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**Abstract:** This document contains revisions on an earlier draft preceding the 'Snow leopard conservation plan for Mongolia Draft' published by WWF in March 2000. The snow leopard faces multiple threats in the Himalayan region, from habitat degradation, loss of prey, the trade in pelts, parts and live animals, and conflict with humans, primarily pastoralists. Consequently, the populations are considered to be in decline and the species is listed as Endangered in the IUCN's Red List. As a 'flagship' and 'umbrella' species the snow leopard can be a unifying biological feature to raise awareness of its plight and the need for conservation, which will benefit other facets of Himalayan biodiversity as well. Some studies of snow leopards have been conducted in the Himalayan region. But, because of its elusive nature and preference for remote and inaccessible habitat, knowledge of the ecology and behaviour of this mystical montane predator is scant. The available information, however, suggests that snow leopards occur at low densities and large areas of habitat are required to conserve a viable population. Thus, many researchers and conservationists have advocated landscape-scale approaches to conservation within a regional context, rather than focusing on individual protected areas.

This regional strategy for WWF's snow leopard conservation program is built on such an approach. The following were identified as important regional issues: 1) international trade in snow leopards and parts; 2) the human-snow leopard conflict; 3) the need for a landscape approach to conservation to provide large spatial areas that can support demographically and ecologically viable snow leopard metapopulations; 4) research on snow leopard ecology to develop long-term, science-based conservation management plans; and 5) regional coordination and dialog. While the issues are regional, the WWF's in the region have developed 5-year strategic actions and activities, using the regional strategies as a touchstone, which will be implemented at national levels. The WWF's will develop proposals based on these strategic actions, with estimated budgets, for use by the network for funding and fund-raising. WWF also recognizes the need to collaborate and coordinate within the network and with other organizations in the region to achieve conservation goals in an efficient manner, and will form a working group to coordinate activities and monitor progress.

Notes: Consultant's report to WWF

This document contains revisions on an earlier draft preceding the 'Snow leopard conservation plan for Mongolia Draft', RefID: 3213

Thomas M. McCarthy  
Consultant's Report to WWF  
December 14 1999

RE: Snow Leopard Conservation Plan for Mongolia

The process of establishing a Snow Leopard Conservation Plan for Mongolia was initiated in late summer 1999. A draft plan was put forward for review to leading experts on snow leopards including, Dr. George Schaller, Dr. Joe Fox, Dr. Rodney Jackson, and Dr. Eugene Koshkarev. A revised draft was submitted to WWF International and WWF Mongolia in early autumn.

WWF-Mongolia facilitated a meeting of stakeholders in Ulaanbaatar at the Naramdol Camp on 4-5 December. The meeting was attended by representatives of the Ministry of Nature and Environment, Endangered Species Commission, the Academy of Science, Mongolian State University Biological Faculty, the Mongolian Association for Conservation of Nature and Environment, German Technical Cooperation, David Shepherd Conservation Foundation, U.S. Peace Corp, and several Mongolian protected Areas that contain snow leopards.

During the meeting we reviewed perceived problems related to snow leopard conservation and determined what the possible and appropriate actions were. The agency or organisation that should be responsible for each action was identified, as were potential supportive entities. The meeting concluded with agreement on a resolution for co-operatively implementing the planned activities. Stakeholders signed the final draft of the resolution, with activities included as an appendix, the following week.

Included with this report is:

The revised Snow Leopard Management Plan for Mongolia

Appendix 1 - The Resolution

Appendix 2 – Activities and responsible agencies

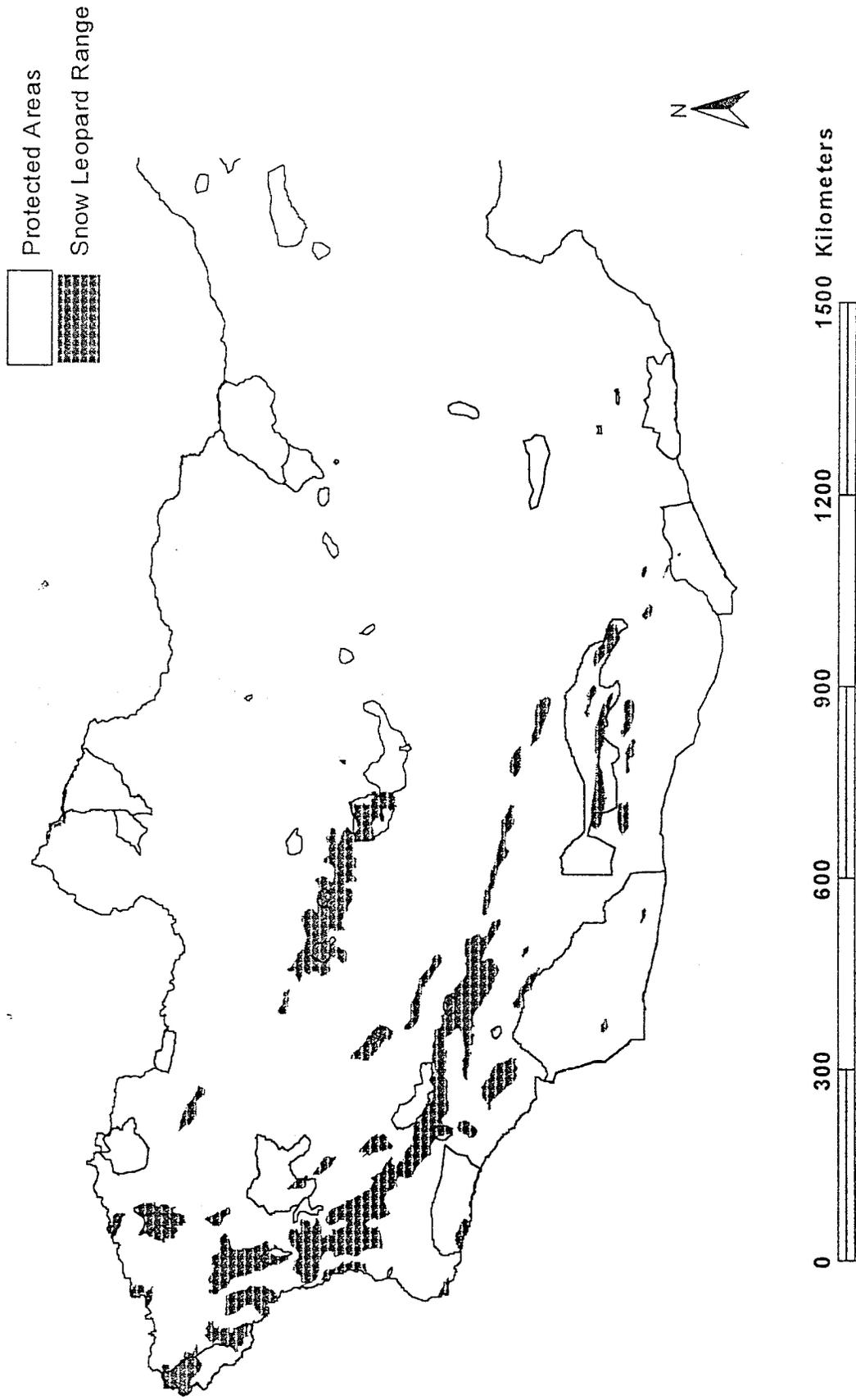
Appendix 3 – example of a Tiered Management system for implementation the activities.

Appendix 4 – example of an economic incentive program for snow leopard conservation

Appendices 1-4 are is provided in both English and Mongolian.

Implementation of the planed activities should be monitored. I suggest that a review committee be appointed consisting of one representative each from WWF-Mongolia, MACNE, the Ministry of Nature and Environment, and the David Shepherd Conservation Foundation. A message from the review committee to signatories of the Resolution might be sent after 6 months to remind them of their commitment to specific activities. After one-year the committee should conduct a thorough critical review and report progress to all stakeholders.

# Snow Leopard Range and Protected Area Coverage in Mongolia



# A Snow Leopard Conservation Plan for Mongolia

**Species:** Irbis, Snow leopard, *Uncia uncia*

**Legal Status in Mongolia:** Listed in the Mongolian Red Book as Very Rare (corresponds to the *Endangered* category in the IUCN Red Data Book). No personal or commercial taking is allowed.

**Legal Status Worldwide:** Listed in the IUCN Red Data Book as Endangered, and on Appendix I of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Fauna and Flora (CITES) which include species considered threatened with extinction. The IUCN Species Survival Commission Cat Specialist Group assign the snow leopard a Global Vulnerability Ranking of Category 2 (highly vulnerable) and actively threatened due to hunting.

**Distribution:** The range of the snow leopard is restricted to the mountainous regions of Central Asia including the Altai, Tien Shan, Kun Lun, Pamir, Hindu Kush, Karakoram, and Himalaya ranges. It is known to occur in twelve countries, namely Afghanistan, Pakistan, India, Nepal, China, Bhutan, Mongolia, Russia, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, and Kyrgyzstan, with occupied habitat of about 1.6 million km<sup>2</sup>. Snow leopards most frequently occur at elevations between 2,000 and 5,500 m, in areas of steep and broken rocky slopes that support shrub, grass, or steppe vegetation. On the northern limits of their range in Mongolia and Russia they may use elevations as low as 600 m in hilly, and occasionally occur in forested habitat. Rangewide, population estimates vary from 4,500 to 7,500.

Snow leopards are widely distributed in the mountains of western Mongolia and occur in the Altai Mountains, the Khangai Mountains, the Hanhoohy Uul and Harkhyra ranges, and in isolated mountainous sections of the Trans-Altai Gobi (Figure 1). They are thought to occur in up to 10 aimags and 107 soms with a total range of about 100,000 km<sup>2</sup>. Population estimates vary from about 800 to 1700 animals. Highest densities are thought to be in the South Gobi, Central Transaltai Gobi, and Northern Altai. Remnant populations occur in the Khangai and possibly Khovsgol, although no leopards have been sighted in the latter since the 1960s.

## **Principal Threats:**

**Poaching** - Despite being afforded complete protection in Mongolia, illegal hunting is a problem of unknown magnitude. Although the illegal kill has been estimated at more than 100 animals per year, there is no clear method for calculating more than a minimum estimate. There are two primary incentives for poaching; for trade, and in retribution for livestock depredation.

Poaching for commercial reasons may well be on the rise as trade with China increases, particularly at border stations where law enforcement is more difficult. The value of snow leopard bones on the Asian medicinal market will likely continue to make this an attractive activity for poachers and traders. An increasing demand for pelts in Eastern Europe may also be driving up prices up for snow leopard hides in Russia.

Killing of snow leopards by herders who have experienced livestock losses is difficult to quantify and it is likely that only a small fraction of kills are made known to authorities. Snow leopards are more likely to kill horses, yaks, and camels than small livestock because large stock is often allowed to roam freely in areas where leopards occur. The economic impact of snow leopard depredation can thus be substantial to an individual herder, despite the fact that overall, herders lose a very small percentage of their herds to the cat. Snow leopards are not easily hunted in the wild, but can be relatively easy to shoot or trap when they are on livestock kills. Because most herding in snow leopard range is conducted far from towns, kills of the cat are rarely reported to or discovered by authorities.

Habitat Fragmentation - Snow leopards exhibit an extremely patchy and fragmented distribution which may reduce genetic interchange and thus diminish long-term population viability. Within Mongolia this is particularly true with isolated populations in the Khangai, Great Gobi, South Gobi, and other sites. The potential to further fragment snow leopard habitat exists as herding in remote areas increases.

Wild Prey Loss – Competition with domestic stock and poaching are causes for declines in ibex (*Capra ibex*) and argali (*Ovis ammon*), the two primary wild prey species for snow leopards. Marmots are also an important prey item that are also known to be decreasing in several areas due to excessive hunting. As wild prey declines the ability of the area to support snow leopards is reduced, and cat numbers will likely fall. Loss of wild prey can also lead to increased depredation on domestic livestock and more human-snow leopard conflicts.

Disease – Reports of a mange-like skin disease come from the western aimags where some snow leopards have apparently died from the affliction.

**Conservation Goals:** Snow leopards are a symbol of wilderness and much that is great about Mongolia. They are worthy of conserving for this and future generations. To maintain healthy and sustainable populations of snow leopards in Mongolia it is necessary to:

- Ensure that adequate and representative areas are placed into protected status across the range of snow leopards in Mongolia.
- Enact and enforce national laws, statutes and regulations to protect snow leopards and their prey, and their habitat from degradation.
- Abide by and enforce pertinent international conservation laws and conventions to which Mongolia is a signatory.
- Establish and maintain a snow leopard population monitoring program and database.
- Educate citizens and visitors about conservation issues, and when appropriate, emphasize concerns regarding snow leopards and other endangered species.
- Educate the public and government on the cultural, ecological, and financial values to the country of a healthy snow leopard population.
- Strive to reduce snow leopard-human conflicts, particularly in protected areas and other areas where snow leopards are abundant.

**Management Authority:** The Mongolian Law on Environmental Protection delegates authority for management of wildlife to the State Administrative Central Organization in charge of nature and environment, which is the Ministry for Nature and Environment (MNE). Pursuant to the Constitution of Mongolia all wildlife is the property of the State.

Relevant Mongolian Laws:

The Law on Special Protected Areas 15 November 1994

The Law on Environmental Protection, 30 March 1995

The Hunting Law, 10 April 1995

## **Stakeholders**

### **National:**

Ministry for Nature and Environment (MNE)

The Endangered Species Commission (ESC)

The Nature Conservation Agency (NCA)

Mongolian Association for Nature and Environment (MACNE)

Mongolian Academy of Sciences

Mongolian State University Faculty of Biological Science  
World Wide Fund for Nature – Mongolia (WWF)  
Hunting Organizations

**International:**

International Snow Leopard Trust, USA (ISLT)  
David Shepherd Conservation Foundation, UK (DSCF)  
Peace Corps – Mongolia (PC)

**Current Conditions:**

The factors that currently pose a threat to snow leopard conservation in Mongolia can be divided into the following three broad categories. Each condition may be further refined into a list of problems that could be remedied by specific actions. A working group consisting of stakeholders in snow leopard conservation has taken the following list of situations and developed a table of problems and actions to be taken. The table includes the agency or organization responsible for implementation and suggested supportive entities. The table is included as Appendix 2.

Legal Issues

*Situation* - It is currently illegal to hunt, trap, or sell the hide, fur or any other part of a snow leopard (Law on Hunting, Article 4). However, there is no legal restriction on purchasing, owning or possessing snow leopard parts.

*Situation* – There is no method to monitor or register existing legally owned snow leopard parts.

*Situation* – The current penalties are inadequate to deter violations of the hunting law. The Animal Fund values a snow leopard at 80,000 Tugrogs (about \$ 75 USD) and the fine for illegal kill would be double that, or about \$150 USD. Hides can easily bring \$300 in Mongolia and perhaps 10 times that outside. Bones can bring \$xx/kg. Hence, there is very little deterrent in this fee structure.

*Situation* – Detection of snow leopard poaching and violations of other environmental laws is difficult in remote areas, particularly outside of Protected Areas. Augmentation and training of rangers and nature wardens is a focus of other programs and beyond the scope of this plan.

*Situation* – Snow leopard hides and bones are valuable on Asian and European black markets. Although Mongolia acceded to CITES in 1994, and customs agents and border guards have received training on enforcement, illegal trade in snow leopard parts occurs and can be expected to increase.

*Situation* – Many Mongolians and visitors remain unaware of national and international laws regulating the sale and export of snow leopard parts. Hides are routinely offered for sale to tourists in Ulaanbaatar as well as in the countryside and an unknown number of hides illegally leave the country each year.

Monitoring of Snow Leopard Distribution and Abundance

*Situation* – The status of snow leopard population levels in Mongolia must be monitored over time and between areas to detect changes in numbers and to determine the effectiveness of conservation efforts. The Law on Environmental Protection established the Environmental Information Databank which requires annual input on observations, measurements and research on wildlife. Meeting scientific needs and monitoring requirements for snow leopards is difficult due to their secretive habits and remote habitat. Monitoring snow leopards numbers requires training and use of standardized techniques.

*Situation* – The distribution of snow leopards has been described by various researchers in recent years. An accurate map of current range and a schedule of surveys to monitor changes in presence/absence and relative density is needed.

*Situation* - Many areas of high density snow leopard populations and important dispersal and travel corridors occur outside of the existing Protected Area System. Degradation of range, particularly important dispersal and travel corridors, may result in further fragmentation of Mongolia's snow leopard population leading to small isolated populations and reduced viability.

*Situation* – Large prey species, including ibex and argali, are the subject of surveys conducted by various agencies. As with snow leopard surveys, an effort should be made to avoid duplication of effort yet meet the needs of each agencies conservation programs.

*Situation* – Population monitoring for both snow leopards and their prey are designed to provide area-specific population trend data. Prompt reporting of downward trends to the management authority (MNE) is required of the monitoring entities.

*Situation* – Mongolia is bordered by two other snow leopard containing states, Russia and China. The NW corner of Mongolia is situated in what may be an important travel corridor providing linkages to Chinese, Russian, and Kazakh snow leopard populations. Several areas of important snow leopard habitat in Mongolia are near international borders and the potential for trans-boundary protected areas exists.

*Situation* – The potential exists for disease related reductions in snow leopard numbers and some cats are known to have died from a skin disease in recent years.

#### People and Snow Leopards

*Situation* – Currently only a small percentage of snow leopard range in Mongolia is under some form of protected status. However, in several protected areas the various restricted use zones (Pristine, Conservation, Limited Use, Travel and Tourism Zones) have yet to be fully defined and regulations on use enforced. Hence, people and livestock remain a component of even Strict Protected Areas and conflicts with predators, including snow leopards, occur. Herders face economic hardship due to depredation.

*Situation* – Snow leopards take more horse, yak, and camels than other domestic stock because large stock tends to be grazed in mountainous areas without protection by herders. Small stock is taken less often but occasionally losses can be substantial when leopards enter corrals at night.

*Situation* – Various entities have produced environmental education materials that pertain directly to snow leopard conservation and initiated their use in Mongolia including ISLT, the WCS, WWF, UNDP, GTZ (?) and others.

To that end they shall strive to;

- Establish and maintain a snow leopard and prey species population monitoring program and database with free and open exchange of information among all parties;
- Ensure that adequate and representative areas across the range of snow leopards in Mongolia are included in the protected area system;
- Enact and enforce national laws, statutes and regulations that are sufficient to protect snow leopards, their prey, and their habitat from degradation;
- Enforce pertinent international conservation laws and conventions to which Mongolia is a signatory;
- Educate citizens and visitors about conservation issues, and when appropriate, emphasize concerns regarding snow leopards and other endangered species;
- Educate the public and government on the cultural, ecological, and financial values to the country of a healthy snow leopard population;
- Reduce snow leopard-human conflicts, particularly in protected areas and other areas where snow leopards are abundant;

The participating organizations agreed to this resolution which includes a plan of activities attached as Appendix 1. The resolution shall remain in effect indefinitely, subject to the right of any party to terminate its participation with due notice.

A committee will be assigned from among the signatories to review progress toward the above goals and will report back annually to all signatories.

On behalf of the respective authorities:

\_\_\_\_\_  
for the Ministry of Nature and Environment

\_\_\_\_\_  
for The Mongolian Association for  
Conservation of Nature and Environment

\_\_\_\_\_  
for the Nature Conservation Agency

\_\_\_\_\_  
for World Wide Fund for Nature – Mongolia

\_\_\_\_\_  
for the Endangered Species Commission

\_\_\_\_\_  
for the David Shepherd Conservation  
Foundation

\_\_\_\_\_  
for the Biological Institute of the Academy  
of Sciences

\_\_\_\_\_  
for the International Snow Leopard Trust

\_\_\_\_\_  
for the Biological Faculty of the Mongolian  
State University

\_\_\_\_\_  
for the German Technical Cooperation

\_\_\_\_\_  
for the Altai Tavan Bogd SPAs

\_\_\_\_\_  
For the U. S. Peace Corp – Mongolia

## Appendix 2

### Research and Monitoring

N	Problem	Action	Responsible Organization	Supporting organizations
1 *	There is no comprehensive snow leopard database	Create comprehensive database Setup data exchange system Collect data from hunting, research, and conservation organizations	MACNE	Rare Animal Commission WWF ISLT Educational and scientific organizations
2 ***	There has been insufficient research on snow leopard prey species	Consolidate snow leopard diet information Consolidate existing data on SL prey Determine threats to SL prey Continue ibex density studies	MACNE NCA	WWF, ISLT, DSCF
3	Knowledge of snow leopard disease is lacking	Develop methodology for rangers to collect field samples Collect samples from countryside Submit samples to national and international vets for disease study	Academy of Science Protected Areas Academy of Science	NCA, WWF, MACNE
4	Lack of information exchange about snow leopard with neighboring countries	Establish contact with Russian and Chinese organizations and SL researchers Initiate data exchange with foreign organizations and researchers	Ministry of Nature, local Protected Areas	MACNE, ISLT, WWF
5 **	SLIMS methodology needs to be more widely taught	Translate SLIMS handbook and data-forms Train trainers Conduct training Establish SLIMS certification for trained persons	MACNE	ISLT, WWF, NCA, Mongolian State University
6	There are an inadequate number of snow leopard researchers in Mongolia	University will encourage BSc and MSc students to study SL. Provide students with practical field experience in ongoing research programs Invite SL experts to speak at universities	Universities,	WWF, MACNE, DSCF

7 ** **	Snow leopard depredation on livestock needs to be researched	Annually collect data from som governments and statistical agencies on depredation.	MACNE	NCA, various international projects
		Establish method for determining cause of livestock death		
		Identify local experts that can verify depredation information reported by herders		
		Provide rangers with depredation data forms for consistency of information	Protected Areas	
		Collect depredation data from herders by interviews		

### Snow leopard – human conflicts

N	Problem	Action	Responsible Organization	Supporting organizations
1a *	Water resources are limited, forcing humans and wildlife to use same areas, conflicts occur.	Important snow leopard habitat placed in Protected status	MNE, NCA	WWF, DSCF
		Develop tiered management system outside protected areas	MNE	DSCF, Academy of Science, other scientific organisation
1b *	Protection for snow leopards is difficult outside of Protected Areas	Implement tiered management system	MNE	DSCF
2 **	Herders suffer economic hardship due to depredation by snow leopards	Establish economic incentive programs appropriate to different areas or management zones	MACNE	DSCF, ISLT, WWF
		Research methods to improve herding ability of dogs		
		Advertise better herding methods		
3 ***	Lack of education and public awareness about snow leopards	Prepare comprehensive education program on SL using existing sources	NCA, MACNE	Working group from WWF, MACNE, Peace Corp
		Make materials available to local school or agencies		

4 ** **	Protected Area Management is insufficient	Make zonal management within reserves reflect ecological situation, inform locals	NCA	Academy of Sciences, MACNE, WWF
		Sign-post zones'		
		Advise Protected Areas about snow leopards for management planning	WWF, MACNE	ISLT, DSCF

### Legal issue

N	Problems	Action	Responsible Organization	Supporting organizations
1 *	No law exists regulating purchase, ownership, or exchange of snow leopard parts	Improve the law	MNE	NGOs
		Conduct pilot registration program of SL hides	NCA	WWF
		Conduct country-wide registration of hides	NCA, local inspection agencies	NGOs
2 **	Penalty is insufficient to deter violations.	Review the ecological value of SL used to establish fine, and revise annually	MNE	Academy of Science, International Agencies
		Assure that ecological value reflects legal status of SL (RED Book, IUCN, etc)		
3	Detecting violations outside protected areas is difficult	Assure anonymity of whistle-blowers	MNE	Police
		Advertise whistle-blower law	MNE, MACNE, WWF	
4 ***	Public knowledge of nature laws is limited	Improve advertisement of nature laws	MNE	Police
5 ***	Lack of cooperation between police, customs, and other agencies on enforcement and information exchange	Agencies cooperate on enforcing trade laws (CITES)	MNE, NCA	Police, Customs
		Establish mechanism to exchange information regarding illegal trade		
		Maintain all confiscated hides and parts at a scientific organization		

#### Acronyms used

DSCF – David Shepherd Conservation Foundation

ISLT – International Snow Leopard Trust

MACNE – Mongolian Association for Conservation of Nature and Environment

MNE – Ministry for Nature and Environment

NCA – Nature Conservation Agency

WWF – World Wide Fund for Nature, Mongolia

## Appendix 3.

### Tiered Management System

General description of a Tiered Management System within snow leopard range that encourages people to voluntarily limit their use of certain areas. Such a system could have three Levels:

Level 1 - Provides complete protection to snow leopards. No leopards would be removed, including cats known to depredate on livestock. No economic compensation or incentives would be provided to herders who lose livestock to predators within these areas. This Level would include the Pristine and Conservation Zones of all Strict Protected Areas and the Special Zone of National Conservation Parks (Appendix 2).

Level 2 – Provides complete protection to snow leopards. No leopards would be removed, including cats known to depredate on livestock. Herders who legally use this area must agree to certain grazing conditions and tolerate losses to snow leopards in exchange for establishment of an economic incentive program (see Appendix 3, Irbis Enterprises) or compensation for losses. This Level would include the Limited Use and Buffer Zones of Strict Protected Areas (when permits have been granted), all National Conservation Park lands except for their Special Zone, and Nature Reserves classified as Ecological or Biological Reserves. It would also include lands that fall outside of protected areas but have been designated by MNE as Important Snow Leopard Habitat or snow leopard travel corridors. Identification of such habitat would come from SLIMS survey results and other research. (Note – although livestock husbandry is allowed by law in all areas listed in Level 2 lands, it would be undertaken at the herder's own risk).

Level 3 – Provides for the removal of depredating snow leopards by government agents after confirmation of a problem. This Level would include all lands that have not been identified as Important Snow Leopard Habitat or travel corridors by MNE and that fall outside of reserves, or within Paleontological or Geological Reserves, and Natural Monuments.

Tiered Snow Leopard Management System for various Mongolia land categories within snow leopard range.

Land Category	Management Status		
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Strict Protected Area			
Pristine Zone	X		
Conservation Zone	X		
Limited Use Zone <sup>a</sup>		X	
Buffer Zone		X	
National Conservation Park			
Special Zone	X		
Travel and Tourism Zone		X	
Limited Use Zone		X	
Buffer Zone		X	
Nature Reserves			
Ecological or Biological Reserves		X	
Paleontological or Geological Reserves <sup>b</sup>			X
Monuments			
Natural Monuments <sup>b</sup>			X
Historic or Cultural Monument <sup>b</sup>			X
Important Snow Leopard Habitat and Corridors <sup>c</sup>		X	
All Other Snow Leopard Range			X

<sup>a</sup> When livestock grazing is legally allowed by permit.

<sup>b</sup> Unless identified as Important Snow Leopard Habitat or Corridors

<sup>c</sup> As designated by MNE after identification by research and surveys.

## Appendix 4.

### IRBIS ENTERPRISES - Local Enterprise giving Herders Incentive to Protect Snow Leopards

IRBIS ENTERPRISES is a coalition of Mongolian and international nature conservation organizations and Protected Areas. The aim of IRBIS ENTERPRISES is to provide alternative income sources to herders who live in snow leopard habitat. The income source is hand-crafted items produced by the herders and made primarily from livestock products such as sheep, camel and cashmere wool, leather, sheepskin and felt. The finished goods are marketed to tourists in the capital, Ulaanbaatar and abroad through fair trade outlets. The majority of the sales price is returned to the producers and a percentage is placed into a Conservation Fund. The proceeds from the fund can be used for such needs as improving water sources in the buffer zone, an effort that can benefit both herders and wildlife.

#### Summary of benefits:

- Links income generation to wildlife friendly herding practices.
- Increased income for herders.
- Increased awareness among herders of the value of the protected area.
- Potential for generating a fund for conservation projects.
- Spreads information about Mongolian wildlife issues to an international tourist public.

To protect snow leopards and their mountain ecosystem grazing limitations must be imposed, predation by leopards on livestock must be reduced or tolerated, and poaching of leopards and their prey must stop. For herders who have used those areas for generations, such limitations cause resentment and a lack of cooperation. "IRBIS ENTERPRISES" aims to overcome this by offering herders an incentive to play a positive role in the conservation of snow leopards.

The project was initiated in response to herder concerns about prices for their raw livestock products (sheep, cashmere, camel wool and hides). Distance from markets make herders dependent on passing traders. This project offers the opportunity for herders to make finished products which adds enormously to the value of the raw materials. Herders work under contracts that specify no poaching of snow leopards, or their main prey species, tolerance of stock losses to predation by snow leopards, avoidance of critical lambing and kidding sites of wild ungulates, and reduction or stabilization of herd sizes.

An annual bonus of 20% is payable if all contract conditions have been met, and forms the most immediate link between income generation and wildlife conservation. The entire community will lose the bonus if one herder illegally kills a snow leopard, ibex or argali, thus individual incentive is enhanced by peer pressure. Individual producers will lose bonuses for other violations of wildlife laws or grazing regulations in the Protected Area Buffer Zones. The project also offers less tangible but important conservation linkages such as fostering a positive perception of the Protected Area, greater appreciation of the international interest in local wildlife, and increased awareness of wildlife issues in general.

More than 100 households in Gobi-Altai and Uvs participated in the first year of the project and nearly 2,500,000 Tugrogs (\$2,500 USD) was distributed. Expansion to several new areas is planned for 2000. The project has received interest and praise within Mongolia and internationally.

## Хавсралт 1.

Дэлхийн байгаль хамгаалах сангийн Монгол дахь товчооноос 1999 оны 12-р сарын 4, 5 -нд Найрамдал зусланд зохион байгуулсан "Монгол орны ирвэсийг хамгаалах менежментийн төлөвлөгөө, хууль эрх зүйн асуудлууд" сэдэвт уулзалт ярилцлагад Монгол Улсын Байгаль Орчны Яам, БОЯ-ны Байгаль хамгаалах алба, Ховор амьтныг хамгаалах үндэсний комисс, Дэлхийн байгаль хамгаалах сангийн Монгол дахь товчоо, Монголын байгаль орчныг хамгаалах холбоо, ШУА-ийн биологийн хүрээлэн, Монгол улсын их сургуулийн биологийн факультет, Олон улсын ирвэс хамгаалах сан, Давид Шефхердийн байгаль хамгаалах сан, Германы техникийн хамтын ажиллагааны нийгэмлэг, АНУ-ын Энх- тайвны корпус, Их говь, Монгол Алтайн нуруу, Увс нуурын ай савын дархан цаазат газрууд зэрэг байгууллагуудын төлөөлөгчид оролцож монгол орны ирвэсийг хамгаалах менежментийн төлөвлөгөөний төслийг шүүн хэлэлцээд энэхүү зөвлөмжийг гаргаж гүйцэтгэн хэрэгжүүлэхээр тогтов. Уулзалтыг зохион байгуулахад Давид Шефхердийн байгаль хамгаалах сан, Олон улсын ирвэс хамгаалах сан дэмжлэг үзүүлэв.

Тэмдэглэх нь: Дэлхий дахь ирвэсний хорь гаруй хувь нь Монгол оронд амьдардаг бөгөөд ирвэс уулархаг нутгийн экосистемд онцгой ач холбогдолтой, дэлхийд ховордсон, дэлхийн байгаль хамгаалах холбоо /IUCN/ болон монгол улсын улаан ном, зэрлэг амьтан, ургамлын аймгийн ховордсон зүйлийг олон улсын хэмжээнд худалдаалах тухай /CITES/ конвенцийн 1-р хавсралт, Монгол улсын ан агнуурын хуулийн нэн ховор амьтдын жагсаалтанд бүртгэгдсэн.

Гэвч зарим малчид ирвэсэнд малаа идүүлсэний улмаас харуусаж, түүнчлэн арьс мэтийг нь худалдаж ашиг олох зорилгоор хулгайгаар агнасаар байгаа, үүнийг зохицуулах хууль эрх зүйн актууд боловсронгуй бус, хуулийн хэрэгжилт дутмаг, мөн ирвэсний эзэмшил нутаг малын бэлчээртэй давхцаж амьдрах орчин нь хомсдсонтой уялдан уян хатан менежментийн үйл ажиллагаа явуулах шаардлага гарч байна. Хамгаалах арга хэмжээнүүдийг зөв хэрэгжүүлэхийн тулд ирвэс, түүний идэш тэжээл бологч амьтдын тархалт, тоо толгой, популяцын өсөлт бууралтын тухай тодорхой, харьцуулан жишиж болохуйц арга зүйгээр цуглуулсан мэдээ материалыг төвлөрүүлэн мэдээллийн бааз байгуулах, харилцан солилцож байх механизмыг бий болгож, ирвэсний тоо толгой буурч болзошгүй байгааг анхаарч хамгаалах ажлыг хариуцан хийдэг, үүнд оролцдог байгууллагуудын хамтын ажиллагаа, уялдаа холбоог чухалчлах нь зүйтэйг харгалзан Монгол орны ирвэсийг хамгаалахаар доорхи ажлуудыг хамтран хийж гүйцэтгэхээр тохирлоо. Үүнд:

- Ирвэс, түүний идэш тэжээл бологч амьтдын мониторингийн хөтөлбөр боловсруулж, мэдээллийн санг бий болгон оролцогч байгууллагууд хоорондоо мэдээллийг байнга

чөлөөтэй солилцож байх

- Монгол орны ирвэсний гол тархац нутгууд улсын тусгай хамгаалалттай газар нутгийн сүлжээнд багтсан эсэхийг судлах, шаарлагатай бол хамгаалалтанд авах үндэслэлийг боловсруулж шийдвэрлүүлэх
- Ирвэс, түүний идэш бологч амьтад, тэдгээрийн амьдрах орчныг хамгаалахтай холбогдсон хууль тогтоол, дүрэм журмыг боловсронгуй болгож, хэрэгжилтийг сайжруулах
- Монгол улсын нэгдэн орсон конвенци, олон улсын байгаль орчны чиглэлийн хуулиудыг чанд мөрдөн сахиулах
- Байгаль, ялангуяа ирвэс болон бусад нэн ховор амьтан ургамлын зүйлийг хамгаалахын ач холбогдлыг нутгийн иргэд, аялагч жуулчдад ухуулан ойлгуулах
- Ирвэсийг хамгаалах нь экологи, эдийн засаг, түүх соёлын хувьд ямар ач холбогдолтойг төр засаг, олон нийтэд ухуулан таниулах
- Ирвэс элбэг тархсан газрууд дахь ирвэс хүн хоёрын хоорондын зөрчлийг багасгах

Энэхүү баримт бичигт оролцогсдын зөвшөөрч гарын үсэг зуран баталгаажуулсан ажлын төлөвлөгөөг хавсаргав \Хавсралт 1\.

Оролцогч тал энэ чиглэлд хүлээн зөвшөөрсөн үүргээ биелүүлэх бололцоогүй болсоноо бичгээр мэдэгдсэнээр гүйцэтгэх үүрэг нь дуусгавар болох бөгөөд энэ нь бусад талуудад хамаарахгүй.

Байгууллагуудын төлөөлөгчдөөс бүрдсэн ажлын хэсэг жил бүр ажлын явцыг хэлэлцэж, тайланг оролцогч байгууллагуудад илгээж байна.

Оролцогч байгууллагуудыг төлөөлөн гарын үсэг зурж батламжилсан:

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Монгол улсын Байгаль Орчны Яам

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БОЯ-ны Байгаль Хамгаалах Алба

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Ховор Амьтныг Хамгаалах Үндэсний Комисс

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ШУА- ийн Биологийн хүрээлэн

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Дэлхийн Байгаль Хамгаалах Сангийн Монгол дахь Товчоо

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Монголын Байгаль Орчныг Хамгаалах Холбоо

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Олон Улсын Ирвэс Хамгаалах Холбоо

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Давид Шефхердын Байгаль Хамгаалах Сан

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АНУ-ын Энх тайвны корпус

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Германы Техникийн Хамтын Ажиллагааны Нийгэмлэг

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МУИС-ийн Биологийн факультет

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Монгол Алтайн нурууны УТХГ -ын захиргаа

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Их говийн дархан цаазат газар

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Увс нуурын ай савын дархан цаазат газруудын захиргаа

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Агнуур судлалын "Аргаль" төв