TRAINING REPORT ON “CONTROLLING AND MONITORING SYSTEM OVER THE LAW VIOLATIONS WITHIN THE SPECIALLY PROTECTED AREAS”

Dedicated to SPA specialists in charge of inspections and monitoring

Report developed by S. Sanjmyatav, specialist on geo-information systems of the WWF-Mongolia programme office

Edited by Yo. Onon, manager in charge of biological diversity of the WWF-Mongolia programme office

Ulaangom county
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Introduction

With transformation of social and economic structure of the country to the market oriented economy the illegal use of natural resources have increased drastically. Until now the information regarding law violations based on handwritten data and reports which take time. In order to simplify the methods of registration and monitoring of law violations as well as ensure information disclosure to public the training on introduction of IRVES information registration and monitoring application have introduced to the specialists of SPAs in charge of inspection and monitoring.

What is violation registration, monitoring software IRVES? The environmental violations directly connected to the unified land system. Thus, to receive information where exactly certain violations exist, in other words, in which aimag, soum or bag within short period of time, the integration of violation information to the GIS database could be one possible solution. The database of violation has divided into 4 parts. Simply, it is a way to integrate information regarding the violation of laws on environment, crime and by-laws developed to ensure the enforcement of these laws into the one integrated system using modern computer sciences and its applications.

1. This helps easily identify where the certain violation take place. This information will be a part of the geo-database in which the locations and distributions can be easily identified in geographic units.
2. The registration of violation or short report about the accident
3. Which provision, articles of the laws neglected by violator and how much compensation or fine the violator have to pay according to the law.
4. How the disputes were solved.

The application helps to develop report by various indicators or criteria. In other words, it helps to classify the information on violations by bags soums and aimags as well as by respective law or by-law which then can be easily imported to the Excel worksheet or Word document.

Training dates: from March 2009 at 10.30 a.m. to 30th March 2009 11.00 a.m. for 1.5 days

Trainer: Mr. D. Sanjmyatav

Venue: Information center of the Uvs Nuur Basin National Park

Training participants:
R. Jamsran – specialist in charge of inspections and monitoring, Uvs nuur lake National Park
Kh. Esunbold - specialist in charge of inspections and monitoring, Mongol Altai National Park – Kharkhiraa Turgyn National Park
A. Khashbaatar - specialist in charge of inspections and monitoring, Khar Us Lake National Park
J. Janserik - specialist in charge of inspections and monitoring, Khukh Serkh Specially Protected Area
B. Gandolgor - specialist in charge of inspections and monitoring, Munkh-Khaikhan National Park
B. Gansukh - specialist in charge of inspections and monitoring, Khuvsgul National park
G. Erdene - specialist in charge of inspections and monitoring, Otgontenger Mountain Specially protected area
B. Batsaikhan – ranger, Sharga – Mankhan reserves
G. Oolonbaatar – specialist, Environmental and Tourism administration of Gobi-Altai aimag
J. Baasanjav – officer of Uvs aimag branch, the Community based biodiversity conservation in Altai-Sayan ecoregion project.

16th March 2009, Morning
Opening speech and introduction to the training programme and ways for cooperation made by organizing team. The training continued with introduction of “Event booking system” software which is related to use of topographic maps for specialists and participants of the training mainly represented by the inspectors in charge of inspection and monitoring.

16th March 2009, afternoon
Training continued in information center of Uvs Lake National Park with specialists in charge of inspections and monitoring. Before starting the level of computer knowledge identified and the short introductory on “General knowledge on computer” organized.

Training continued by the introduction of Irves software (See Appendix 1 for software interface and functions) which develops database on illegal hunting.

The essential part of the training was to educate participants identify geographic coordinates using the various scale maps, including topographic maps. This will increase accuracy of information on violations. In this respect each of participants were given an exercises to identify the location of 10 objects using the map. The coordinates are the essential part of database while importing the data.

17th March 2009. Morning
Before continuing training, homework to identify coordinates corrected, and short explanations for those who could not determine coordinates have done.

The session continued by introduction to the Irves software on environmental violations and how to collect data to establish database. Additionally, requirements for data to be collected have been introduced.

Introduction to the software, menu bars, interface as well as methods to insert data collected have taught to participants. At the end of this session each participants has skilled in data input methods using the Irves application.

The methods to import geographic coordinated where the violation take place using the software have been introduced. This is developed in coordinate systems which applicable for the most geographic information systems. Each participant skilled in calculation of degree minutes coordinates into decimal degrees. The skills to input data collected with decimal degree coordinates into the software environment also taught.

18th March 2009. Morning.
At the beginning each participants insert the violation/crime data for respective SSPA into the software.
Basing on data generated by specialists the report development and structure of this part of the software have introduced.

18th March 2009. Afternoon.
Each participant generated reports using the database environment of the software. The different models of reports on law violations and environmental crime have been developed by participants themselves. The reports covered such aspects as where, when and who was the initiator of crime/violation; how the disputes were solved; the amount of fine, compensation for damages; which provision of the law violated and others. Also participants analyzed data basing on the reports developed. Here participants learnt how to generate information on what kind of violations or crimes dominating, which law provision is most violated in their respective SPAs.

The discussions among the participants have organized in order to exchange knowledge gained and to skill those who did not understood.
The advantages of the new version of Illegal hunting database software 1.2 have introduced. This covered such topics as methods to exchange information and other hints to use the new version. Each of participants had exercise to exchange data, data manipulation and integration functions. The State SPAs of western aimags established an integrated database on environmental crime/violations.
As a part of practical work participants generated an integrated regional report and did some analysis.

The general introduction to global positioning system taught.
The results of the training and suggestions to improve the database have discussed among participants.

• Suggestions
  – Do not use decimal fractions to reflect number of crimes/violations
  – To use symbols on the map screen
  – To export data on crime to Microsoft Word format
  – To insert additional column in tabular data
  – To reflect crime/violations occurred in forest ecosystems, related to medicinal plant collection and mining activities in database
  – To insert photos and other visual documentaries into the database
  – To allow privacy of use or only the authorized person have privileges to insert data. Other users have rights to see the information only.
  – To allow work within the network
  – To insert laws and respective provisions of the laws
  – To solve problems related with data replication during the report generation.
In afternoon participants prepared to final test, exchanged knowledge gained during the training and prepared presentations.

20\textsuperscript{th} March 2009. Afternoon.
Each participant take exam to define the level of knowledge.

20\textsuperscript{th} March 2009. Afternoon.
During the closing session participants discussed about the modules of the training and summarized its results.

Advantages of the training:
- All participants motivated to learn which is essential to build common understanding and skills
- Each participant equipped by computer
- The lessons learnt in previous day was taught on next day which helped learner/participants to consolidate their knowledge

Suggestions and decisions
- Integration of all information collected on environmental crime/violations within SPAs into the integrated database and skill specialists in Irves software
- Insert all information on environmental crime/violations into the database by 5\textsuperscript{th} August of this year
- Each participant has to develop their computer skills as well as upgrade computers.