

The Rufford Foundation

Final Report

Congratulations on the completion of your project that was supported by The Rufford Foundation.

We ask all grant recipients to complete a Final Report Form that helps us to gauge the success of our grant giving. The Final Report must be sent in **word format** and not PDF format or any other format. We understand that projects often do not follow the predicted course but knowledge of your experiences is valuable to us and others who may be undertaking similar work. Please be as honest as you can in answering the questions – remember that negative experiences are just as valuable as positive ones if they help others to learn from them.

Please complete the form in English and be as clear and concise as you can. Please note that the information may be edited for clarity. We will ask for further information if required. If you have any other materials produced by the project, particularly a few relevant photographs, please send these to us separately.

Please submit your final report to jane@rufford.org.

Thank you for your help.

Josh Cole, Grants Director

| Grant Recipient Details | |
|-------------------------|---|
| Your name | Batsukh Nemekhjargal |
| Project title | Adaptation of pasture land new management regulation and argali wild sheep habitat protection at the community area |
| RSG reference | 9111-B |
| Reporting period | February 2012 – June 2013 |
| Amount of grant | £12,000 |
| Your email address | nbatsukh@magicnet.mn |
| Date of this report | 30 June 2013 |

1. Please indicate the level of achievement of the project’s original objectives and include any relevant comments on factors affecting this.

| Objective | Not achieved | Partially achieved | Fully achieved | Comments |
|--|--------------|--------------------|----------------|--|
| Activity 1. Introduction meeting with herders and training on new land law | | | Yes | Most of the soum officials and surrounding herders knew about the project, team, being conducted activities and were participated, involved trainings of the project in the past. So, it was easy to communicate and implement the project activities. |
| Activity 2. Workshop on “Creation of animal husbandry products stock exchange and market system” | | | Yes | The current progressive policy changes of the government, implementation of different management approaches on supporting entire animal husbandry sector and herders of the country. |
| Activity 3. Undertake field surveys | | | Yes | Herder’s support, project team and experts’ field work experiences |
| Activity 4. Training-workshop. “To increase participation and involvement of local citizens and communities to the development of conservation and sustainable natural resource management and stimulate their initiatives. Ways to strength communities and herders groups” | | | Yes | Last 15-20 years’ pressure on Mongolian Nature and Environment, mining industrial development of the country brought a lot of changes in mind of people. Positive changes of herder behaviour to adapt in the new condition and stay living in harmony /nomadic way of life/ with nature. |

2. Please explain any unforeseen difficulties that arose during the project and how these were tackled (if relevant).

We had good plan and external condition for the project implementation.

3. Briefly describe the three most important outcomes of your project.

- The herder community is tangibly strengthened, built capacities compare with 2007 and their influence is increasing in surrounding herders. Nearly each herder’s family members told that wild

animal numbers are visibly increasing and they have seen different wildlife species herd at the pastureland and surrounding areas. These were proved during the field surveys of the project and nationwide Argali estimate report Institute of Biology, Academy of Sciences. The estimate report says (2010), Argali wild sheep *Ovis ammon* population increased 55%, its habitat 56.7% compare with 2001, and inhabit several new areas in the territory of Tuv aimag /province/. Totally 834±41 Argali wild sheep, and 2.8 animals in 1000 ha inhabiting in the territory of Tuv aimag.

- The special implementation body established on animal husbandry product stock exchange policy and management at the Ministry of Industry and Agriculture. The project team from the beginning informed about a new system of livestock production, marketing and trade and closely cooperated with local authorities and trained our herders group on mechanism how to operate and work the stock exchange. It is new for all. In a short time period broker offices set up and opened their activities nearly in all soums of Mongolia. The herder's group is starting to cooperate and actively participating in these activities.
- One herder's group established small initial amount of sharing fund /1,000 000 Tugrug=496.3 £/ according to general principles provided by the project team during the training. Community members discussed and agreed on simple rules. Project team and representatives of local authority suggested using some possibilities such as chances to get support from government's small enterprises supporting fund which is delivered currently for each soums, incentives for wool, cashmere, skin, meat and talked about increasing government support and many other examples of alternative income generation activities that can cause an increase of income for the community members by improving business knowledge and capacity of the herders.

4. Briefly describe the involvement of local communities and how they have benefitted from the project (if relevant).

- The Wild Heritage Association more focused on community area herders' capacity building and organised training (some of them in cooperation with other organisations) as well as to improve their skills in pasture land management, herd productivity, business and marketing including stock density management, monitoring pasture land carrying capacity, well operation and maintenance, capturing precipitation run-off, and fodder/feed storage techniques. Also, local authorities and environmental specialists received training within their related responsibilities.
- One private veterinarian from the community managed area trained in modern veterinary care practices, breeding concepts, herd management and improved customer relations with herders. The trained veterinarian organised field activities and practices among herders. Community members and surrounding herders attended and participated in demonstrations of veterinary sustainable services, such as quality veterinary drugs, grazing management, modern veterinary technology, production management, and business principles.

5. Are there any plans to continue this work?

The Government of Mongolia is since 2012 conducting very intensive policy to support herders and initiated herders' cooperation movement all over the country. Our community conservation project did own inputs for many years. We will continue our activities adapting in new conditions but will focus on how to keep our traditional culture and nomadic way of lifestyle and living in harmony with nature.

6. How do you plan to share the results of your work with others?

The Wild heritage association will continue to work and cooperate with other NGOs, state and international organizations to improve nature conservation and the legal conditions around community managed areas in Mongolia.

The project results will be shared with other soums and herder communities within the territory of Tuv aimag. Further it would be replicated and introduced in other region.

7. Timescale: Over what period was The Rufford Foundation grant used? How does this compare to the anticipated or actual length of the project?

The grant used from February 2012 till end of June 2013. The proposed issues of this project is complicated long term process but the external positive (government policy) conditions make it easy to perform, mostly the planned activities run in line with government activities.

8. Budget: Please provide a breakdown of budgeted versus actual expenditure and the reasons for any differences. All figures should be in £ sterling, indicating the local exchange rate used.

| Item | Budgeted Amount | Actual Amount | Difference | Comments |
|--|-----------------|---------------|------------|----------|
| Staff Salary: | 2955£ | 2955£ | | |
| Activity 1. Introduction meeting with herders and training on new land law: | 1140£ | 1140£ | | |
| Activity 2. Workshop on "Creation of animal husbandry products stock exchange and market system" | 1885£ | 1885£ | | |
| Activity 3. Undertake field surveys | 2395£ | 2395£ | | |
| Activity 4. Training-workshop. "To increase participation and involvement of local citizens and communities to the development of conservation and sustainable natural resource management and stimulate their initiatives. Ways to strength communities and herders groups" | 1492£ | 1492£ | | |
| Activity 5. Team work. | 1260£ | 1260£ | | |
| Office running (internet, telephone, fax, paper, etc.) | 200£ | 200£ | | |
| Vehicle services in UB(including one trip to the sites at the end, fuel) | 673£ | 673£ | | |
| Total | 12,000 | 12,000 | | |

Note: Received 24, 765, 929.98 Tugrug on 31 January 2012. Rate of the Golomt Bank was 1£sterling equal 2063.8 Tugrug (Tg)

9. Looking ahead, what do you feel are the important next steps?

Finally, the traditional herding practices and nomadic way of lifestyle will not be changed for a long time in Mongolia therefore it need to be developed and introduced different appropriate adaptive

managements, combination of solutions that could promote and improve living standards and livelihoods of local people. It is clear that any conservation activities will not have success if it will ignore the native people who are living in harmony with the nature in generation to generation.

**10. Did you use The Rufford Foundation logo in any materials produced in relation to this project?
Did the RSGF receive any publicity during the course of your work?**

Only used for hand over materials and training announcement.

11. Any other comments?

Significantly increase the productivity of the herds in the herder's community area through quality veterinary services and extension inputs by trained and motivated private veterinarians.