

Herder Community-based Conservation Project:

Wildlife Protection Coordination

WORKSHOP PROCEEDINGS



Organizers & Participants:

Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS) Mongolia Program

Eastern Mongolia Community Conservation Association (EMCCA)

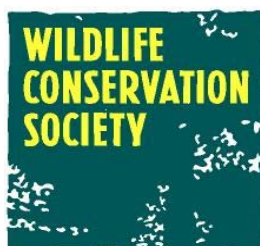
Eastern Steppe Herder Communities

State Specialized Inspection Agency (SSIA)

Eastern Mongolia Protected Areas Administration (EMPAA)

22 – 23 February 2008

Choibalsan, Dornod



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Ulaanbaatar 2008

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Photo Credits:

Ann Winters and *S. Bolortsetseg*

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The main purpose of this workshop was two-fold: 1) to facilitate collaboration of wildlife protection efforts between volunteer rangers, *soum* inspectors and protected areas rangers, and 2) to compile impacts monitoring data collected by volunteer rangers and map impacts to wildlife and other natural resources in community-managed areas. To accomplish these goals, volunteer rangers from herder community groups (HCG; 11), *soum* inspectors from the State Specialized Inspection Agency (SSIA; 8), and Protected Areas (PA) rangers from the Eastern Mongolian Protected Areas Administration (EMPAA; 6) were brought together to work in groups and discuss impacts they had personally witnessed in the past, and write wildlife protection action plans for their community-managed areas. A total of 34 participants attended the workshop from 4 organizations and government agencies.

The workshop began with presentations from three speakers about wildlife protection responsibilities of *soum* inspectors, wildlife and natural resource protection in protected areas, and the responsibilities of volunteer rangers. During the first breakout session, participants broke into groups according to their *soum* and listed specific instances of wildlife and natural resource use violations or impacts that they had personally observed in the past. Groups were asked to draft wildlife protection action plans for their areas during the second breakout session. All participants were given a printed copy of their action plan at the end of the workshop. During the final group activity of the workshop participants prepared mini dramas about certain wildlife use violations. This activity fostered discussion about wildlife use and law enforcement procedures.

Volunteer rangers and WCS Mongolia staff worked together to map impacts during the second day of the workshop. Unfortunately, the three volunteer rangers who brought reporting forms did not record coordinates for the impacts they recorded. Instead of mapping impacts the participants were taught how to use a map and compass when recording impact locations. Afterwards, the WCS Mongolia staff met with volunteer rangers and discussed follow-up information to questions that herder groups posed at the previous workshop. Participants were also given additional reporting forms and reminded of the importance of using these forms to document impacts to wildlife and natural resources in community-managed areas.

Recommendations

Immediate actions: 3 – 6 months

- Create a database for impacts monitoring data (reporting forms);
- Distribute information volunteer rangers have recorded about impacts to *aimag* and *soum* inspectors;
- Distribute Action Plans to all participants;
- Write and submit a proposal to WCS Asia for equipment for wildlife protection in community-managed areas.

Short-term actions: 6 – 12 months

- Host a final training for volunteer rangers from community groups and distribute equipment to active individuals (September 2008);
- Develop a community level strategy for monitoring threats to wildlife, plants & habitats;
- Systematize the collection of natural resource violations data using computer databases and GIS (in coordination with EMCCA);
- Establish a framework for linking this data with existing systems of monitoring threats by the government enforcement agencies (e.g. SSIA).
- Encourage enforcement agencies to use information collected by community rangers in taking action against violators.

INTRODUCTION

WCS Mongolia has been working with the EMCCA and its herder community groups to increase wildlife protection in community-managed areas since the summer of 2006. In May 2007, WCS Mongolia and the EMCCA hosted the first Volunteer Ranger training, and again, in September 2007, met with volunteer rangers and herder community leaders to develop a wildlife and natural resources impacts monitoring form for recording wildlife use violations and impacts in community-managed areas. The workshop held in February 2008 built on this initial work and brought volunteer rangers, *soum* inspectors and protected areas rangers together to coordinate wildlife protection efforts in community-managed areas.

Goals:

- 1) Encourage effective wildlife protection in community-managed areas;
- 2) Increase wildlife protection collaboration efforts between volunteer rangers, *soum* inspectors and PA rangers;
- 3) Summarize reporting forms and map impacts to wildlife in community-managed areas;
- 4) Create an “Action Plan” with the *soum* inspectors, volunteer rangers and PA rangers for community-managed areas;
- 5) Review hunting laws with workshop participants.

Outputs:

- 1) An “Action Plan” written by each volunteer ranger, *soum* inspector, PA ranger trio;
- 2) Maps of impacts recorded by volunteer rangers for natural resources and wildlife in their community-managed areas.

Duration: 22 – 23 February, 1.5 days

Participants: HCG volunteer rangers – Khentii, Dornod, Sukhbaatar, State Specialized Inspection Agency (SSIA), Eastern Mongolia Protected Areas Administration (EMPAA) Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS) Mongolia Program, Eastern Mongolian Community Conservation Association (EMCCA), and Dornod Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

Venue: 1st floor of the PAA office, Choibalsan, Dornod



Herder Community-based Conservation Project:
Wildlife Protection Coordination Workshop
AGENDA

Lecture/Activity	Date	Time	Presenter
Registration and Reception - collect reporting forms and maps from VRs	Thur 21 Feb	20:00 – 21:30	- ALL
Day 1 – Wildlife Protection & Law Enforcement in the Eastern Steppe			
Welcome and Opening	Fri 22 Feb	9:00 – 9:15	- Amanda Fine
Introduction of WCS Staff and speakers	22 Feb	9:15 – 9:30	- Ann Winters - S. Bolortsetseg
The SSIA & Wildlife Protection Responsibilities of <i>Soum</i> Inspectors	22 Feb	9:30 – 10:00	- Enkhbaatar - I. Enkh TUYA SSIA
Wildlife & Natural Resource Protection in Protected Areas	22 Feb	10:00 – 10:30	- B. Delgermaa, EMPAA
Volunteer Ranger Job Description	22 Feb	10:30 – 10:45	- S. Bolortsetseg
<i>Tea Break</i>	22 Feb	10:45 – 11:00	
Breakout Session I: Listing Impacts to Wildlife & NRs			
Instructions & Example: - VR presents an example of a NR violation they recorded	22 Feb	11:00 – 11:20	Facilitator: EMCCA Baterdene
Listing Impacts to Wildlife & NRs - participants break into groups of 3 (VRs, <i>soum</i> inspectors and PA rangers) - Discuss and list impacts to wildlife and NRs that they have witnessed and recorded	22 Feb	11:20 – 12:20	
Discussion		12:20 – 12:30	
Lunch	22 Feb	12:30 – 13:30	
Breakout Session II: Drafting Wildlife Protection Action Plans			
Instructions for Drafting Action Plans – using templates	22 Feb	13:30 – 13:45	Facilitator: Ann Winters
Drafting Wildlife Protection Action Plans for community-managed areas - groups draft action plans using the template	22 Feb	13:45 – 14:30	
WCS Staff meets with each group - type out plans on computer, finalize and print	22 Feb	14:30 – 15:00	- all WCS staff
Group Presentations [5 min. each]	22 Feb	15: 00 – 15:45	
<i>Tea Break – RARE questionnaire</i>	22 Feb	15:45 – 16:10	
Instructions for preparing Mini Dramas	22 Feb	16:10 – 16:25	- S. Bolortsetseg
Mini Drama session on laws: Break into 3 groups and prepare a mini drama on a certain hunting law	22 Feb	16:25 – 16:45	- all WCS staff
Mini Drama performances [10 minutes each] & Discussion [10 minutes each]	22 Feb	16:45 – 17:45	- B. Delgermaa - S. Bolrtsetseg

Summary of the day's activities; invitation to second day	22 Feb	17:45 – 18:00	- Ann Winters
Dinner	22 Feb	18:30 – 20:00	
Movie	22 Feb	20:00	- S. Bolortsetseg

Day 2 – Mapping Impacts to Wildlife & Natural Resources in Community-managed Areas [Volunteer Rangers]

OPEN SESSION Instructions	23 Feb	9:00 – 9:15	- S. Bolortsetseg
Individual meetings with WCS GIS Specialist	23 Feb	9:15 – 12:30	- L. Ochirkhuyag
Concurrent meetings with S. Bolortsetseg & Ann Winters: - look at reporting forms and discuss wildlife impacts in VRs community-managed areas - update reporting forms - discuss community management plans	23 Feb	9:15 – 12:30	- S. Bolortsetseg - Ann Winters
Lunch	23 Feb	12:30 – 13:30	



WORKSHOP PARTICIPANTS

	<i>Soum</i>	HCG Name	Volunteer Ranger	<i>Soum Inspector</i>	PA Ranger
Attended training:					
Dornod					
1	Matad	Bayan Burd	Olziduren	E. Tomorbaatar	
2	Bayandun	Bayan Ukhaa	N. Nanzaddorj	C. Altansuvd	B. Gantomor
3	Matad	Bayankhangai	Purevdorj	(2)	T. Chuluunbaatar
4	Dashbalbar	Daguurin Shines		U. Bokhchuluun	
5	Gurvan zagal	Delger Munkh	L. Ankhtsetseg	O. Dashzeveg	
6	Bayantumen	Khotont	Erdenebayar	O. Enkhbaatar	
7	Bulgan	Khulsanshand	Erdenechimeg	D. Batsukh	
8	Sergelen	Yakh Nuur	D. Togtokh	Ganzorig	
Sukhbaatar					
9	Dariganga	Ganga Sodot	Saaraal	Tuvden	Togoontomor
10	Erdenetsagaan	Zegestei	A. Batsaikhan		G. Mongontsetseg
11	Erdenetsagaan	Moilt	Batbold		Ts. Dugarjav
Khentii					
12	Bayan ovoo	Yusun Erdene	B. Monkhaatar		Gombotseden
<i>11 Vol. Rangers 8 Inspectors 6 PA Rangers</i>					
25 people					

Other Participants:

I. Enkhtuya	Head of Environmental Department	Dornod SIA
Kh. Dashdorj	Director	EMPAA
B. Delgermaa	Research and Public Awareness Specialist	EMPAA
B. Batdorj	Specialist	EMPAA
Ch. Odmaa	Specialist	EMPAA
T. Oyunchimeg	Documentor	EMPAA
Sh. Ganbat	Director	Dornod EPA
S. Monkhsaikhan	Specialist	Dornod EPA
D. Baterdene	Manager	EMCCA

9 people

Males = 24

Females = 10

34 people total

Amanda Fine	Program Director	WCS Mongolia
Ann Winters	Conservation Program Manager	WCS Mongolia
S. Bolortsetseg	Conservation Biologist	WCS Mongolia
L. Ochirkhuyag	Remote sensing/GIS specialist	WCS Mongolia
Sh. Enkhtuvshin	Disease specialist	WCS Mongolia
N. Byambajav	Translator	WCS Mongolia

METHODS

After the workshop opening and introduction, presentations were given by the State Specialized Inspection Agency (SSIA), Eastern Mongolia Protected Area Administration (EMPAA), and WCS Mongolia Program. These presentations educated all participants about the duties and responsibilities of volunteer rangers, *soum* inspectors and PA rangers. Breakout sessions where participants separated into smaller groups according to their home *soum* were used to facilitate discussion about wildlife and natural resource use issues in their areas and how to better coordinate protection efforts. During the first breakout session, groups listed impacts to wildlife and natural resources that they had personally observed in the past. Then, groups presented this information to the larger group. During the afternoon breakout session, the same groups drafted Wildlife Protection Action Plans for their areas. WCS staff worked with groups to enter these plans into a Word document; these plans were then distributed to all group members at the end of the workshop.

Participants prepared mini dramas to illustrate various hunting issues during the last group activity of the workshop. The scenarios included a poacher shooting a female roe deer during the spring, a community volunteer ranger informing a *soum* inspector about a poacher setting marmot traps and a group of wolf hunters out during the winter who decide not to shoot a wolf because they feel lucky just to have seen one. Discussion followed each mini drama performance. After this activity, participants were asked to fill out a questionnaire regarding the workshop, and volunteer rangers completed a skills evaluation sheet.

During the final day of the workshop volunteer rangers met with the WCS Remote sensing/GIS specialist to map impacts they had recorded to wildlife and natural resources in their community-managed areas. The Remote sensing/GIS specialist also taught participants how to use a map and compass when recording impact locations. The WCS conservation biologist also met individually with herder community group representatives to provide answers for questions they had asked during the previous workshop. The workshop closed with a final discussion about the importance of monitoring impacts, reporting wildlife violations, writing management plans and monitoring the condition of wildlife populations in community-managed areas.



Workshop Opening and Introductions – Dr. Amanda Fine and Ann Winters

The workshop's opening presentation was given by WCS Mongolia Program Director Dr. Amanda Fine during the morning of February 22nd. Afterwards, Ann Winters introduced the workshop leaders and participating organizations (see “Workshop Participants”) and outlined the activities to be accomplished during the workshop. S. Bolortsetseg explained the agenda in detail and informed participants of changes to the workshop schedule.



WCS-International saves wildlife and wild lands by understanding and resolving critical problems that threaten key species and large, wild ecosystems around the world.



WCS SITE CONSERVATION



The Eastern Steppe Living Landscape Program: *Sustaining Wildlife and Traditional Livelihoods in the Arid Grasslands of Mongolia*



Community-based Conservation, Eastern Mongolian Community Conservation Association

Duties and Responsibilities of Soum Environmental Inspectors Regarding Wildlife Conservation

– Enkhbaatar-Bayantumen soum Inspector

In Mongolia today there are many instances of illegal natural resource use, including illegal use of wildlife, forest, flora and minerals, and many cases of adverse use of nature and the environment for profit have been recorded. Instances related to illegal natural resource use are not decreasing, but rather becoming more serious. Wildlife violations such as illegal hunting of swans and deer have gone to court. There is a need to increase penalties for illegal hunting, transportation, trade and export of wildlife and their parts. Currently, the maximum penalty for a violation is 25,000 tugriks, which is too low and no longer significant. For example, a vehicle entered a nokhorlol's area around midnight and poachers set traps near marmot burrows, then removed them in the morning. Also, these poachers do not have identification or a car licence, so we need a camera to document the violators' appearance and their vehicle. Another example is when a hunter is interested in selling gazelles on the black market. Basically, they can use the same tag two times, because that tag's permission doesn't expire. So, some other guys can use it again.

– I. Enkh TUYA, Environmental Department Director, Dornod SSIA

The previously mentioned cases show that we need to improve activities for conserving nature, the environment, and its resources, and decrease any violations regarding nature protection. Also, we should increase our control and monitoring on this important issue.

Some crucial amendments to Mongolia's law on nature and the environment have been approved regarding these issues. These amendments show an inclination toward broadening environment inspectors' duties and rights, and increasing their responsibilities. For example, when exposing an illegal timber cutting violation, inspectors should have the right to confiscate vehicles used by offenders.

Thanks to the Government initiative on the issue, 34 legal acts and 29 national programs have been officially approved during the last 10 years. We should follow and work in the frame of this legal action and use it as our main guidance.

Incidentally, generally our inspectors nowadays put control except above mentioned acts also should consider the 14 international conventions, 51 government resolutions, 83 approvals by the Minister of Nature and Environment, more than 100 joint approvals with other Ministers, and 295 standards related to nature conservation.

Environment Inspector Rights:

- 1) Put control on implementation of nature environment laws .
- 2) Have right to commit any data and information from individual, companies and entities.
- 3) Demand individual, companies and entities to follow related legal acts. In case of reveal violation can take penalty.
- 4) Have right to enter entities, get sample, investigate and research under his/her control.
- 5) In case of happen natural disaster can use public and private vehicles, but should pay compensation after utilization.
- 6) In case of illegal cases can confiscate firearms, equipments and other items. Also, confiscate natural resources which collected and hunted illegally.
- 7) Have right to arrest a offender.
- 8) Investigate ranger's daily work and give recommendation.
- 9) In case of serious violation can confiscate a vehicle.
- 10) Submit a written report to appropriate entities and put proposal to stop activities of lawbreaker individual, companies and entities.

Environmental Inspector Duties:

- 1) Keep strictly all related laws and regulation's references
- 2) Make notes according to violation process and sign by offender
- 3) Respect convenience of individual, companies and entities during investigation and keep their secret
- 4) Keep and store confiscated items in the reliable place and transfer to appropriated entities with original condition
- 5) Increase and encourage public participatory on conservation nature and environment, give advice and professional recommendation

In 2007, Dornod *aimag* has revealed totally 809 violations related with conservation, including land use -21%, mineral or mining 8,8%, forest-12,2%, flora-2,7%, wildlife-16,8%, water-8,3%, air pollution-0,5%, chemical poison-3%, waste-15,7%, others-10,9%. In case of wildlife violation involved 3 entities, 88 individuals get penalty 2359,0 thousand T and paid 13386,4 thousand T for compensation. Among those penalty of 1358,0 thousand T and 6021,4 thousand T completed. Confiscated items valued as 26066,1 thousand T in total amount.

Wildlife & Natural Resource Protection in Protected Areas – B. Delgermaa, EMPAA

Protected area rangers provide investigation and monitoring in their respective areas concerning the condition of the environment and distribution of wildlife. We collect all data provided by rangers and enter it permanently into an information database.

Also, we have a cooperation agreement with MAS, Institution of Biology, local and International projects to do survey work on Biodiversity research. Based on those investigations and research tasks, we develop our proposal concerning the current situation of Protected Areas and distribution of rare and endangered species of fauna and flora. Then we submit our proposal to the Ministry of Nature Environment.

Ranger's job description

1. Satisfy the Protected Area's law and regulation in the respondent territory
2. Provide any activities related with use of natural resources under Management Plan of certain area
3. Take control to the individuals, companies and entities for their relation with the Mongolian Nature Environment Law acts
4. Provide promotion and information for public and take participation of locals to the Conservation Management and organise prevention action from natural violation
5. Conduct observation and monitoring on environment condition survey in the respondent territory and organise rehabilitation work
6. Provide information supply to the tourists and travelers and put control their activities
7. Submit a written report to the EPAAdministration and take professional guidance and assistance

Conducting research and studies are a principle part of establishing biodiversity abundance and defining further protection measures.

1. Systematically undertaking surveys aimed at establishing the natural status of the area and its evolution, upgrading management policy, and collecting and entering into a database all the facts, data, and results of the surveys conducted in the special protected area.
2. Develop a proposal to take an area under a special protection of the state and submit it:

In the scope of the survey, the SPAA determines if the area that contains a distribution of rare and very rare species is completely included in the special protected area, and if they need to

expand the boundaries of the special protected area. The SPAA then submits the proposal to the Minister of Nature and Environment.

As of today, the SPAA has developed a proposal to take the wetlands near Buir Lake under state protection as a nature reserve in order to protect its fauna and flora. The SPAA submitted the proposal to the *Aimag* Citizen Representative Khural.

3. Biodiversity protection in the frame of international cooperation:

- A project on biodiversity protection and paths for sustainable development of Eastern Mongolia has been successfully completed by the UNDP and the project considerably contributed to conserving Eastern Mongolia biodiversity, improving local population's livelihood, and providing them with necessary information.
- Joint international conventions and agreements:

Mongolia Daguur Strictly Protected Area:

- Convention on Wetlands of Waterfowl Habitat /1997/
- North Eastern Asian Crane Conservation Network /1997/
- Trans-boundary Special Protected Area including Mongol-Daguur SPA, Dauriskii Zapovednik, Dalai Nur PA /pursuant to the contract to establish the International Strictly Protected Area of Daguu (29.03.1994)/

Ugtam Nature Reserve:

- North Eastern Asian Crane Conservation Network /2000/

Dornod Mongol Strictly Protected Area:

- Man and Biosphere Network –MAB /2005/

Buir Lake and its neighboring wetlands:

- Ramsar Convention /2004/

A proposal to involve Mongol Daguur Strictly Protected Area into the "World Man and Biosphere Resource Network" has been developed and submitted to the Ministry of Nature and Environment.

4. Within the territory of the strictly protected area of International Daguur, joint research on biodiversity is being conducted as well as various contests are being organized to provide biodiversity protection.

5. Monitoring and Inspection

6. Training and promotion regarding nature conservation

The information and promotion network with the purpose to provide ecological education to local populations has been already set up and is regularly operating. We are making every effort to improve citizens' knowledge and access to the information on biodiversity by promoting through the media. Moreover, we are constantly promoting and appealing communities to environmentally sound use of natural resources.

Job Description of a Volunteer Ranger – S. Bolortetseg, WCS

A *Volunteer Ranger* shall be a Mongolian citizen over 18 years old who is authorized by the governor at an appropriate level and supports him in wildlife and natural resource conservation, management, and rehabilitation.

His/her work shall be in an area equal to or less than 125,000 hectares in the steppe region. More sites where wildlife is rare, or where land and natural resources have been overused, can be allocated to the initial area. If the additional site is a special protected area, then the Protected Area Administration shall officially appoint the size.

VR shall exercise the following full rights regarding the Environmental Protection Law:

1. Oversee implementation of the Environmental Law
2. Inspect hunting and natural resources use permits
3. Bring a temporary injunction if one didn't obtain permission, or paid the fee.
4. Document the facts for the violations such as illegal hunting, mining, and illegal utilization of natural resources, and submit a report of these to the State Environmental Control Inspectors
5. Report information on forest and steppe fires, floods and other natural disasters to the governor at appropriate level.
6. Promote natural conservation, organize and involve citizens to combat against law violations
7. Establish waste disposal points and have the citizens throw the waste away in specially designated areas
8. Protect the inflow of spring and other water sources. Take them under the local protection
9. Work in a close cooperation with the non-governmental organizations operating in the field of nature protection
10. Introduce the results of their work to the *Soum* Citizens Representative Khural and send their reports to *Aimag* Environmental Agency to have their reports assessed by them. .
11. Work under the supervision of the *soum* inspector and *soum* ranger.

A local VR must be honest, report violations or potential violations, inform relevant officials within his or her full rights and organize and involve citizens to combat against law violations. Working in close cooperation with the local government and its related bodies is strongly recommended.

Approval

The local governor will approve the VR's equipment, including transportation, bodyguarding and communications. If the VR reports or exposes a violation, 15% of the penalty will be paid to the VR as an incentive. In addition, the 10 most successful VRs will be nominated to receive medals from the Ministry of Nature and Environment. *Soum* governors can nominate one successful VR, whereby *aimag* governors can nominate three, to receive the prize or medal from the *aimag* governor.

BREAKOUT SESSION I: Listing Impacts to Wildlife & Natural Resources – D. Baterdene

The volunteer ranger from Bayan Ukhaa's community group, N. Nanzaddorj, shared a few examples of the impacts he had recorded with the whole group. He gave specific dates and indicated where he had observed the impacts on a map. Then, participants broke into groups according to their *soum* of residence/work. Each group consisted of a volunteer ranger, *soum* inspector and PA ranger, if in attendance. Groups were asked to list specific impacts or wildlife use violations that they had witnessed in the past, and provide detailed information about the date, location, type and action or outcome from the impact/violation. After compiling lists, each group shared their impacts and violations with all workshop participants and some discussion ensued.



BREAKOUT SESSION II: Drafting Wildlife Protection Action Plans

During the afternoon breakout session, the same groups from Breakout Session I drafted Wildlife Protection Action Plans for their areas (Table 1). WCS staff worked with groups to enter these plans into Word documents; these plans were then distributed to all group members at the end of the workshop (Appendix I).

*Table 1: Format for the Wildlife Protection Actions Plans that volunteer rangers, *soum* inspectors and PA rangers developed together. An example of the procedure a volunteer ranger or *soum* inspector might follow when observing a violation was given in italics.*

Aimag:		Soum:		Bag:	
Volunteer Ranger name:				Phone #:	
Soum Inspector name:				Phone #:	
Procedure for volunteer ranger to follow when he/she discovers a violation:					
1) <i>Collect information about the violation – impacts monitoring sheet</i>					
2) <i>Call soum inspector</i>					
3) <i>Follow suspects</i>					
4) <i>Submit a written report to the appropriate government entities, etc.</i>					

Procedure for *soum* inspector to follow when he/she learns about a violation in a community-managed area:

- 1) Give instructions to the volunteer ranger on what they should do
- 2) As soon as they are able, visit the site where the violation occurred with the volunteer ranger
- 3) Issue citations for violations; confiscate firearms and/or traps; make arrests
- 4) Follow up with volunteer ranger – 15% of citation money goes to the VR
- 5) Submit a written report to the appropriate government entities, etc.

Participants were asked to consider the timing for action, such as periodic reporting and/or meetings between volunteer rangers, *soum* inspectors and PA rangers. Some suggestions included:

- Children from HCGs going to school in the *soum* center can take reports to *soum* inspectors each week;
- Reports can be relayed to *soum* inspectors by anyone traveling to the *soum* center;
- *Soum* inspectors can meet with volunteer rangers a certain number of times per season (rounds)

Participants were also asked to discuss communication issues between volunteer rangers, *soum* inspectors and PA rangers, and brainstorm about solutions to these problems, how to better communicate with one another, and what equipment might be needed to do so.

Mini Drama Session on Hunting Regulations – S. Bolortsetseg

Participants prepared mini dramas to illustrate various hunting issues during the last group activity of the workshop. Mini dramas are a constructive method of conveying certain lessons or concepts about a certain topic. Participants are more likely to retain what they have learned through a mini drama activity compared to traditional lectures. The goal of this session was to encourage discussion about wildlife use violations through mini drama performances.

Mini drama Teams were asked to:

- 1) not shown their Mini drama scripts to other teams,
- 2) assign roles to each team member,
- 3) not to talk and to only use body language and animal or nature sounds during their performance,
- 4) consider the species' character and use sounds to portray their behavior,
- 5) consider the season and portray this,
- 6) use behavior and characteristics of the steppe eco system wildlife,
- 7) consider the 'legal status' of the scenario (i.e. hunting and trapping seasons, percentage of permission fee) for certain species, and
- 8) consider the appropriate law enforcement actions for the scenario.

• **Mini drama 1: The Roe deer and Hunter**

It is spring time, a Steppe eagle flies over a hill and is looking prey. In the early morning, a few marmots peek out from their burrows. They have large families. Nearby, many male and female roe deer look for something to eat. They browse on new grass shoots, but do not hear the approaching danger. Suddenly, a hunter enters the scene. A male roe deer looks up and listens carefully to a sound strange to the grassland. Suddenly, "BANG"... a young female roe deer collapses to the ground. Then, all the wildlife scatter on the steppe and disappear. The hunter walks up to the young female roe deer as she takes her last breath...

- **Mini drama 2: A Volunteer Ranger's Discovery While Herding Livestock**

A herder drives his livestock up over the crest of a hill. It is late summer, and the stipa grass is thick on the steppe. The herder frightens a group of Mongolian gazelle as he comes over the hill. There, on the slope below him, he sees a man crouching on the ground. The herder gets off his horse and watches the man through his binoculars. The man is setting a trap near a marmot burrow. The herder is a volunteer ranger for his community, so he takes out a reporting form, and writes down information about the man and his vehicle. Then, the herder/VR rides to where he can call the soum inspector. Sometime later the soum inspector meets the herder/VR and goes to the place where the man was trapping marmots. The soum inspector approaches the man, tells him that marmot hunting is illegal at this time of year, and fines him 45,000₮. The soum inspector gives the herder/VR 6,750₮ for reporting the violation.

- **Mini drama 3: The Lucky Grey Wolf**

It is winter time, and a Russian jeep bounces across the steppe. The car load of hunters frightens a herd of Mongolian gazelles, and then a red fox, but they do not stop. Then, they see a wolf come out of a draw near where the gazelle were grazing. They chase after the wolf; one hunter gets out and raises his gun. The wolf stops and turns and looks into the man's eyes...and the hunter lowers his gun. He can not shoot such a beautiful animal, and feels lucky to have just seen one. He gets back into the jeep and tells his friends to go.

Participant Questionnaire & VR Evaluation

Participants were asked to complete a questionnaire about their impressions during the workshop; suggestions for future workshops; how to improve communications between *soum* inspectors, volunteer rangers and PA rangers; how to improve the reporting forms; and whether volunteer rangers had received their ID cards (Appendix II). In addition, volunteer rangers filled out an evaluation of their skills, just as they had done at the September 2007 workshop (Appendix III).

Mapping Impacts to Wildlife & Natural Resources in Community-managed Areas

Volunteer rangers met with the WCS Mongolia Remote Sensing/GIS specialist on the final day of the workshop to map the locations of impacts they had observed since the last workshop in September 2007. In addition, volunteer rangers met with the WCS Conservation Biologist to discuss reporting forms and turn in their completed forms. They were also given answers to questions they had asked WCS during the previous workshop.

RESULTS

Breakout Sessions

During the first breakout session, volunteer rangers, *soum* inspectors and PA rangers worked together to list impacts and wildlife use violations they had personally observed in the past. Most groups listed general threats to different wildlife species (Appendix IV), however, four groups contributed useful information about eight impacts or wildlife use violations they had personally observed (Table 1).

Table 1: Specific instances of impacts or wildlife use violations volunteer rangers, soum inspectors and PA rangers observed in their areas.

Date	Location	Type of Impact	Why illegal?	Action / Outcome
<i>Sukhbaatar aimag, Erdenetsagaan soum</i>				
19-Oct-08	Tsavchir	Siberian Marmot	3 people intended to shoot a marmot.	Fine = 30,000₮; Total Fine and Compensation fee = 145,000₮
<i>Dornod aimag, Bulgan soum, Khulsan shand Community</i>				
Oct, 2006	Khanan	Red deer	For meat, horn and	Compensation fee = 500,000₮
Sep, 2007	Barchin	Mongolian gazelle	For meat	Compensation fee = 170,000₮
Oct, 2007	Shine Ovoo, Bayan, Dugui, Serven	Mongolian gazelle	For meat	Total Fine and Compensation fee = 285,000₮
Dec, 2007	Dayan Tsagaan undur	Grey wolf	Sell a meat and organs for medicinal purpose	Fine = 240,000₮
<i>Dornod aimag, Gurvan zagal, Delgermunkh Community</i>				
23-Apr-07		Marmot	Illegally hunted a marmot - skin and meat for domestic use	Fine = 10,000₮
<i>Dornod aimag, Sergelen soum, Yakhi Community</i>				
23-Aug-07	Ikh бага uul	Marmot	Illegal hunting for domestic use	Fine = 5,000₮
20-Nov-07	Zurad lake	Grey wolf	Sell organs for get profit	Total Fine and Compensation fee = 260,000₮



A total of 9 Action Plans were written by groups of *soum* inspectors, volunteer rangers and PA rangers during the second breakout session of the workshop (Appendix I). Printed copies of these plans were distributed to the participants of each group, or will be mailed shortly.



Mini Drama Session on Hunting Regulations

Our main objective was to highlight hunting regulations for the Eastern Steppe and arid grassland areas. The mini dramas taught how to identify violations and then what the VR's responsibility for reporting, etc. is. Mini dramas focused on wildlife ecology and common violations regarding wildlife. Participants thought the mini drama session was a very useful and fun activity. After each performance groups discussed the scripts for each of the mini drama's and what lesson they were attempting to portray. We also discussed the hunting law and respective fines and compensation fees.

Explanation and Additional Information for each Mini drama:

Mini drama 1: The Roe deer and Hunter

- ❖ The Roe deer and hunter:
 - A species of the steppe ecosystem
 - The hunting period for roe deer is September 1st to December 1st
 - Estimated ecological value: male = 140,000₮, female = 182,000₮, young = 238,000₮
 - Can be hunted for cultural and research purposes
- ❖ A volunteer ranger should inform the *soum* inspector by:
 - Recording information about the violation (reporting form)
 - Record and evidence of the violation

Mini drama 2: A Volunteer Ranger's Discovery While Herding Livestock

- ❖ Siberian marmot trapping:
 - A species of the steppe ecosystem
 - Hunting period for Siberian marmot August 10th to December 16th
 - 2 year ban currently in place
 - Estimated ecological value: male = 25,000₮, female = 32,500₮, young = 42,500₮
 - Can be hunted for industry, domestic use, cultural and research purposes
- ❖ A volunteer ranger should inform the *soum* inspector by:
 - Recording information about the violation (reporting form)

- Record and evidence of the violation

Mini drama 3: The Lucky Grey Wolf

- ❖ Who owns the steppe?
 - Species of the steppe ecosystem
 - Previously wolf hunting was permitted year round, and rewards were given to those who killed them. Now the government has declared a 2 year ban on wolf hunting in the Eastern steppe area. Before this ban, wolves could be hunted for domestic use without paying for a permit.
 - Estimated ecological value: male = 60,000¥, female = 78,000, young = 102,000¥
 - Can be hunted for cultural and research purposes
- ❖ A volunteer ranger should inform the *soum* inspector by:
 - Recording information about the violation (reporting form)
 - Record and evidence of the violation



Participant Questionnaire & Volunteer Ranger Evaluation

Twenty-three out of 25 *soum* inspectors, volunteer rangers and PA rangers (34 participants total including government agencies and NGOs) completed the workshop questionnaire. Participants thought that the most useful aspect of the workshop was simply facilitating a meeting between *soum* inspectors, volunteer rangers and PA rangers that encouraged exchange and cooperation. Participants also found it useful to learn about hunting regulations through mini dramas. Most participants who completed the questionnaire were interested in attending an additional training on environmental laws and regulations. Participants are also interested in learning more about compass and map use, equipment use and how to promote cooperation between HCG members. Ten of the participants found the action planning session useful and will incorporate these plans into their overall work plan. Participants thought that cooperation and joint action between wildlife protectors needs to be improved, especially through regular (monthly) meetings and a patrol schedule. Participants wrote that they need cell phones (12) or radios (8) for more efficient communication among wildlife protectors. Twelve participants said that they have been using the Impacts Reporting Forms, and 10 participants have filled out 2 – 15 forms since receiving them in October. Some suggestions for improving the form included attaching a small map to the form for recording impacts locations, and including a signature area for the eye-witness of the impact/violation. In the general comments section, participants wrote how they thought the workshop was a useful experience and that they would like to attend more such workshops.

Table 2: Participant responses to the workshop questionnaire (Appendix II). The three most popular answers are given for each question, with the number of responses for each.

	<i>Question № & top three responses</i>	<i>Number of Participant Responses</i>
1.	1 Facilitated exchange and encouraged cooperation between all wildlife protectors 2 Learning about environmental laws 3 Mini dramas / real examples	16 6 5
2.	1 A separate training on environmental laws and the new additions 2 Binocular, camera, compass and map use training 3 How increase HCG activity levels and promote cooperation between members	13 4 2
3.	1 Yes, the action planning session was useful 2 Depends on time available a. 1 Plans to use the AP for work objectives a. 2 No, have own work plan a. 3 No	10 1 10 3 2
4.	1 Increase cooperation and joint action 2 Schedule patrols & more meetings; monthly 3 Work on improving the legal framework a. 1 Need cell phones; satellite phone a. 2 Need radios a. 3 Need GPS units & cameras	5 5 3 13 8 2
5.	1 Yes, using the Impacts Reporting Form. 2 No, not using the form. a. 1 Have used between 2 and 15 forms b. 1 Attach a map to the form b. 1 Add a signature area for witnesses	12 4 10 1 1

b.	1	Deliver completed forms to soum inspectors via school children	1
b.	1	Organize monthly meetings between wildlife protectors	1
6.	1	ID card issued	5
	1	ID card not issued	5
	Other Comments:		
		This was a very efficient/well done workshop.	2
		The handouts are useful and we would like more.	2

Nine of the 11 volunteer rangers who attended the workshop completed the Volunteer Ranger Evaluation (Table 3). They were asked to rate themselves from 0 to 10 (10 being the highest skill level) in the following 14 areas:

1. Knows and understands duties of a Volunteer Ranger.
2. Understands what wildlife and natural resource impacts to monitor.
3. Understands how to use the monitoring form (i.e. record information about impacts).
4. Has created a schedule and knows when to do patrols. (Knows how to contact soum inspector about wildlife and NR violations)
5. Understands the difference between a goal and objective.
6. Understands how to conduct wildlife surveys.
7. Understands and can perform scan sampling for marmots.
8. Meets with HCG members and educates them about wildlife and natural resource management and protection issues.
9. Organizes and involves citizens to combat against law violations.
10. Writes reports about impacts to wildlife and natural resources.
11. Presents reports to the Soum Citizens Representative Khural and aimag Environmental Agency.
12. Works closely with non-governmental organizations operating in the field of nature protection.
13. Has established waste disposal points in their area.
14. Works closely with the soum inspector and soum ranger.

In general, participants rated themselves at an intermediate ability for their initial skill level in the 14 areas (mean = 4.6, range 0 – 10; Table 3). Target levels were, on average, equivalent to an advanced ability (mean = 7.1, range 3 – 10). Ratings were compared for those volunteer rangers who completed evaluations in September 2007 and February 2008. On average, volunteer rangers rated their initial skill levels 2.6 times higher on the February 2008 evaluation when compared to the September 2007 evaluation. In general, target skill levels remained the same between the two evaluations (1.2 times higher for February 2008). Volunteer rangers will be asked to complete this evaluation again during future workshops, trainings and meetings. Then, a final rating will be given to each at individual meetings during the final volunteer ranger training scheduled for September 2008.

Table 3: A summary of target ratings for nine Volunteer Rangers on their abilities in 14 areas. This was the second time VRs had evaluated themselves.

No Ability		Minimum Ability			Intermediate Ability			Advanced Ability			Expert		
0		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		

Question Number		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	Mean Rating
1 HCG		Ratings														
Zegestei	Initial	7	5	5	4	7		7	5	6	6	5	6	7	8	6.0
VR Name	Target	8	7	6	5	8		8	7	9	7	6	7	8	9	7.3
A. Batsaikhan	Final															
2 HCG																
Ganga sodot	Initial	4	7	5	3	6		1	7	6	3	1	5	7	6	4.7
VR Name	Target	7		7	6	7		6	7	7	4	4	5	7	6	6.1
Saaral	Final															
3 HCG																
Bayan ukhaa	Initial	7	4	5	3	4	5	4	6	5	5	4	0	4	4	4.3
VR Name	Target	8	7	7	5	5	7	6	8	6	7	5	4	6	7	6.3
N. Nanzaddorj	Final															
4 HCG																
Khulsan shand	Initial	5	3	3	5	3	3	4	3	3	2	0	1	1	3	2.8
VR Name	Target	9	9	9	8	6	9	9	9	5	8	6	6	8	9	7.9
Erdenechimeg	Final															
5 HCG																
Delgermonkh	Initial	4	9	9	7	9	8	9	3	8	9	8	10	9	3	7.5
VR Name	Target	5	10	10	8	10	10	10	7	10	10	10	10	10	10	9.3
L. Ankhtsetseg	Final															
6 HCG																
Bayan khangai	Initial	5	4	4	5	4	3	2	4	5	3	0	3	2	4	3.4
VR Name	Target	8	7	7	8	6	6	5	7	7	7	4	6	6	8	6.6
Purevdorj	Final															
7 HCG																
Bayanburd	Initial	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	7	7	2	7	2	7	5.1
VR Name	Target	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	8	8	3	8	3	8	6.1
Olziiduuren	Final															
8 HCG																
Khotont	Initial	5	5	4	8	5	3	4	3	4	3	1	5	2	6	4.1
VR Name	Target	7	6	6	9	7	5	6	5	6	6	4	8	4	9	6.3
Erdenebayar	Final															
9 HCG																
Moilt	Initial	4	2	3	5	5	4	2	5	6	5	1	2	4	6	3.9
VR Name	Target	8	6	7	9	9	8	8	9	8	9	8	9	8	8	8.1
Batbold	Final															

Impacts Reporting & Mapping

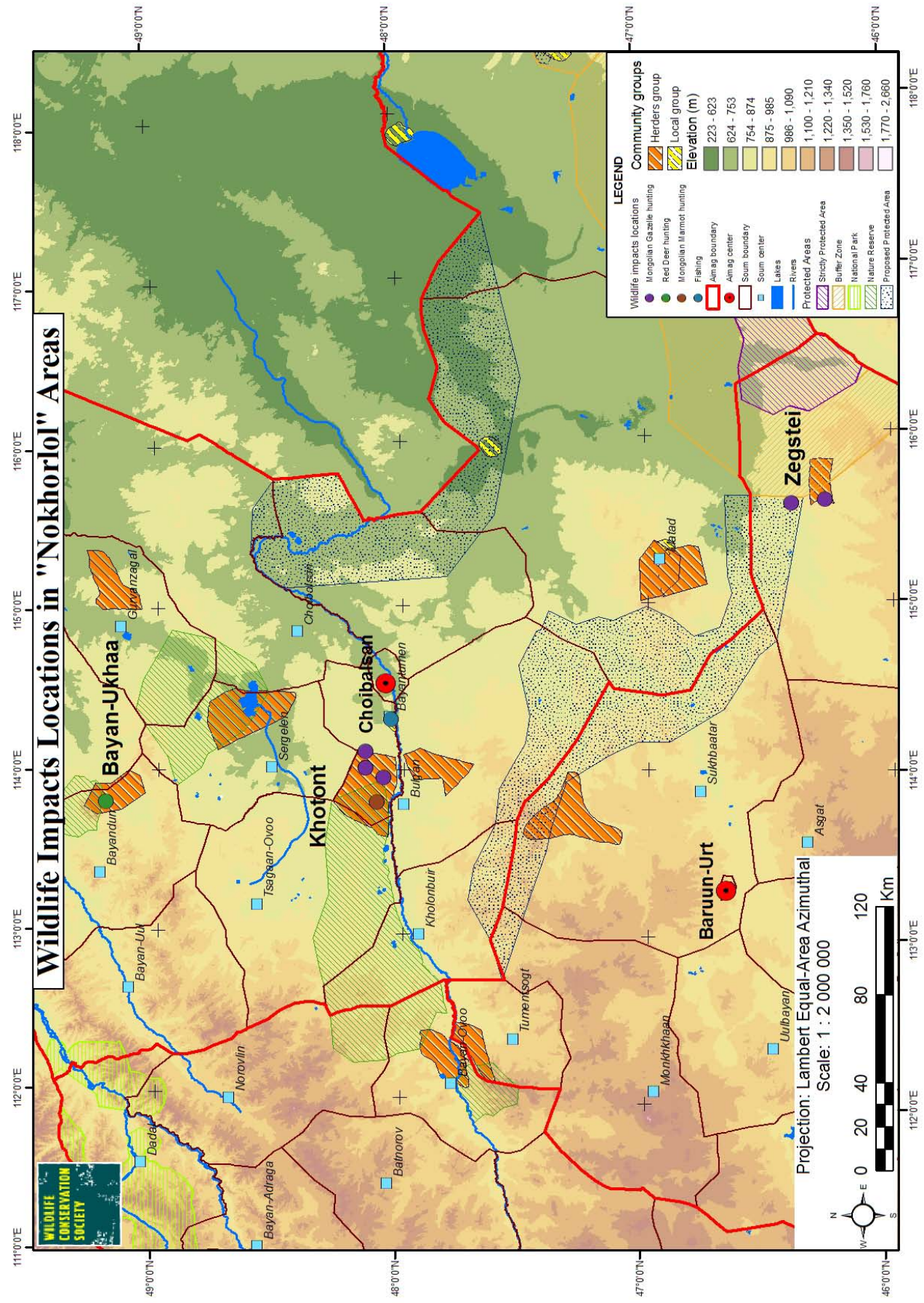
Three volunteer rangers brought a total of 18 Impacts Reporting Forms to the February workshop. Forms were mailed out in October, so volunteer rangers potentially recorded impacts during a 4 month period. Hunting for Mongolian gazelle was the most prevalent impact recorded by volunteer rangers in two community-managed areas (10 instances; 8 animals taken).

Table 4: A summary of impacts that were recorded by volunteer rangers from 3 herder community groups during a 4 month period. The locations of each herder community group are as follows: Hotont, Bayantumen *soum*, Dornod *aimag*; Bayan Ukhaa, Bayandun *soum*, Dornod *aimag*; Zegstei, Erdenetsagaan *soum*, Sukhbaatar *aimag*.

Herder Group	Date	Location	Species or Resource	#	Weapons / Traps	Violation (Y/N)	Action / Outcome
Hotont	03-Sep-07	Lake	Swan goose	1	2 guns; 1 knife	Y	None
Hotont	03-Sep-07	Shaazan nuur	Fish	12	2 nets; 3 fishing poles	Y	None
Hotont	18-Sep-07	Bayantumen soum, Khoh cheuluu	Mongolian gazelle	-	1 knife	Y	-
Hotont	19-Sep-07	Baga lake	Marmot	1	11 traps	Y	None; no one present
Hotont	07-Oct-07	Baga khonhor	Mongolian gazelle	-	1 knife	N	None; had household permission
			Corsac fox	1		N	
Hotont	08-Oct-07	Sergelen soum, Oliin davaa, Khoh khoshuu	Mongolian gazelle	2 hides	2 guns; 1 knife	N	None; had household permission
Hotont	08-Oct-07	Khoh khoshuu, Khotont	Mongolian gazelle	1	1 gun	Y	-
Hotont	13-Oct-07	Khoh khoshuu	Mongolian gazelle	2	1 gun; 2 knives	-	-
Hotont	03-Dec-07	Duurengiin am	Mongolian gazelle	2	1 gun	Y	-
Bayan Ukhaa	12-Nov-07	Right khoh chuluu	Grey wolf	0	-	N	-
Bayan Ukhaa	17-Dec-07	Left khoh chuluu	-	-	1 gun		-
Bayan Ukhaa	17-Dec-07	Right khokh chuluu, Dogoi tolgoi	Red deer	1	1 gun	-	-
			wolf	0	-	-	-
Zegstei	15-Oct-07	Khoh nuden	Mongolian gazelle	-	1 gun	-	-
Zegstei	27-Oct-07	Tavan tolgoi	Mongolian gazelle	-	-	-	-
Zegstei	11-Nov-07	-	Mongolian gazelle	-	-	-	-
Zegstei	26-Dec-07	Khov	Mongolian gazelle	1 hide	-	-	-

Most volunteer rangers did not know how to, or forgot to, record locations for impacts they had recorded. Instead of plotting locations on their maps, volunteer rangers recorded area names (names of hills, rivers and springs) on Impacts Reporting Forms. Instead of mapping locations of impacts, the WCS Remote sensing/GIS specialist taught participants how to use a map and compass for recording impact locations. After the workshop, the coordinates of place names that could be located on maps were plotted using GIS software (Figure 1).

Figure 1: A map showing the locations of 8 wildlife impacts recorded by three volunteer rangers in or near their community-managed areas. Most impacts recorded were hunting of Mongolian gazelle; instances of Siberian marmot trapping and fishing were also recorded.



DISCUSSION & CONCLUSIONS

Challenges

As with previous workshops, at first participants did not understand the instructions for breakout sessions and did not share the appropriate information. During the first breakout session we asked participants to list specific impacts they had personally observed, and what the ensuing law enforcement action was for illegal activities. In many cases, groups listed what the impact was to the population of the particular species poached, but did not list the law enforcement action. In addition, some groups generalized and did not list specific impacts to wildlife and natural resources or listed general threats (Appendix IV). Despite these challenges, groups were able to communicate and compile useful lists of impacts, and, most importantly, create action plans for wildlife protection in community-managed areas (Appendix I).

The third goal of this workshop – to map impacts to wildlife in community-managed areas – was not accomplished. The EMCCA distributed compasses and maps to the 14 active HCGs in January. We asked VRs to bring these materials to the workshop with them for the mapping exercise, but most did not. Also, most VRs forgot to bring reporting forms they had filled out. Although three volunteer rangers brought a total of 18 reporting forms to the workshop, the WCS team failed to have them identify the locations of these impacts on maps and record the coordinates for those impacts. In the future, the team will ensure that it meets all the goals outlined for the workshop, and does everything possible to collect useful information.

Conclusions

In general, this was a successful workshop. Many of the volunteer rangers and *soum* inspectors had never had an opportunity to meet with each other in the past, and the PA rangers were keen to coordinate wildlife protection with community groups near their protected areas. This workshop was a starting point to encourage collaboration between volunteer rangers, *soum* inspectors and PA rangers for wildlife protection in the future.

In the future it is important for VRs to use reporting forms to record impacts to wildlife and natural resources in their community-managed areas, map these impacts and enter this information into a database that will be managed by the EMCCA. It is also important to encourage further collaboration between volunteer rangers, *soum* inspectors and PA rangers by informing them of impacts that volunteer rangers record. Then, enforcement agencies can use the information to take action against violators, resulting in improved conservation of valued wildlife in community-managed areas.



Appendix I: Wildlife Protection Action Plans for community groups

Wildlife Protection Action Plan Bayan Ukhaa Community group

Aimag:	Dornod	Soum:	Bayandun	Bag:	Khairkhan
Volunteer Ranger name:	N.Nanzaddorj		Address:	Bayandun <i>soum</i> , Khairkhan bag, Ugtam NR	
<i>Soum</i> Inspector name:	S. Altansuvd		Address:	Bayandun <i>soum</i> , Environment Inspector Tel: 811158, 99922558	
<i>Soum</i> Inspector name:	U. Bukhchuluun		Address:	Dashbalbar <i>soum</i> Tel: 99583470	
<i>Soum</i> Ranger name:	B. Gantumur		Address:	Ugtam NR	

1. Procedure for volunteer ranger to follow when he/she discovers a violation:
 - ❖ Introduce him/herself
 - ❖ Reveal violation
 - ❖ Find a evidence
 - ❖ Make arrests
 - ❖ Collect information about the violation
 - ❖ Submit a written report to the appropriate government entities
 - ❖ Involve lateral eyewitness in case of need
 - ❖ Provide training and promotion
 - ❖ Distribute information sheet
2. Procedure for *soum* inspector to follow when he/she learns about a violation in a community managed area:
 - ❖ Introduce him/herself
 - ❖ Make investigation for suspected person
 - ❖ In case of reveal violation make note
 - ❖ Punishment and fine
 - ❖ Confiscate firearms and/or traps
 - ❖ Follow up with volunteer ranger- 15% of citation money goes to the VR or informant
 - ❖ Establish database
 - ❖ Decrease illegal actions
 - ❖ Introduce information about offender to public
3. Procedure for *soum* ranger to follow when he/she learns about a violation in a community managed area:
 - ❖ Introduce him/herself
 - ❖ Reveal violation
 - ❖ Find a evidence
 - ❖ Collect information about the violation
 - ❖ Make arrests
 - ❖ Submit a written report to the appropriate government entities
 - ❖ Involve lateral eyewitness in case of need
 - ❖ Provide training and promotion
 - ❖ Provide monitoring for certain area

Wildlife Protection Action Plan
Ganga Sudut Community group

Aimag:	Sukhbaatar	Soum:	Dariganga	Bag:	2 nd
Volunteer Ranger name:	J.Saaral	Address:	Dariganga <i>soum</i> , Ganga lake, Tel: 91878739, 99517868		
<i>Soum</i> Inspector name:	U.Tuvden	Address:	Dariganga <i>soum</i> Tel: 91861115		
<i>Soum</i> Ranger name:	Ts.Togoontumur	Address:	Dariganga NP Tel: 91861110, 99749766		

1. Procedure for volunteer ranger to follow when he/she discovers a violation:
 - ❖ Collect information about the violation
 - ❖ Follow suspects
 - ❖ Submit a written report to the *soum* inspector

2. Procedure for *soum* inspector to follow when he/she learns about a violation in a community managed area:
 - ❖ Enforcement of Community law and other related legal acts
 - ❖ Prosecute communities regulation or rules for members
 - ❖ Supply community member's working condition
 - ❖ Make penalty according to law
 - ❖ Learn propriety for community members

3. Procedure for *soum* ranger to follow when he/she learns about a violation in a community managed area:
 - ❖ Give information concerning legal acts to community members
 - ❖ Reveal violation and establish database
 - ❖ Stop illegal actions
 - ❖ Cooperate with communities
 - ❖ Submit a written report to the appropriate government entities
 - ❖ Working together with *soum* inspector and VR, provide joint patrol monthly
 - ❖ Follow up environment law, regulation and rules
 - ❖ Conduct ecological education training among school pupils

Wildlife Protection Action Plan

Yuson-Erdene Community group

Aimag:	Khentii	Soum :	Bayan-Ovoo	Bag:	3 rd
Volunteer Ranger name :	B.Munkhbaatar			Address:	4th bag, Tel: <i>Soum</i> Post
<i>Soum</i> Inspector name:	Kh. Gerelmaa			Address:	4th bag, Tel: <i>Soum</i> Post
<i>Soum</i> Ranger name:	Ts.Dugarjav			Address:	Khar Yamaat NR, 4th bag, Tel: 88175585

1. Procedure for volunteer ranger to follow when he/she discovers a violation:
 - ❖ Collect information about the violation, find a evidence (photo, camera)
2. Procedure for *soum* inspector to follow when he/she learns about a violation in a community-managed area:
 - ❖ Cooperate with *soum* inspector and *soum* ranger for enforcement of environment laws
 - ❖ Provide training and promotion
3. Procedure for *soum* ranger to follow when he/she learns about a violation in a community-managed area:
 - ❖ Reveal violation
 - ❖ Find a evidence
 - ❖ Make a notes and prove by sign
 - ❖ Cooperate with *soum* inspector and ranger

Wildlife Protection Action Plan

Khotont Community

Aimag:	Dornod	Soum:	Bayantumen	Bag:	1st
Volunteer Ranger name:	S.Erdenebayar			Tel:	<i>Soum</i> Post (01582)26502 Mobile: 99858320
<i>Soum</i> Inspector name:	U. Enkhbaatar			Tel:	<i>Soum</i> Post (01582)26506 Mobile: 91587080 91584010
<i>Soum</i> ranger name:	None				

1. Procedure for volunteer ranger to follow when he/she discovers a violation:
 - ❖ Collect information about the violation
 - ❖ Inform to the *soum* inspector ASAP
 - ❖ Confiscate firearms or other items
2. Procedure for *soum* inspector to follow when he/she learns about a violation in a community-managed area:
 - ❖ Take penalty through the related law
 - ❖ Follow up with volunteer ranger- 15% of citation money goes to the VR
Submit a report to the appropriate government entities

Wildlife Protection Action Plan
Bayankhangai Community group

<i>Aimag:</i>	Dornod	<i>Soum:</i>	Matad	<i>Bag:</i>	3 rd
Volunteer Ranger name:	Ts. Purevdorj Sh. Duurenbileg T. Ganpurev			Address:	<i>Soum</i> Post (01582)26506 Mobile: 99584204
<i>Soum</i> Inspector name:	E. Tumurbaatar			Address:	<i>Soum</i> Post (01582)26506 Mobile:99703002
<i>Soum</i> Ranger name:	T. Chuluunbaatar			Address:	Mobile: 99588044

1. Procedure for volunteer ranger to follow when he/she discovers a violation:
 - ❖ Find a evidence and make a notes
 - ❖ Inform to *soum* inspector and make arrests
 - ❖ Submit a written report to the appropriate government entities

2. Procedure for *soum* inspector to follow when he/she learns about a violation in a community-managed area:
 - ❖ Check in information sent by VR and herder's community
 - ❖ Visit the site where the violation occurred and investigate with VR
 - ❖ Issue citations for violations, confiscate firearms and/or other items
 - ❖ Take measure of penalty or punishment
 - ❖ Reward VR and herder's communities in case of provide information
 - ❖ Submit a report to the appropriate government entities

3. Procedure for *soum* ranger to follow when he/she learns about a violation in a community-managed area:
 - ❖ Make notes about the violation
 - ❖ Investigate suspected person and make arrests
 - ❖ Confiscate illegal hunting products
 - ❖ Submit a written report to the appropriate government entities

Wildlife Protection Action Plans
Khulsan shand Community

Aimag:	Dornod	Soum:	Bulgan	Bag:	2nd
Volunteer Ranger name:	N.Khureltulga			Tel:	Mobile: 99573580
Soum Inspector name:	D. Batsukh			Tel:	Mobile: 99573939
Soum Ranger:	None				

1. Procedure for volunteer ranger to follow when he/she discovers a violation:

- Collect information about the violation
- Make a notes
- Inform to *soum* governor, *soum* inspector immediately

2. Procedure for *soum* inspector to follow when he/she learns about a violation in a community-managed area:

- Receive information about the violation
- Find a evidence
- Make a notes and penalty
- Confiscate firearms and/or vehicles and etc
- Reward a informant (15%)

Wildlife Protection Action Plan
Yakhi lake Community

Aimag:	Dornod	Soum:	Sergelen	Bag:	"Yakhi" community
Volunteer Ranger name:	D.Togtokh			Tel:	91585858
Soum Inspector name:	Ya.Ganzorig			Tel:	99578334

Soum Post Tel: 01582-26508

1. Procedure for volunteer ranger to follow when he/she discovers a violation:

- Collect information about the violation- impacts monitoring sheet
- Inform to the *soum* inspector and ranger
- Submit a written report to the appropriate government entities

2. Procedure for volunteer ranger to follow when he/she discovers a violation:

- Investigate and make a notes
- Confiscate firearms and/ or other items
- Address to the court
- Reward to the VR (15%)
- Submit a written report to the appropriate government entities

Wildlife Protection Action Plan
Delgermunkh Community

<i>Aimag:</i>	Dornod	<i>Soum:</i>	Gurvanzagal	<i>Bag:</i>	1st- Rashaant
Volunteer ranger name:	Ch. Boldbaatar L. Ankhtsetseg			Tel:	9957 3531 0158226504
<i>Soum</i> Inspector name:	O. Dashzeveg			Tel:	01582-26504

1. Procedure volunteer ranger to follow when he/she discovers a violation:

- Collect information about the violation
 - A. Take a photo
 - B. Make a notes
 - C. Investigate ID card
 - D. Arrest an offender
- Inform to the *soum* government and inspector
 - A. Submit a proposal to the State Inspection Agency
 - B. Attend a lateral onlooker

2. Procedure volunteer ranger to follow when he/she discovers a violation:

- Collect information about the violation- impact monitoring sheet
- Take photo
- Follow up with VR- 15% of citation money goes to the VR
- Give instructions to the VR on what they should do
- Submit a report to the appropriate government entities
- Increase number of VR and cooperate with them

Wildlife Protection Action Plan
Moilt and Zegstei Communities

<i>Aimag:</i>	Sukhbaatar	<i>Soum:</i>	Erdenetsagaan	<i>Bag:</i>	1 st and 7 th
Volunteer Ranger name:	G. Batbold A. Batsaikhan			Tel:	
Protected area Ranger name:	G. Munguntsetseg			Tel:	015153-2244

1. Procedure for volunteer ranger to follow when he/she discovers a violation:

- Collect information
- Inform to the *soum* inspector
- Submit a written report to the appropriate government entities

2. Procedure for *soum* inspector to follow when he/she learns about a violation in a community-managed area:

- Give instructions to the VR on what they should do
- Monthly provide a joint patrolling
- Increase number of VR and cooperate with them

3. Procedure for *soum* ranger to follow when he/she learns about a violation in a community-managed area:

- Cooperate with the *soum* ranger, Protected area Administration, VR, communities and local government
- Monitoring illegal actions and take punishment
- Provide training and promotion among public
- Submit a written report to the appropriate government entities

Appendix II

Herder Community-based Conservation Project: *Wildlife Protection Coordination Workshop*

PARTICIPANT QUESTIONNAIRE

Name: _____ Date: _____

Aimag: _____ *Soum*: _____

Herder Community Group: _____

Please take a moment to answer these questions; your answers will help us to fine-tune the training course to meet your needs. Feel free to add comments or suggestions on any topics not covered by the questions.

1. Please list the three most important things you learned during this workshop.
2. What additional material would you like to study during future workshops?
3. Was the action planning session useful?
 - a. Do you plan to use the action plan for your work objectives?
4. How can communications between you and your local volunteer ranger / *soum* inspector / PA ranger be improved?
 - a. Do you need a communication device? If so, what type of device would work (radio, phone, cell phone, word of mouth, children going to school, etc.)?
5. Have you been using the “Wildlife & Natural Resources Impacts Reporting Form?”
 - a. How many have you filled out?
 - b. How can we improve the form (make it more useful)?
6. If you are a volunteer ranger, have you received your ID card from the *aimag* government?
 - a. When did you receive it: year month day

Other comments:

PLEASE RETURN COMPLETED QUESTIONNAIRES TO YOUR INSTRUCTOR.
THANK YOU!

- The Training Team

Appendix III

VOLUNTEER RANGER EVALUATION

Name: _____ Date: _____

HCG Name: _____

No Ability	Minimum Ability			Intermediate Ability			Advanced Ability			Expert
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<i>No experience, completely unfamiliar with the task</i>	<i>Cannot correctly perform task without supervision, mistakes common</i>			<i>Performs task independently, but requires supervision to do so correctly, makes some mistakes</i>			<i>Has performed task independently a number of times, makes very few mistakes</i>			<i>Could instruct others on completion of this task, can troubleshoot</i>

SKILL	LEVEL OF ABILITY		
	Initial	Target	Final
1. Knows and understands duties of a Volunteer Ranger.			
2. Understands what wildlife and natural resource impacts to monitor.			
3. Understands how to use the monitoring form (i.e. record information about impacts).			
4. Has created a schedule and knows when to do patrols. (Knows how to contact <i>soum</i> inspector about wildlife and NR violations)			
5. Understands the difference between a goal and objective.			
6. Understands how to conduct wildlife surveys.			
7. Understands and can perform scan sampling for marmots.			
8. Meets with HCG members and educates them about wildlife and natural resource management and protection issues.			
9. Organizes and involves citizens to combat against law violations.			
10. Writes reports about impacts to wildlife and natural resources.			
11. Presents reports to the <i>Soum</i> Citizens Representative Khural and <i>aimag</i> Environmental Agency.			
12. Works closely with non-governmental organizations operating in the field of nature protection.			
13. Has established waste disposal points in their area.			
14. Works closely with the <i>soum</i> inspector and <i>soum</i> ranger.			

Appendix IV: General Threats to wildlife listed by groups during Breakout Session I

Date	Location	Type of Impact	Why illegal?	Action / Outcome
<i>Sukhbaatar aimag, Erdenetsagaan soum</i>				
Winter	Entire area includinng: Tsavchir, Khadat, Norov, Khukh nuden	Red fox, corsac fox, manul, wolf	No permit, Out of hunting period	If red and corsac foxes decrease, the number of rodents will increase. Reduced wildlife population. Loss of ecological balance.
Spring	Lkhachinvandad, Nukht, Kharaat	Red deer, roe deer, wolf	No permit, Out of hunting period	
Summer	Tsavchir, Khukh nuden,	Marmot, Mongolian gazelle, badger	No permit, Out of hunting period	
Fall	Khashaat, Lag, Ulaan, Bayan uul, Tuutgunu	Mongolian gazelle, wolf, tapbara, red fox, corsac fox	No permit, Out of hunting period	
<i>Dornod aimag, Bayan dun soum, Bayan Ukhaa Community</i>				
2007 year	Total area including: Baruun khukh chuluu, Dogoi tolgoi, Del, Toli lake, Norovlin	Deer, fish, marmot, tree	No permit, Out of hunting period	Improve patrolling, Increase local herder’s participatory, No budget for conservation, Bad technics and equipment, No radio communication
<i>Dornod aimag, Bayan tumen soum, Esun-Erdene Community</i>				
<i>Dornod aimag, Bayan-Ovoo soum, Khotont Community</i>				
Dec - July	Khukh khoshuu, Khotont, Khulstai, Kholboo, Uliin ovoo, Aduun chuluu	Poaching of the Mongolian gazelle, Over hunting, Gan, Zud, Pasture degradation	Meat for domestic use, Sell meat for get profit	Negative impact for breeding, Decrease population, Change of habitat living and distribution area
November - January	Kherlen river basin	Red fox, corsac fox, grey wolf	Sell an organs for profit, For use medicinal purpose	Increase in Brandt Voles, Pasture degradation
3-Jun-07	Shaazan lake	Swan	For fun and leisure	Happen ecological disaster
<i>Sukhbaatar aimag, Dariganga soum, Ganga Community</i>				
Winter	Bayantsagaan, Soum center, Ganga lake, Moltsog els	Red fox, corsac fox poaching	Forbidden game	Increase number of Brandt's Vole

		Cut willow tree for domestic use		Pasture degradation
Spring	Shiliin Bogd	Hunting marmot when just after get out burrow	Forbidden game	Decrease number of marmot
Summer	Jargalant	Marmot poaching	Forbidden game	Pasture degradation
Fall	Mukhar	Mongolian gazelle and grey wolf poaching	Forbidden game	Decrease wildlife

Dornod aimag, Matad aimag, Bayanburd Community

Winter	Lag lake, Khuisiin tal, Toson, Shar enger, Ekhen khudag, Khalzan	Poaching of Mongolian gazelle	Hunting around of year without permit	Lose ecological balance
Spring	Biluut, Tsagaan chuluut, Vangiin Tsagaan uul	Marmot	Forbidden game	Extinction
Summer	Lag lake, Burdene uul, Menen steppe, Khuvuu lake	Grey wolf	Forbidden game	Decrease population number
Fall	Tavan tolgoi	Red fox, corsac fox	Forbidden game	Increase number of rodents

Dornod aimag, Gurvan zagal, Delgermunkh Community

Winter	Gurvan	Illegally hunted a marmot.	For skin and meat	Penalty- 25 000
Spring	Yamaat, Tugal bulag	Illegally hunted a Mongolian gazelle.	For meat	Total compensation and penalty- 260 000
Summer	Zuun khurt	Illegally hunted a grey wolf.	For skin, meat and internal organs	Decrease population number
Fall	Ulunt	Illegally hunted a red fox and corsac fox.	For skin	Increase number of Brandt Vole

Dornod aimag, Sergelen soum, Yakhi Community

September - November	Shorvog tolgoi, Shar khudgiin lake, Targan, Jalam, Zuun dalan, Nukhtiin khar am	Mongolian gazelle	Illegal hunting for get profit	Decrease population number, Lose ecological balance, Develop eco tourism
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