Objectives:</p> <p>The objectives of the Pastoral Risk Management Component (PRM) of the Sustainable Livelihood Project are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Develop and test the improved PRM strategies. 2) Promote participatory decision-making processes with broad stakeholder involvement, and strengthen the capacity of herders and local authorities to play active role. 3) Assist herder groups and sum/bag officials in the development of pasture management plans for 16 pilot sums in the first year of the project, and to develop training materials and a training strategy to enable the 8 core aimags to develop similar plans for the remaining 127 sums in the 8 core aimags over the next two years; 4) Determine the institutional, training, and technology needs required to develop and institutionalize an effective and functioning pastureland and risk management system. 			

<p>Project Methods / Approaches / Activities:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1) map pasture and seasonal grazing areas for 16 pilot sums in the first year of the project (map will include number, type and location of wells; number and location of winter shelters and all other relevant information), including infrastructure (wells, shelters) to be rehabilitated2) identify the main user groups of these pasture and seasonal grazing areas;3) taking account of the information in 3), 4) and 5), prepare the pasture management plans for 16 pilot <i>soums</i> at the level of the entire <i>sum</i>, and for each of the main user groups for the first year of the project, including the pasture rotation4) develop training materials and a training strategy to herders, local state officers5) develop and test new methods, tools and technologies for improving <i>soum</i>, <i>aimag</i> and national capacities for pasture and risk management6) Support the development of annual land management and risk management plans at <i>soum</i> and <i>aimag</i> level7) Based on experience gained in the pilot <i>soums</i> and with <i>aimag</i> and national institutions involved in the demonstration project, develop a national training curriculum and program to build institutional capacity for pastureland and risk management8) Provide technical and 'hands-on' training in pasture management, forage monitoring, early warning systems, risk mitigation, estimating carrying capacity, pastureland improvement, livestock improvement, feed provision, etc. in the pilot sums
<p>Project Successes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">7) More than 300 herders groups based on the shared use of pasture resources were identified and supported in terms of institutional strengthening8) Methodologies to identify boundaries of herders groups tested9) 8 types of pastureland use maps were prepared including stocking density, water supply, seasonal division of pastures, pasture carrying capacity maps for 142 soums in 8 aimags in both digital and hard copies.10) Prepared extensive range of training materials on the sustainable use of pastures for both herders and local government officials and training was organized in each of 142 soums11) Functions of relevant central and local government agencies and duties of relevant officials in relation to pastureland and risk management were identified and incorporated to output contracts of civil servants to make ensure institutional, technical and financial sustainability of project-initiated activities12) Institutional frameworks for pastureland management at <i>soum</i> and <i>bag</i> levels were tested in pilot soums and missing gaps and ways to overcome them identified
<p>Project Challenges / Lessons Learned:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">6) The utilization of pasture use maps and the reference materials developed by CPR has not reached the level it supposed to be. The key reason is the unsatisfactory level of commitment at all levels of local government effectively reducing the demand for the use of any tools and materials. The old system, where the pastureland management was not considered by both local governments and herders as a priority still strongly persists against new challenges that are being successfully addressed by a few development leaders. There are excellent examples where sums, bags and herders' groups who are taking initiatives to use and protect pastures feel and understand the importance of these materials well enough7) There is increasing willingness on the part of herders to possess pastures and hayfields, however, although the legal environment is still not fully satisfactory in this area. Local administrations need to take a lead in assisting herders' initiatives through organizing public awareness and other support measures8) Despite a quite big range of capacity building activities the further support to herders' group development is still needed to make them fully established and operational in the long-term basis9) Because of differences in land use patterns there should not be any uniform approach

in pastureland management.

- 10) Apply a more holistic approach in implementing different components - ensuring better linkages of the well rehabilitation program with pastureland management; group loans/micro finance with diversification proposals of neighborhood based herders groups to reduce pasture pressures; pasture/risk management activities with LIF activities such as repairing road to access remote pastures, supporting anti-desertification measures like planting trees to stop sand movements
- 11) Build extension capacities in a sustainable manner at local levels to disseminate the knowledge and skills in new innovative activities of pasture/risk management, livestock herding as business, processing and marketing as innovative herders sharply need. Extension services may need to be supported until private sector can provide services for at least some of goods.
- 12) Urgently address the need to ensure necessary budget allocations at aimag and sums levels for undertaking improved pasture/risk management to secure the sustainability of project-initiated and locally supported activities and not to lose a momentum created by the project.
- 13) Address the need for fiscal decentralization especially at sum levels to secure funding for innovative grassroots initiatives - herders should be able to participate in decision-making process through bag and sum hurals. Activities on on-going demonstration areas show that herders can be very innovative if provided a chance to express their interests.
- 14) Design further SLP activities in such a way that promotes what project has already achieved. One example is to promote a model in which only wells reflected in pasture management plans are funded to strengthen motivation for annual planning.

Project Reports / Literature available to the public:

Some brief descriptions are available at CPR website: www.cpr.mn

Detailed reports can be made available by request.

(please include website addresses where relevant)

Organization/NGO Name:	UNDP/Global Environment Facility Small Grants Programme		
Program Name:	Global Environment Facility Small Grants Programme		
Program Inception Date:	October 2002	Program Completion Date:	Unknown (Till 2014 at least)
Contact person:	B. Ganbaatar National Coordinator	Phone #, e-mail:	327585-128 ganbaatar.band@undp.org

Program mission statement:

The GEF's mission is the protection of the global environment. The Global Environment Facility forges international cooperation and finances actions to address six critical threats to the global environment: biodiversity loss, climate change, degradation of international waters, ozone depletion, land degradation, and persistent organic pollutants (POPs).

The underlying rationale for support of all GEF projects is that some global environmental benefit is at stake, and the project seeks to address the threat(s) or need(s) to ensure that the global environmental benefit is conserved, or sustainably used and managed. GEF funds are not substitutes for regular or traditional sources of development funding. GEF financing will always be additional to the funds required for national development, and are solely for the purpose of obtaining global environmental benefits.

The GEF Small Grants Programme (GEF SGP) is a global corporate programme implemented by IINDP on behalf of Implementing Agencies (IAs) and Executing Agencies (EAs) of the Global Environment Facility and executed by the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS). Launched in 1992, GEF SGP is rooted in the belief that global environmental problems can best be addressed if local people are involved and direct community benefits and ownerships are generated.

GEF SGP is a decentralized and country-driven modality of the GEF. National Coordinators (NCs) facilitate its implementation in participating countries. Projects are reviewed and approved in line with Country Programme Strategies (CPS) developed by National Steering Committees (NSCs), or National Focal Groups (NFGs), in the case of small countries within GEF SGP Subregional Programmes). These national bodies are composed of national government representatives, including GEF Operational Focal Points, and civil society members representing non-governmental organizations (NGOs), community based organizations (CBOs), academia and the private sector. The CPS is developed on the basis of national environment and development priorities.

There are now 101 participating countries in GEF SGP in five world regions: Africa, Asia/Pacific, Arab States, Europe/CIS and Latin America/Caribbean. As of March 2007, GEF SGP has funded more than 8,190 projects worldwide. These projects have paid special attention to meeting GEF's environmental objectives while at the same time achieving poverty reduction and local empowerment objectives. Special concern is also given to local and indigenous communities as well as gender concerns. GEF SGP supports the larger sustainable development goals and the achievement of key components of the Millennium Development Goals.

Overall Program Goal(s):

The development goal of the GEF SGP is to secure global environmental benefits in the areas of biodiversity conservation, climate change mitigation, protection of international waters, prevention of land degradation, and phasing out of persistent organic pollutants through community-based initiatives and action. The rationale of the programme is rooted in the belief that local solutions to global environmental problems exist and have been successfully implemented through the programme while at the same time recognizing that there is still an unrealized potential to enhance the impact of the programme within the GEF system as a whole. Given the strategic role of the GEF SGP in furthering the overall GEF Strategy and mandate, the long-term financial modality is one that ensures continuity for the programme's expansion and consolidation and for flexibility and accountability at the same time.

The principle objectives of the Small Grants Programme are to:

- Develop community-level strategies and implement technologies that could reduce threats to the global environment if they are replicated over time.
- Gather lessons from community-level experience and initiate the sharing of successful community-level strategies and innovations among CBOs and NGOs, host governments, development aid agencies, GEF and others working on a regional or global scale.
- Build partnerships and networks of stakeholders to support and strengthen community, NGO and national capacities to address global environmental problems and promote sustainable development.
- Ensure that conservation and sustainable development strategies and projects that protect the global environment are understood and practiced by communities and other key stakeholders.

Principles:

Participation, democracy, flexibility, and transparency are cornerstones of the SGP approach. The programme encourages and supports the participation of communities, local people, NGOs, CBOs (community-based organizations), and other stakeholders in all aspects of programme planning, design and implementation:

- The formulation of country programme strategies;
- The development, presentation, and execution of project concept papers and proposals;
- Building partnerships to broaden the scope of the programme and to communicate and replicate successful GP initiatives;
- Raising public awareness of global environmental issues and changing public attitudes and practices;
- Influencing government environmental policies and programmes; and
- Mobilizing in-kind and monetary resources to support project and programme sustainability.

The flexible decentralized structure of SGP encourages maximum country and community-level ownership and initiative.

Ulaanbaatar 2008