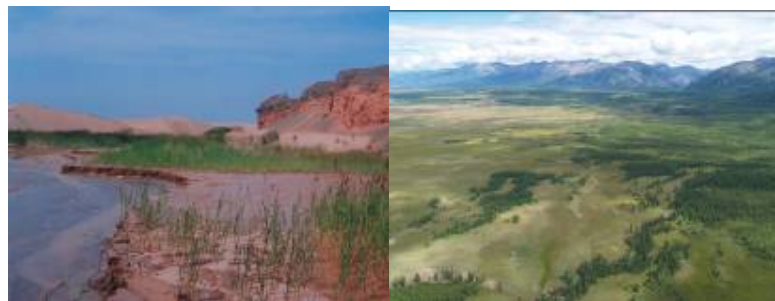




ASSESSMENT ON IMPLEMENTATION STATUS OF PHASE FIRST OF THE NATIONAL PROGRAM ON PROTECTED AREAS IN MONGOLIA



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INTRODUCTION

Protected Areas (PAs) play an important role in not only in worldwide nature conservation, but also in preservation of worldwide cultural heritage. Integrated conservation approach towards nature and biodiversity makes contributions in maintaining of ecosystem balance, poverty alleviation, and sustainable development. Additionally, it has great significance in ensuring the sustainable rural development, proper use of land in remote areas, generation of income sources and employment, carrying out research and monitoring, improvement of environmental public awareness and institutional structure, and development of tourism. Therefore, the PAs are regarded as one of important strategic components in the national and worldwide conservation practices (CBD, 2007).

The Government of Mongolia has been undertaking specific measures on expansion of PA network in order to ensure ecological balance and natural regeneration, reduce biodiversity loss, protection of naturally, historically, and culturally important areas, and study natural evolutionary processes. As a result, the 14 % of total territory or 21,832 thousand ha has been taken under State protection network. Regarding the legal and regulatory framework in the country, the Mongolian Law on PAs was approved by the Parliament in 1994, the Mongolian Law on PA Buffer Zones in 1997, and National Program on PAs in 1998.

The National Program on Protected Areas was approved by the Parliament Resolution No: 29 dated on 9 April, 1998. This is the document that identifies the State policy guidance and implementation strategy on national PAs for immediate 20 years. The National Program on PAs has seven chapters, 42 articles, and 51 objectives that includes the general provisions, objectives of the national program, implementation strategy, duration, and principles, policy directions, action plans, funding, and implementation phases, and expected outputs. Main objective of the National Program, as stated in Article 2.1 of Chapter 2, is to identify the State policy and implementation strategy on the establishment and development of PA network that covers the areas play a significant role in maintaining of ecological balance in Mongolia in accordance with specific natural conditions in the country and international conservation standards. The National Program was designed with three implementation phases: phase 1 is for 1998-2005, phase 2 for 2005-2015, and phase 3 for 2015 and future.

At the end of phase 1 of National Program implementation, in 2004, the Programme of Work on PA (2004-2012) was approved by the seventh Ordinary Meeting of the Conference of Parties to the Convention on Biodiversity. The document deals with the overall guidance, management, planning, and implementation of the activities, potential improvement of management options, equal community participation, fair benefit sharing, and support to other conservation activities in order to ensure the adequate achievement of the Convention objectives. Adequate implementation of the Programme of Work on PA makes commitment in fulfilment of obligations of Mongolia as a member of the Convention and preservation of natural conditions for the next generations.

The implementation phase 1 of National Program on PAs was already completed and four years has been spent since the start of phase 2. This assessment made in the middle phase of National Program implementation process is being carried out within

the framework of a project that is jointly implemented by the Ministry of Nature, Environment, and Tourism and WWF Mongolia Country Office. Based on the assessment findings, the assessment team will develop Recommendations for the adequate implementation the National Programme and achievement of its objectives through close integration with the implementation of relevant international programmes.

SUMMARY OF ASSESSMENT ON MID-TERM IMPLEMENTATION OF NATIONAL PROGRAM ON PROTECTED AREAS IN MONGOLIA

This assessment made in the mid phase of National Program implementation process provides the document that contains important comments and recommendations necessary for its future implementation, achievement of objectives, and planning.

Assessment methodology of the Program implementation status was developed based on the methodological principles of annual assessment of PoWPA implementation that was approved by the seventh Ordinary Meeting of the Conference of Parties to the Convention on Biodiversity. The assessment was conducted with indicators of implementation process and quality. The implementation process was assessed with 1-5 scores and implementation quality was evaluated with 0-4 scores.

According to the assessment findings on the implementation process and quality of 20 provisions/statements of eight articles: PA network and legal framework, institutional and organizational structure, personnel, management or use of natural resources, research and monitoring, public awareness, increased community participation, and buffer zones as stated in the National Program, the following findings are obtained:

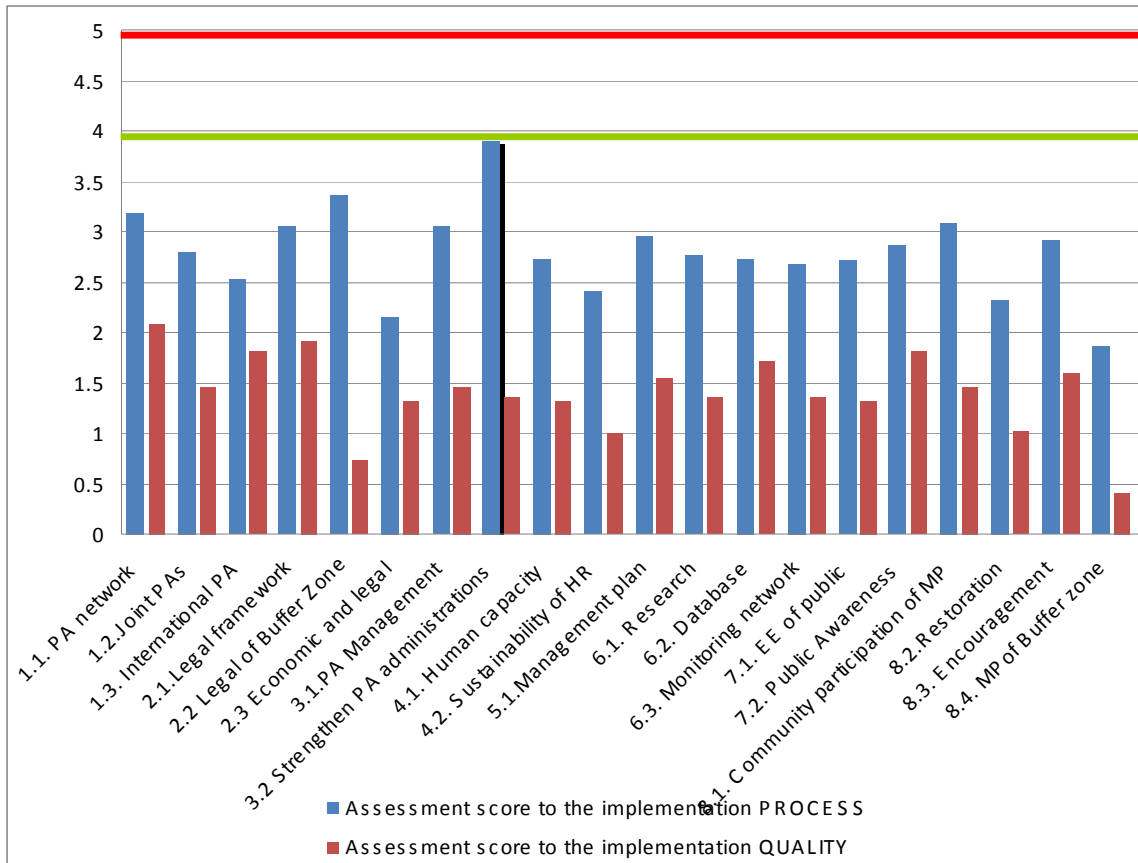
The implementation of National Program on PAs is generally assessed with **2.76 scores** or "**moderate**". According to the assessment findings given to each objective in the National Program, there was no assessment "satisfactory and completely satisfactory" given. Thus, the overall implementation was assessed as "**moderate**". For instance, the enforcement of four statements of the National Program e.g. "to create the economic and legal basis to increase the amounts and sources of funding other than the State funding required for the PA network"; "to provide the PA personnel with opportunities to improve their capacities and carry out their duties without frequent changes"; "to establish limits and quotas in use of natural resources within the PAs and plan and take measures on restoration of natural resources as the areas are taken under protection", and "to develop and implement management plan for PA Buffer Zones according to the Law on Protected Area Buffer Zones" was assessed as "unsatisfactory".

The highest score was given to "to assess the areas that are important to ensure ecological balance and biodiversity conservation against established indicators and systematically take them under protection". This assessment shows that Mongolia already established its PA network and successfully dealt with the task within the implementation of phase 1 of National Program.

According to the assessment results and findings on **implementation quality** of phase 1 of National Program on PAs, it was assessed with **1.41** scores or **unsatisfactory or low quality**. According to the assessment scores given to each statement/provision in the National Program, there was no any satisfactory or higher score given to the statement. Eight objectives were assessed with "moderate quality" or "no achievement of expected outcome" and the rest 12 objectives were not implemented at all or assessed with "unsatisfactory". From these unsatisfactory findings and results, the implementation quality of National Program on PAs was generally assessed with "poor or unsatisfactory".

The assessment results and findings show that much attention was given to quantities, not qualities during the implementation of projects and programmes in the past. Thus, it needs to pay particular attentions to the quality and adequate achievement of expected outcomes. Thus, it needs to pay particular attentions to the quality and expected outcomes.

Diagram 1. Overall assessment on the mid-term implementation of National Program on Protected Areas



— Maximum score of the implementation PROCESS
— Maximum score of the implementation QUALITY

CHAPTER 1. NATIONAL PROGRAM ON PROTECTED AREAS IN MONGOLIA

1.1 Justifications of Assessment on National Program on Protected Areas

The National Program on PAs in Mongolia was approved by the Parliament Resolution No: 29 dated on 9 April, 1998. This is the policy document that identified the immediate objectives and implementation strategy on PAs for the nearest 20 years.

The National Program on PAs has totally 51 objectives of 42 articles of seven chapters including the general provisions, program objectives, proposed duration/periods and principles, policy directions, action plans, funding, implementation phases, and expected results/outputs.

The Program objective is stated in Article 2.1 of Chapter 2 “The program objective is to identify and implement the State policy on expansion of PA network by taking the areas that are important to ensure ecological balance throughout the country in accordance with specific natural conditions and international conservation standards” .

Main purpose of this assessment on phase 1 of National Program is to give assessment on the implementation process and quality of the activities proposed to ensure adequate implementation of State ecological policy on protection, sustainable use, and restoration of natural resources, expansion of PA network, strengthening of PA administrations, and management options in accordance with internationally recognized standards, and improved buffer zone management and livelihood of communities in PA buffer zones through prioritizing environmental conservation as one of important social aspects and providing for the ecologically oriented sustainable development and harmonization of human society to the nature and environment. In addition to the assessment on the implementation process and quality of activities during phase 1, the evaluators aimed to develop justifications for future phase activities.

The assessment has covered the entire period of phase 1 and four years of phase 2, once it has been spent already four years since the start of phase 2 of National Program.

We hope that a number of efficient activities will be carried out upon the consideration of the assessment findings and results in order to ensure the adequate implementation of the National Program and Biodiversity Convention and coherence with other international Conventions and agreements. Additionally, the Government of Mongolia will pay more attentions to the adequate implementation of the National Program through development of and approval of detailed actions plans in close integration with international conservation practices.

1.2 Brief Introduction on Protected Area Network in Mongolia

Designation of areas under protection and establishment of PAs is the main “classical” method that prevents from worldwide environmental degradation and ensures ecological balance and natural regeneration, long term conservation, heritage of natural, historical, and cultural importance and ecologically based development process from generation to generations.

The Mongolians have long term traditions of environmental and wildlife species protection and these traditions were recorded in the ancient Mongolian legal acts e.g. Law on Ikh Zasag and Oirod Tsaaz and Khalkh Juram of the 16th century. The first PA in the world is Bogd Mountain that was officially protected in **1778**. Later, in 1818, Olgontenger and Bulgan Mountains were protected.

Mongolia expands the PA network by systematically taking the areas that are ecologically important to endangered wildlife species and their habitats/ranges. For example, Mongolia aims to take 15 % of total territory by 2000, 20 % by 2005, 25 % in 2006-2010, and 30 % in 2011-2030. Under a campaign “Earth gift-2000” initiated by WWF, a former President of Mongolia, Mr. P. Ochirbat, nationally and internationally announced to take 30 % or 46,9 millions ha of total territory under the State protection.

To date, totally 61 areas or 21832 thousand ha covered territories of 151 Soums of 19 Aimags including the Capital City are under State protection and they constitute 14.0 % of territory of Mongolia.

The Mongolian Law on Special Protected Areas specifies four categories of PA: Strictly Protected Area (SPA), National Conservation Park (NCP), Nature Reserve (NR), and National Monument (NM). The PA network in Mongolia includes 12 SPAs or 19.7 %, 22 NCPs or 36.1%, 19 NRs or 31.1% and eight NM or 13.1% of the designated PAs. According to the analysis in PA designation and establishment, the 85.6 % of total PAs were established prior to approval of National Program on PAs or 1998; 12.7 % were during the implementation of phase 1 of National Program and 1.7 % during phase 2 of Program or after/following 2005.

Article 3 of the Law on Special Protected Areas states “*Aimag, Capital City, Soum or District may take certain areas within their territory under local special protection*” and the plenary rights of Aimag, Capital City, Soum/ District Citizen’s Representative Khurals includes “make decision on taking certain areas within their territory under local protection and establish their boundaries and conservation regimes”. Moreover, a procedure on designation of areas under local protection was approved with an Order No: 07 in 2000.

Areas taken under local protection are relatively fewer, because these areas are not included in the national PA network and not provided with professional guidance in terms of their conservation management. This current mismanagement reduces the importance of the locally protected areas in reality. Moreover, some local governments intentionally take the areas that are rich in mineral resources under local protection and then release them from protection, when the areas are licensed. Today, it is quite often in practice.

As of December 2007, there were totally 16.3 million ha or 911 areas taken under local protection and it constitute 10.3 % of total territory of Mongolia. Out of these locally protected areas, the 11,4 ha of 485 areas was protected with the Aimag Citizen’s Representative Khural (CRKh) Decisions, the 3.5 million ha of 384 areas with the Soum CRKh Decisions, and 1,24 millions ha of 30 areas with joint Aimag and Soum CRKh Decisions (The Administration of Land Relations, Geodesy, and Cartography, WWF Mongolia, 2008).

According to the combined data (national and local protected areas), the PAs cover totally 38143.7 thousand ha and constitute 24.5 % of total territory of Mongolia.

In recent years, some national researchers and experts develop proposals on inclusion of locally protected areas in the national PA network and improved management options for them. These proposals need to be appropriately considered and dealt with.

CHAPTER 2. METHODOLOGY AND RESULTS OF ASSESSMENT ON NATIONAL PROGRAM ON PAs

2.1. Assessment Methodology for Phase 1 of National Program on PAs

Assessment was made by Directors and Specialists of PA administrations, the individuals, who took part and contributed in development and implementation of National Program and representatives of international projects, and programmes that deal with environmental and biodiversity conservation and development activities within the PAs and their buffer zones (Annex 2).

For the assessment on phase 1 of National Program on PAs, a participatory approach was used. As local communities took part in assessment, it was helpful to get more reliable assessment results and findings on the implementation process and quality and to update and plan more efficient activities during phase 2 of National Program.

Assessment was made within the framework of the following eight fields: PA network and legal environment, institutional management and personnel, use and research of natural resources, awareness, increased community participation, and Buffer Zone development, as stated in the Program, based on the overall goal and objectives of the National Program on PAs. This is the first assessment that deals with the implementation process and implementation quality of National Program on PAs and its methodology is also the first developed and applied. For assessment, **two types of indicators of implementation process and implementation quality** were developed and scored against each objective and activity undertaken during the phase 1 of National Program (Annex 2).

The implementation process was assessed with 5-1 scores (5 – the highest and 1-the lowest or worst in evaluation). Evaluators were distributed with assessment sheets that sorted out/separated each indicator and filled in their scores against each criteria.

Interpretations of scores given to assessment:

Score of PROCESS	Interpretation
5	Highly satisfactory, excellent, or the activity or objective completely achieved
4	Activity started or satisfactory
3	Activity already started, but some more activities are required or moderate
2	Activity just started, but no results are seen or unsatisfactory
1	Activity not started yet or no definite results or extremely poor

Scores given by each evaluator were summed and averaged. From these findings how the evaluators assess the overall implementation of National Program on PAs can be

seen. The scores given to each statement/provision also provide how was the implementation process under each statement/provision in the National Program. During previously conducted assessments the evaluators dealt with only whether the program or project activities were implemented or not. However, this time, the evaluators aimed to deal with both the implementation process and implementation **quality** at the same time. In practice, many different activities are implemented, but it is very common that no definite results and findings are seen. Thus, the evaluators tried to assess the quality of implemented activities by giving scores under a criterion selected from three indicators established against each statement in the National Program.

The quality and achievement of expected results of implemented activities were assessed with 4-0 scores and the score interval is two (2). The evaluators gave their scores under a selected criterion as mentioned above.

Interpretations of scores given to the quality assessment:

Score of QUALITY	Interpretation
4	excellent
2	moderate
0	poor or low quality

The scores given by evaluators were also summed and averaged to assess the how the objectives are achieved and what was their implementation quality was. While averaging the scores, there were decimal fractions obtained. The interpretation of scores given is as follows:

Scores given to the implementation **process** of National Program:

Score of PROCESS	Interpretation
4,6 – 5,0	The activity and objective is completely achieved or excellent or completely satisfactory
3,6 – 4,5	Activity started at that time or satisfactory
2,6 – 3,5	Activity started, but some more activities are required or moderate
1,6 – 2,5	Activity just started and no definite results or unsatisfactory
1,0 – 1,5	Not started or no definite results or extremely poor

Scores given to the implementation **quality** of National Program:

Score of QUALITY	Interpretation
3,0 - 4,0	Excellent;
1,6 – 2,9	Moderate;
0 – 1, 5	Poor or unsatisfactory or low quality;

While making the assessment, we matched each objective of Program to relevant elements, objectives and statements of Biodiversity Convention. It has not only the assessment, but also cognitive importance.

2.2. Assessment Results and Findings on Implementation of National Program

During the implementation of National Program phase the State policy on PAs were developed and favourable legal and economic environment was set up for the protection and sustainable use as well as improved institutional management of PAs in the country. Eight fields were selected and dealt with to achieve the following eight objectives: **1.** PA network, **2.** PA legal and regulatory framework, **3.** PA management and institutional framework, **4.** PA Human resource, **5.** PA management and natural resource use, **6.** PA research and monitoring, **7.** Public awareness and **8.** Increased community participation and buffer zone development.

1. PA network

1.1 Identify the areas that are important to ensure ecological balance and biodiversity conservation against the established indicators and systematically take them under protection; this statement is relevant to 1.1.1; 1.1.2; 1.1.8 of the CBD Programme of Work on PAs.

Assessment score of implementation process is 3.18. Activities started, but some additional activities are required or performance is moderate. *Although adequate/satisfactory legal environment was not created for establishment of PA network and all the representative areas important to terrestrial and aquatic/freshwater biodiversity were not designated under protection, the PA network was appropriately set up.*

During the implementation of National Program phase 1 or by 2005 there were 57 areas or 20,93 millions ha from territories of 127 Soums/Districts of 19 Aimag/Capital City designated as PA. It constituted 13.4 % of total territory of Mongolia. In the PA network, the SPA (10,49 million ha) made up 50,1 %, the NCP (8,52 million ha) 40,7%, the NR (1,8 million ha) 8,9%, and NM (0,07 million ha) 0,3% of total PA.

Following approval of National Program on PAs, the Ministry of Nature and Environment (MNE) made a list of proposed PAs (85 area of about 21834,7 thousand ha) and planned to systematically take under protection. In 1998-2000 there were five PAs covered six areas of 1219,8 thousand ha out of 11 proposed areas of 5379.7 thousand ha (54,5%) established. In 2001-2005 there were only four PAs of 435,2 thousand ha out of 24 proposed areas of 7085 thousand ha included in the PA network. During the phase 1, seven proposed PAs (Onon-Balj Basin, Khan Khohii Mountain range, Khyargas Nuur Basin, Siilhem Mountain range, Tavgatai Mountain Range, Tsambagarav Mountain, and Ikh Gazriin Chuluu) were taken under protection with their proposed status of NCP and NR. However, a proposed Tujiin Nars NR was protected with the NCP status, a proposed Ikh Bogd Mountain SPA was protected with the NCP status, and a proposed Shiliin Bogd NR was protected with the status of NM.

At the beginning of National Program phase 2 or since 2005, the PA network was expanded by including 527,602 ha or four PAs (2006: Munkh-khairkhan NCP, Orkhon valley NCP, Tes River vicinity NR, and Dayandeerkh Cave MN) and 60,240 ha of two SPAs. During the implementation of National Program phase 2 the PA network was expanded by 587,842ha.

As of 2008, there were 61 areas of 21,832 thousand ha from 151 Soums of 19 Aimags/Capital City 21832 designated as PA. This constituted 14 % of total territory of Mongolia.

Assessment score of implementation quality is 2.09. or moderate. *Although the PAs were appropriately selected and established in accordance with selected indicators, all the wildlife species and their habitats or ranges were not completely included in the PA network. Thus, there was no sufficient increase in PA resources.*

National researchers and experts regard that 30.8 % of alpine, 30 % of mountainous taiga, 9.0 % of forest steppe, 4.37 % of steppe, 8.59 % of Gobi, 30.87% of desert, and about 40 of endangered and nearly extinct species' habitats or ranges has been included in the PA network (WWF Mongolia, 2002 & EPA 2000). However, only about 18 % of forested areas that provide important habitats to different wildlife particularly bird species and play important roles in maintaining favourable climatic and ecological balance, natural water resources and permafrost, and prevention from soil erosion was protected.

In addition to designation of areas under protection, there were several proposals on declassifying of some PAs raised during the National Program phase 1. For instance, proposals of declassifying of 21,5–65,4% of Great Gobi SPA, Small Gobi SPA, Mongol Daguur SPA, Onon-Balj NCP, and Numrug SPA were developed and submitted to the Parliament with the purpose of exploration minerals and construction of roads and bridges. Fortunately, decisions over the proposals were appropriately made in accordance with the State policy and concepts on nature conservation, and sustainable development.

The environmental auditing report (2004) stated that 25 proposed PAs were still pending or not decided because some parts of proposed PAs overlapped with mineral deposits and occurrences, some areas were already given with mining licenses, and were under mining project proposals and the PA network has not been expanded with the proposed PAs.

1.2 Establish joint PAs with neighbouring countries with the purpose of conservation of endangered and migratory wildlife including birds habitats and ranges; This statement is relevant to 1.3/ 1.3.3; 1.3.4; 1.3.7; and 3.1.11 of CBD Programme of Work on PAs.

Assessment score on implementation process is 2.80. *Some efforts on conservation of endangered and migratory wildlife species' habitats and ranges and ecologically important ecosystem through the establishment of trans-boundary joint PAs, but some more activities are required or overall performance is moderate.*

The Government of Mongolia initiated and took appropriate measures on conservation of endangered and migratory wildlife species' habitats and important ecosystem and offering cooperation with neighbouring countries. As a result, in 1994 the Ministry of Nature and Environment of Mongolia, the Ministry of Environment Protection and Natural Resources of Russia, and the Environmental Protection Agency of China established a joint SPA. The joint PA covers areas of Mongol Daguur SPA located in Dornod Aimag in Mongolia, Daurskii SPA in Chita Province of Russia, and Dalai Nuur SPA in Inner Mongolia of China. PA administrations of three neighboring countries

cooperate in organization of meetings and seminars, conducting joint research and monitoring and taking preventive and restorative measures against natural disasters.

Proposals on establishment of trans-boundary PAs e.g. Mongolian and Russian PAs including Uvs Nuur Basin SPA in Mongolia and PA in Tuva of Russia and Khovsgol NCP in Mongolia and Tunkinskii PA in Russia (D. Myagmarsuren & D. Enebish, 2008) and Khan Khentii SPA, Onon-Balj NCP and Sohondin SPA in Russia (MNE, 2003) were developed and forwarded to relevant parties, but no any decisions have been made yet.

In August 2000, the Ministry of Nature and Environment of Mongolia and the State Administration of Environmental Protection of China signed a Memorandum of Understanding on conservation of trans-boundary migratory species Bactrian Camel.

In 2008 the Ministry of Environment Protection and Natural Resources of Russia and the Ministry of Nature and Environment of Mongolia, signed a protocol on establishment of trans-boundary Uvs Nuur Basin SPA.

Assessment score to the implementation quality is 1.45. No definite/ specific results or extremely poor. *The trans-boundary PA administrations had no management plans and cooperation among the Parties was poor. Thus the trans-boundary PA was left on "paper".*

Trans-boundary PA requires specific management and specific cooperation from involved parties. In practice, few officers and professionals, who work in the environmental field, are aware of trans-boundary conservation issues, but the rest PA administration staff members and local authorities and communities residing nearby do not know very well about the trans-boundary issues. This situation becomes one of factors that reduce the importance or value of trans-boundary PA. At present time, the cooperation between PA administrations is still limited to exchange visits by the PA administration Directors and Specialists. They need to exchange research and monitoring/assessment data on trans-boundary endangered and migratory wildlife species and to jointly develop and implement management plans for the PAs. However, they are still not able to manage these proposed tasks due to lack of funding allocated by the Government.

1.3. Develop justifications for PAs proposed for nomination of World Biosphere Reserve and World Heritage networks and forward to relevant authority organisations for decision; this statement is relevant to 1.3. / 1.3.1 of the CBD Programme of Work on PAs.

Assessment score to the implementation process is 2.52. *Activities started, but unsatisfactory or the Government was not in support of proposals of some areas nominated to the World Biosphere Reserve, World Heritage, and RAMSAR Convention for Conservation of Wetlands that are important to migratory birds.*

Appropriate measures were taken on nomination of some PAs that have natural, historical, and cultural significance and importance to ensure ecological balance not only at national but also regional and global levels to the Man and Biosphere (MAB) and the World Heritage networks and upgrading their protection regimes.

As a result of these measures, the Great Gobi SPA was first listed in the UNESCO MAB network in 1991, the Bogdkhan Mountain SPA was in 1996, and Uvs Nuur Basin SPA in 1997. During the implementation of National Program phase 1 or namely in 2004 the Khustai Nuruu NCP and in 2005 the Dornod Mongol steppe were listed in the network.

Later in 2007 the Mongol Daguur SPA was listed. Proposals and nomination materials of Altai Tavan Bogd NCP, Dornod Mongol SPA were submitted to the World MAB National Committee (MNE, 2003). National researchers and experts in GTZ support conducted a feasibility study on establishment of trans-boundary MAB area in Altai region in 2003 and developed recommendations.

The Uvs Nuur Basin SPA and Orkhon valley were listed in the World Heritage network respectively in 2003 and 2005.

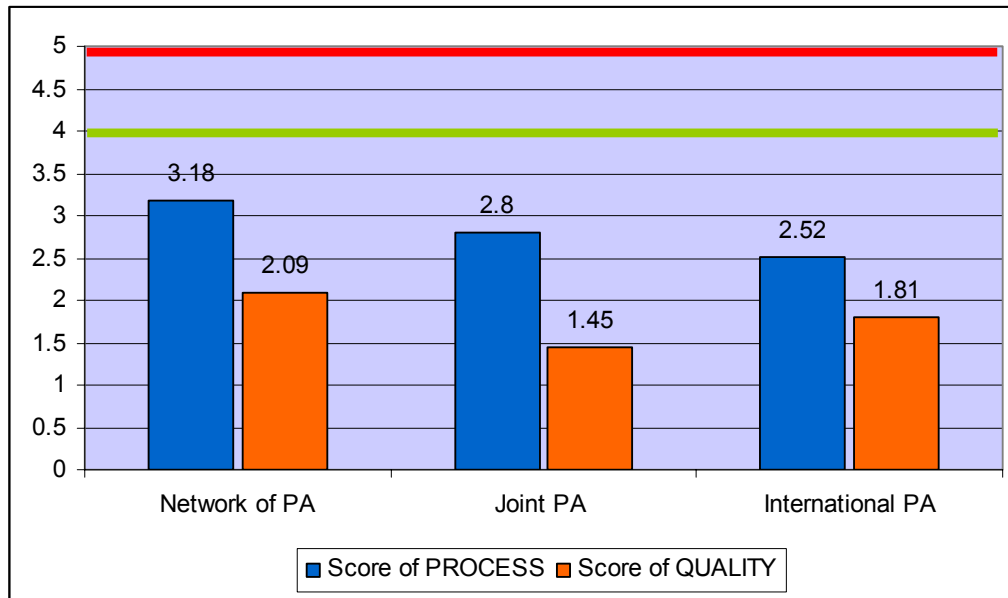
In 1997 the Mongol Daguur SPA was first listed in the RAMSAR Convention of Conservation of Wetlands that are important to migratory and waterfowl birds. During the implementation of National Program phase 1, namely a Lake Terkhiin Tsagaan of Khorgo Tekhiin Tsagaan Nuur NCP (1998) Khar Us Nuur NCP including Lakes Khar Us, Khar, and Durgun and Airag (1999), and Lake Uvs (2004) were listed in the Convention Appendix. Additionally, some lakes e.g. Uguu Gobi Lakes' valley (Lakes Orog, Taatsiin Tsagaan, and Boon Tsagaan) (1998), Achit, Ganga, and Khurkh Khuitnii Khondii (2004) were listed in the Convention Appendix.

Assessment score to the implementation quality is 1.81. moderate or the PAs listed in the World Biosphere Reserve, World Heritage, and RAMSAR Convention on Conservation of Wetlands important to migratory and waterfowl birds had poor management and international cooperation was poor or unsatisfactory.

The PAs listed in the World Biosphere Reserve, World Heritage, and RAMSAR Convention on Conservation of Wetlands that are important to migratory and waterfowl birds must develop and implement their management plans. However, the PAs listed in these Conventions had no their specific management plans, but a management plan was used. If the management plan applied for different PAs is adequately developed and the PA administrations have skilful management, this option is of course acceptable. However, during the implementation of National Program phase 1 the PA administrations first drafted their PA management plans to deal with the enforcement of protection regimes and reduction of threats and constraints met. At that time the PA administration authorities and specialists had lack of knowledge and skills on development of management plans for PAs. Thus, management plans drafted with various qualities and the drafts of management plans were not approved by the MNE having left only on "papers".

Regarding the PAs listed in the international Conventions, their PA administration were only issued with Certificates and are proud of them, but no other efforts were done. Thus, it needs to pay attentions to change this situation regarding the PAs listed in the international Conventions and Agreements.

Diagram 2. Overall assessment on the PA network



- Maximum score of the implementation PROCESS
- Maximum score of the implementation QUALITY

2. PA Legal and Regulatory Framework

2.1. Revise/amend the Law on Special Protected Areas and integrate with other relevant legal acts; this statement is relevant to 3.1./3.1.1- 3.1.3 of the CBD Programme of Work on PAs.

Assessment score to the implementation process is 3.05. *Activities started, but unsatisfactory. Only initial steps made to integration of the Law on Special Protected Areas with the Millennium Development Goals (Article 7) and the country's development trends.*

During the implementation of National Program phase 1, the legal and policy framework e.g. the Mongolian Laws on Special Protected Areas and Buffer Zones, the State policy on SPA and NCP general and specific provisions, protection regimes, was newly formed and applied into practice. However, illegal actions e.g. illegal (artisanal) mining within PAs, construction of roads and facilities were subsequently occurred. Thus, in 2002 the Parliament Standing Committee on Environment and Rural Development issued Resolutions on Measures to improve the enforcement of PA related legal acts in 2003 and 2005. With these Resolutions, the Parliament assigned the Government to take adequate measures to stop these illegal actions and to amend the Laws on Special Protected Areas and Buffer Zones based on the current national and international development trends.

However, the Ministry of Nature and Environment did not do any follow up actions with regard to amendments to the Laws on Special Protected Areas and Buffer Zone during the implementation of National Program phase 1. There were still needs to amend the Laws and even to make some terminologies in the Laws clearer. However, nothing

was done. The Laws, at least, have no specific statements or expressions with regard to the management plans for PAs that provide basis for enforcement of their protection regimes and laws.

During the implementation of National Program phase 1, the Minister of Nature and Environment issued several procedures on adequate enforcement of PA legal act and Programmes with his Orders. For instance, a procedure on Taking Areas under Local Protection, a procedure on Use of Mineral Water Bodies within PAs in 2000, a procedure on Issuance of Permits to Land use within PA in Mongolia in 2001, a procedure on Service Tariffs within PA in 2002, a procedure on Tourism Activities within PAs and a procedure on Forestry Activities within PAs in 2003 were issued. These procedures are still in force and adhered to.

Mongolia was listed in the Convention of Conservation of Migratory Wildlife Species in 1999. The National Committee to ensure the enforcement of the Convention was established and runs.

Additionally, National Committees of Biodiversity Convention, the World Heritage, and RAMSAR Convention on Conservation of Wetlands that are important to migratory and waterfowl birds, were established and run their operations in the country. The National Committees cooperate with the national and international organizations and research institutions in order to ensure the enforcement of the Conventions. The National Committee members regularly participate in the events organized by the Convention Secretariats, national and international governmental and non-governmental organizations at international and regional levels. In 1998 and 2002, national reports on how Mongolia fulfilled its obligations were developed and submitted (БОЯ, 2002) to the Convention Secretariat.

Law on Tourism was drafted jointly with the Ministry of Infrastructure and approved by the Parliament on 5 May 2000. While drafting the Law, an issue of tourism development within PAs was considered and statements were separately given in its draft, but they were removed during the discussion and approval by the Parliament. Only a general statement or provision was given in 2.3. "If tourist activities are conducted within PAs, the relations shall be regulated by the Law". A procedure on Regulation of Tourism Activities within PAs that was approved by the Nature and Environment Minister's Order No: 43 in 1996 was updated and newly approved by the Nature and Environment Minister's Order No: 117 in dated on 1 June 2002. Since then the procedure has been used. However, the permits on tourism within PAs were unsystematically given to the individuals and economic entities that applied for and too much consideration has raised in some PAs infringing the national and international standards. Thus, the procedure still needs to be updated in accordance with the current carrying capacities of PAs.

A procedure on Protection, Use, and Research of Paleontological Findings was drafted and submitted for joint approval by the Ministries of Nature and Environment and Education, Culture, and Science, but it still not approved and decided.

Assessment score to the implementation quality is 1.91. moderate or it was assessed that the *disadvantages institutional structure and legal framework that hinder the PA management were inadequately identified.*

No explanations.

2.2 Develop legal and regulatory documents on PA Buffer Zone management and ensure the enforcement; this statement is relevant to 2.2./2.2.1-2.2.7 of the CBD Programme of Work on PAs.

Assessment score to the implementation process is 3.36. Although the Law on PA Buffer Zones was approved *and issued, respective regulations are still lacking*; some activities are required or performance is moderate.

As the Law on PA Buffer Zone was approved in 1997, the objectives to ensure its enforcement were identified and dealt with during the implementation of National Program phase 1.

During the implementation of National Program phase 2 the needs to amend the environmental laws in accordance with the country's current and future socio-economic development trends were raised and proposed amendments to the all environmental laws have been considered at all decision making levels since 2000. For instance, the Parliament Resolutions No: 38 and 44 (2000) and Resolution No: 03 (March 2005) were issued.

In 2006 national specialists and experts developed a draft of revised Law on PAs. In 2007, an international expert from the IUCN made analysis in the Laws of Special Protected Areas and Buffer Zones within the framework of a project "Environmental Reform" funded by the World Bank. He made Recommendations on combination and potential improvement of the Laws.

Since 2000 the Laws has been revised and amended three times. Thus, the Laws on Special Protected Areas and Buffer Zones need to be revised and amended through integration of previous drafts in accordance with the Work Programme of Biodiversity Convention, international standards, worldwide development tendency, and climatic changes. The NNE is responsible for the amendments and revisions to the Laws and has started initial efforts.

Assessment score to the implementation quality is 0.73. The implementation quality is unsatisfactory, *the enforcement of Law on PA Buffer Zone and respective regulations were poor or unsatisfactory.*

Enforcement of relevant laws particularly the Law on PA Buffer Zones was very poor. The Law does not clearly specify "the relations raised with the operations to be conducted within the PA Buffer Zones, a system of rights and obligations, how to retain funding into Buffer Zone Fund and how to spend them etc" (D. Myagmarsuren, D. Enebish, 2008) and Buffer Zone Councils were not provided with professional methodologies as the national researchers and specialists assessed.

2.3. Set up economic and legal basis for potential increase of funding sources other than the State funding to PA network; this statement is relevant to 3.4 of the CBD Programme of Work on PAs.

Assessment score to the implementation process is 2.14. Activities just started, so no results were seen or unsatisfactory. *it is assessed that the economic and legal basis for potential increase of funding sources other than the State funding to PA network was poorly set up.*

The Law on Special Protected Areas states: “Financing of the protection of Special PAs shall consist of: State central and local budget expenditure, incomes from travelling, tourism, and other activities and services, donation and aid by citizens, economic entities, and service, and incomes from compensation for damage caused by persons who violate the Mongolian Law on Special Protected Areas and its regulations”.

In practice, the PA administrations are funded by the State budget, but 30-40 % of their proposed budget should be earned from their incomes based on self-funding principle. According to the Law on Protected Areas, the PA administrations are allowed to earn incomes from tourism and other permitted activities within the PAs, but this is contradicted with the Law on State Administration and they are not able to run self-funding activities. Thus, the PA administrations run their operations based on the amounts of funding allocated from the State budget, incomes from compensation paid by illegal actors, and entrance fees from individuals and transport means to PAs.

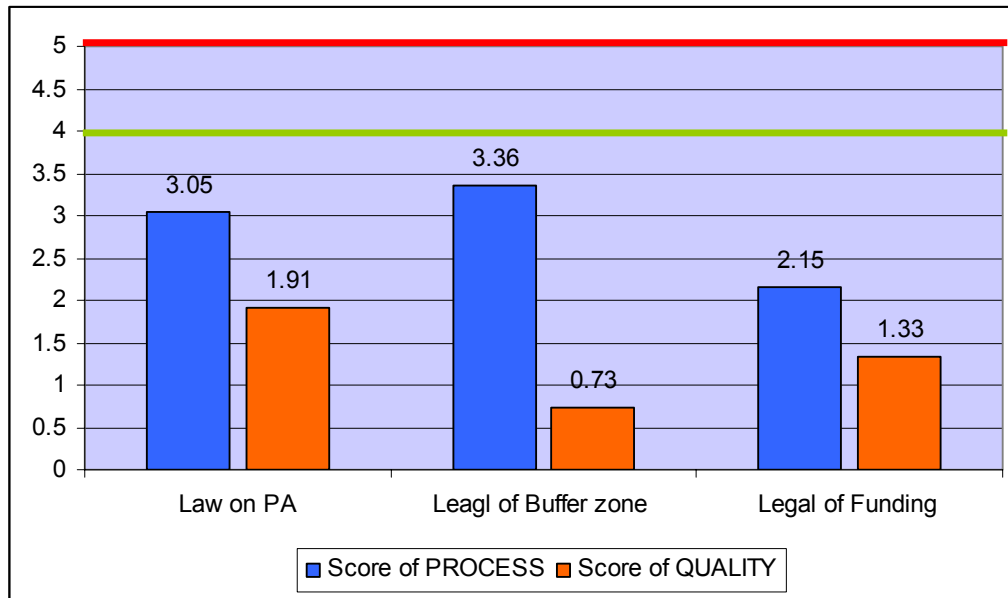
Assessment score to the implementation quality is 1.33. Implementation quality was unsatisfactory; *there were no any funding sources except for State funding for PA management..*

Funding for actions e.g. implementation of management plans, particularly research and monitoring, enforcement of protection regimes, preventive measures from illegal use of natural resources, and poaching, and arresting illegal actions was always limited. It was related to the annual budgets and funding that were approved without consideration of actual needs, scope of work, and requirements to the working conditions.

In 1998 there were 13 PA administrations at national level, but this number of PA administrations was 17 in 2005, when the phase 1 came to its end. Thus, the annual budgets allocated to PA network were increased by 4 times more in comparing to that in 1998. In 2008, there were 24 PA administrations operated and the budget allocated was increased by 3 times more in comparing to that in previous years. Today, 64.5 % of total budget is spent for salaries/wages and additional incentives of PA administration staff members, 2.8% for DSA/per diem during site visits, 6.7 % for petrol, 0.7% for research, 0.9% for plant protection, 0.15% for forestation, and the rest 24.25% for others (stationery, fuel, heating, electricity, telecommunication, mailing, publication, office rent, and furniture etc).

Annual budget funding was increased from year to years, but the increased amounts were spent for administrative costs including human resources, not for the environmental conservation, restoration of natural resources and land, research and monitoring, and public awareness activities as stated in Article 6 of Law on Protected Areas.

Diagram 3. Overall assessment on the PA legal framework



— Maximum score of the implementation PROCESS
— Maximum score of the implementation QUALITY

3. PA Management and Institutional Framework

3.1. Develop and implement more optimal PA network management options, implementation strategies, and restructuring program; this statement is relevant to 3.1 of the CBD Programme of Work on PAs.

Assessment score to the implementation process is 3.05. some actions started, but some more activities are required; moderate or *although optimal PA network management options, implementation strategies, and restructuring programmes were developed and implemented, no definite results were seen.*

No specific PA network management and restructuring program was developed and approved, but the evaluators regarded that the Action Plan of Government, Decisions and Resolutions and Minister’s Orders of that period could be justifications and basis of restructuring.

Bureau in charge of PA issues was joined the Environmental Protection Agency, the Governmental Regulatory Agency, and then it was restructured in 2000 as the Protected Area Management Division of Policy Coordination Department of MNE.

A conservation branch of Onon-Balj NCP (spring of 2000), Administration of Khokh Serkh SPA (end of 2001), and the conservation units of Myangan Ugalzat NCP and Tujjin Nars NCP (end of 2002) were established. There are 14 PA administrations, 1 branch, 1 centre, and 2 units dealing with PA management under direct supervision of the MNE and funded by the State.

According to the Law on PAs, the MNE exercised the powers of State Administrative central organization in charge of PA issues through delegation to its Protected Area

Management Division and 16 PA administrations during the National Program phase 1. During phase 1 the division of Protected Area Management at the MNE had its Director and four specialists. Employment contracts of the Director and three specialists of the division were terminated in March 2004 due to no prevention and cease of illegal artisanal mining in part B of Small Gobi SPA. However, the Director of division (as of November 2004: for 3 quarters) was not appointed and there were no experienced specialists and professionals worked at the division. Since then the operations of the division have become almost ceased as the Auditing report highlighted (SAO, 2004).

According to the Law on Protected Areas, the NR and NM management lied with Aimag/local governments. It did not work because from one side, they were in the PA network and from others side there were no professional capacities to manage and lack of funding from the Aimag/local level. Thus their management was subordinated to the PA administrations nearby. For instance, management of Devel Aral NR was given to Mongol Altai Nuruu PA administration; Sharga and Alag Khairkhan Mountain and Burkhan Buudai NR and Eej Khairkhan Mountain NM to the Great Gobi SPA administration; Mankhan NR to the Khar Us Nuur SPA administration; Bulgan Mountain and Khuisiin Naiman Nuur NM to the Khangai Nuruu NCP; Nagalkhaan Mountain NR to the Khan Khentii SPA administration; and Yahi Lake, Ugtam Uul, Toson Khulstai, Khar Yamaat, and Ganga Nuur NRs to Eastern Mongolia PA administration. Moreover, management of Khognokhaan and Batkhaan Mountain NRs was specifically considered and separated into a conservation unit, but since 2003 they have been supervised by Khogno-Tarni NCP administration.

To date or during the implementation of National Program phase 2 there are 24 PA administrations and 11 of them provide direct management to 9 NRs and 5 NMs. PA administrations existing in Arkhangai, Gobi-altai, Dornogovi, Dundgovi, Khovd, and Bulgan Aimags subordinate 10 NRs and 3 NMs (Annex 4) (MNET, 2009) .

Assessment score to the implementation quality is 1.45. Quality is unsatisfactory; *PA network management was improved, but PA administration management was not improved.*

The Auditing Report (2004) stated that due to poor cooperation between the PA Management division and Environment department at the MNE, it was hard to identify whether some companies that had their environmental impact assessments and environmental protection plans ran their operations within PAs.

3.2. Strengthen PA administrations and support their self management – this statement is relevant to 3.1 of the CBD Programme of Work on PAs.

Assessment score to the implementation process is 3.09. Some relevant activities started, but *Strengthening of PA administrations and supporting their self management practices are assessed as moderate.*

The MNE put the management of Khustai Nuruu NCP to the Mongolian Environmental Protection Association in 1993-2003 and to “Khustai Nuruu Complex NGO since 2003 on contractual basis. However, the MNE did not make any official decision on delegation of the NCP management rights even at the end of phase 1 of National Program. Because the NGO logo and stamp was used for the NCP daily management, it took a long time or rejected some of the claims made by the NCP environmental

State inspector on arrests of illegal actions to the Court and inspection agencies (D. Myagmarsuren & D. Enebish, 2008).

However, the Khustai Nuruu NCP is not allocated and issued by State funding for its conservation activities. Using its sources of incomes the NCP management team plans and implements activities under the following fields (N.Bandi, 2007) :

1. Conservation of Khustai NCP and historical findings;
2. Re-introduction of Takhi;
3. Research and public awareness activities;
4. Development of eco-tourism;
5. Buffer zone development.

As a result of improved protection regimes and specific activities undertaken, the pastureland degradation and overgrazing has been reduced and heads of marmot and red deer have been increased as well as the Mongolian gazelle are moving into the area. In 1992-2000, 84 heads of Takhi were brought from Holland to the area for re-introduction. To date, their heads reached 200 and several herds. Long term research and monitoring on climate changes, flora species, wildlife habitats, density, Takhi growth and reproductively, and behaviours, and water balance and over 50 socio-economic, environmental, ecological and archaeological studies were conducted and their findings are used for the NCP management.

The NCP administration supports and offers the graduate (M.Sc & Ph.D) students, who are majored in nature conservation and biology, with research and field work opportunities. There were 138 national and 27 foreign students (12 graduate and 6 post graduates) successfully conducted their research and thesis work. Moreover, there is a scientists' council under the NCP for discussing of research and monitoring processes and their results and findings and publishing scientific papers every two year. The offers and produced scientific papers are ones of highly demanded and attracted by other researchers, students and interested groups.

As eco-tourism is successfully developed for income generation, the NCP has been visited by over 8000 foreign tourists and over 500 domestic tourists and visitors. Much attention has been paid to Buffer Zone development issue. As a result, there were Buffer Zone Councils established and run in three Soums in the Buffer Zone. Buffer Zone fund and BZ development fund was established and the funds are efficiently used for sustainable livelihood options. As a result, the community participation in the NCP is getting increased and BZ activities are getting sustained and regularized.

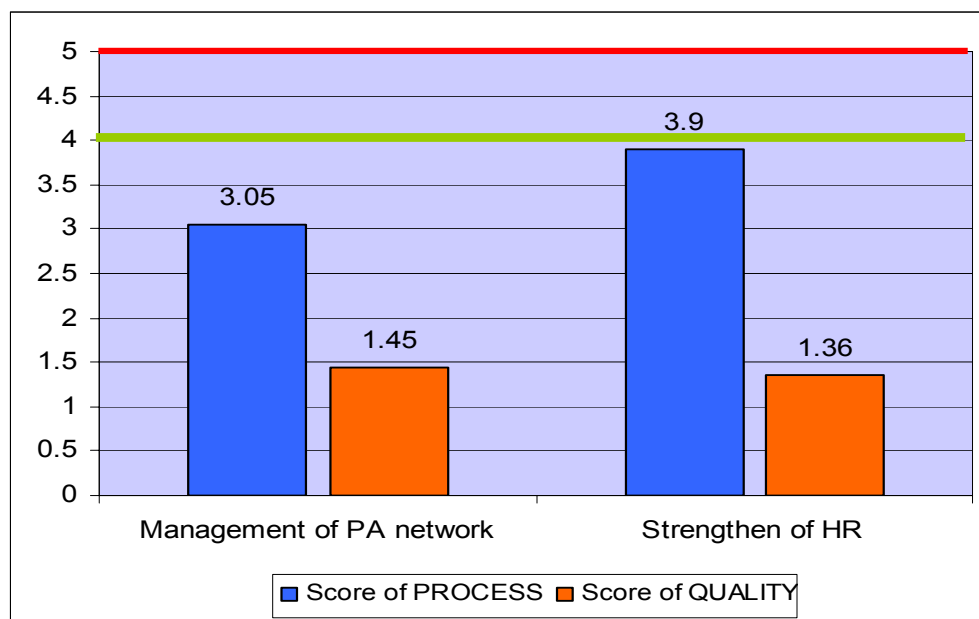
Regarding other PAs, they are supervised by the PA Management Department at the MNE and funded by the State. However, the State funding is totally insufficient for the enforcement of protection regimes and conservation activities within the PAs. Their conservation is not adequate due to lack of funding.

Assessment score to the implementation quality is 1.36. The implementation quality is unsatisfactory, *PA management is not improved and infringement of protection regimes is still going on.*

Regarding other PAs, they are supervised by the PA Management Department and receive funding from the State, but funding is limited. Additionally, the PA administration Directors and specialists are not initiative and inactive in terms of "fundraising". It holds back their independence. Not only during phase 1 but also during phase 2, a lack of funding has been still a concern for PA administrations. Lack

of funding limits adequate enforcement of protection regimes, patrolling, research and monitoring, and makes the PA administrations dependent from relevant projects and programmes. In order to “draw investment or fundraising” the PA administration would develop a management plan and project proposals and submit national and international organizations for support, and implement in participation of local communities. If they can work hard and in creative way, their management independence will be succeed and lead to success. Thus, most of PA personnel should be encouraged to do these.

Diagram 4. Overall assessment on the PA Management and Institutional Framework



— Maximum score of the implementation PROCESS
 — Maximum score of the implementation QUALITY

4. PA Human capacity

4.1. Develop and systematically implement training curriculum for PA network personnel, upgrade training structure, methodologies and technologies, and management and regularize training; this statement is relevant to 3.2/ 3.2.1-3.2.5 of the CBD Programme of Work on PAs.

Assessment score to the implementation process is 2.73. Needs of capacity building and development of training curriculum for PA personnel are well recognized and some actions started, but some other actions are required; performance is assessed as moderate;

As of 2002, there were over 360 individuals worked in the PA administrations and branches and units abovementioned. Out of them, 186 were rangers-State inspectors and 75 of them were professional rangers. There were also 166 volunteer rangers worked. The number of PA administration staff members was increased by 30.7 % in comparing to that in 1998.

A procedure on organization of temporary/short term professional training for PA rangers was approved by the Nature and Environment Minister's Order No: 37 dated on 1 March 2000. Following this procedure there was the Minister's Order No: 62 dated on 25 April 2000 issued and mandated the Mongolian Society for National Parks as provider of training on temporary contractual basis and approved an examination commission. The Mongolian Society for National Parks developed professional training curriculum and have approved by the Environmental Protection Agency and School of Educational Development. Professional training for rangers was organized in regions e.g. training for rangers from the western region was organized at Khar Us Nuur SPA administration, training for rangers from the central region was at Khustai Centre of Khustai NCP, and training for rangers from the eastern region was at the Eastern Mongolia PA administration. Training was attended by totally 75 rangers from Bogdkhan Mountain SPA, Eastern Mongolian SPA, Khar Us Nuur SPA, Mongol Altai Mountain PA, Uvs Nuur Basin SPA, Khustai Nuruu NCP, Khognokhaan Mountain NR, Khan Khentii SPA administrations and the trainees were awarded with certificates.

In 2006-2008, training for PA specialists was organized and annually 26-29 specialists (in duplicated numbers) attended 32 types of training. Training for PA specialists mainly was organized by GTZ (6), Altai Sayan project (10), WWF (7), Geo-information database project (4), and Wildlife Conservation Society (4) (MNE, 2009). The training was mostly attended by PA specialists and rangers from Western Mongolia. In the years above, the specialists of 9 out of 24 PA administrations (e.g. Great Gobi SPA part "B" and Onon Balj NCP administrations) attended one training. However, specialists from Small Gobi SPA, Dariganga NCP, Tujjin Nars NCP, Tarvagatain Nuruu NCP, and Khokh Serkhiin Nuruu SPA administrations did not attend any training.

In 2009 at initiative of WWF Mongolia, the Country Office in cooperation with the Ministry of Nature, Environment, and Tourism developed capacity building training programme for PA specialists and rangers and its methodology and recommendations.

Assessment score to the implementation quality is 1.33. *The capacity building training curriculum for PA personnel was beneficial for few staff members of PAA, thus its quality was assessed unsatisfactory.*

The MNE had objectives to train PA rangers and developed training curriculum and organized training. However, no progress has been made in capacity building of other PA specialists regarding PA management and re-training in their working fields. Domestic and overseas training is usually attended by PA directors. However, few of the Directors and specialists, who worked during the phase 1, do continue their work during phase 2.

4.2. Provide PA network personnel with self-development and favourable working conditions that encourage sustainable employment; – this statement is relevant to 3.2 of the CBD Programme of Work on PAs.

Assessment score to the implementation process is 2.41. *Opportunities of self-development and favourable working conditions were poorly provided to PA personnel, and no results, it is assessed "unsatisfactory".*

In 2003 the Mongolian Environmental Consortium and MNE jointly carried out a survey PA Human Resources and Capacities.

2002 survey on educational background of PA personnel showed that 38% of PA personnel had high and special education, 27% primary education and the rest had secondary and complete secondary education. It shows that overall education of PA personnel was very low and unsatisfactory during the phase 1. This low education level is likely to badly impact on PA personnel knowledge and capacities and PA management efficiency (B. Enkhtsetseg, 2002).

As of 2009, there are totally 95 authority or management level officers and specialists and 225 rangers working in 24 PA administrations that provide supervision to 61 PAs in the country.

Regarding professional background of PA specialists and rangers, 32 % of rangers were trained in environmental field and 43 % (in duplicated numbers to the previous %), completed professional training of rangers. 66 % of specialists had their bachelor's degrees in their working fields.

It was reported that the individuals professionally trained in environmental field were recruited as PA specialists through negotiation with the PA Management Department at the MNE (MNE, 2003). However, a survey conducted by the MNE (2002) showed 37 % of total PA personnel were trained in environmental and ecological studies, 9 % trained in agriculture, 13 % trained as educators, engineers, and economists, and 9% trained in law, and the rest about 28 % trained in other professional fields or untrained (MNE, 2002).

PA administrations had their full time specialists in charge of research and monitoring, database, tourism and some of them namely the specialists from Eastern Mongolia, Khustai NCP, Khan Khentii, and Gobi Gurvan Saikhan NCP administrations trained in GIS data processing in home and overseas training.

However, incentives and self-development and sustainable employment opportunities were inadequately provided to PA network personnel.

According to a survey conducted by the MNE in 2002, there were 194 rangers worked in the PAs that were under supervision of MNE. In 2008 there were 225 rangers worked in the PA network. Although the number of rangers recruited was increased from years to years, there are still 85 rangers needed for PAs according to a recent survey.

According to the survey results, the overall education and accountability of PA specialists and rangers were relatively increased in 2005-2006 or during National Program phase 2 in comparing to that was in previous phase.

In 2007-2008 the MNET in cooperation with WWF conducted an assessment on Current Status of PA Manpower and Capacities in Altai Sayan Eco Region that includes the western part of Mongolia and the central, eastern and gobi regions.

According to the assessment findings, 78.5 % of PA specialists and 10.8 % of rangers were trained in environmental fields, 4.4% in law, and 6.3% in human resources have long term working experiences. Regarding 225 rangers working in PAs, there are 32% or 72 rangers trained in environmental field, 62.2% or 140 rangers completed professional training for rangers (45 day training course) and 43 rangers (in duplicated

numbers) are studying in environmental fields at universities and colleges. The rest 5.8% or 13 rangers had 3-8 year experiences and more experienced rangers.

In 2008, there were totally 26 Directors (including Heads of units) and 65 specialists worked in PAs. All PA administrations except for Khokh Serkh SPA administration had their specialists in charge of monitoring and patrolling. 18 PAA had their research and monitoring specialists, 12 PAA had their Buffer Zone specialists and 9 PAA had specialists in charge of tourism issues.

In comparing to National Program phase 1, the educational level of specialists and rangers was relatively better. In recent years, the MNET pays particular attentions to human resource capacity and pursues a policy to employ highly qualified and professional people. Job description of PA ranger states "Be trained or qualified in environmental and law fields, be capable in organization and supervision of natural resource restoration activities"; the Law on Environmental Protection: Article 26:5 "The individuals, who have high education degrees qualified in ecology, environmental conservation, environmental monitoring and assessment or trained in these fields shall be appointed as Environmental State inspectors"; and Article 26:6 of the Law "The individuals, who completed professional training at the environmental educational institutions that was issued certification by the State Administration Central Organization in charge of Education, shall be appointed as rangers". According to these legal statements the MNET and PA administrations took appropriate measures for the recruitment of professional and qualified individuals and involvement of specialists and researchers into professional training and re-training. Particularly the PAA e.g. Uvs Nuur Basin SPA, Khan Khentii SPA, Orkhon Valley NCP, and Gobi Gurvan Saikhan NCP took their initiatives and were successful in this field. Among these PAAs, particularly Uvs Nuur Basin SPA administration paid particular attentions to capacity building of its personnel and all the PA rangers (100 %) are attending extramural training courses at universities and colleges. Regarding the rest PAA, 47.8 % of rangers of Khan Khentii SPA, 50 % of rangers from Orkhon Valley NCP, 35.7 % of rangers Gobi Gurvan Saikhan NCP are attended extramural training courses at universities and colleges.

Professional training for rangers was organized by the WWF Mongolia and Altai Sayan project for rangers from Western Mongolia. Since 2006 the training has been organized by the GTZ for PA rangers from the central region.

The number of rangers recruited for PAs is regulated by the Appendix of Government Resolution No: 87 in 2006. The appendix specifies size and amounts of area (e.g. 5-20 thousand ha) to be put under a ranger responsibility upon the consideration of PA classifications and natural zone features, whether the PA is listed in international Conventions and Agreements, numbers and activities of economic entities within PA internal zones, existence of cities or settled areas within PAs, and other conditions within PAs. Considering these characteristics and conditions, the number of rangers required for a PA is identified. However, a survey showed that Khan Khentii SPA, Bogd Khan Mountain SPA, Great Gobi SPA, Gobi Gurvan Saikhan NCP, Orkhon Valley NCP, Altai Tavan Bogd SPA, Khangain Nuruu NCP, and Tarvagatain Nuruu NCP have shortage of rangers. Apart from these, most of rangers e.g. 57.1 % of total PA rangers in Western Mongolia, 60 % of PA rangers in the central region, 27 % of rangers in Gobi region, and 32 % of rangers in Eastern Mongolia reside along with their livestock inside the PAs that are under their responsibility. This shows that they do not fulfil their public or State servants' duties on one hand and are a bad example

for local communities on other hand. Thus, it needs to pay much attention to the enforcement of Laws on State Service and Special Protected Areas.

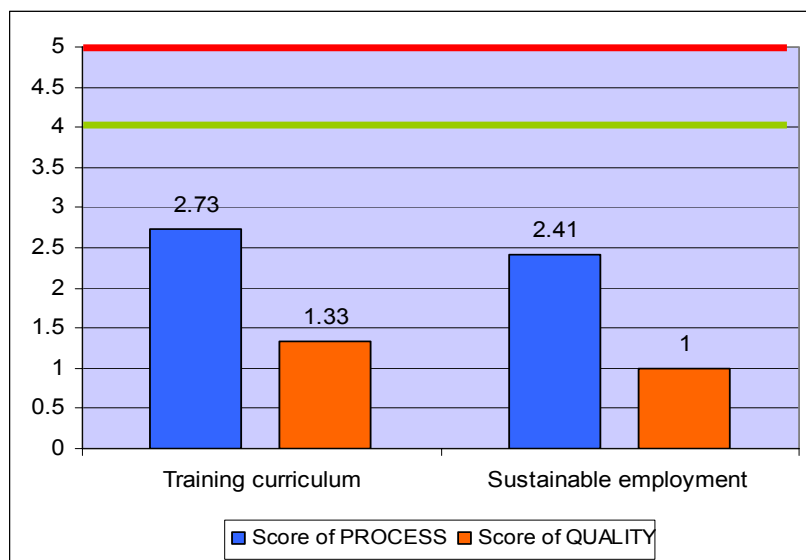
77 rangers out of total PA 225 rangers have had the authority/power of environmental State Inspector.

Assessment score to the implementation quality is 1,00 or unsatisfactory; *in the years of implementation of phase 1, the 50 per cent of PA network personnel frequently changed their jobs or employment and violations related to natural resource use and protection regimes were not reduced; the quality is assessed as unsatisfactory;*

Evaluators assessed that up to 50 per cent of PA Directors and Specialists worked without changes to their employment during the implementation of National Program phase 1. During that period of time, interests and numbers of professionals, who desired to be employed in public sector, were getting increased, but there was ‘bad practice’ for recruitment of individuals as public/State servants depending on political party members. This practice was also applied for PA employers’ and employees’ recruitment during that time and there were frequent changes to PA personnel particularly in posts of Directors and specialists. This practice would be one of negative impacts on reduction and elimination of natural resource use and protection regime related violations throughout the PAs.

According to the results and findings of surveys conducted in 2007-2008, the 72 % of PA specialists and 44 % of rangers from the Gobi region, 72 % of PA specialists and 43.8 % of rangers from the eastern region, 42 % of PA specialists and 27 % of rangers from the central region were young individuals that had 1-3 year working experiences. About 10 per cent of PA specialists and about 20 per cent of PA rangers had working experiences 10 and more years. These results are relatively better in comparing to that in phase 1, but they are not satisfactory enough as we assess.

Diagram 5. Overall assessment on the PA Human capacity



— Maximum score of the implementation PROCESS
 — Maximum score of the implementation QUALITY

5. PA Management and Natural Resource Use

5.1. Develop and implement a program on tourism development within PAs; Develop and implement management plans for PA that identify short and long term management objectives; This statement is relevant to 1.4. - 1.4.1, 1.4.4 of the CBD Programme of Work on PAs.

Assessment score to the implementation process is 2.95. Development (or revision or updating) of management plans for PAs was in the progress during phase 1, however some more activities were required or performance is assessed as moderate.

In international practice, PAs have their management plans that specify immediate and long term objectives in order to achieve the missions e.g. to protect and preserve natural conditions of PA, to enforce the protection regimes, properly use of natural resources, restore degraded areas, protect endangered wildlife habitats and ranges, ensure participation of local communities, and get their supports in conservation management. Management plans for PAs are the most important document that makes contributions e.g. in strengthening of multipartite cooperation in the conservation of biodiversity and habitats and drawing investment into conservation activities. National and international donor organizations, first of all, are acquainted with PA management plans for making donations and investment. Thus, the management plans for PAs should be “Polar Star” that gives directions and guidance for all PA staff members, local authorities and communities “.

There is no a special statement “PAs should have their management plans” in the Law on Special Protected Areas, but the MNE requires PA administrations to have management plans for their PAs. In Mongolia, Khovsgol NCP first had its management plan 1998. The Khovsgol NCP administration drafted its management plant and had approved it by the MNE.

As the MNE did not provide any methodological recommendations on development of management plans for PAs, the PA administrations developed management plans for PAs with different contents depending on specific conditions of each PA.

Then, the the second management plan for Numrug SPA was approved with official note of the 14th meeting of Nature and Environment Minister’s Council in 2001. Khustai Centre of Khustai NCP conducted comprehensive research on the NCP within the project of Takhi re-introduction and the NCP administration developed its management plan using the survey results and findings. The management plan for Khustai NCP was approved by the Minister’s Order No: 108 in 2002 and management plan for Khar Us Nuur NCP approved by the Minister’s Order No: 204 in 2002.

Drafts of management plans for Khan Khentii, Gobi Gurvan Saikhan, Eastern Mongolia PAs, and Uvs Nuur Basin SPA were developed, but not approved by the MNE. Thus, the implementation of management plans for PAs was quite unsuccessful in the past.

Law on Tourism was drafted jointly with the Ministry of Infrastructure and approved by the Parliament on 5 May 2000. While drafting the Law, an issue of tourism development within PAs was considered and statements were separately given in its draft, but they were removed during the discussion and approval by the Parliament.

Only a general statement or provision was given in 2.3. "If tourist activities are conducted within PAs, the relations shall be regulated by the Law". Tourism activities to be undertaken within PAs were regulated by the procedure on Regulation of Tourism Activities within PAs approved by the Minister's Order No: 117 in dated on 1 June 2002. Most of PAs had no their management plans and particularly the plans for tourism development within PAs. As a result, tourism activities were heavily concentrated in some PAs without consideration of their carrying capacities and at present, it would require too high costs to make them decentralised.

During the implementation of National Program phase 2, some progresses are seen in terms of development and implementation of management plans for PAs in the country. In 2008 the Protected Area Management department of MNET had a specialist in charge of PA management plans. As the specialist handles and deals with the issues in accordance with his/her terms of reference, some PA administrations have had management plans for PAs. For example, the following 7 SPAs and 10 NCPs have had their management plans that stated their immediate and long term management objectives: Great Gobi SPA, Bogdkhan Mountain SPA, Khan Khentii SPA, Numrug SPA, Dornod Mongol SPA, Mongol Daguur SPA, Uvs Nuur Basin SPA, Khar Us Nuur NCP, Gobi Gurvan Saikhan NCP, Khuvsgul NCP, Khorgo Terkhiiin Tsagaan Nuur NCP, Gorkhi-Terelj NCP, Altai Tavan Bogd NCP, Khangai Nuruu NCP, Khustai Nuruu NCP, Khan Khohii-Khyargas Nuur NCP, Dariganga NCP, and Nagalkhaan NR. Among them, the management plan for Khar Us Nuur NCP was approved by the MNE in 2006 and others are in the progress of approval. Amongst the NRs in the country, the Nagalkhaan Mountain NR has its management plan.

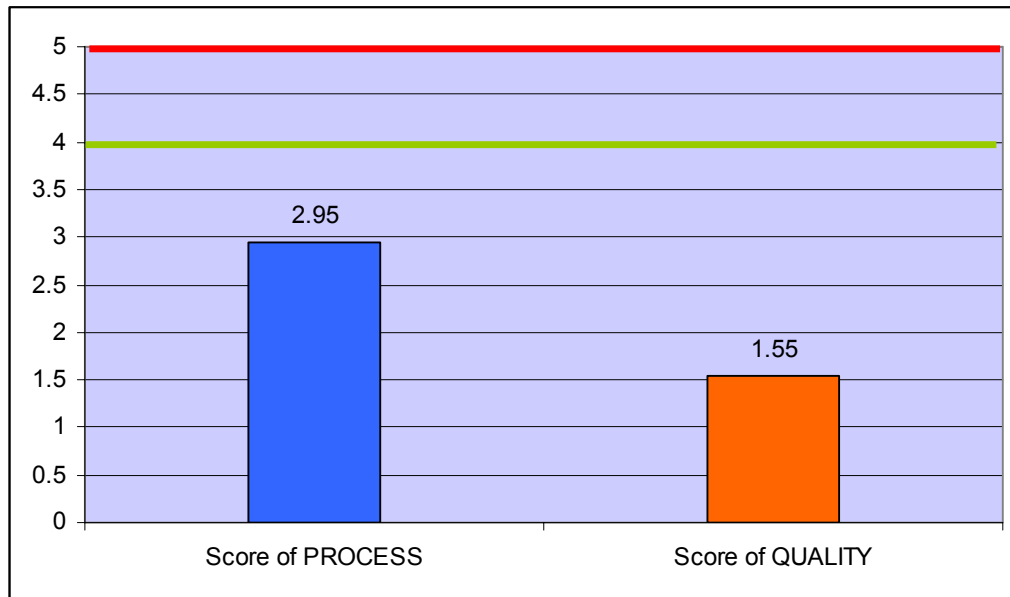
Assessment score to the implementation quality is 1.55. Generally, the quality of management plans for PAs was not so good and involvement and participation of stakeholders was poorly identified thus, the quality is assessed as unsatisfactory.

In 2004-2005 a project Poverty Alleviation and PA management (New Zealand Development Agency Programme funded) was implemented in Altai Tavan Bogd NCP; in 1998-2007 a project " Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Livelihood Options in Grasslands of Eastern Mongolia"; in 2001-2003 a project Strengthening of Capacities of Forest Fire Prevention (UN FAO); in 1998-2000 a project GTZ "Fire Management" in Khan Khentii SPA and its Buffer zone; and a project "Community based Natural Resource Management" in Gobi Gurvan Saikhan NCP and Khan Khentii SPA since 2001; During the implementation of these projects in the PAs above mentioned, the project implementers developed and implemented management plans that dealt with management issues e.g. PA management options, natural resource management, wildlife conservation management, and forest management. They were efficient and supportive to the PA management.

Overall, it is a new concept for PA administration staff members if participation of direct and indirect stakeholders is specified in detail in PA management plans. In previous practice, most PA administrations sought for only participation of 2-3 researchers and scientists or teams that included their researchers in the development of management plans for PAs rather than seeking for multiple parties' participation in it; Some of draft management plans were submitted and discussed with local authorities and their comments were reflected, but most of management plan drafts were not discussed by local stakeholders. Thus, some drafts were not approved and the implementation of some management plans approved was poor and unsatisfactory, for example, their implementation or performances were only 40-70%.

Starting from 2006 the PA administrations are taking appropriate measures on improvement of overall contents of management plans and indicators of action plans. Thus, we would like to highlight that the MNET should speed up its actions e.g. revision and approval of the draft management plans and oversee their implementation process.

Diagram 6. Overall assessment on the PA Management and Natural Resource Use



— Maximum score of the implementation PROCESS
— Maximum score of the implementation QUALITY

6. PA Research and Monitoring

6.1. Systematically conduct research and monitoring on PA natural state and its evolutionary process, and improved management; *this statement is relevant to 1.4./1.4.4-1.4.5 of the CBD Programme of Work on PAs.*

Assessment score to the implementation process is 2.77. *There was good understanding on systematic research and monitoring on PA natural state, its evolutionary process, and improved management, but development of plan was late, and overall performance is assessed as moderate.*

One of most important tasks for PAs is research and monitoring. It needs to implement management options that are more suitable for the PA based on comprehensive research and monitoring on PA natural state, its evolutionary process, assessment of natural resources and improved management. However, most of PAs had no their management plans and at the same time their research and monitoring plans. Due to lack of funding, the PA administrations could not conduct comprehensive monitoring and research within PAs. However, in the PAs, where projects and programmes were implemented, the PA administrations conducted some key research and monitoring

with international and foreign research institutions and jointly collected and processed research data and findings. This type of cooperation was helpful to PA personnel particularly specialists and rangers in terms of improvement of their knowledge and skills.

During the implementation of National Program phase 1, international organizations conducted a number of different types of researches. For example, WWF Mongolia conducted a research of Saiga Antelope in Mankhan NR. Under this project over 5000 heads of Saiga antelope were recorded in Mankhan NR and Saiga conservation management paper was developed. Mongolian Snow Leopard Centre and WWF Mongolia conducted a research on the Snow leopard population in Western Mongolian PAs and developed its conservation management. UNDP/ GEF project "Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Livelihood Options in Grasslands of Eastern Mongolia" announced and funded research projects with grants. In Khan Khentii SPA and its Buffer Zone, Kotengan University (Germany) and National University of Mongolia jointly conducted long term biodiversity research. In 1998-2000 the Institute of Geography, Mongolian Academy of Sciences (MAS) and Podstam University run comprehensive geographic expedition in Uvs Nuur Basin SPA. In Khugnukhaan Mountain NR, Mongolian and Korean joint expedition conducted a plant research. In Khovsgol NCP, national and international researchers conducted long term comprehensive ecological studies. Additionally a research on ecosystem was conducted in Khovsgol NCP (eastern shore of Khovsgol Lake) within a project funded by the World Bank (2002-2007).

Bogdkhan Mountain SPA administration conducted inventories on wolf and marmot. Great Gobi SPA administration conducted inventories of Bactrian camel and Gobi bear and their habitats and breeding.

In 1992 the Mongolian Conservation Association and Netherlands Takhi Conservation Fund signed a contract on implantation of Takhi re-introduction project within the framework of Mongolian and Dutch Inter-governmental Agreement. Under this project, initially 15 heads of Takhi were brought. Since then, their heads reached about 130 heads within a decade. In 1992 онд a project Takhi introduction was successfully implemented in Great Gobi SPA part "B" or Zuungarun Gobi in cooperation with Kristian Osvalid Fund (Germany) and Verner Shtamm Fund (Switzerland) under the Agreement between Mongolian Government and International Takhi Group. Since then it was also spent a decade and the heads of Takhi introduced reached 630. Moreover, the MAS, WWF, and International Takhi Conservation Fund conducted natural, ecological, and socio-economic studies in Khom steppe in Zavkhan Aimag with the purpose to introduction of Takhi. They brought 20 heads of Takhi from France for introduction.

On Bugat mountain of Khan Khentii SPA, the Institute of Biology, MAS conducted a research of Musk deer with fund/support of the MNE in 1996-2001. Within the research a capturing technology of Musk deer was developed and a breeding herd was selected.

A research project on Bactrian camel (inbreeding) was conducted in cooperation with the Agricultural University under support of Government in Great Gobi SPA. A few heads of Bactrian camel were introduced in territory of Umnugobi aimag. The MNE and MAS made a joint Order No: 56/86 in April 2000, on establishment of long term ecological research centre. It was decided to establish the long term ecological

research centre at administrations of Eastern Mongolia, Great Gobi SPA, Khovsgol NCP, Khar Us Nuur NCP, Great and Small Gazar Chuluu and Khar Khorin area, but the centres were not established due to lack of funding.

Assessment score to the implementation quality is 1.36 *research data and findings were not used for improvement of PA management; the importance of database was well understood, but performance is assessed as unsatisfactory.*

PA administrations were not provided with reports of research carried out by external organizations. Due to low level of understanding on how to use research data and findings for improvement of PA management, the research data and findings were not used in planning. Thus, research reports and data were “stored” in their archives only.

6.2. Enter data and findings of researches conducted within PAs in the database; this statement is relevant to 1.4./1.4.1-1.4.4 of the CBD Programme of Work on PAs.

Assessment score to the implementation process is 2.73. *Some actions started in terms of entering of data and findings of researches conducted within PAs, additional activities were required or performance is assessed as moderate.*

The Mongolian Society for National Parks produced GIS based database on PAs having made assessment on PA network. Additionally the Society identified proposed PAs and entered data on 1:1000000 scaled maps and environmental and socio-economic data into the GIS based database.

Administrations of Uvs Nuur Basin SPA, Khar Us Nuur Vicinity PA, and Mongol Altai Mountain PA were provided with computers and software (Arc View 3.x) and establishment of database was commenced. Moreover, administrations of Eastern Mongolia PA, Khustai NCP, Mongol Altai Mountain PA, Gobi Gurvan Saikhan NCP, and Khan Khentii SPA were also provided with GIS based database.

Assessment score to the implementation quality is 1,71. *Access to database on PAs was limited to PA personnel and other interested people (access was not open) the quality is moderate as the evaluators assessed.*

PA administrations had their database on PAs and initially it was used by local government officials, communities, and students, but its data was outdated and became useless due to no regular updates. Apart from this problem, software at the PAA was not functional in most cases or the officers, who were responsible for it, changed or were dismissed.

6.3. Assess the environmental state of PAs and establish a monitoring network according to the Law on Environmental Protection; this statement is relevant to 1.5./1.5.1-1.5.9 of the CBD Programme of Work on PAs.

Assessment score to the implementation process is 2.68. *Assessment and monitoring on the environmental state were regularized, but in some cases unsatisfactory; thus some more actions were required or performance is assessed as moderate.*

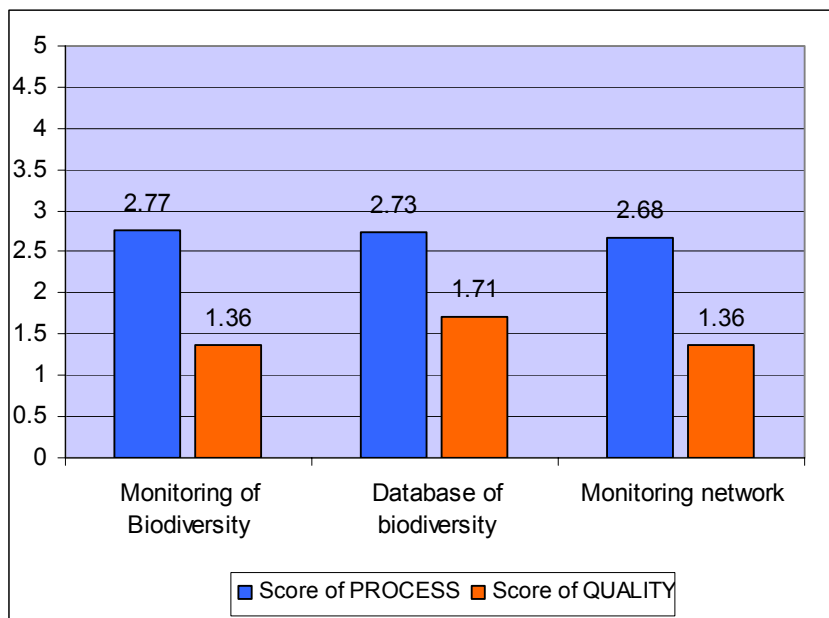
PA rangers did environmental observations on daily basis and kept records on observation findings in Environmental Observation Book in accordance with special instructions. This was useful for rangers' performance assessment, but records from their books were not compiled and assessed.

In addition to daily observations, the PA rangers did observations and monitoring under the methodologies and instructions by professionals and researchers on ungulates, snow leopard transect studies, bird watching, and findings and data were entered PA database and submitted to respective research institutions for assessment.

Assessment score to the implementation quality is 1.36. There was no analysis/compilation of observation and monitoring data and findings on PA environmental state for database; the quality is unsatisfactory.

As mentioned above, assessment findings on PA environmental state were not compiled and analysed whether the observations would be continued or not in the future or within what period of time, what measures would be undertaken in cases of natural changes. Rangers were not provided with instructions and recommendations. Thus, it needs to immediately take appropriate measures for revision and assessment of rangers' observation books (that would be a product of long term hard work of rangers') by professionals and researchers to identify whether the observation book contents and record keeping meet the requirements or they need updating or revising.

Diagram 7. Overall assessment on the PA research and monitoring



- Maximum score of the implementation PROCESS
- Maximum score of the implementation QUALITY

7. Environmental Education and Public Awareness

7.1. Establish public awareness network that assists the public ecological education and make it functional on regular basis; this statement is relevant to 3.5./3.5.1; and 3.5.2 of the CBD Programme of Work on PAs.

Assessment score to the implementation process is 2.71. Established a public awareness network that assists the public ecological education, but its function has not been regularized, some additional efforts are required and performance is assessed “moderate”.

During the implementation of National Program phase 1 there were about 50 Information Centres established within PAs as recommendations were provided. For instance, there were eight information centres within Khan Khentii SPA, Gorkhi Terelj NCP, four centres within Khovsgol NCP, two centres within Great Gobi SPA, six centres within Khar Us vicinity, two centres within Khangai Nuruu NCP, three centres within Bogd Khan Mountain SPA, four centres within Khusta NCP, one centre in Uvs Nuur Basin SPA, three centres within Eastern Mongolian PA, two centres within Mongol Altai Nuruu, 10 centres within South Gobi PAs, one centre in Otgontenger SPA, and five centres within Altai Tavan Bogd NCP established and functional. The information centres were established mostly within the international projects implemented in PAs. The centres are based mostly under the Administration office or secondary schools in Soum centres. However, following the projects' end, the information centres became almost non-functional due to lack of attentions and professional guidance/ assistance by the PA administrations, local authorities and to the information centres and irresponsibility and unwillingness of the persons, who were responsible for them.

Assessment score to the implementation quality is 1.33. Quality is unsatisfactory, no increased participation of local communities in PA management.

Public awareness activities are mostly conducted by rangers. Local communities do not visit the information centres for information and no specific events and activities are organized in information centres, the persons in charge of information centres are not so experienced in this field. Thus, participation of local communities is low in PA conservation activities and their regime enforcement. To a question “who should conserve PAs?” local people reply “rangers”. This shows how their attitudes and participation are. It was observed that the PA administrations did not know about what to do to increase community participation.

7.2. Increase public awareness on PA roles and importance through mass media means to upgrade knowledge and understanding on PAs among the population; this statement is relevant to 3.5./ 3.5.3 of the CBD Programme of Work on PAs .

Assessment score to the implementation process is 2.86; public awareness on PA roles and importance was conducted at moderate level; more additional efforts are required; performance is assessed as moderate.

Public awareness on PAs was conducted by mass media means on regular basis. For instance, there were 8 articles on newspaper “MONTSAME”, 20 programmes on Mongolian National Television, 30 programmes on Mongolian Radio, 15 articles on Unuudur newspaper, 5 articles on Zuunii Medee newspaper, one article on

Ulaanbaatar Times, one article Bilgiin Toli, and three articles in Mongolian News newspaper in 2002.

In 1999 there was an entertainment program “Tsets” on the Mongolian National Television among PA Administration staff members and environmental governmental and non-governmental organization representatives. This entertainment program was successfully organized six times among 12 organizations. According to the questionnaire results, the program “Tsets” was one of the programmes that secondary school children liked to watch. The program “Tsets” was prepared by professional producers and operators from “Titem” studio at the Television station and Mongolian Radio. Copies of the program were delivered to respective PA administrations and information centres to use for public awareness.

Made a cooperation contract with “Titem” studio at the Mongolian National Television, the Khan Khentii SP administration organized “Devjee” program twice. According to the cooperation agreement with the Mongolian Radio, the PA administration aired 12 serial programmes “PA and Special Protection”.

Information on Khustai NCP was regularly shared by “Nature” newspaper of Mongolian Environmental Conservation Association. Some PA administrations e.g. Khar Us Nuur vicinity PA and South Gobi PA administrations issued their newsletters: “Altai Sayan” and “Local News” with supports of projects and programmes.

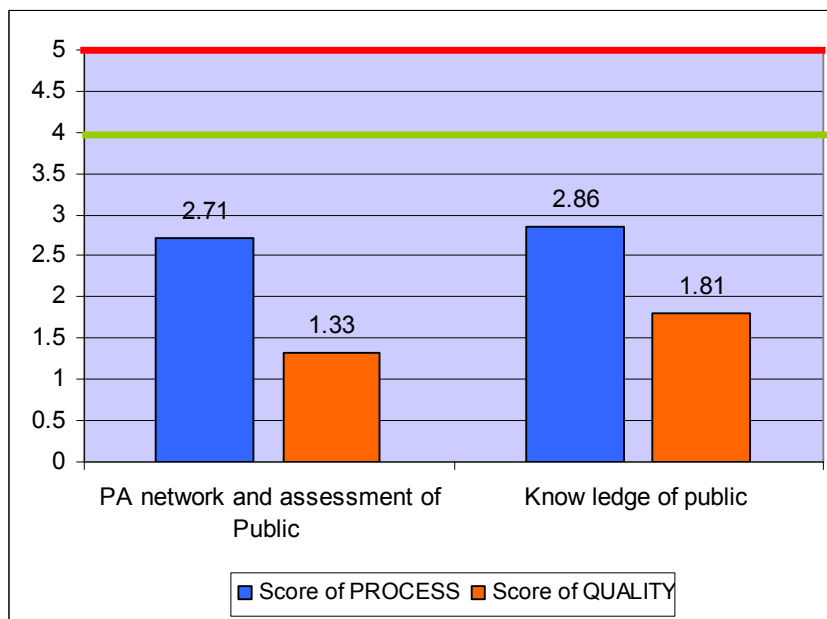
Additionally, a program “Khishig Udur” was prepared in Khan Khentii SPA in cooperation with Mongol Television and aired at national level. Copies of program were distributed to all PA administrations.

During the implementation of National Program phase 1, the PA administrations in cooperation with relevant projects and programmes published awareness materials including brochures, books, reference materials, posters and handbooks and distributed to targeted groups, information centres, libraries, local communities and tourists and visitors. For instance, “Protected Areas in Mongolia” (Mongolian and English), “Reference for Tourists and Visitors”, “Gobi Gurvan Saikhan NCP”, “Khan Khentii SPA”, “Gorkhi-Terelj NCP”, “Birds in Yoliin Am”, “Flora species in Yoliin Am”, “Children’s Book”, “Altai Sayan Climate”, “Altai Sayan Region”, “Snow leopard in Mongolia”, “Uvs”, “Bayan-Olgii”, and “Ecology” (Mongolian and English) “Climate in Eastern Mongolia”, and “Fish”.

In cooperation with groups of film producers from Holland, New Zealand and England the PA administrations produced documentaries e.g. “Returning of Takhi to its Original Habitat”, “Wild Horse”, “Julia Roberts-Mongolian Steppe”, “Returning of Takhi to Khustai” in Khustai NCP and “Gobi Bear” in Great Gobi SPA in cooperation with a group of film producers from Japan.

Assessment score to the implementation quality is 1.81. Quality is moderate; No successful efforts and supports provided by the Government, PA administrations, other stakeholders in terms of public awareness and dissemination of information on PA importance.

Diagram 8. Overall assessment on the Environmental Education and Public Awareness



— Maximum score of the implementation PROCESS
— Maximum score of the implementation QUALITY

8. Increase community participation and Buffer Zone development

8.1. PA administrations provide local communities with opportunities participate in development of management plans for PAs *this statement is relevant to 2.2./2.2.1-2.2.5 of the CBD Programme of Work on PAs .*

Assessment score to the implementation process is 3.09. *A concept of co-management was poorly introduced into PA management. thus, more actions were required in this field or performance is assessed moderate.*

Starting from 1998, there were over workshops on methodology of Participatory Rural Appraisal organized in Gorkhi-Terelj NCP and Gobi Gurvan Saikhan NCP Buffer Zones. As a result of these workshops, participation of local communities in environmental conservation was increased and their attitudes and interests were changed. They started to cooperate in groups and implement small projects that were supportive their livelihoods. By the end of 2003, there were 48 environmental conservation community groups established and run. These community groups first dealt with PA management, conservation efforts, and provided the start of community groups to deal with conservation efforts in Mongolia. In 2003 there were over 20 herder communities established in Khar Us Nuur NCP buffer zone. Herder communities were provided with training on introduction of environmentally friendly technologies, planting vegetables, intensified farming, planting *Hippopae* and liquorice, use of radio communication, making wool products and fuel efficient stove that use animal dung (reduce use of woody plants). As a result, a concept on sustainable use of natural resources was spread and applied. These initiatives and actions provided herder communities to participate in PA management and to encourage them more effectively cooperate for their mission. However, much time and effort required for the establishment and running herder communities with similar mission and viabilities. On

other hand, some PA Directors and specialists were not so in favour of these initiatives and this attitude could hinder and prevent good opportunities among local herders.

Participation of school aged children in conservation activities was increased and there were Nature Conservation clubs established and run in 12 Soums and various awareness activities were organized.

Assessment score to the implementation quality is 1.55. Implementation of management plans was 40-70 %; the quality is assessed as moderate.

Participation of local communities in PA management was likely to be increased, but it was found within few PAs in the country and constituted very small portion at national level. Most of PA management plans were developed without participation of local communities and top-down management was used for the PAs. Thus, the performance and quality is assessed with low score.

8.2. Establish limits and quotas for use of natural resources and take restoration measures as the areas are taken under protection; this statement is relevant to 2.1/2.1.1-2.1.5 of the CBD Programme of Work on PAs .

Assessment score to the implementation process is 2.32 no limits and quotas for use of natural resources and no restoration measures; unsatisfactory; performance is assessed unsatisfactory.

No explanations

Assessment score to the implementation quality is 1.00. Quality is unsatisfactory; no reduction in overgrazing and illegal tree cutting, ones of most popular problems in use of natural resources;

No explanations.

8.3. Support, provide incentives and promote the individuals, economic entities, and public organizations that carry out efficient environmental conservation activities; this statement is relevant to 2.1 of the CBD Programme of Work on PAs.

Assessment score to the implementation process is 2.91. no legal environment to support and provide incentives to individuals, economic entities, and public organizations that carry out efficient environmental conservation activities and no increase in numbers of parties that take part in PA management; performance is assessed as moderate;

No explanations.

Assessment score to the implementation quality is 1.59. Threats and constraints met PA conservation were slightly reduced and quality is moderate.

No explanations.

8.4. According to the Law on PA Buffer Zone, to develop and implement management plans for PA Buffer Zones; this statement is relevant 3.1 of the CBD Programme of Work on PAs .

Assessment score to the implementation process is 1.86. PA Buffer Zone Councils developed their *BZ management plans*, but no implementation was started; some more actions are required and performance is assessed as moderate;

As areas are taken under protection, some additional needs e.g. to provide guarantees to the sustainable socio-economic development of the area, to involve local communities in conservation activities, to assist them in improvement of their livelihoods, and to strengthen PA conservation are raised; thus the Law on PA Buffer Zones was approved and issued in 1997.

The needs above mentioned should be incorporated with the principle to take appropriate measures for improvement of local community livelihood at the same time in order to protect natural resources within PAs (D. Myagmarsuren & D. Enebish, 2008).

The Law on PA Buffer Zone states “to establish BZ Council and BZ development fund in order to ensure BZ development, increased participation of local communities in sustainable use, protection, and restoration of natural resources, and confidence and credibility between local governments and PA administrations”.

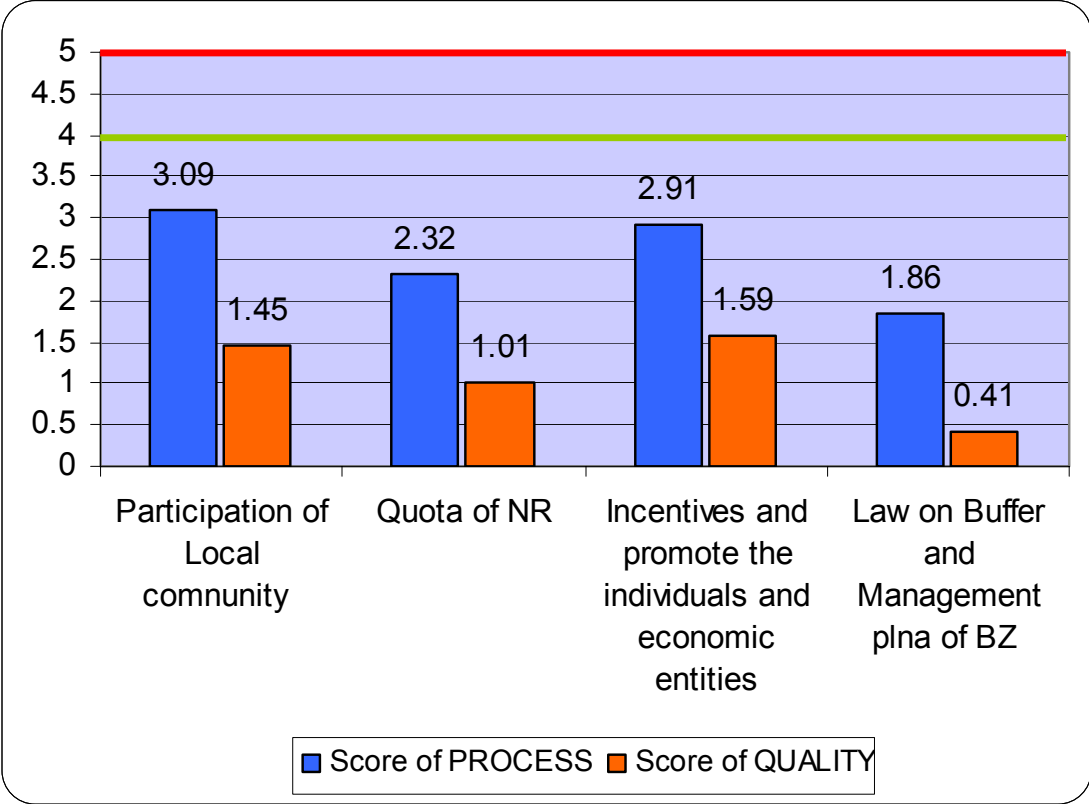
A procedure on establishment and running of PA BZ Council was approved by the Minister’s Order No: 112 in 1998. Since 1999 the BZ boundaries of Khan Khentii SPA, Gorkhi-Terelj NCP, Dornod Mongol, Numrug, Mongol Daguur SPAs, Khasagt Khaikhan Mountain SPA, Gobi Gurvan Saikhan NCP, Altai Tavan Bogd NCP, Great Gobi SPA parts “A” and “B”, Khar Us Nuur NCP, Khustai NCP, and Uvs Nuur Basin SPA were identified and approved by the Minister’s Order.

During the implementation of Program there were 110 BZ Councils established throughout the PA network and officially run their operations (MNE, 2003).

Assessment score to the implementation quality is 0,41. No reduction in negative impacts on protection regimes; quality is assessed as poor or satisfactory.

PA BZ Council must have not less than 2 members of the Soum/District Citizen’s Representative Khural, 2 representatives of PA administration, not less than 3 representatives of local communities, and representatives of environmental NGO. However, local election to select State administrative organization composition is undertaken every four years. Thus there are frequent changes made to BZ Council representatives and it badly impacts on the Council sustainable operations. As the Soum/District CRKh is established, then 2 representatives, next other members or representatives are elected for BZ Council. Overall it takes time to set up BZ Council. In this way, the enforcement of PA regimes is lost and PA management is badly impacted due to time wasting, delays, and interruptions etc.

Diagram 9. Overall assessment on the increasing community participation and buffer Zone development



— Maximum score of the implementation PROCESS
— Maximum score of the implementation QUALITY

Annex 1

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Annex 2

METHODOLOGY OF ASSESSMENT ON IMPLEMENTATION OF PHASE 1 OF NATIONAL PROGRAMME ON PROTECTED AREAS IN MONGOLIA

Ulaanbaatar. 2009

INTRODUCTION

The Government of Mongolia has been undertaking commitment on expansion of PA network in order to ensure ecological balance and natural regeneration, reduce biodiversity loss, protection of naturally, historically, and culturally important areas, and study natural evolutionary processes. As a result, the 14 % of total territory or 21,832 thousand ha has been designated under State protection network.

Legal and regulatory framework in the country e.g. the Mongolian Law on PAs (1994), the Mongolian Law on PA Buffer Zones (1997), and National Program on PAs (1998) provide legal basis and regulate all the relations related to the PA establishment and management in the country. The National Programme on Protected Areas in Mongolia was designed to be implemented with three phases. Phase 1 was 1998-2005. At the end of phase 1 or in 2004 the Convention on Biodiversity's Programme of Work on Protected Areas (2004-2012) was discussed and approved by the Convention Parties' conference.

In connection to the end of National Programme phase 1, the Ministry of Nature, Environment, and Tourism (MNET) has started assessment on implementation status of National Programme phase 1. Following the assessment completion, the National Programme on PAs in Mongolia shall be updated and revised with the purpose to ensure adequate implementation of National Programme phase 2 and Convention on Biodiversity's Programme of Work on Protected Areas, and integrate the PA conservation objectives and management in Mongolia into international programmes. Thus, we are aiming to conduct participatory assessment on the implementation of phase 1 as stated in the National Programme and to get more reliable/tangible evaluation results over the implementation through involving multi-stakeholders in it. We are kindly asking you, who are taking place in this assessment, to fill in the table below that contains questions regarding the activities implemented in **1998-2004** within the framework of the Programme having attentively read the **METHODOLOGY OF ASSESSMENT OF PHASE 1 OF NATIONAL PROGRAMME ON PROTECTED AREAS IN MONGOLIA** and considered the abovementioned timeframe of phase 1 of the Programme.

METHODOLOGY OF ASSESSMENT OF PHASE 1 OF NATIONAL PROGRAMME ON PROTECTED AREAS IN MONGOLIA

Prior to giving your assessment on the implementation status of phase 1 (1998-2004) of National Programme on Protected Areas in Mongolia, please provide us brief introduction on yourself and your institution, where you work, in (I. Summary of Information).

Upon the consideration of the National Programme goal, objectives and proposed activities, you will make your assessment under the following eight objectives: PA network, PA legal and regulatory framework, PA management and institutional framework, PA personnel, PA management and natural resource use, PA research and monitoring, public awareness, increased community participation, and buffer zone development. (II. Assessment on Implementation Status of National Programme on PAs in Mongolia Phase 1 (1998-2004)). While making the assessment, we matched each objective of Program to relevant elements, objectives and statements of Biodiversity Convention. It has not only the assessment, but also cognitive importance.

Assessment will be given to the implementation process and quality of the Programme. This methodology is first designed and applied for Mongolia. You will use two types of indicators: **indicators of implementation process** and **indicators of implementation quality** for the assessment.

For the assessment on the Programme implementation process, you will circle star (*) in the first column having chosen the most appropriate or the closest indicator from five indicators given in the **Implementation process assessment indicators**. This method (to circle *) would help you to prevent missing or confusing on your evaluation. Then, you will get the score given in the next column in parallel and put the score under the column with Assessment on implementation process with **&&** (see the table below).

Next, the same as above, you will circle star (*) in the first column having chosen the most appropriate or the closest indicator from three indicators given in the **Implementation quality assessment indicators**. Then, you will get the score given in the next column in parallel and put the score under the column with Assessment on implementation process with **&&&** (see the table below). **Note:** you see that there are no such remarks (**&&&**) in your evaluation sheets.

Objectives & activities of CBD's PoWPA that are matched to the Programme objectives / statements	Assessment on implementation process (put your score)	Assessment on implementation quality (put your score)	Remarks/ Note:
1.1/ 1.1.1; 1.1.2; 1.1.8;	&&	&&&	

Interpretations of scores to be used for the assessment:

1 – Activity not started; the lowest score;

- 2 - Activity just started, but no results are seen or unsatisfactory;
- 3 – Activity already started, but some more activities are required or moderate;
- 4 - Activity started at that time or satisfactory;
- 5 – Highly satisfactory, excellent, or the activity or objective completely achieved;

Interpretations of scores to be given to the implementation quality

- 4 – excellent
- 2 – moderate
- 0 – poor or low quality

If you have something to add that are not covered the assessment indicators, please insert in the column '**Remarks**' in the table.

As you complete your evaluation, please refer to Table **III. CONSOLIDATED RESULTS AND FINDINGS OF ASSESSMENT ON IMPLEMENTATION STATUS OF PHASE 1 (1998-2004) NATIONAL PROGRAMME ON PROTECTED AREAS IN MONGOLIA** for listing and summing/averaging your scores.

Thank you very much for your time and taking place in this assessment. Wish you the best.

Sincerely yours,

B. Enkhsetseg, Dr. Sc.

I. SUMMARY OF INFORMATION

№	Content	Response					
1	Name of individuals, who are giving the assessment (contact addresses & numbers, & e-mail address, when necessary)						
2	Date of assessment:						
3	Number of individuals taking place in assessment, functions/job titles (fill in relevant boxes)						
	Official of MNET		PAA Director		PAA Specialist		Ranger
	EPA Officer		Consultant		International project officer		NGO representative
	Environmental community group member		Local authority		Businessman Businesswoman		Others:
4	If you are Director/Specialist/Ranger of PA, please give the PA name						
5	Please write down about the PA mission						
6	Please write down about the most immediate objectives						

II. ASSESSMENT ON IMPLEMENTATION STATUS OF PHASE 1 (1998-2004) OF NATIONAL PROGRAMME ON PROTECTED AREAS IN MONGOLIA

No	PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES			
1.	PA network:			
1.1.	Identify the areas that are important to ensure ecological balance and biodiversity conservation against the established indicators and systematically take them under protection			
	Objectives & activities of CBD's PoWPA that are matched to the Programme objectives / statements	Assessment on implementation process (put your score)	Assessment on implementation quality (put your score)	Remarks/Notes:
	1.2 / 1.1.1; 1.1.2; 1.1.8;			
Implementation process assessment indicators				Scores
*	PA network was adequately established through creating legal environment and designation of all the representative areas that were important to terrestrial and aquatic/freshwater biodiversity and ecosystem under protection.			5
*	PA network was appropriately established through creating legal environment and designation of many representative areas that were important to terrestrial and aquatic/freshwater biodiversity and ecosystem under protection.			4
*	Although adequate/satisfactory legal environment was not created for establishment of PA network and all the representative areas important to terrestrial and aquatic/ freshwater biodiversity were not designated under protection, the PA network was appropriately set up.			3
*	No appropriate establishment of PA legal and regulatory environment and no designation of representative areas that were important to terrestrial and aquatic/freshwater biodiversity and ecosystem under protection.			2
*	Established PA legal and regulatory environment and designation of few representative areas that were important to terrestrial and aquatic/freshwater biodiversity and ecosystem under protection.			1
Implementation quality assessment indicators				Scores
*	As PAs were selected and established in accordance with selected indicators, all the wildlife species and their habitats or ranges were completely included in the PA network and PA resources were increased.			4
*	Although the PAs were appropriately selected and established in accordance with selected indicators, all the wildlife species and their habitats or ranges were not completely included in the PA network. Thus, there was no sufficient increase in PA resources.			2
*	As PAs were not selected and established in accordance with selected indicators, all the wildlife species and their habitats or ranges were not included in the PA network and PA resources were not increased.			0
1.2.	Establish joint PAs with neighboring countries with the purpose of conservation of endangered and migratory wildlife including birds habitats and ranges			
	Objectives & activities of	Assessment on	Assessment on	

CBD's PoWPA that are matched to the Programme objectives / statements	implementation process (put your score)	implementation quality (put your score)	Remarks/Notes:
1.3/ 1.3.3; 1.3.4; 3.1.11;			
Implementation process assessment indicators			Scores
*	Endangered and migratory wildlife species' habitats and ranges and ecologically important ecosystem were completely protected; Endangered and migratory wildlife species' habitats and ranges and ecologically important ecosystem were protected through the establishment of trans-boundary joint PAs.		5
*	Endangered and migratory wildlife species' habitats and ranges and ecologically important ecosystem were appropriately protected through trans-boundary joint PAs, but some areas were left.		4
*	Some efforts on protection of endangered and migratory wildlife species' habitats and ranges and ecologically important ecosystem under trans-boundary joint PAs were commenced.		3
*	Protection of endangered and migratory wildlife species' habitats and ranges and ecologically important ecosystem under trans-boundary joint PAs was agreed, but no decisions were made.		2
*	Protection of endangered and migratory wildlife species' habitats and ranges and ecologically important ecosystem under trans-boundary joint PAs was not agreed by relevant parties.		1
Implementation quality assessment indicators			Scores
*	Trans-boundary PAs had conservation management plans and cooperation between parties were successful.		4
*	Conservation management of trans-boundary PAs and cooperation between parties (from both sides) was poor.		2
*	The trans-boundary PA administrations had no management plans and cooperation between the Parties was poor. Thus the trans-boundary PA was left on "paper".		0
1.3.	Develop justifications for PAs proposed for nomination of World Biosphere Reserve and World Heritage networks and forward to relevant authority organisations for decision		
Objectives & activities of CBD's PoWPA that are matched to the Programme objectives / statements	Assessment on implementation process (put your score)	Assessment on implementation quality (put your score)	Remarks/Notes:
1.3.			
Implementation process assessment indicators			Scores
*	The PAs that needed were all listed in the World Biosphere Reserve, World Heritage, and RAMSAR Convention.		5
*	Main/key PAs were listed in the World Biosphere Reserve, World Heritage, and RAMSAR Convention.		4
*	Nomination of some PAs to the World Biosphere Reserve, World Heritage, and RAMSAR Convention is in the progress.		3
*	The Government was not in support of proposals of some PAs nominated to the World Biosphere Reserve, World Heritage, and RAMSAR Convention for Conservation of Wetlands that are important to migratory birds.		2

*	Nomination of the PAs to the World Biosphere Reserve, World Heritage, and RAMSAR Convention was poorly managed.		1
Implementation quality assessment indicators			Scores
*	PAs listed in the World Biosphere Reserve, World Heritage, and RAMSAR Convention was selected against good indicators, conservation objectives were achieved, and there was good international cooperation.		4
*	The PAs listed in the World Biosphere Reserve, World Heritage, and RAMSAR Convention on Conservation of Wetlands important to migratory and waterfowl birds had poor management and international cooperation was poor or unsatisfactory.		2
*	PA management and international cooperation was poor for the PAs listed in the World Biosphere Reserve, World Heritage, and RAMSAR Convention, in name only.		0
2.	PA legal and regulatory framework:		
2.1.	Revise/amend the Law on Special Protected Areas and integrate with other relevant legal acts;		
Objectives & activities of CBD's PoWPA that are matched to the Programme objectives / statements	Assessment on implementation process (put your score)	Assessment on implementation quality (put your score)	Remarks/Notes:
3.1./3.1.1- 3.1.3.			
Implementation process assessment indicators			Scores
*	The Law on Special Protected Areas were adequately amended and revised in accordance with the Millennium Development Goals (Article 7) and the country's development trends		5
*	Revision to the Law on Special Protected Areas were adequately is in the progress of integration to the Millennium Development Goals (Article 7) and the country's development trends.		4
*	Only initial steps made to integration of the Law on Special Protected Areas with the Millennium Development Goals (Article 7) and the country's development trends.		3
*	No start of revision to the Law on Special Protected Areas in accordance with the Millennium Development Goals (Article 7) and the country's development trends		2
*	No need to revise the Law on Special Protected Areas in accordance with the Millennium Development Goals (Article 7) and the country's development trends.		1
Implementation quality assessment indicators			Scores
*	Identified the weaknesses of institutional structure and regulatory framework that hinder the PA effective management and institutional arrangement;		4
*	Unsatisfactorily identified the weaknesses of institutional structure and regulatory framework that hinder the PA effective management and institutional arrangement;		2
*	No identification of weaknesses of institutional structure and regulatory framework that hinder the PA effective management and institutional arrangement;		0
2.2.	Develop legal and regulatory documents on PA Buffer Zone management and ensure the enforcement		
Objectives & activities of CBD's PoWPA that are matched to the Programme	Assessment on implementation process	Assessment on implementation quality	Remarks/Notes:

objectives / statements	(put your score)	(put your score)	
2.2./2.2.1-2.2.7			
Implementation process assessment indicators			Scores
*	The Law on PA Buffer Zones was approved <i>and respective regulations were all approved.</i>		5
*	The Law on PA Buffer Zones was approved, <i>but respective regulations are still lacking;</i>		4
*	The Law on PA Buffer Zones was approved, <i>but respective regulations are in process of approval.</i>		3
*	No the Law on PA Buffer Zones and relevant regulations/procedures approved;		2
*	The Law on PA Buffer Zones was approved, <i>but respective regulations are not necessary.</i>		1
Implementation quality assessment indicators			Scores
*	Enforcement of the Law on PA Buffer Zones and relevant regulations/procedures is adequate.		4
*	Enforcement of the Law on PA Buffer Zones and relevant regulations/procedures is not practical to some extent.		2
*	Enforcement of the Law on PA Buffer Zones and relevant regulations/procedures is poor.		0
2.3.	Set up economic and legal basis for potential increase of funding sources other than the State funding to PA network		
Objectives & activities of CBD's PoWPA that are matched to the Programme objectives / statements	Assessment on implementation process (put your score)	Assessment on implementation quality (put your score)	Remarks/Notes:
3.4.			
Implementation process assessment indicators			Scores
*	Economic and legal basis for potential increase of funding sources other than the State funding to PA network was adequately set up. (please name relevant legislations *)		5
*	Economic and legal basis for potential increase of funding sources other than the State funding to PA network was well set up.		4
*	Economic and legal basis for potential increase of funding sources other than the State funding to PA network was moderately set up.		3
*	Economic and legal basis for potential increase of funding sources other than the State funding to PA network was poorly set up.		2
*	No economic and legal basis for potential increase of funding sources other than the State funding to PA network		1
Implementation quality assessment indicators			Scores
*	Sufficient sources other than State funding for PA management (Please name other sources**)		4
*	In sufficient sources other than State funding for PA management (Please name other sources**)		2
*	No sources other than State funding for PA management (Please name other sources**)		0
3.	PA Management and Institutional Framework		
3.1.	Develop and implement more optimal PA network management options, implementation strategies, and restructuring program		
3.1.			

Implementation process assessment indicators			Scores
*	Optimal PA network management options, implementation strategies, and restructuring programmes were successfully developed and implemented.		5
*	Although optimal PA network management options, implementation strategies, and restructuring programmes were developed and implemented.		4
*	Although optimal PA network management options, implementation strategies, and restructuring programmes were developed and implemented, no definite results were seen.		3
*	No optimal PA network management options, implementation strategies, and restructuring programmes were developed and implemented.		2
*	No need to develop and implement optimal PA network management options, implementation strategies, and restructuring programmes.		1
Implementation quality assessment indicators			Scores
*	PA network institutional structure and management was upgraded and strengthened.		4
*	PA network institutional structure management was upgraded, but management was moderate.		2
*	No improvement of PA network institutional structure management.		0
3.3. Strengthen PA administrations and support their management independence			
Objectives & activities of CBD's PoWPA that are matched to the Programme objectives / statements	Assessment on implementation process (put your score)	Assessment on implementation quality (put your score)	Remarks/Notes:
3.1.			
Implementation process assessment indicators			Scores
*	Capacities and management independence of PAA were satisfactory.		5
*	Capacities and management independence of PAA were improved.		4
*	Capacities and management independence of PAA became moderate.		3
*	Capacities and management independence of PAA were unsatisfactory.		2
*	No any progress in improvement of capacities and management independence of PAA.		1
Implementation quality assessment indicators			Scores
*	PA management was improved and violations in protection regimes were eliminated.		4
*	PA management was improved and violations in protection regimes were reduced.		2
*	No improvement in PA management and violations in protection regimes were still found.		0
4. PA personnel:			
4.1. Develop and systematically implement training curriculum for PA network personnel, upgrade training structure, methodologies and technologies, and management and regularize training			
Objectives & activities of CBD's PoWPA that are	Assessment on implementation	Assessment on implementation	Remarks/Notes:

matched to the Programme objectives / statements	process (put your score)	quality (put your score)	
3.2/ 3.2.1-3.2.5			
Implementation process assessment indicators			Scores
*	Adequate training curriculum for PA personnel was developed.		5
*	Development of adequate training curriculum for PA personnel is being made.		4
*	Needs of capacity building and development of training curriculum for PA personnel were well recognized and some actions started.		3
*	Development of adequate training curriculum for PA personnel is being planned.		2
*	Needs of capacity building and development of training curriculum for PA personnel were not recognized		1
Implementation quality assessment indicators			Scores
*	High quality: Capacity building training programme for PA personnel was useful & beneficial for all staff members.		4
*	Quality is moderate. Capacity building training programme for PA personnel was useful & beneficial for some staff members		2
*	No quality. Capacity building training programme for PA personnel was useful and beneficial for very limited number of staff members		0
4.2.	Provide PA network personnel with self-development and favorable working conditions that encourage sustainable employment		
Objectives & activities of CBD's PoWPA that are matched to the Programme objectives / statements	Assessment on implementation process (put your score)	Assessment on implementation quality (put your score)	Remarks/Notes:
3.2.			
Implementation process assessment indicators			Scores
*	Opportunity of self-development and favourable working conditions were adequately provided to PA personnel.		5
*	Opportunity of self-development and favourable working conditions were well provided to PA personnel.		4
*	Opportunity of self-development and favourable working conditions were moderately provided to PA personnel.		3
*	Opportunity of self-development and favourable working conditions were unsatisfactorily provided to PA personnel.		2
*	No opportunity of self-development and favourable working conditions were provided to PA personnel.		1
Implementation quality assessment indicators			Scores
*	Less than 70 % of PA network personnel conducted their duties without changes and violations related to natural resource use and protection regimes were reduced by more than 50 per cent.		4
*	Less than 50-70 % of PA network personnel conducted their duties without changes and violations related to natural resource use and protection regimes were reduced by more than 20 per cent.		2
*	Up to 50 per cent of PA network personnel frequently changed their jobs or employment and violations related to natural resource use and protection regimes were not reduced.		0
5.	PA Management & Natural Resource Use:		

5.1.		Develop and implement a program on tourism development within PAs; Develop and implement management plans for PA that identify short and long term management objectives		
Objectives & activities of CBD's PoWPA that are matched to the Programme objectives / statements	Assessment on implementation process (put your score)	Assessment on implementation quality (put your score)	Remarks/Notes:	
1.4. - 1.4.1., 1.4.4.				
Implementation process assessment indicators				Scores
*	Management plans for all PAs were developed (or revised)		5	
*	Management plans for most PAs were developed (or revised)		4	
*	Development (or revision) of PA management plans was in process.		3	
*	Importance of development of PA management plans was recognized, but development process was slow.		2	
*	No management plans for most PAs were developed.		1	
Implementation quality assessment indicators				Scores
*	Management plans for PAs were all clear and participation of all stakeholders were clearly identified and ensured.		4	
*	Management plans for PAs were all clear, but participation of all stakeholders were not clearly identified and ensured.		2	
*	Management plans for PAs were not clear and participation of all stakeholders were not identified and ensured.		0	
6.		PA research and monitoring:		
6.1.		Systematically conduct research and monitoring on PA natural state and its evolutionary process, and improved management		
Objectives & activities of CBD's PoWPA that are matched to the Programme objectives / statements	Assessment on implementation process (put your scores)	Assessment on implementation quality (put your score)	Remarks/Notes:	
1.4./1.4.4-1.4.5.				
Implementation process assessment indicators				Scores
*	Systematic research and monitoring on PA natural state, its evolutionary process, and improved PA management was adequately conducted in accordance with plans.		5	
*	Systematic research and monitoring on PA natural state, its evolutionary process, and improved PA management was planned.		4	
*	There was good understanding on systematic research and monitoring on PA natural state, its evolutionary process, and improved management, but development of plan was late.		3	
*	No planning on systematic research and monitoring on PA natural state, its evolutionary process, and improved PA management.		2	
*	It was regarded that planning on systematic research and monitoring on PA natural state, its evolutionary process, and improved management was not needed.		1	
Implementation quality assessment indicators				Scores

*	Research and monitoring data was sufficiently used for improvement of PA management.			4
*	Research and monitoring data was not often used for improvement of PA management			2
*	Research and monitoring data was not used for improvement of PA management			0
6.2.	Enter data and findings of researches conducted within PAs in the database			
Objectives & activities of CBD's PoWPA that are matched to the Programme objectives / statements	Assessment on implementation process (put your score)	Assessment on implementation quality (put your score)	Remarks/Notes:	
1.4./1.4.1-1.4.4.				
Implementation process assessment indicators				Scores
*	Database on PA research and monitoring data and findings was established.			5
*	Database on PA research findings was already established.			4
*	Good understanding on importance of database on PA research findings and some actions were started.			3
*	There is a plan to establish database on PA research and monitoring findings.			2
*	No establishment of database on PA research and monitoring findings yet.			1
Implementation quality assessment indicators				Scores
*	Access to database on PAs was open to PA personnel and other interested people.			4
*	Access to database on PAs was sometimes open to PA personnel and other interested people (access and application was limited).			2
*	Access to database on PAs was limited to PA personnel and other interested people (access was not open)			0
6.3.	Assess the environmental state of PAs and establish a monitoring network according to the Law on Environmental Protection			
Objectives & activities of CBD's PoWPA that are matched to the Programme objectives / statements	Assessment on implementation process (put your score)	Assessment on implementation quality (put your score)	Remarks/Notes:	
1.5./1.5.1-1.5.9				
Implementation process assessment indicators				Scores
*	Assessment and monitoring on PA environmental state was regularly conducted with good quality.			5
*	Assessment and monitoring on PA environmental state was regularly conducted, but quality was not good.			4
*	Assessment and monitoring on PA environmental state was regularly conducted, but in some cases they were inadequate.			3
*	There was good understanding on assessment and monitoring on PA environmental state, but they were not conducted regular basis.			2
*	No assessment and monitoring on PA environmental state was conducted.			1
Implementation quality assessment indicators				Scores
*	Data from assessment and monitoring on PA environmental state was accurately compiled, analysed and entered database.			4

*	Data from assessment and monitoring on PA environmental state was not accurately compiled, analysed, but establishment of database was in prepared.				2
*	No compilation, analysis and database on assessment and monitoring on PA environmental state.				0
7.	PA public awareness activities:				
7.1.	Establish public awareness network that assists the public ecological education and make it functional on regular basis				
	Objectives & activities of CBD's PoWPA that are matched to the Programme objectives / statements	Assessment on implementation process (put your score)	Assessment on implementation quality (put your score)	Remarks/Notes:	
	3.5. /3.5.1; 3.5.2;				
Implementation process assessment indicators					Scores
*	A network of public ecological education and awareness activities on all PAs was successfully established and run on regular basis.				5
*	A network of public ecological education and awareness activities on some PAs was established and run on regular basis.				4
*	A network of public ecological education and awareness activities on PAs was established, but not functional on regular basis.				3
*	Establishment of network of public ecological education and awareness activities on PAs and its function was in progress.				2
*	No a network of public ecological education and awareness activities on PAs was established				1
Implementation quality assessment indicators					Scores
*	Community participation was adequately increased in PA management.				4
*	Community participation was moderately increased in PA management.				2
*	No community participation in PA management.				0
7.3.	Widely publicize PA roles and importance by mass media means and improve public awareness				
	Objectives & activities of CBD's PoWPA that are matched to the Programme objectives / statements	Assessment on implementation process (put your score)	Assessment on implementation quality (put your score)	Remarks/Notes:	
	3.5. / 3.5.3;				
Implementation process assessment indicators					Scores
*	Public awareness on importance of PAs was conducted at high level and supports from stakeholders were provided.				5
*	Public awareness on importance of PAs was conducted at high level but, no supports from stakeholders.				4
*	Public awareness activities were conducted at moderate level thus, some additional efforts were required.				3
*	Some actions were started in order to improve public awareness on PA and its conservation importance.				2
*	Very few actions were carried out for the improvement of public awareness on PA and its conservation importance.				1
Implementation quality assessment indicators					Scores
*	There were adequate efforts and supports from the Government, PA administrations, other stakeholders in terms of public				4

	awareness and dissemination of information on PA importance.			
*	There were moderate efforts and supports from the Government, PA administrations, other stakeholders in terms of public awareness and dissemination of information on PA importance.			2
*	No successful efforts and supports provided by the Government, PA administrations, other stakeholders in terms of public awareness and dissemination of information on PA importance.			0
8.	Increase community participation and Buffer Zone development:			
8.1.	PA administrations provide local communities with opportunities participate in development of management plans for PAs			
Objectives & activities of CBD's PoWPA that are matched to the Programme objectives / statements	Assessment on implementation process (put your score)	Assessment on implementation quality (put your score)	Remarks/Notes:	
2.2./2.2.1-2.2.5				
Implementation process assessment indicators				Scores
*	A concept of co-management was adequately introduced into PA management.			5
*	A concept of co-management was moderately introduced into PA management.			4
*	A concept of co-management was poorly introduced into PA management.			3
*	There was good understanding on the concept of co-management to be introduced into PA, but no actual introduction.			2
*	There was no interest to introduce the concept of co-management into PA management.			1
Implementation quality assessment indicators				Scores
*	Implementation of management plans was more than 70 %.			4
*	Implementation of management plans was 40- 70 %.			2
*	Implementation of management plans was below 40 %.			0
8.2.	Establish limits and quotas for use of natural resources and take restoration measures as the areas are taken under protection			
Objectives & activities of CBD's PoWPA that are matched to the Programme objectives / statements	Assessment on implementation process (put your score)	Assessment on implementation quality (put your score)	Remarks/Notes:	
2.1/ 2.1.1-2.1.5.				
Implementation process assessment indicators				Scores
*	Limits and quotas on use of natural resources were established and restoration measures were successfully developed and implemented.			5
*	Limits and quotas on use of natural resources were established and restoration measures were developed and implemented.			4
*	Limits and quotas on use of natural resources were established and restoration measures were developed, but no specific results.			3
*	No limits and quotas established for the use of natural resources and no development of restoration plans;			2

*	It was regarded that establishment of limits and quotas for use of natural resources and restoration measures were not required.		1
Implementation quality assessment indicators			Scores
*	Overgrazing and illegal tree cutting, one of most popular problems in use of natural resources, was adequately reduced.		4
*	Overgrazing and illegal tree cutting, one of most popular problems in use of natural resources, was moderately reduced.		2
*	No reduction in overgrazing and illegal tree cutting that was one of most popular problems in use of natural resources.		0
8.3.	Support, provide incentives and promote the individuals, economic entities, and public organizations that carry out efficient environmental conservation activities		
Objectives & activities of CBD's PoWPA that are matched to the Programme objectives / statements	Assessment on implementation process (put your score)	Assessment on implementation quality (put your score)	Remarks/Notes:
2.1.			
Implementation process assessment indicators			Scores
*	Legal environment to support and provide incentives to individuals, economic entities, and public organizations that carry out efficient environmental conservation activities was established and successful increase in numbers of parties that take part in PA management.		5
*	Legal environment to support and provide incentives to individuals, economic entities, and public organizations that carry out efficient environmental conservation activities was established and slight increase in numbers of parties that take part in PA management.		4
*	Legal environment to support and provide incentives to individuals, economic entities, and public organizations that carry out efficient environmental conservation activities was established, but no increase in numbers of parties that take part in PA management.		3
*	No legal environment to support and provide incentives to individuals, economic entities, and public organizations that carry out efficient environmental conservation activities and no increase in numbers of parties that take part in PA management.		2
*	No legal environment to support and provide incentives to individuals, economic entities, and public organizations that carry out efficient environmental conservation activities.		1
Implementation quality assessment indicators			Scores
*	Threats to PAs were reduced.		4
*	Threats to PAs were reduced slightly.		2
*	Threats to PAs were not reduced.		0
8.4.	According to the Law on PA Buffer Zone, to develop and implement management plans for PA Buffer Zones		
Objectives & activities of CBD's PoWPA that are matched to the Programme objectives / statements	Assessment on implementation process (put your score)	Assessment on implementation quality (put your score)	Remarks/Notes:

3.1.			
Implementation process assessment indicators			Scores
*	PA BZ Councils developed and implemented their management plans.		5
*	Some (more than 50 %) of PA BZ Councils developed and implemented their management plans.		4
*	Some (30-49 %) of PA BZ Councils developed and implemented their management plans.		3
*	PA BZ Council developed their management plans, but no implementation.		2
*	No development and implementation of PA BZ management plans.		1
Implementation quality assessment indicators			Scores
*	As BZ management plans were developed and implemented, negative impacts on conservation regimes were reduced (more than 50 %)		4
*	As BZ management plans were developed and implemented, negative impacts on conservation regimes were reduced (up to 50 %)		2
*	Negative impacts on conservation regimes were not reduced.		0

**III. COMPALITON OF ASSESSMENT DATA AND FINDINGS ON
IMPLEMENTATION OF PHASE 1 (1998-2004)OF NATIONAL PROGRAMME
ON PROTECTED AREAS IN MONGOLIA**

Objectives of Phase 1		Process assessment scores	Quality assessment scores
1.1.	Identify the areas that are important to ensure ecological balance and biodiversity conservation against the established indicators and systematically take them under protection		
1.2.	Establish joint PAs with neighbouring countries with the purpose of conservation of endangered and migratory wildlife including birds habitats and ranges		
1.3.	Develop justifications for PAs proposed for nomination of World Biosphere Reserve and World Heritage networks and forward to relevant authority organisations for decision		
2.1.	Revise/amend the Law on Special Protected Areas and integrate with other relevant legal acts		
2.2.	Develop legal and regulatory documents on PA Buffer Zone management and ensure the enforcement		
2.3.	Set up economic and legal basis for potential increase of funding sources other than the State funding to PA network		
3.1.	Develop and implement more optimal PA network management options, implementation strategies, and restructuring program		
3.3.	Strengthen PA administrations and ensure their management independence		
4.1.	Develop and systematically implement training curriculum for PA network personnel, upgrade training structure, methodologies and technologies, and management and regularize training		
4.2.	Provide PA network personnel with self-development and favourable working conditions that encourage sustainable employment		
5.1.	Develop and implement a program on tourism development within PAs; Develop and implement management plans for PA that identify short and long term management objectives		
6.1.	Systematically conduct research and monitoring on PA natural state and its evolutionary process, and improved management		

6.2.	Enter data and findings of researches conducted within PAs in the database		
6.3.	Assess the environmental state of PAs and establish a monitoring network according to the Law on Environmental Protection		
7.1.	Establish public awareness network that assists the public ecological education and make it functional on regular basis		
7.3.	Increase public awareness on PA roles and importance through mass media means to upgrade knowledge and understanding on PAs among the population		
8.1.	PA administrations provide local communities with opportunities participate in development of management plans for PAs		
8.2.	Establish limits and quotas for use of natural resources and take restoration measures as the areas are taken under protection		
8.3.	Support, provide incentives and promote the individuals, economic entities, and public organizations that carry out efficient environmental conservation activities		
8.4.	According to the Law on PA Buffer Zone, to develop and implement management plans for PA Buffer Zones		
TOTAL SCORE			
AVERAGE SCORE (total score will be divided by number of responses)			

Thank you very much for your participation.

Annex 3

CONSOLIDATED SCORES OF ASSESSMENT ON IMPLEMENTATION OF PHASE OF NATIONAL PROGRAMME ON PROTECTED AREAS IN MONGOLIA

1. Assessment on implementation process of phase 1 of the National Programme on Protected Areas in Mongolia

Objectives	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	Average score
1.1.	4	4	3	4	2	3	3	3	4	3	3	5	2	3	4	3	3	1	3	3	4	3	3.18
1.2.	2	4		3		3	3	2	3	3	4	3	2	2	4	2	4	1	1	3	4	3	2.80
1.3.	2	4		2	3	2	3	1	3	2	2	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	2	3	3	1	2.52
2.1.	4	3	4	3	3	2	3	2	4	3	2	3	4	3	3	4	3	2	3	3	3	3	3.05
2.2.	4	4	4	1	4	1	2	4	4	4	4	3	2	4	5	2	4	4	4	4	4	2	3.36
2.3.	2	3	3	1	1	2	2	3	2	1	2	1	2	3	3	2	3	2	3	3	2	1	2.14
3.1.	4	4	4	4	3	4	2	4	4	3	3	2	2	4	2	2	3	3	3	4	2	1	3.05
3.3.	4	4	3	4	4	4	3	4	2	1	3	3	4	4	3	3	3	1	2	4	3	2	3.09
4.1.	4	3	4	3	3	3	2	3	2	1	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	1	4	3	2	2	2.73
4.2.	4	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	1	3	2	2	2	3	3	2	3	1	2	2	3	2	2.41
5.1.	4	5	3	2	4	2	2	3	4	5	3	3	3	3	3	2	4	2	1	2	3	2	2.95
6.1.	3	5	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	4	2	3	2	3	2	2	2	3	2	2	2.77
6.2.	5	5	3	4	4	3	4	1	1	2	1	1	4	3	2	3	2	1	3	3	3	2	2.73
6.3.	4	4	2	2	4	4	3	2	3	2	2	2	3	4	3	4	1	2	2	2	1	3	2.68
7.1.	4	3	2	3	3	2	2	5	4	2	4	4	2	2	3	4	2	2		1	1	2	2.71
7.3.	4	5	3	2	3	4	3	5	3	2	4	4	2	2	2	2	2	1		3	2	2	2.86

5.1.	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	0	2	0	2	2	2	4	2	2	0	0	2	0	0	1.55
6.1.	2	4	2	2	2	2	2	0	0	2	2	2	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	2	2	0	1.36
6.2.	4	4	2	2	2	2	2	2	0	2	0	2	2	2	0	2	2	0	2	2		0	1.71
6.3.	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	0	2	2	2	0	2	2	2	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	1.36
7.1.	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	0	0	2	2	0	2	2	0		2	0	0	1.33
7.3.	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	0		2	2	0	1.81
8.1.	2	4	2	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	0	2	0	2	2	0	2	0	2	2		2	1.55
8.2.	0	2	2	2	0	2	2	2	0	0	0	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	1.00
8.3.	2	4	1	2	2	2	2	0	2	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	0	2	2	0	0	1.59
8.4.	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0.41
TOTAL SCORES	36	50	32	37	32	30	24	26	28	28	22	30	30	34	24	26	30	10	20	40	14	4	28.15
AVERAGE SCORES	1.80	2.50	1.78	1.85	1.68	1.50	1.20	1.30	1.40	1.40	1.10	1.50	1.50	1.70	1.20	1.30	1.50	0.50	1.11	2.00	0.88	0.20	1.41

Annex 4

ASSESSMENT ON IMPLEMENTATION STATUS OF PHASE FIRST OF THE NATIONAL PROGRAM ON PROTECTED AREAS IN MONGOLIA

№	Programme activities	Score	Percent
1	Protected area network		
1.1	Identify the areas that are important to ensure ecological balance and biodiversity conservation against the established indicators and systematically take them under protection		
Implementation process assessment indicators			
*	PA network was adequately established through creating legal environment and designation of all the representative areas that were important to terrestrial and aquatic/freshwater biodiversity and ecosystem under protection.	1	4.5
*	PA network was appropriately established through creating legal environment and designation of many representative areas that were important to terrestrial and aquatic/freshwater biodiversity and ecosystem under protection.	6	27.3
*	Although adequate/satisfactory legal environment was not created for establishment of PA network and all the representative areas important to terrestrial and aquatic/ freshwater biodiversity were not designated under protection, the PA network was appropriately set up.	12	54.5
*	No appropriate establishment of PA legal and regulatory environment and no designation of representative areas that was important to terrestrial and aquatic/freshwater biodiversity and ecosystem under protection.	2	9.1
*	Established PA legal and regulatory environment and designation of few representative areas that were important to terrestrial and aquatic/freshwater biodiversity and ecosystem under protection.	1	4.5
Implementation quality assessment indicators			
*	As PAs were selected and established in accordance with selected indicators, all the wildlife species and their habitats or ranges were completely included in the PA network and PA resources were increased.	2	9.1
*	Although the PAs were appropriately selected and established in accordance with selected indicators, all the wildlife species and their habitats or ranges were not completely included in the PA network. Thus, there was no sufficient increase in PA resources.	19	86.4
*	As PAs were not selected and established in accordance with selected indicators, all the wildlife species and their habitats or ranges were not included in the PA network and PA resources were not increased.	1	4.5
1.2.	Establish joint PAs with neighboring countries with the purpose of conservation of endangered and migratory wildlife including birds habitats and ranges		
Implementation process assessment indicators			
*	Endangered and migratory wildlife species' habitats and ranges and ecologically important ecosystem were completely protected; Endangered and migratory wildlife species' habitats and ranges and ecologically important ecosystem were protected through the establishment of trans-boundary joint PAs.	0	0.0
*	Endangered and migratory wildlife species' habitats and ranges and ecologically important ecosystem were appropriately protected through trans-boundary joint PAs, but some areas were left.	5	25.0
*	Some efforts on protection of endangered and migratory wildlife species' habitats and ranges and ecologically important ecosystem under trans-boundary joint PAs were commenced.	8	40.0

*	Protection of endangered and migratory wildlife species' habitats and ranges and ecologically important ecosystem under trans-boundary joint PAs was agreed, but no decisions were made.	5	25.0
*	Protection of endangered and migratory wildlife species' habitats and ranges and ecologically important ecosystem under trans-boundary joint PAs was not agreed by relevant parties.	0	0.0
Implementation quality assessment indicators			
*	Trans-boundary PAs had conservation management plans and cooperation between parties were successful.	2	10
*	Conservation management of trans-boundary PAs and cooperation between parties (from both sides) was poor.	11	55
*	The trans-boundary PA administrations had no management plans and cooperation between the Parties was poor. Thus the trans-boundary PA was left on "paper".	7	35
1.3.	Develop justifications for PAs proposed for nomination of World Biosphere Reserve and World Heritage networks and forward to relevant authority organisations for decision		
Implementation process assessment indicators			
*	The PAs that needed were all listed in the World Biosphere Reserve, World Heritage, and RAMSAR Convention.	0	0
*	Main/key PAs were listed in the World Biosphere Reserve, World Heritage, and RAMSAR Convention.	1	4.8
*	Nomination of some PAs to the World Biosphere Reserve, World Heritage, and RAMSAR Convention is in the progress.	11	52.4
*	The Government was not in support of proposals of some PAs nominated to the World Biosphere Reserve, World Heritage, and RAMSAR Convention for Conservation of Wetlands that are important to migratory birds.	7	33.3
*	Nomination of the PAs to the World Biosphere Reserve, World Heritage, and RAMSAR Convention was poorly managed.	2	9.52
Implementation quality assessment indicators			
*	PAs listed in the World Biosphere Reserve, World Heritage, and RAMSAR Convention was selected against good indicators, conservation objectives were achieved, and there was good international cooperation.	2	9.5
*	The PAs listed in the World Biosphere Reserve, World Heritage, and RAMSAR Convention on Conservation of Wetlands important to migratory and waterfowl birds had poor management and international cooperation was poor or unsatisfactory.	15	71.4
*	PA management and international cooperation was poor for the PAs listed in the World Biosphere Reserve, World Heritage, and RAMSAR Convention, in name only.	4	19.1
2	PA legal and regulatory framework:		
2.1.	Revise/amend the Law on Special Protected Areas and integrate with other relevant legal acts;		
Implementation process assessment indicators			
*	The Law on Special Protected Areas were adequately amended and revised in accordance with the Millennium Development Goals (Article 7) and the country's development trends	0	0
*	Revision to the Law on Special Protected Areas were adequately is in the progress of integration to the Millennium Development Goals (Article 7) and the country's development trends.	5	22.7
*	Only initial steps made to integration of the Law on Special Protected Areas with the Millennium Development Goals (Article 7) and the country's development trends.	13	59.1
*	No start of revision to the Law on Special Protected Areas in accordance with the Millennium Development Goals (Article 7) and the country's development trends	4	18.2
*	No need to revise the Law on Special Protected Areas in accordance with the Millennium Development Goals (Article 7) and the country's development trends.	0	0

Implementation quality assessment indicators			
*	Identified the weaknesses of institutional structure and regulatory framework that hinder the PA effective management and institutional arrangement;	3	13.6
*	Unsatisfactorily identified the weaknesses of institutional structure and regulatory framework that hinder the PA effective management and institutional arrangement;	15	68.2
*	No identification of weaknesses of institutional structure and regulatory framework that hinder the PA effective management and institutional arrangement;	4	18.2
2.2.	Develop legal and regulatory documents on PA Buffer Zone management and ensure the enforcement		
Implementation process assessment indicators			
*	The Law on PA Buffer Zones was approved <i>and respective regulations were all approved.</i>	1	4.5
*	The Law on PA Buffer Zones was approved, <i>but respective regulations are still lacking;</i>	14	63.6
*	The Law on PA Buffer Zones was approved, <i>but respective regulations are in process of approval.</i>	1	4.5
*	No the Law on PA Buffer Zones and relevant regulations/procedures approved;	4	18.2
*	The Law on PA Buffer Zones was approved, <i>but respective regulations are not necessary.</i>	2	9.1
Implementation quality assessment indicators			
*	Enforcement of the Law on PA Buffer Zones and relevant regulations/procedures is adequate.	0	0
*	Enforcement of the Law on PA Buffer Zones and relevant regulations/procedures is not practical to some extent.	8	36.4
*	Enforcement of the Law on PA Buffer Zones and relevant regulations/procedures is poor.	14	63.6
2.3.	Set up economic and legal basis for potential increase of funding sources other than the State funding to PA network		
Implementation process assessment indicators			
*	Economic and legal basis for potential increase of funding sources other than the State funding to PA network was adequately set up. (please name relevant legislations *)	0	0
*	Economic and legal basis for potential increase of funding sources other than the State funding to PA network was well set up.	0	0
*	Economic and legal basis for potential increase of funding sources other than the State funding to PA network was moderately set up.	8	36.4
*	Economic and legal basis for potential increase of funding sources other than the State funding to PA network was poorly set up.	9	40.9
*	No economic and legal basis for potential increase of funding sources other than the State funding to PA network	5	22.7
Implementation quality assessment indicators			
*	Sufficient sources other than State funding for PA management (Please name other sources**)	0	0
*	In sufficient sources other than State funding for PA management (Please name other sources**)	14	66.7
*	No sources other than State funding for PA management (Please name other sources**)	7	33.3
3	PA Management and Institutional Framework		
3.1.	Develop and implement more optimal PA network management options, implementation strategies, and restructuring program		
Implementation process assessment indicators			
*	Optimal PA network management options, implementation strategies, and restructuring programmes were successfully developed and implemented.	0	0

*	Although optimal PA network management options, implementation strategies, and restructuring programmes were developed and implemented.	9	40.9
*	Although optimal PA network management options, implementation strategies, and restructuring programmes were developed and implemented, no definite results were seen.	6	27.3
*	No optimal PA network management options, implementation strategies, and restructuring programmes were developed and implemented.	6	27.3
*	No need to develop and implement optimal PA network management options, implementation strategies, and restructuring programmes.	1	4.5
Implementation quality assessment indicators			
*	PA network institutional structure and management was upgraded and strengthened.	1	4.5
*	PA network institutional structure management was upgraded, but management was moderate.	14	63.6
*	No improvement of PA network institutional structure management.	7	31.9
3.3.	Strengthen PA administrations and support their management independence		
Implementation process assessment indicators			
*	Capacities and management independence of PAA were satisfactory.	0	0
*	Capacities and management independence of PAA were improved.	9	40.9
*	Capacities and management independence of PAA became moderate.	8	36.4
*	Capacities and management independence of PAA were unsatisfactory.	3	13.6
*	No any progress in improvement of capacities and management independence of PAA.	2	9.1
Implementation quality assessment indicators			
*	PA management was improved and violations in protection regimes were eliminated.	1	4.5
*	PA management was improved and violations in protection regimes were reduced.	13	59.1
*	No improvement in PA management and violations in protection regimes were still found.	8	36.4
4	PA personnel:		
4.1.	Develop and systematically implement training curriculum for PA network personnel, upgrade training structure, methodologies and technologies, and management and regularize training		
Implementation process assessment indicators			
*	Adequate training curriculum for PA personnel was developed.	0	0
*	Development of adequate training curriculum for PA personnel is being made.	3	13.6
*	Needs of capacity building and development of training curriculum for PA personnel were well recognized and some actions started.	12	54.5
*	Development of adequate training curriculum for PA personnel is being planned.	5	22.7
*	Needs of capacity building and development of training curriculum for PA personnel were not recognized	2	9.1
Implementation quality assessment indicators			
*	High quality: Capacity building training programme for PA personnel was useful & beneficial for all staff members.	2	9.5
*	Quality is moderate. Capacity building training programme for PA personnel was useful & beneficial for some staff members	10	47.6
*	No quality. Capacity building training programme for PA personnel was useful and beneficial for very limited number of staff members	9	42.9
4.2.	Provide PA network personnel with self-development and favorable working conditions that encourage sustainable employment		
Implementation process assessment indicators			

*	Opportunity of self-development and favourable working conditions were adequately provided to PA personnel.	0	0
*	Opportunity of self-development and favourable working conditions were well provided to PA personnel.	1	4.5
*	Opportunity of self-development and favourable working conditions were moderately provided to PA personnel.	9	40.9
*	Opportunity of self-development and favourable working conditions were unsatisfactorily provided to PA personnel.	10	45.5
*	No opportunity of self-development and favourable working conditions were provided to PA personnel.	2	9.1
Implementation quality assessment indicators			
*	Less than 70 % of PA network personnel conducted their duties without changes and violations related to natural resource use and protection regimes were reduced by more than 50 per cent.	1	4.8
*	Less than 50-70 % of PA network personnel conducted their duties without changes and violations related to natural resource use and protection regimes were reduced by more than 20 per cent.	9	42.9
*	Up to 50 per cent of PA network personnel frequently changed their jobs or employment and violations related to natural resource use and protection regimes were not reduced.	11	52.4
5	PA Management & Natural Resource Use:		
5.1.	Develop and implement a program on tourism development within PAs; Develop and implement management plans for PA that identify short and long term management objectives		
Implementation process assessment indicators			
*	Management plans for all PAs were developed (or revised)	2	9.1
*	Management plans for most PAs were developed (or revised)	4	18.2
*	Development (or revision) of PA management plans was in process.	8	36.4
*	Importance of development of PA management plans was recognized, but development process was slow.	7	31.8
*	No management plans for most PAs were developed.	1	4.5
Implementation quality assessment indicators			
*	Management plans for PAs were all clear and participation of all stakeholders were clearly identified and ensured.	0	0
*	Management plans for PAs were all clear, but participation of all stakeholders were not clearly identified and ensured.	15	68.2
*	Management plans for PAs were not clear and participation of all stakeholders were not identified and ensured.	7	31.8
6	PA research and monitoring:		
6.1.	Systematically conduct research and monitoring on PA natural state and its evolutionary process, and improved management		
Implementation process assessment indicators			
*	Systematic research and monitoring on PA natural state, its evolutionary process, and improved PA management was adequately conducted in accordance with plans.	1	4.5
*	Systematic research and monitoring on PA natural state, its evolutionary process, and improved PA management was planned.	1	4.5
*	There was good understanding on systematic research and monitoring on PA natural state, its evolutionary process, and improved management, but development of plan was late.	12	54.5
*	No planning on systematic research and monitoring on PA natural state, its evolutionary process, and improved PA management.	8	36.4
*	It was regarded that planning on systematic research and monitoring on PA natural state, its evolutionary process, and improved management was not needed.	0	0
Implementation quality assessment indicators			
*	Research and monitoring data was sufficiently used for improvement of PA management.	1	4.5

*	Research and monitoring data was not often used for improvement of PA management	13	59.1
*	Research and monitoring data was not used for improvement of PA management	8	36.4
6.2.	Enter data and findings of researches conducted within PAs in the database		
Implementation process assessment indicators			
*	Database on PA research and monitoring data and findings was established.	2	9.1
*	Database on PA research findings was already established.	4	18.2
*	Good understanding on importance of database on PA research findings and some actions were started.	7	31.8
*	There is a plan to establish database on PA research and monitoring findings.	4	18.2
*	No establishment of database on PA research and monitoring findings yet.	5	22.7
Implementation quality assessment indicators			
*	Access to database on PAs was open to PA personnel and other interested people.	2	9.5
*	Access to database on PAs was sometimes open to PA personnel and other interested people (access and application was limited).	14	66.7
*	Access to database on PAs was limited to PA personnel and other interested people (access was not open)	5	23.8
6.3.	Assess the environmental state of PAs and establish a monitoring network according to the Law on Environmental Protection		
Implementation process assessment indicators			
*	Assessment and monitoring on PA environmental state was regularly conducted with good quality.	0	0
*	Assessment and monitoring on PA environmental state was regularly conducted, but quality was not good.	6	27.3
*	Assessment and monitoring on PA environmental state was regularly conducted, but in some cases they were inadequate.	5	22.7
*	There was good understanding on assessment and monitoring on PA environmental state, but they were not conducted regular basis.	9	40.9
*	No assessment and monitoring on PA environmental state was conducted.	2	9.1
Implementation quality assessment indicators			
*	Data from assessment and monitoring on PA environmental state was accurately compiled, analysed and entered database.	0	0
*	Data from assessment and monitoring on PA environmental state was not accurately compiled, analysed, but establishment of database was in prepared.	15	68.2
*	No compilation, analysis and database on assessment and monitoring on PA environmental state.	7	31.8
7	PA public awareness activities:		
7.1.	Establish public awareness network that assists the public ecological education and make it functional on regular basis		
Implementation process assessment indicators			
*	A network of public ecological education and awareness activities on all PAs was successfully established and run on regular basis.	1	4.5
*	A network of public ecological education and awareness activities on some PAs was established and run on regular basis.	5	22.7
*	A network of public ecological education and awareness activities on PAs was established, but not functional on regular basis.	4	18.2
*	Establishment of network of public ecological education and awareness activities on PAs and its function was in progress.	9	40.9
*	No a network of public ecological education and awareness activities on PAs was established	2	9.1
Implementation quality assessment indicators			
*	Community participation was adequately increased in PA management.	0	0

*	Community participation was moderately increased in PA management.	14	66.7
*	No community participation in PA management.	7	33.3
7.3.	Widely publicize PA roles and importance by mass media means and improve public awareness		
Implementation process assessment indicators			
*	Public awareness on importance of PAs was conducted at high level and supports from stakeholders were provided.	2	9.1
*	Public awareness on importance of PAs was conducted at high level but, no supports from stakeholders.	4	18.2
*	Public awareness activities were conducted at moderate level thus, some additional efforts were required.	5	22.7
*	Some actions were started in order to improve public awareness on PA and its conservation importance.	9	40.9
*	Very few actions were carried out for the improvement of public awareness on PA and its conservation importance.	1	4.5
Implementation quality assessment indicators			
*	There were adequate efforts and supports from the Government, PA administrations, other stakeholders in terms of public awareness and dissemination of information on PA importance.	0	0
*	There were moderate efforts and supports from the Government, PA administrations, other stakeholders in terms of public awareness and dissemination of information on PA importance.	19	90.5
*	No successful efforts and supports provided by the Government, PA administrations, other stakeholders in terms of public awareness and dissemination of information on PA importance.	2	9.5
8	Increase community participation and Buffer Zone development:		
8.1.	PA administrations provide local communities with opportunities participate in development of management plans for PAs		
Implementation process assessment indicators			
*	A concept of co-management was adequately introduced into PA management.	1	4.5
*	A concept of co-management was moderately introduced into PA management.	8	36.4
*	A concept of co-management was poorly introduced into PA management.	6	27.3
*	There was good understanding on the concept of co-management to be introduced into PA, but no actual introduction.	6	27.3
*	There was no interest to introduce the concept of co-management into PA management.	1	4.5
Implementation quality assessment indicators			
*	Implementation of management plans was more than 70 %.	1	4.8
*	Implementation of management plans was 40- 70 %.	15	71.4
*	Implementation of management plans was below 40 %.	5	23.8
8.2.	Establish limits and quotas for use of natural resources and take restoration measures as the areas are taken under protection		
Implementation process assessment indicators			
*	Limits and quotas on use of natural resources were established and restoration measures were successfully developed and implemented.	0	0
*	Limits and quotas on use of natural resources were established and restoration measures were developed and implemented.	1	4.5
*	Limits and quotas on use of natural resources were established and restoration measures were developed, but no specific results.	6	27.3
*	No limits and quotas established for the use of natural resources and no development of restoration plans;	14	64
*	It was regarded that establishment of limits and quotas for use of natural resources and restoration measures were not required.	1	4.5
Implementation quality assessment indicators			

*	Overgrazing and illegal tree cutting, one of most popular problems in use of natural resources, was adequately reduced.	0	0
*	Overgrazing and illegal tree cutting, one of most popular problems in use of natural resources, was moderately reduced.	12	54.5
*	No reduction in overgrazing and illegal tree cutting that was one of most popular problems in use of natural resources.	10	45.5
8.3.	Support, provide incentives and promote the individuals, economic entities, and public organizations that carry out efficient environmental conservation activities		
Implementation process assessment indicators			
*	Legal environment to support and provide incentives to individuals, economic entities, and public organizations that carry out efficient environmental conservation activities was established and successful increase in numbers of parties that take part in PA management.	0	0
*	Legal environment to support and provide incentives to individuals, economic entities, and public organizations that carry out efficient environmental conservation activities was established and slight increase in numbers of parties that take part in PA management.	9	40.9
*	Legal environment to support and provide incentives to individuals, economic entities, and public organizations that carry out efficient environmental conservation activities was established, but no increase in numbers of parties that take part in PA management.	5	22.7
*	No legal environment to support and provide incentives to individuals, economic entities, and public organizations that carry out efficient environmental conservation activities and no increase in numbers of parties that take part in PA management.	5	22.7
*	No legal environment to support and provide incentives to individuals, economic entities, and public organizations that carry out efficient environmental conservation activities.	3	13.6
Implementation quality assessment indicators			
*	Threats to PAs were reduced.	1	4.5
*	Threats to PAs were reduced slightly.	15	68.2
*	Threats to PAs were not reduced.	6	27.3
8.4.	According to the Law on PA Buffer Zone, to develop and implement management plans for PA Buffer Zones		
Implementation process assessment indicators			
*	PA BZ Councils developed and implemented their management plans.	1	4.5
*	Some (more than 50 %) of PA BZ Councils developed and implemented their management plans.	1	4.5
*	Some (30-49 %) of PA BZ Councils developed and implemented their management plans.	3	13.6
*	PA BZ Council developed their management plans, but no implementation.	6	27.3
*	No development and implementation of PA BZ management plans.	11	50.0
Implementation quality assessment indicators			
*	As BZ management plans were developed and implemented, negative impacts on conservation regimes were reduced (more than 50 %)	0	0
*	As BZ management plans were developed and implemented, negative impacts on conservation regimes were reduced (up to 50 %)	4	18.2
*	Negative impacts on conservation regimes were not reduced.	18	81.8

Annex 5**NATIONAL CONSERVATION PARKS, NATURE RESERVES, AND NATIONAL MONUMENTS AND THEIR SUPERVISION AND MANAGEMENT**

No	Names of PA administrations	National Conservation Parks, Nature Reserves, and National Monuments subordinated to
1	Great Gobi SPA part 'A'	Eej Khairkhan NM
2	Great Gobi SPA part 'B'	Alag Khairkhan NR
3	Khovsgol NCP	Dayandeerkhii NM
4	Khan Khentii PA	Nagalkhaan Mountain NR
5	Eastern Mongolia PA	Yahi Nuur NR, Toson Khulstai NR,Ugtam
6	Uvs Nuur Basin PA	NR,
7	Mongol-Altai Mountain PA	Tes River vicinity NR
8	Khar Us Nuur NCP	Devel Aral NR
9	Dariganga PA	Mankhan NR
10	Onon Balj NCP	Shiliin Bogd NM, Khurgu Khundii NM
11	Orkhon Valley NCP	Khar Yamaat NR Khuisiin 8 Lake MN
	Aimags/Provinces	
1	Arkhangai	Bulgan Mountain
2	Gobi-altai	Burkhan Buudai NR, Lkhachinvandid NR,
3	Dornogobi	Sharga NR
4	Dundgobi	Ikh Nart NR, Ergel Zoo NR, Suihent NR
5	Khovd	Zagiin Us NR, Ikh Gazriin Chuluu NR
6	Bulgan	Bulgan River NR Khan Jargalant NR, Namnan Mountain NR, Uran Togoo, Tulga NM

Annex 5

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS IN ASSESSMENT ON IMPLEMENTATION PROCESS OF PHASE 1 OF NATIONAL PROGRAMME ON PROTECTED AREAS IN MONGOLIA

No	Names	ORGANIZATIONS & FUNCTIONS/JOB TITLES	CONTACT ADDRESSES & NUMEBRS; E-MAILS
1	B. Batdorj	Specialist of Eastern Mongolia PA administration	99585862; Batdorj72@yahoo.com
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4	A. Bayasgalan	Specialist of MNET	99124640; bayasgalan@mne.gov.mn a_bayasgalan@hotmail.com
5	D.Dash, PhD.	Secretary of Scientists, Institute of Geo-ecology MAS	99040903;
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15	B. Enkhtsetseg PhD.	Consultant, Sustainable Development and Environmental Management	99848593; batochir@gmx.de
16	D. Erdenechimeg	Director of Khugnu-Tarna NP	99081913;
17	М.Анхбаяр	World Heritage Uvs Nuur Basin PA	0145222184; 99459366
18	А.Атай	Mongol Altai PA	0142222111 99429864
19	Ts. Gansukh	Khovsgol NP	98088851
20	B. Chinbat	Khar Us Nuur Vicinity PA	99029815 0143222539
21	Lkhagvadorj	Munkhkhaan NCP	0143226520; 99285472
22	Sapargul	Khokh Serkh SPA	99419791, 98429292 0142472169
23	D. Batdelger	Otgontenger SPA	99469477 0146222361