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Public Forum

“COMMUNITY BASED SUSTAINABLE MANAGMENT OF PASTORAL ECOSYSTEMS OF MONGOLIA”

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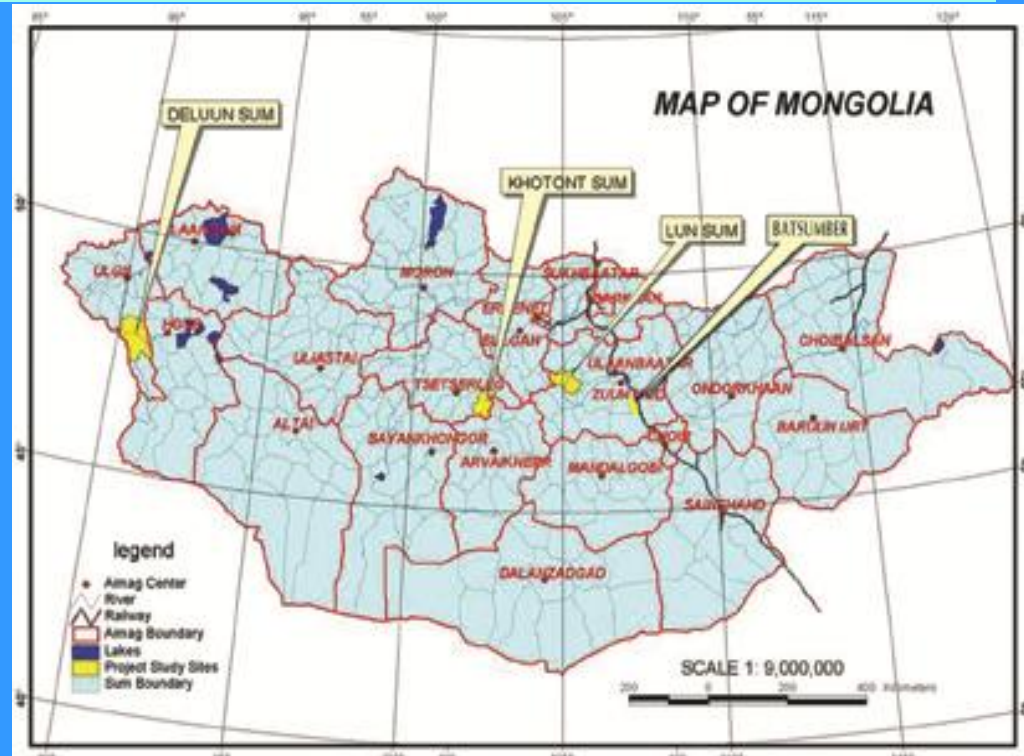
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Study sites

- Steppe-forest ecosystem-
Khotont sum, Arkhangai aimak
- Mountain and steppe ecosystem-
Deluin sum, Bayan-Ulgii aimak

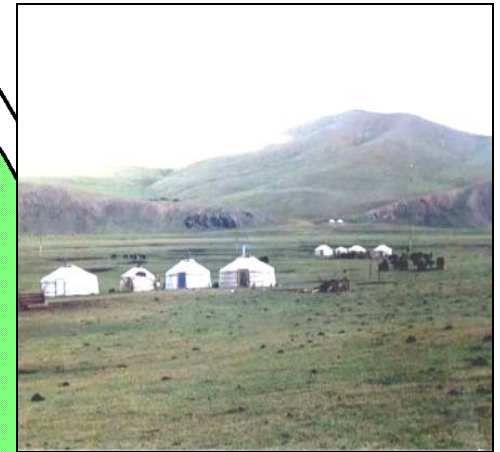
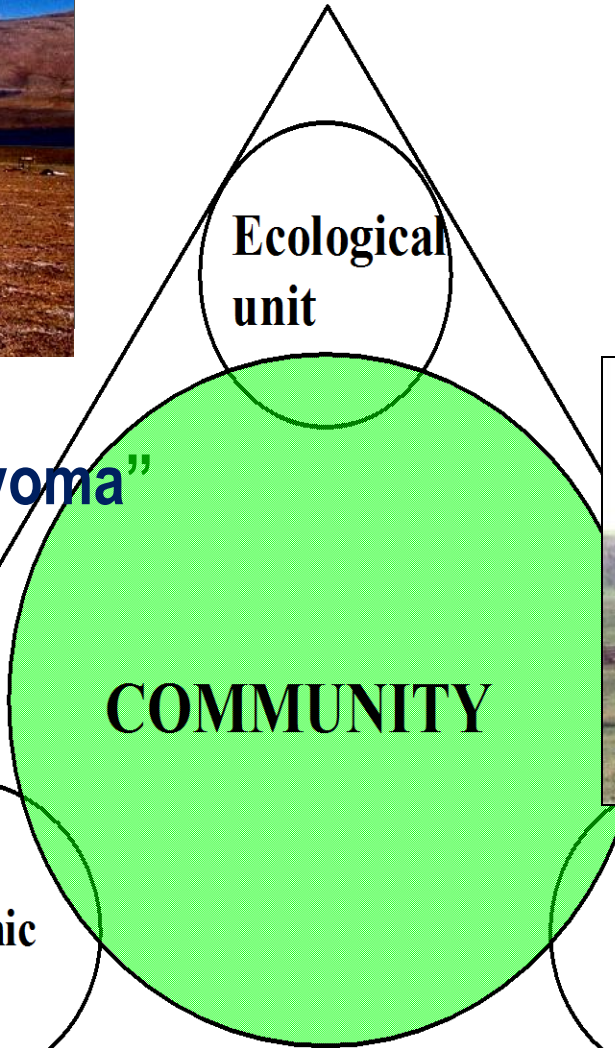


- Mongolian socio-economy is highly dependent from animal husbandry, based on pastoral ecosystems.



Neg nutgiinkhan (herders in one area)

PeMongolian "Satayoma"



Economic unit

Social unit

COMMUNITY

Ecological unit

Khot ail (Group of camp of herders)

Saakhalt ail (neighboring herders)

community-based pasture management arrangements

- The results of community-based pasture management arrangements, where communities define their physical boundaries for pasture by seasons of the year, and by the features of valleys, mountains, and rivers helps for the definition of SELP.



Capacity building on pastoral SEPL's

- **Ecological** : Sustainable Management of pasture and NR & ecosystem analysis
- **Economic**: Sustainable livelihood
- **Social** : Co-management , equal participation



Ecological Capacity

- 3 modules on pasture rotation and shifting are put into practice.
- To protect endangered species, plants and wildlife.
- To assess pasture carrying capacity, calculate pasture degradation accounting
- Participatory monitoring and evaluation of ecosystem change by local people
- To protect and fence hay fields and water points



Ecosystem capacity

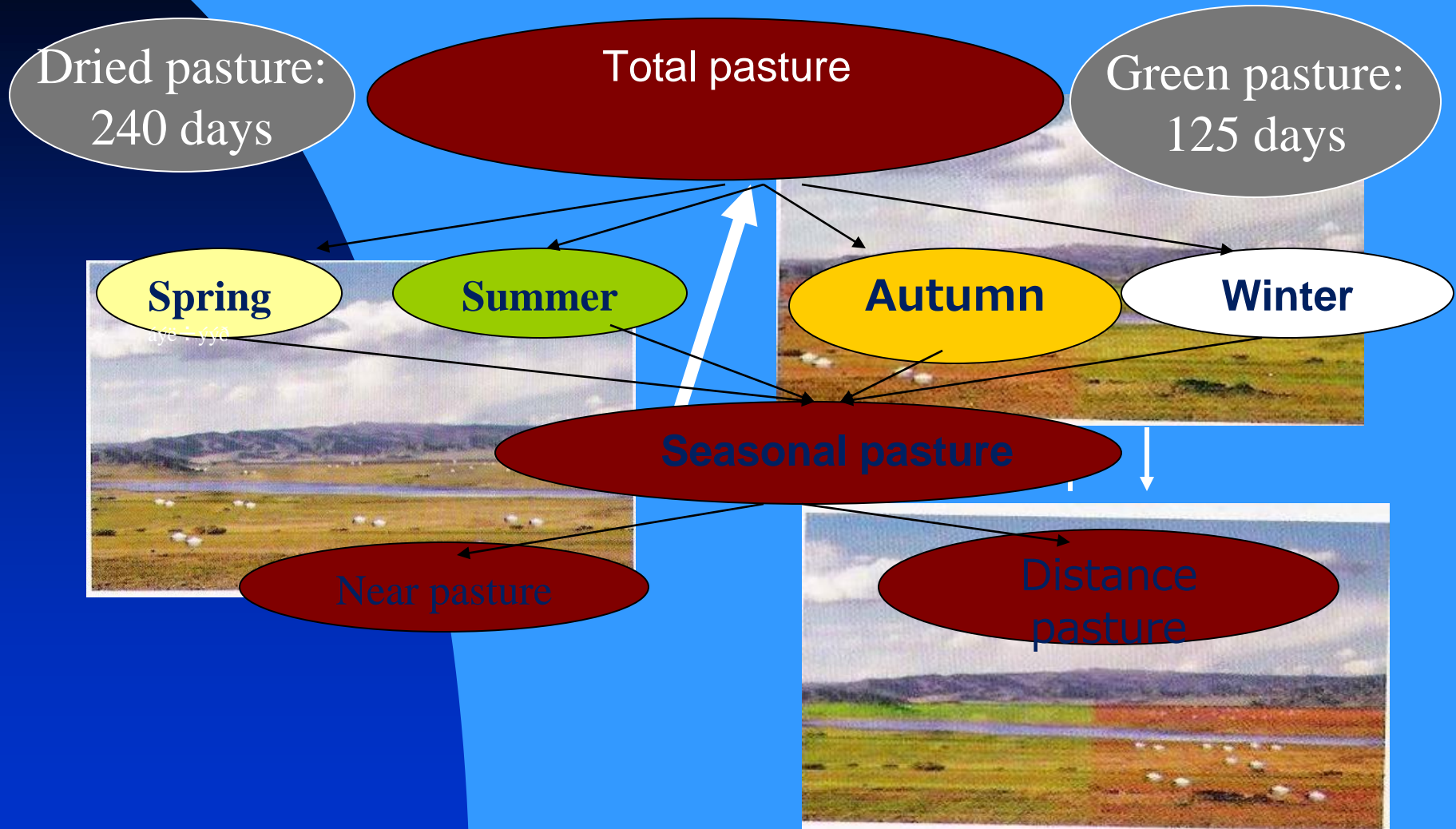
- how herders use pasture land within its carrying capacity , we have on that participatory evaluations and methods of seasonal pasture shifting and rotation
- Pasture capacity changing gradually due to the pressures on SEPLs

Pasture capacity variation (sheep unit)

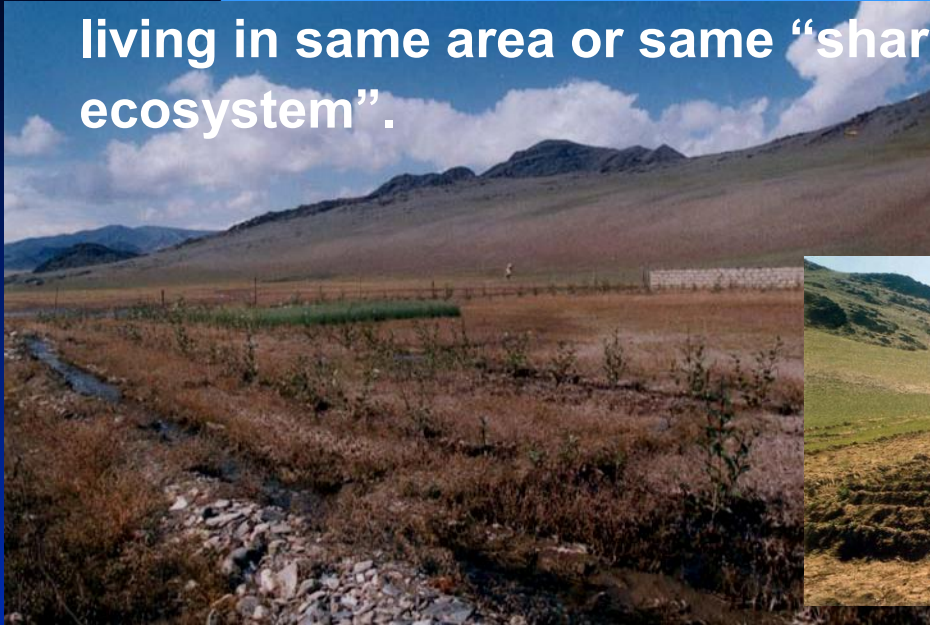
Grazing distance	1 km (314ha)	2 km 1256ha)	3 km (2826ha)
Altay	274	1098	2472
Hangai	409	1638	3686



Traditional pasture use system and SEPL



- The size of communities are depending the specifics of ecosystem , SLO, traditions and local cultural settings. More priority for the community group living in same area or same “shared ecosystem”.



Social aspects of SEPL's

- In terms of social aspects, important issues include participation, which requires information, decision-making and how equal participation of men and women is needed on pasture ecosystem management.
- **Collaborative learning improve their participation, particularly women group on pasture resources use decision making and livelihood improvement and secure traditional land use rights of herders**



READING THE WEATHER: USING ICTs FOR CRM AND HERDERS' LIVELIHOODS IMPROVEMENT

With use of WFD the community can benefit annually 10,0-23,0 mln. MNT (preliminary estimation), but much more in social and economic capacity building...



POLICY SUPPORT FOR CO-MANAGEMENT

SEPL's need Legal base for the allocation of pasture and NR to the communities, and respecting traditional land use rights

We have some favorite conditions on that:

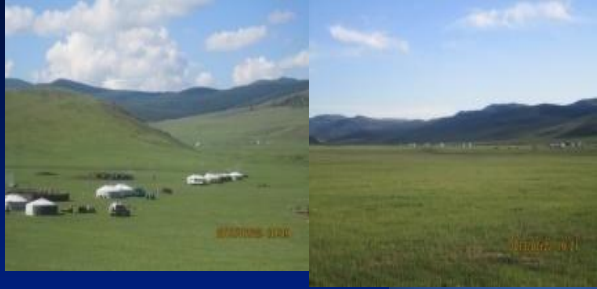
- Approval of legal base of Community , as “nukurlul” ‘Law on Amendments to the Environmental Law’ (2005), and Forest Law (2009)
- Approval of Procedure for the allocation of natural resources to community” (2006 , 2011)
- Increase of local people's and communities participation on pasture and NRM,

Now we need:

Approval the draft of Package of Land , more legal base for Pasture managment



How mosaic SEPL in PA



Hangai



Altay

Pastoral SEPLI mosaic
when animals, human,
and wildlife as whole
ecosystem

Experiences and results

- SEPL in pastoral agriculture is dynamic, and changing over time, climate variations, human made pressures, policy changes
- Ecosystem management builds better link and trust between the local people and government administrative organizations
- Success of Community based ecosystem management depends on the favorable legal atmosphere, restoring traditions and local knowledge and the participation of all social groups at community level
- SEPL in Mongolia has its own specific characteristic such as based on four seasonal livestock pastures, and can be effective when combining with other natural resources management (forest, water, plant, and biodiversity)

Experiences and results

- ❑ SEPL's are differing depending on livelihood opportunities, local culture and custom and "Mongolian Satayoma" is ecosystem management based on "*neg nutgiikhan*" / "*neg usniikhan*" or people living in one locality joined altogether for ecosystem management
- ❑ ICT can greatly help for improving capacity around SEPL's in pastoral agriculture