

Improving Wildlife Policy, Institutions and Legislation for Sustainable Use and Conservation of Wildlife Resources



Country report: Mongolia

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Main problems of sustainable use and wildlife conservation in Mongolia prior to the 1st Conference 2006 in Prague

(check <http://www.fao.org/forestry/26641/0/101900.en>)

Sectoral management

1. Lack of monitoring in majority of species
2. Inappropriate quotas establishment mechanism?
3. Institutional deficiencies (lack of any wildlife management departments/agencies at least on ministerial level)
4. Inter-institutional cooperation
5. Inappropriate hunting tourism

Main problems of sustainable use and wildlife conservation in Mongolia prior to the 1st Conference 2006 in Prague

(check <http://www.fao.org/forestry/26841/0/101900.en>)

Policy and Legislation

1. Lack of Action plans for the most of wildlife species
2. Poor wildlife management policy
3. Corruption
4. Inappropriate allocation of revenues from hunting
5. Weak control of international trade in trophies and other hunting products
6. Lack of hunting farm (fôîòîè-èò óâîâèé) legislation

Main problems of sustainable use and wildlife conservation in Mongolia prior to the 1st Conference 2006 in Prague

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Socio-economic problems

1. Lack of local community awareness regarding the legislation, regulations
2. Private sector lacking incentives to invest
3. Unreasonable increase in livestock number
4. Illegal export of wildlife products (ungulate horns, skins, meat, gall-bladder, musk glands etc) mainly by local people and companies

Main problems of sustainable use and wildlife conservation in Mongolia prior to the 1st Conference 2006 in Prague

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Inter-sectoral management

1. Very weak technical and human capacities, especially on county level and some PAs
2. Strong competition on water and pasture resources (especially in Gobi region)
3. Insufficient number of specialists
4. Strong habitat degradation
5. Wide-spread poaching
6. Uncontrolled and over-hunting by local people

Benefits of workshops in Prague and Antalya for Mongolia

What has been improved:

1. Monitoring is well established in some endangered species (wild sheep, saiga, Mongolian gazelle etc.)
2. Better quota mechanism...
3. Better regulations on hunting tourism
4. Establishment of National Program on Hunting and Conservation of Fish in Mongolia by Mongolian Government (2008)

What has been improved:

5. Government resolution "Ban on export of Mongolian gazelle and Red deer horns" from August 2008
6. Grey wolf hunting ban in Eastern Mongolia by order of Minister for Nature and Environment from September 2007 till the end of 2008.
7. Mongolian marmot hunting ban on national level by order of Minister for Nature and Environment from 2006 till 2009
8. Wild sheep hunting ban in 4 provinces for 2 years from December 2007 by order of Minister for Nature and Environment
9. Very active International cooperation on research and conservation of Gobi bear, brown bear, wild camel, Mongolian gazelle, wild ass, Mongolian saiga, and some small carnivores, birds and fishes with Japanese, US, German, Austrian, UK, Dutch and other countries' governments, scientists and NGOs

What has been improved:

10. Third wild horse re-introduction site has been established in western Mongolia by support of French government
11. New "Regulation on catching, handling, collaring and ringing of wildlife species" by joint decision of MNET and MAS, 2008
12. New regulation on wildlife hunting, catching and licensing has been approved in 2008
13. New regulation on export of wildlife products and scientific samples has been approved in 2007

Current most important and expected problems for sustainable use and wildlife conservation in Mongolia

Policy and Legislation

1. Lack of Action plans for the most of wildlife species
2. Lack of wildlife management authorities and policy
3. Corruption
4. Inappropriate allocation of revenues from hunting (on local level)
5. Weak control of international trade in trophies and other hunting products (especially in border custom points)
6. Lack of hunting farm (iöîòìè-èö óãîãéé) legislation

Sectoral management

- Lack of monitoring in majority of species
- Inappropriate quotas establishment mechanism (now only on local level)
- Institutional deficiencies (lack of any wildlife management departments/agencies at least on ministerial level)
- Inappropriate hunting tourism (too many non-professional hunting companies)
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Inter-sectoral management

- Still weak technical and human capacities and funds, especially on county level and some PAs
- Strong competition on water and pasture resources
- Strong habitat degradation
- Wide-spread poaching
- Uncontrolled and over-hunting by local people
- Inter-institutional cooperation

Socio-economic problems

- Lack of local community awareness regarding the legislation, regulations
- Private sector lacking incentives to invest
- Unreasonable increase in livestock number
- Insufficient habitat for wildlife distribution
- Illegal export of wildlife products (ungulate horns, skins, meat, gall-bladder, musk glands etc.) mainly by local people and companies due to high demand in oriental medicine
- Lack of funding

Existing environmental problems

“Global warming” which leads to:

- Desertification and aridization (droughts)
- Degradation (habitat and pasture)
- Deforestation (forest and steppe fires)
- Harsh winters
- Strong decrease of water sources (lakes, ponds, streams and rivers are dried out)

Problems for which help of international experts is needed most in Mongolia:

1. Hunting tourism
2. Hunting management and evaluation system
3. Wildlife monitoring system
4. Wildlife research, management and conservation funding
5. Technical support

- Thank you very much for your attention!