



SUMMARY OF REPORT FOR THE BASELINE STUDIES ON MANAGEMENT EFFICIENCIES OF WESTERN REGIONAL PROTECTED AREAS



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BASELINE STUDIES REPORT ON MANAGEMENT EFFICIENCIES OF PROTECTED AREAS IN THE WESTERN REGION / SUMMARY /

Within the framework of the “Monitoring and Evaluation of PA Management Efficiency Criteria” consulting service and within the framework of the “Biodiversity Conservation and Climate Change Adaptation” project funded by the German Bank for Reconstruction and Development (KFW) commissioned by the Ministry of Nature, Environment and Tourism developed by Eco-Asia Institute of Environmental Management.

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Abbreviations

NR	- Nature Reserve
MNET	- Ministry of Nature, Environment and Tourism
NP	- National Park
WWF	- World Wide Fund for Nature
NM	- Natural monuments
SPA	- Strictly Protected Area
UN	- United Nations
LPA	- Local protected area
Russia	- Russian Federation
NGO	- Non-governmental organization
SPA	- Special protected area
KHUNSSPA	- Khar Us Nuruunii Special Protected Area
KHUNNP	- Khar Us nuuriin National Park
MUNP	- Myangan Ugalzatiin national park
MASPA	- State protected area of the Mongol Altai mountain range
ULBSOA	- Uvs Lake Basin State Special Protected Area
BCAACC	- Biodiversity conservation and adaptation to climate change
IUCN	- International Union for Conservation of Nature
MAB	- Man and Biodiversity
METT	- Management effectiveness tracking tool
TNC	- The Nature Conservancy
UNEP	- United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCO	- United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation
UNDP	- United Nations Development Programme

STATEMENT

In order to implement environmental protection effectively, it is necessary to plan activities properly and evaluate their results on a regular basis in a timely manner, and the results can be developed in a continuous cycle by applying the findings and recommendations to the next stage of planning. In this sense, any assessment is important not only as a good or bad assessment, but also as a driving force for effective work.

In order to improve the effectiveness of the conservation activities of the Western Region Cluster PAs and to evaluate their actual activities, the effectiveness of the Evaluation of Protected Area Management should be used to ensure multi-stakeholder participation and their input (e.g. METT or METT) performed the assessment.

The assessment was commissioned by the Biodiversity and Adaptation to Climate Change project, funded by the German Bank for Reconstruction and Development, to improve the management capacity of Mongolia's protected areas. The results of the assessment will serve as a basis for evaluating the results of the sub-project to be implemented in the Western Region PAs and developing new management plans.

EVALUATION METHODOLOGY

Using the "Methodology for Evaluating the Efficiency of Special Protected Areas Management" approved by the Order No. A / 374 of the Minister of Nature, Environment and Tourism on October 1, 2018, with the participation of PA administration specialists, rangers and PA management stakeholders. performed this assessment.

The evaluation of PA management efficiency consists of the following main parts.

1. General information about PAs
2. Registration in the International Protected Area Network
3. Assessment of the status of protection values
4. Threat assessment
5. Management effectiveness assessment questionnaire.

Basic information on protected areas, registration in the international protected area network, assessment of the status of protected values, and the results of the threat and pressure assessment were developed and commented on in detail in the detailed reports of each of the 23 PAs surveyed.

The PA Management Efficiency Assessment Sheet is:

- (1) legal coordination and their compliance;
- (2) planning and planning for its implementation
- (3) resource capacity
- (4) actual activity
- (5) evaluation and monitoring,
- (6) Evaluated by 52 questionnaires and 4 additional questionnaires belonging to 6 main groups efficiency.

A total of 245 people from 23 protected areas in 5 clusters were included in the assessment.

ONE. EFFICIENCY ASSESSMENT OF WESTERN REGIONAL I CLUSTER PA EFFICIENCY

Table 1.1

1.1. Composition of participants in PAAs

Name of the PA	Total number of people	Title	Number of people
Silkhemiin Nuruunii National Park	29	PA protected administration officer	8
		Local citizen	9
		Local government representatives	8

		Local organizations (NGOs, partnerships, herder groups, etc.)	2
		Researcher	1
		Business representative	1
Turgen Nuruunii SPA	42	PA Protected Area Administration Officer	8
		Local citizen	5
		Local government representatives	23
		Local organizations (NGOs, partnerships, herder groups, etc.)	4
		Business representer	1
Tsagaan Shuvuut Nuruunii SPA	42	Others	1
Gulzat LPA			

Table 1. General information about Pas

1.2. General information about PAs

Management organization / HOB	Structure and funding / As of 2021 /	Name of the PA	Established resolution	Total area /ha/
Boiler of the Mongolian Altai Mountain Strictly Protected Area	It has a total of 23 employees. Head-1, specialist-4, ranger -13, service worker-5.	Silkhemiin Nuruunii National Park	It was placed under special state protection by the Parliament Resolution No. 29 of 2000 as a National Park.	147878 ha
Uvs Nuuriin Basin Strictly Protected Area Boiler	It has a total of 27 employees. Head - 1, Specialist - 5, Ranger - 16, Accountant - 1, Treasurer, archive, stationery - 1, Driver - 1, Duty officer - 1, Servant - 1. 394 809 600 MNT	Turgen uuliin SPA	It was taken under special state protection by the 1993 Resolution No. 83 of the State Great Hural. The boundaries of Turgen Uul SPA were expanded by Parliament Resolution No. 05 of 2008 to protect the beautiful Waterfall Falls.	130473 ha
		Tsagaan Shuvuut Mountain SPA	It was taken under special protection by the 83rd resolution of the Parliament in 1993. Parliament Resolution No. 05 of 2008 included Bayanzurkh Uul under special state protection and expanded the boundaries of Tsagaan Shuvuut Uul SPA.	33304 ha
Gulzat initiative NGO	It has a total of 29 employees. There are 1 director, 14 active rangers and 14 board members. 80 million MNT	Gulzat LPA	Established by Uvs aimag CRH Resolution No. 36 of March 21, 2008. By the resolution No. 9/04 of the Citizens' Representative Khural dated March 30, 2015, the border menu was expanded to 215,995 hectares.	215,995 ha

Table 1.3.

1.3. Registration in the International Protected Area Network

Name of the PA	UNESCO World Heritage	Man and Biosphere	Listed in the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands of International Importance (RAMSAR)	An important area network for birds (IBA)	Transboundary PA
Turgen uuliin SPA	Registered as a World Heritage Site on July 5, 2003	In December 1997, it was registered by UNESCO as a member of the Human and Biosphere Reserve Network.	-	-	Uvs Lake Depression Transboundary Strictly Protected Area was established on May 31, 2011 by the decision of the Government of Mongolia and the Russian Federation. It is registered as a Transboundary Biosphere Reserve in 2021.
Tsagaan Shuvuut Mountain SPA	Registered as a World Heritage Site on July 5, 2003	In December 1997, it was registered by UNESCO as a member of the Human and Biosphere Reserve Network.	-	-	On May 31, 2011, the Government of Mongolia and the Government of the Russian Federation established the Uvs Lake Depression Transboundary Strictly Protected Area. Registered with the Transboundary Biosphere Reserve in 2021

1.4. Evaluation of PA Management Efficiency

1.4.1 Turgen Uuliin SPA

The sanctuary received a score of 115 out of a total of 162 points required by the MNMA, and its management efficiency was 71.0 percent. The results of the evaluation are grouped according to the criteria related to the 6 main groups: (1) legal regulation and its implementation 93.3%, (2) planning and implementation 73.3%, (3) protected administrative resources 72%, (4) actual activities activity is rated at 65%, (5) the effectiveness of monitoring and management is assessed at 55.6%, and (6) the state of ecosystems, biodiversity and economic efficiency are rated at 77.8%.

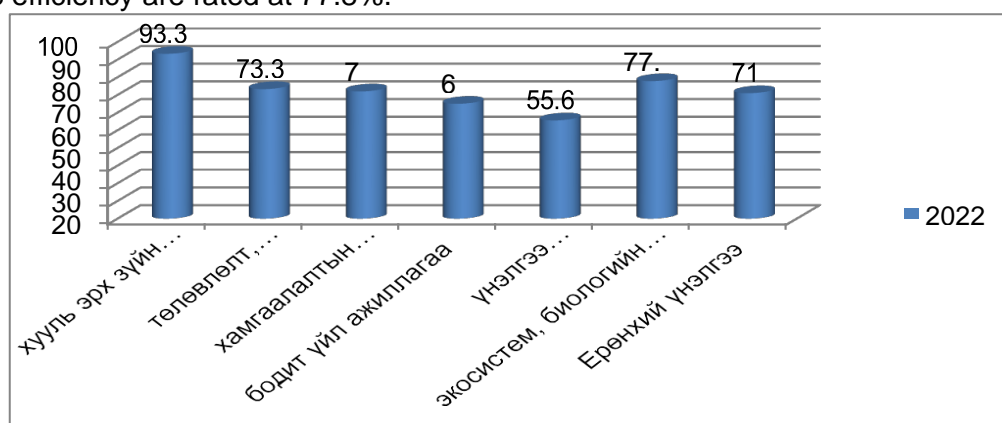


Figure 1. Integrated management efficiency assessment of Turgen Uul SPA

(Legal Coordination Compliance, Planning/Implementation, Conservation, Actual Activity, Evaluation, Ecosystems/Biodiversity, General Assessment)

1.4.2. Tsagaan Shuvuut Uuliin SPA

The management efficiency assessment of Tsagaan Shuvuut SPA is 73.4 percent. According to the criteria related to the 6 main groups, legal regulation and its implementation is 100%, planning and implementation is 86.7%, protected administrative resources are 77.2%, actual activities are 60%, evaluation and monitoring management efficiency is 55.6%, ecosystems, biodiversity status and economic efficiency are estimated at 77.8 percent.

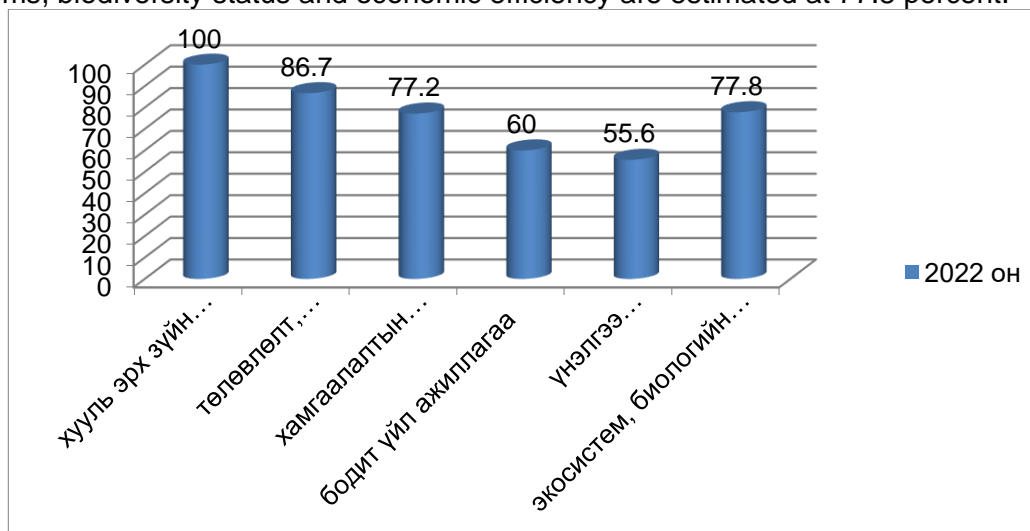


Figure 2. Evaluation of Tsagaan Shuvuut Uul SPA management efficiency (By 6 main indicators)

(Legal Coordination Compliance, Planning/Implementation, Conservation, Actual Activity, Assessment, Ecosystems/Biodiversity, General Assessment)

1.4.3. Silkham Mountain National Park

According to the Selkhem Nuruu National Park Management Efficiency Assessment, 82 out of 162 points were scored, which is 50.6%. Management efficiency is assessed by 6 main indicators: Legal regulation and its implementation 73.3, Planning, planning and its implementation 51.8, Resources and opportunities 51.3, Activity 45.0, Evaluation and monitoring 55.5, Efficiency 55.5 percent respectively.

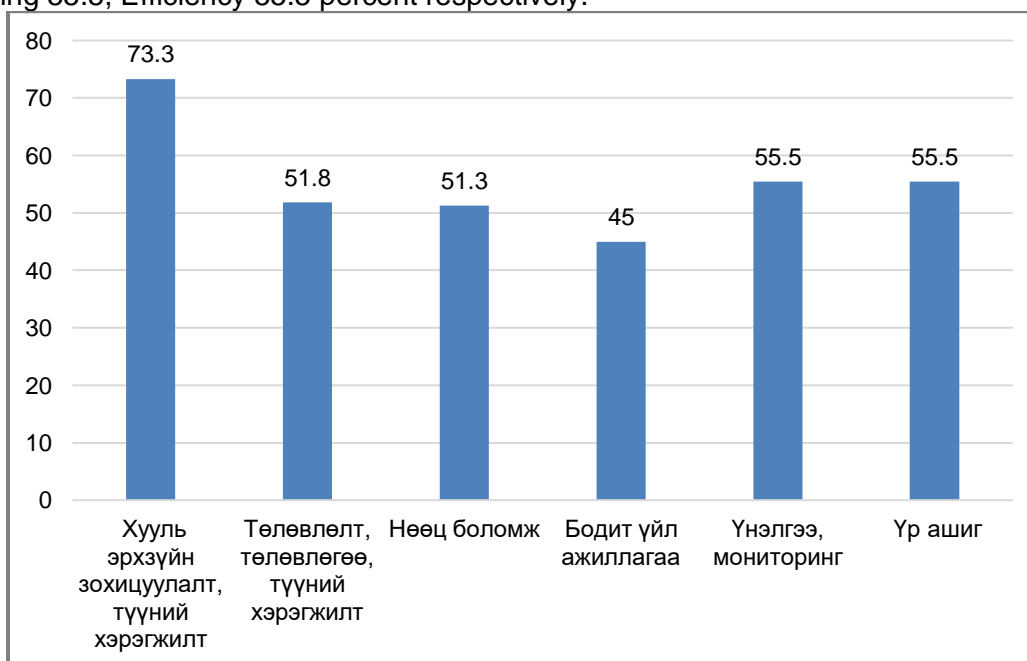


Figure 3. Integrated evaluation of the management efficiency of the Silkham Mountain National Park (by 6 main indicators)

(Legal Coordination Compliance, Planning/Implementation, Resource/ Opportunity, Actual Activity, Assessment/Monitoring, Efficiency) ,

1.4.4. Gulzat LPA

Gulzat scored 65 out of a total of 147 points to be assessed on the management efficiency of the PSA, and the management efficiency was 44.2 percent.

The results of the evaluation are grouped according to the criteria of the 6 main groups: (1) legal regulation and its implementation 86.7%, (2) planning and implementation 51.8%, (3) protection administrative resources 36%, (4) actual activities activities are assessed at 37.5%, (5) the effectiveness of monitoring and management is assessed at 11.1%, and (6) the state of ecosystems, biodiversity and economic efficiency are assessed at 55.5%.

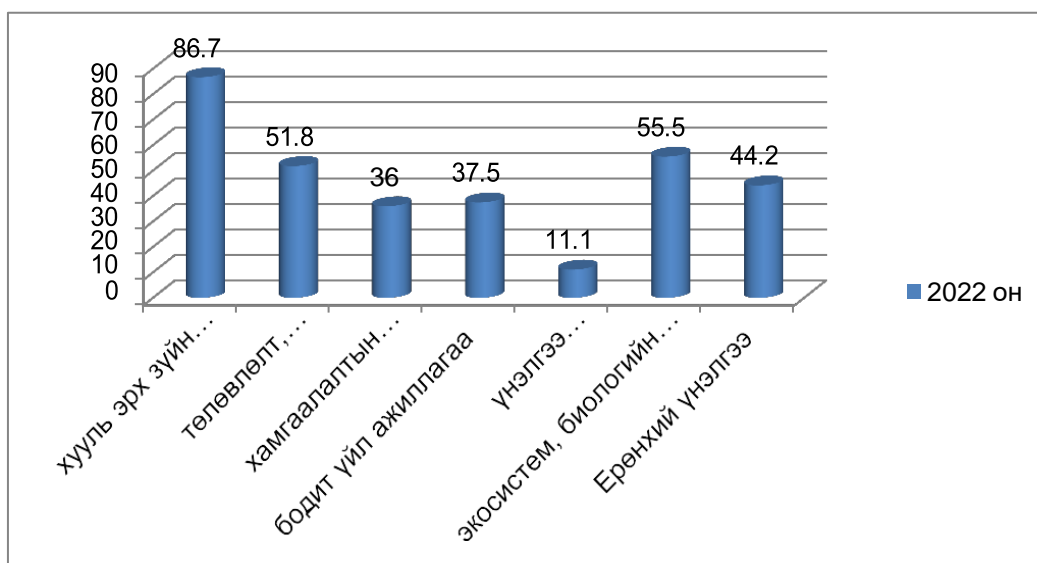


Figure 4. Integrated management efficiency assessment of Gulzat LPA (by 6 main indicators)

(Legal, Planning, Conservation, Actual Activity, Assessment, Ecosystems/ Biodiversity, General Assessment)

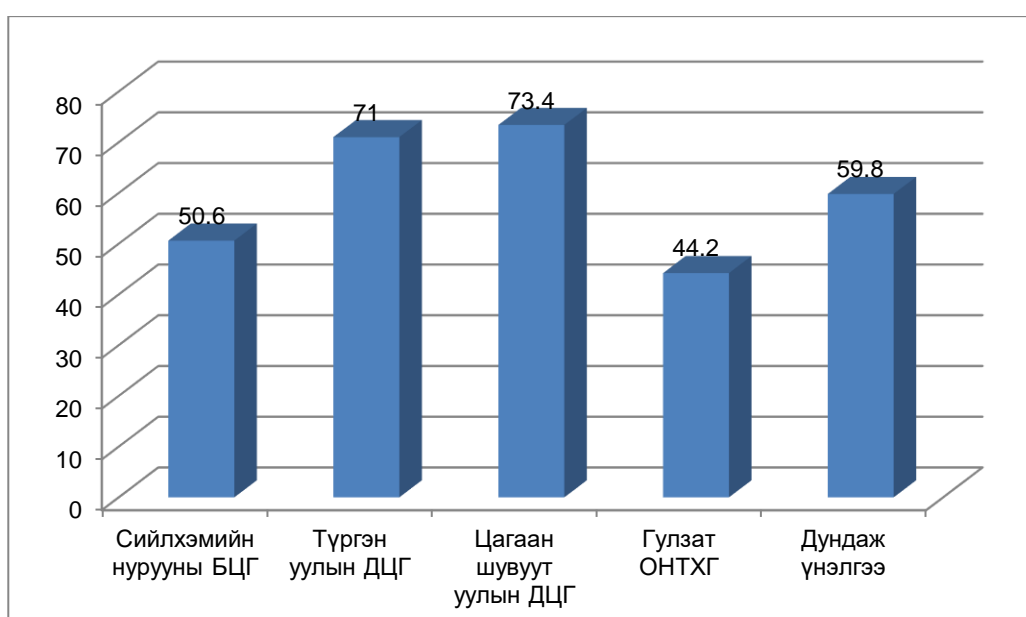


Figure 5. Management efficiency of the 1st cluster PA in the Western Region

comparison of evaluations

(Siilkhem Mountain NP, Turgan SPA, Tsagaan Shuvuut SPA, Gulzat LPA, Average Assessment)

TWO. EFFICIENCY ASSESSMENT OF PA MANAGEMENT EFFICIENCY IN WESTERN REGION II CLUSTER**Table 2.1.****2.1. Information from participants in the PA Management Efficiency Assessment**

Name of the PA	Total number of people	Title	Number of people
Munkhkhaikhan National Park	19	PA protected administration officer	2
		Local citizen	6
		Local government representatives	6
Bulgan Ikh Ongo National Park		Local organizations (NGOs, partnerships, herder groups, etc.)	2
		Business representative	1
Myangan Ugalzatiin Nuruunii National Park	13	PA protected administration officer	3
		Local citizen	2
		Local government representatives	8
Chigertei River Basin National Park	18	PA protected administration officer	7
		Local citizen	4
		Local government representatives	7

Table 2.2.**2.2. General information about the PAs involved in the assessment**

The assessment included 4 protected areas belonging to 3 protected area administrations belonging to the 2nd cluster of the western region of Mongolia:

Management organization / HOB	Structure and funding	Name of the PA	Established resolution	Total area /ha/
Munkhkhaikhan National Park Administration of Conservation	The budget for 2021 is 339.9 million	Munkhkhaikhan National Park	According to the 26th resolution of the Parliament in 2006	506094 ha
		Bulgan Ikh Ongo National Park	In 1965, the Bulgan River was classified as a SPA In 1995, about the nature reserve In 2011, the territory of Ikh Ongo, Bulgan soum, 18th Parliament, was expanded to include a national park.	92744 ha
Mongol Altai Nuruunii Strictly Protected Area Administration of Conservation	Staffing 23 Specialist 4 BH-13 2020 budget 351884.8	Myangan Ugalzatiin Nuruunii National Park	According to the 39th resolution of the Parliament in 2002	303,775 ha
Khukh Serkh Strictly Protected Area Administration of Conservation	Staffing 14 Specialist 2 BH 5 2018 budget 182,662.7	Chigertei River Basin National Park	According to the Parliament Resolution No. 57 of May 23, 2012	178,367.3 ha

2.3. International status of PAs included in the assessment

UNESCO World Heritage, Man and Biosphere Reserves, Wetlands of International Importance, especially those listed in the Convention on Habitats of Waterfowl - Not registered in RAMSAR, the IBA, or the Transboundary PA.

2.4. Effectiveness of PA Management in the assessment

Evaluating the effectiveness of PA management was assessed by 53 (including 4 additional questions) questions in 6 main groups and 13 areas with criteria to measure management effectiveness. However, the BulganRiver Ikh Ongog National Park, which belongs to the same protected area administration, received the lowest rating of 25%. Bulgan River is one of the first protected areas to be classified as a SPA in 1965, a nature reserve in 1995, and a national park in 2011, but its value has not yet been determined through a baseline study. Therefore, the efficiency of planning, planning and its implementation management was assessed as 0.7% or the lowest. In this regard, the Evaluation Monitoring Management Efficiency Indicator is rated at 0% as it is not feasible at all.

The Munkhkhaikhan National Park Management Plan was developed and approved twice in 2011-2014 and 2015-2019, but the issue of the Bulgan River Ikh Ongog National Park has not been addressed at all. Currently, a plan for 2022-2026 is being developed, but the Bulgan River Ikh Ongog National Park is not included at all. This is due to a lack of information on the Bulgan River Ikh Ongog National Park.

The legal regulation and its implementation are at a similar level in 4 places, which shows that the legal environment is basically in place and its implementation is at the same level.

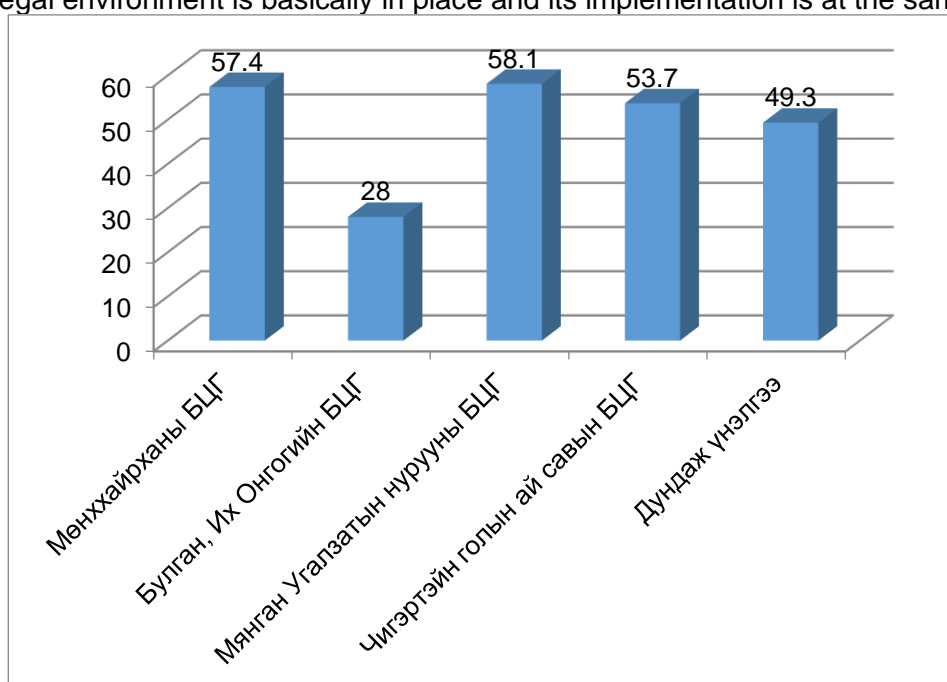


Figure 6. Efficiency of PA management in Cluster II

(MunkhkhaikhanNP,BulganRiver, Ikh Ongog NP,Myangan Ugalzat NP,Chigertein River Basin NP,Avarege Assessment)

Evaluation indicators	Evaluation in percent			
	Munkhkhaikhan National Park	Bulgan river, Ikh Ongog National Park	Myangan Ugalzat Nuruunii National Park	Chigertei River Basin National Park
General evaluation	66,0	28,0	62,0	53,7
Legal regulation and its compliance	80,0	53,3	86,6	86,6
Planning and implementation	63,3	0,7	63,0	63,3
Conservation administrative resources	74,3	38,5	56,4	53,8
Actual activity	54,5	21,2	56,6	45,5
Evaluation of effectiveness the monitoring management	55,5	0	66,6	77,8
Economic efficiency	66,6	33,3	55,5	66,7

The resources and actual performance of the protected area administration are at the same level. The administrative potential of the park is highest in the Munkhkhaikhan National

Park, which is part of the same protected area, and lowest in the Bulgan River, Ikh Ongog National Park is concentrated in Munkhkhairkhan National Park.

According to the 6 main sections of the PA Management Effectiveness Methodology, compared to the 2018 assessment, key indicators such as legal regulation, its implementation, resources, planning, planning and its implementation have improved compared to previous years. The monitoring indicators were at the same level and decreased

The Khukh Serkh Strictly Protected Area Administration has developed a management plan for the Chigertei National Park, albeit late. Other protected area administrations have consolidated management plans for their respective areas and planned each as a group.

THREE. EFFICIENCY OF SPA IN THE WESTERN REGION III CLUSTER

Table 3.1.

3.1. Information from participants in the PA management efficiency assessment

Name of the PA	Total number of people	Title	Number of people
UVS nuuriin basin SPA	42	PA protected administration officer	8
		Local citizen	5
Mungut Tsakhir NM		Local government representatives	23
		Local organizations (NGOs, partnerships, herder groups, etc.)	4
Tes River basin NM		Business representative	1
		Others	1
Khankhukhiin nuruunii NP	23	PA protected administration officer	5
Bulgan Khanga uuliin NR		Local citizen	4
		Local government representatives	14
Altan Elsnii SPA	28	PA protected administration officer	5
		Local citizen	5
		Local government representatives	18
Khyargas Nuuriin NP	21	PA protected administration officer	8
		Local citizen	5
		Local government representatives	6
		Local organizations (NGOs, partnerships, herder groups, etc.)	2

Table 3.2.

3.2. General information about PAs

The assessment included two protected area administrations belonging to the 3rd cluster in the western region of Mongolia. There are 7 protected areas belonging to 1 local organization.

Management organization / HOB	Structure and funding / As of 2021 /	Name of the PA	Established resolution	Total area /ha/
Munkhkhairkhan National Park Administration of Conservation	It has a total of 26 employees. Out of them, Chairman-1, specialist-3, ranger-10, contract ranger-7, accountant-1,	Munkhkhairkhan National Park Administration	Parliamentary Resolution No. 26 of 2006 added 204,950 hectares of land to the Uenchiin Gorge and some parts of its surroundings by the	506094 ha

	service worker-4 339,900,000 MNT		Parliament Resolution No. 18 of 2011.	
		Bulgan River Ikh Ongog NP	In 1965, the Bulgan River was classified as a Strictly Protected Area (SPA) in 1995, and in 2011 by the 18th Resolution of the State Great Hural (Parliament) of Mongolia.	92744 ha
Myangan Ugalzatiin Nuruunii National Park Administration of Conservation	1 head, 3 specialists, 5 rangers, 1 clerk, 1 treasurer, 1 accountant, 1 driver, 1 service worker, all 13 positions. 248 183 200 MNT	Myangan Ugalzatiin Nuruunii National Park	In 2002, it was placed under special state protection by the 39th resolution of the Parliament and classified as a national park. Parliament Resolution No. 18 of 2011 expanded the area of the national park	303,775 ha
Khukh Serkh Strictly Protected Area Administration of Conservation	Director 1, Accountant 1, Specialist 2, Ranger 3, Contract Ranger 2, Treasurer, Secretary, Archivist, Internal Affairs Officer 1, Driver 1, Fireman 2, Servant 1	Chigertei River Basin National Park	Parliamentary Resolution No. 57 of May 23, 2012 placed the National Park under special state protection.	178,367.3 ha

Table 3.3.

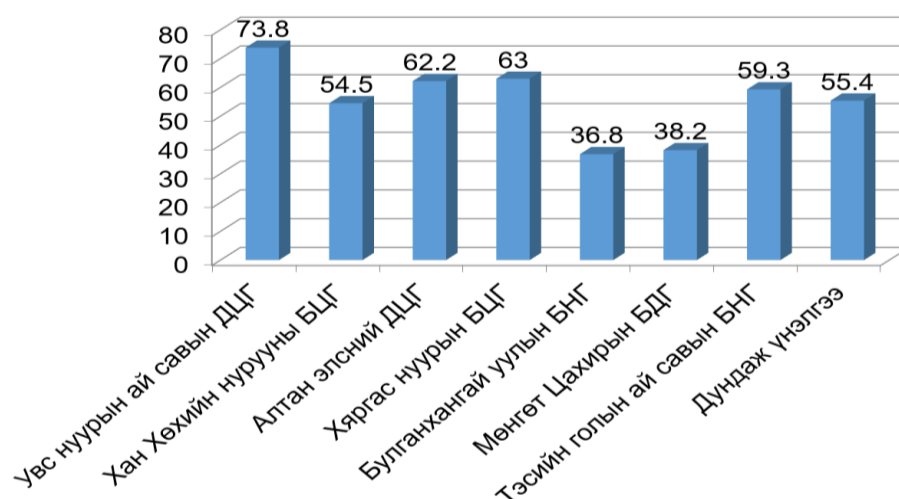
3.3. International status of PAs included in the assessment

Name of the PA	UNESCO World Heritage	Man and Biosphere	Listed in the Ramsar Convention on Watersheds and Wetlands of International Importance (RAMSAR)	An important area network for birds (IBA)	Transboundary PA
Uvs nuuriin basin SPA	Registered as natural heritage in 2003	Registered on December 15, 1997.	Registered March 22, 2004. Registration number-1379	-	On May 31, 2011, the Government of Mongolia and the Government of the Russian Federation established the Uvs Lake Depression Cross-Border Strictly Protected Area.
Tes River basin NM	Registered as a natural heritage site on July 5, 2003	-	-	-	

3.4. Efficiency of PA management included in the assessment

Of the protected areas of the 3rd cluster in the Western region, 7 sites that participated in the assessment belong to 2 protected area administrations and the Uvs aimag governor's implementing agency, the Ministry of Nature, Environment and Tourism. Of the 7 sites assessed, 2 are SPAs, 3 are NPs, and 2 are Strictly Protected Areas. The Protected Areas Administration is responsible for the management of 5 protected areas, and the Khan Khukhiin

Nuruu Protected Areas Administration is responsible for the protection management of 4 protected areas.



(Figure 6. Efficiency of PA management in Cluster III)

UVS nuuriin basin SPA, Khankhukhiin nuruunii NP, Altan Elsnii SPA, Khyargas Lake NP, Bulgan Mountain NR, Munget Tsakhir NM, Tes River basin NR, Average Assessment)

Evaluation Indicators	Evaluation in percent											
	Uvs river basin SPA	Altan Elsnii SPA	Average of SPA's	Khankhukhiin nuruunii SPA	Khyargas Lake NP	Average of NP	SPA's funded by government	Tesiin goliin NM	Bulga Khanga uulii NB	Mungut Tsakh NM	Average of NM	SPA's funded by local government
	PAs			NPs				NAs				
General evaluation	73.8	62.2	68.0	54.5	63.0	58.8	63.8	59.3	36.8	38.2	44.8	44.8
Legal regulation and its compliance	100	86.7	93.4	73.3	80.0	76.7	85.0	86.7	66.7	66.7	73.4	73.4
Planning and implementation	86.6	73.3	79.9	53.3	62.9	58.1	69.0	80.0	6.7	50.0	45.6	45.6
Conservation administrative resources	71.8	73.3	72.6	58.9	61.5	60.2	58.5	30.7	5.1	25.9	20.3	20.3
Actual Activity	63.6	71.8	67.7	40.9	57.5	49.2	58.5	68.7	8.3	21.2	32.7	32.7
Evaluation of effectiveness the monitoring management	66.7	66.7	66.7	44.4	66.6	55.5	61.1	55.5	0.0	33.3	44.4	44.4
Economic efficiency	77.8	66.7	72.3	44.4	77.7	61.1	66.7	77.8	33.3	33.3	48.1	48.1

The results of the assessment show that the legal regulation has a relatively high average of 80.9%, which shows that the legal environment is basically in place and the mechanism for its implementation is in place. However, the legal framework for the protection management of nature reserves and protected areas is weak.

Due to the cult of the local people, the values of many protected areas, ecological and biological resources, are often relatively untouched.

The Protected Areas Administration will be responsible for the management of the Mungut Tsakhir Natural Reserve and the Tesiin Gol Natural Reserve, each of which will be part of its management plan and will be implemented from 2020 onwards. However, there is reason to believe that Mungut Tsakhir DG has been neglected by focusing on the Tesiin Gol Natural Reserve, which is included in both international networks and has attracted a little more attention. This is Bulgan khangai uuliin Natural Reserve. There is no management plan that has not formally established conservation values and assessed the status quo.

FOUR. EFFICIENCY ASSESSMENT OF PA MANAGEMENT EFFICIENCY IN CLUSTER 4

Table 4.1.

4.1. Composition of participants in the 4th cluster PA MNMA

Name of the PA	Total number of people	Title	Number of people
Khar Us nuuriin NP	15	PA protected administration officer	4
		Local citizen	2
		Local government representatives	4
Tsambagarav uuliin NP		Local organizations (NGOs, partnerships, herder groups, etc)	1
		Researcher	2
Mankhanii tal NP	19	International NGO	2
		PA protected administration officer	4
		Local government representatives	11
		Researcher	2
Atankhukhii NP	13	International NGO	2
		PA protected administration officer	7
		Local citizen	3
		Local government representatives	1
		Researcher	1
Khomiin tal NP		International NGO	1

Table 4.2.

4.2. General information on protected areas included in the 4th cluster of the Western Region

Management organization / HOB	Structure and funding / As of 2021 /	Name of the PA	Established resolution	Total area /ha/
Khar Us nuuriin NP Administration of Conservation	It has 22 employees. These are: Head 1, Specialist-4, Ranger-13, Accountant-1, Treasurer-Driver-1, Firefighter-1, Servant-1, Specialist-4, Ranger-13 413 928 800 MNT	Khar Us nuuriin NP	In 1997, it was included in the classification of national parks by the 47th resolution of the Parliament.	852997 ha
		Tsambagarav uuliin NP	It was taken under special state protection by the Parliament Resolution No. 29 of 2000.	113749 ha
Khar-Us Lake Strictly Protected Area, Khovd aimag		Atankhukhii uuliin NP	Parliamentary Resolution No. 6 of 2010 classified the state as a nature reserve.	90,735 ha
Khar-Us Lake Strictly Protected Area, Khovd aimag		Mankhanii tal NP	In 1993, Parliament Resolution No. 83 established the Sharga-Mankhan Nature Reserve and placed it under special state protection.	396438 ha

Khomiin taliin tahi NGO	has a total of 14 employees. Of these, 10 are in the Khomyn Tal area for horse research, monitoring and habitat protection, and 4 are in Ulaanbaatar. 205.9 thousand euros	Khomiin tal NP	It was taken under special state protection by the Parliament Resolution No. 46 of May 7, 2020.	411,403.80 ha
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4.3. International status of PAs included in the assessment

The UNESCO World Heritage, the Man and the Biosphere Reserve, and the International Convention on Wetlands, especially Waterfowl Habitats, are among the protected areas in the Western Region's 4th cluster. The area is not registered in the network of RAMSAR, Important Area Network for Birds (IBA) and Transboundary PA.

4.4. Evaluation of PA Management Efficiency

4.4.1. Khar Us Lake National Park

The efficiency of Khar Us Lake National Park management was assessed by 63.7 percent in 52 questionnaires. Comparing the results of previous assessments of the NP's management in 2005 and 2012, it has declined since 2005, but has improved since 2012.

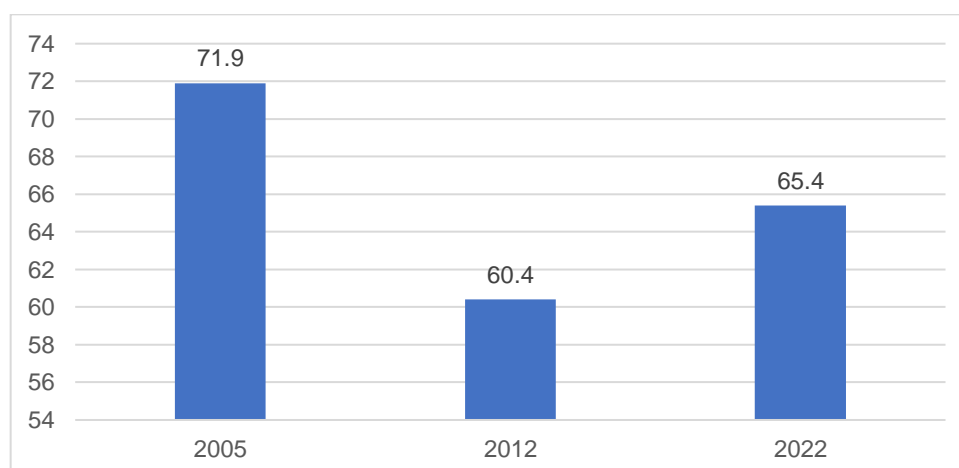


Figure 7. Comparative evaluation of the efficiency of Khar Us Lake National Park / by year /

As of 2022, the efficiency of the four main indicators of the legal environment of Khar Us Nuur National Park, its implementation, protection management planning, resources and efficiency, has been estimated at more than 60 percent. However, the effectiveness of actual operations and management of evaluation and monitoring work was estimated to be less than 60 percent. If we break down the actual activities, the management of the buffer zone is rated at the lowest level of 50 percent and the information, communication and training is rated at 58.3 percent, which indicates the need to focus on these two issues in the future



Figure 8. Integrated Evaluation of Khar Us Lake National Park Management Efficiency

(Efficiency ,Assessment/Monitoring, Actual Activity , Resource/Opportunity, Planning/Implementation, Legal Coordination/Compliance)

4.4.1. Tsambagarav National Park

Tsambagarav National Park's management efficiency score was 73 out of a total of 150 points, with a score of 48.6%. This is the first assessment of the effectiveness of PA management. Management evaluation is divided into 6 main indicators: Legal regulation and its implementation 60.0 percent, Planning, planning and its implementation 42.8 percent, Resources 64.1, Activity 38.5 percent, Evaluation and monitoring 44.4 percent, and Efficiency 44.4 percent.

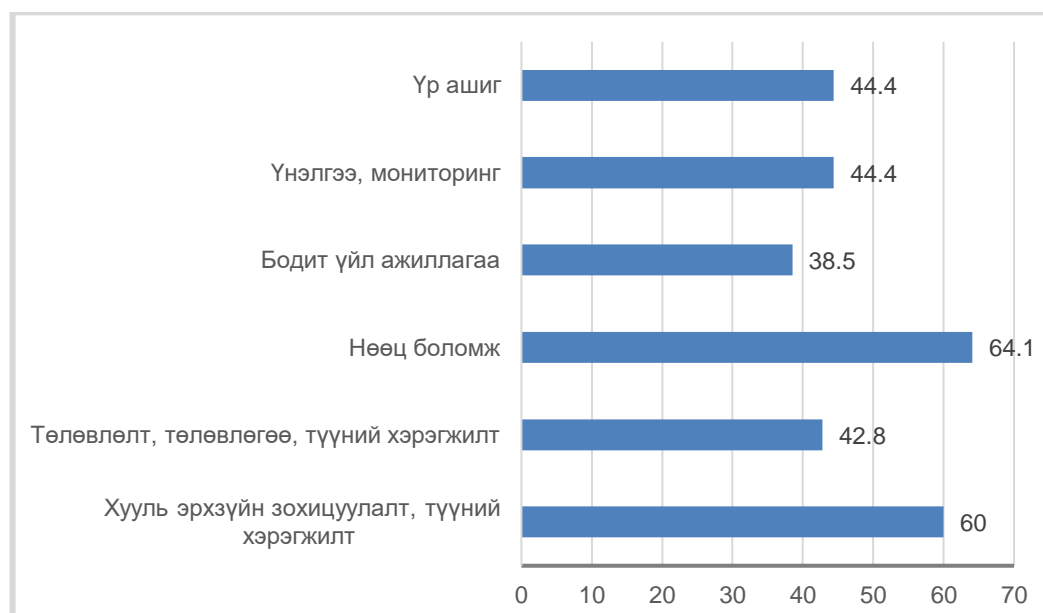


Figure 9. Management efficiency assessment of Tsambagarav National Park (By 6 main indicators

(Efficiency ,Assessment/Monitoring, Actual Activity, Resource/Opportunity, Planning/Implementation, Legal Coordination/Compliance)

4.4.1. Altankhokhii Natural Reserve

The management efficiency of Altan Khukhii Uul Natural Reserve was assessed using 53 (including 4 additional questions) questionnaires in 6 main groups and 13 areas with criteria to measure management efficiency. Out of the total 168 points to be evaluated, 53 points were scored and the management efficiency was 31.5 percent.

The results of the evaluation are grouped according to the criteria related to the 6 main groups:

1. Legal regulation and its implementation 66.6%
2. Planning and implementation 6.7%
3. Conservation administrative resources 28.2%
4. Actual activity 21.2%
5. Evaluation and monitoring management efficiency 0%
6. Ecosystem, biodiversity status and economic efficiency were assessed by 44.4%.

4.4.1. Mankhan NM

Assessed by 53 (including 4 additional questions) questionnaires belonging to 6 main groups and 13 categories with indicators to measure the effectiveness of Mankhan natural reserve management. Out of the total 147 points to be evaluated, 63 points were scored and the management efficiency was 42.8 percent.

The results of the evaluation are grouped according to the criteria related to the 6 main groups:

- (1) legal regulation and its implementation 66.7%,
- (2) planning and implementation 40.7%,
- (3) conservation administrative resources 33.3%,
- (4) actual activities activities are rated at 43.7%,
- (5) the effectiveness of monitoring and management is 33.3%, and (6) the state of ecosystems, biodiversity and economic efficiency are rated at 55.5%.

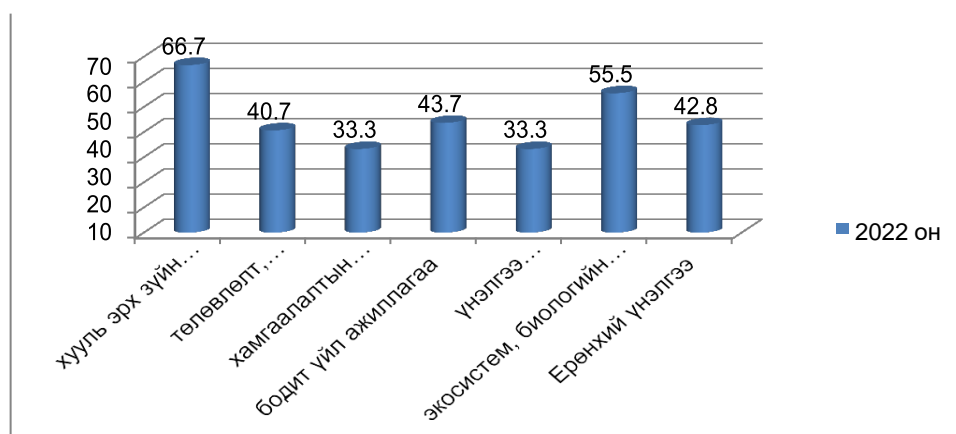


Figure 10. Integrated management efficiency assessment of Mankhan Natural Reserve
(By 6 main indicators)

(Efficiency ,Assessment/Monitoring, Actual Activity, Resource/Opportunity,
Planning/Implementation, Legal Coordination/Compliance)

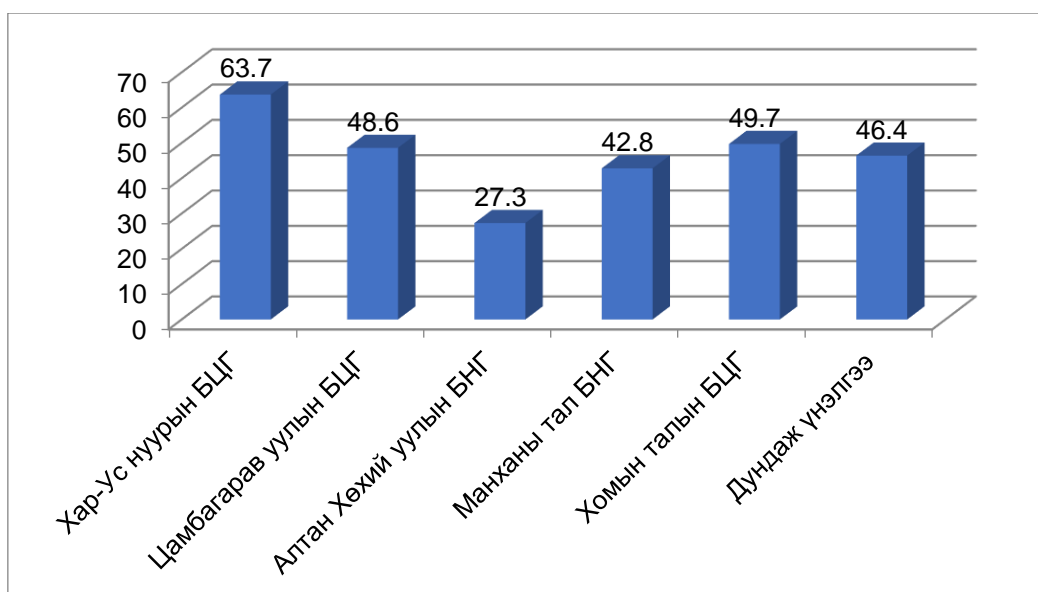


Figure 11. Management efficiency of the 4th cluster PA in the Western Region comparison of evaluations

(Khar Us lake NP, Tsambagarav Mountain NP, Altan Khukuin NP, Mankhan Steppe NR, Khomiin Steppe NP, Average Assessment)

FIVE. EMPLOYMENT EVALUATION ASSESSMENT REPORT FOR WESTERN REGIONAL CLUSTER 5 PA MANAGEMENT EFFICIENCY

Table 5.1.

5.1. Composition of participants in the 5th PA cluster

Name of the PA	Total number of people	Title	Number of people
Gobi B section of SPA	19	PA protected administration officer	3
		Local citizen, herder	10
		Local government representatives	3
Alag khairkhan uuliin NP		Local organizations (NGOs, partnerships, herder groups, etc	2
		International NGO	1
Eej khairkhan uuliin NP	25	PA protected administration officer	17
		Local citizen	1
		Local government representatives	1
		Local organizations (NGOs, partnerships, herder groups, etc	5
		International NGO	1

Table 5.2.

5.2. General information on protected areas included in the 5th cluster of the Western Region

Management organization / HOB	Structure and funding / As of 2021 /	Name of the PA	Established resolution	Total area /ha/
Gobi B section of SPA Administration of Conservation	Approved in 2022, there are 29 countries, but currently has 27 staff members: 1 director, 1 specialist, 21 rangers, 1 accountant, 1 attendant / fireman, 1 driver / security guard,	Gobi B section of SPA	1975 Resolution No. 84 of the People's Great Hural of the People's Republic of Mongolia.	1,835,724.9

	and 1 treasurer. . 402 134 000 MNT	Alag khairkhan uuliin NP	Government Resolution No. 166 of 1996	367230
Gobi A section of SPA Administration of Conservation	The administration of the “A” section of the Great Gobi SPA has a total of 33 employees. Head-1, specialist-4, ranger -21, service worker-5. Contractor-2. There is no ranger in charge of Eej Khairkhan BDG 374,800,000 MNT	Eej khairkhan uuliin NP	It was taken under special state protection by the 11th resolution of UBH in 1992 and included in the category of Natural Monuments by the 26th resolution of the State Great Hural in 1995.	22475 ha

5.3. International status of PAs assessed

Parts “A” and “B” of the Great Gobi SPA were registered in 1997 in the network of UNESCO World Heritage and Man and Biosphere Reserves, which belong to the 5th cluster of protected areas in the Western region. Alagkhairkhan Natural Reserve and Eej khairkhan NMs UNESCO World Heritage, Man and Biosphere Areas of International Importance Wetlands, especially those listed in the Convention on Waterfowl Habitats - RAMSAR, not registered in the Bird Area Network (IBA) and the Transboundary PA Network.

5.4. Evaluation of PA Management Efficiency for Cluster 5

5.1.1. Part B of the Great Gobi SPA

The management efficiency of the “B” section of the Great Gobi SPA was assessed at 67.2% out of a total of 162 points out of 109. The current management efficiency assessment is divided into 6 main indicators: Legal regulation and its implementation 80.0, Planning, planning and its implementation 73.3, Resources 71.7, Activity 54.5, Evaluation and monitoring 55.5, Efficiency 66.6 percent respectively.

According to the evaluation of the management efficiency of the “B” section of the Great Gobi SPA, most of the indicators were rated above 60 percent, which is one of the main results of the Strictly Protected Area Administration's efforts to stabilize and focus on effective implementation.

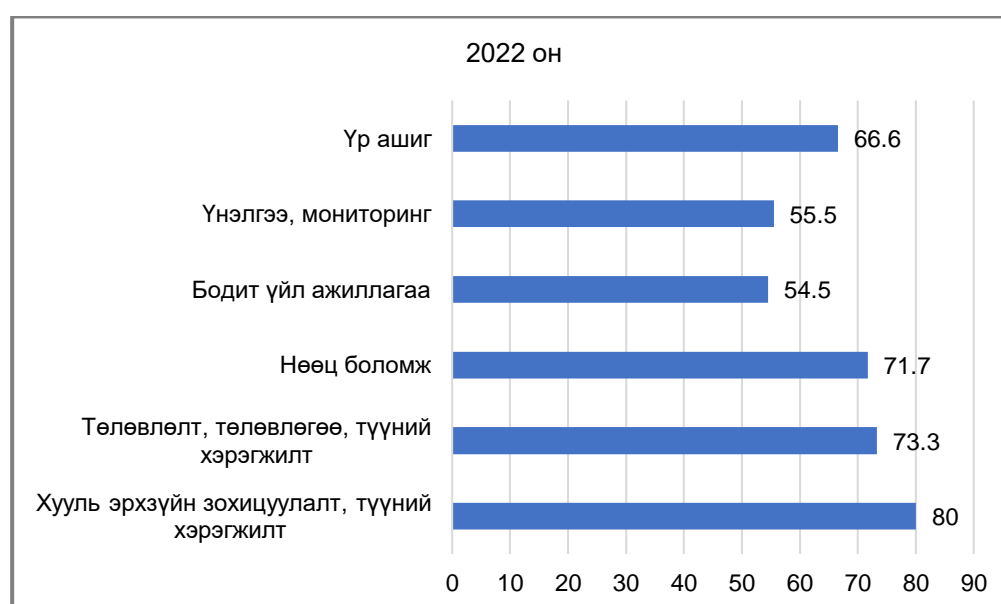


Figure 12. Integrated management efficiency assessment of the Great Gobi SPA

(Efficiency ,Assessment/Monitoring, Actual Activity, Resource/Opportunity, Planning/Implementation, Legal Coordination/Compliance)

5.1.1. Alagkhairkhan Natural Reserve

The management efficiency of Alagkhairkhan Uul Natural Reserve was assessed using 53 (including 4 additional questions) questionnaires in 6 main groups and 13 areas with criteria to measure management efficiency. Out of the total 168 points to be evaluated, 53 points were scored and the management efficiency was 31.5 percent.

The results of the evaluation are grouped according to the criteria related to the 6 main groups:

1. Legal regulation and its implementation 66.6%
2. Planning and its implementation 26.6%
3. Conservation administrative resources 33.3%
4. Actual activity 19.7%
5. Evaluation and monitoring management efficiency 0%
6. Ecosystem, biodiversity status and economic efficiency were assessed by 77.8%.

5.1.1. Eej Khairkhan NM

Eej Khairkhan NM management efficiency score was 89.7 out of 149 points, which is 59.7%. The efficiency assessment was evaluated on 6 main indicators: Legal regulation and its implementation 80.0 percent, Planning, planning and its implementation 47.6 percent, Resource capacity 58.9 percent, Activity 66.6 percent, Evaluation and monitoring 55.5 percent, and Efficiency 55.5 percent.



Figure 13. Efficiency of Eej Khairkhan BDG management

(General Assesment, Efficiency ,Assessment/Monitoring, Actual Activity, Resource/Opportunity, Planning/Implementation, Legal Coordination/Compliance)

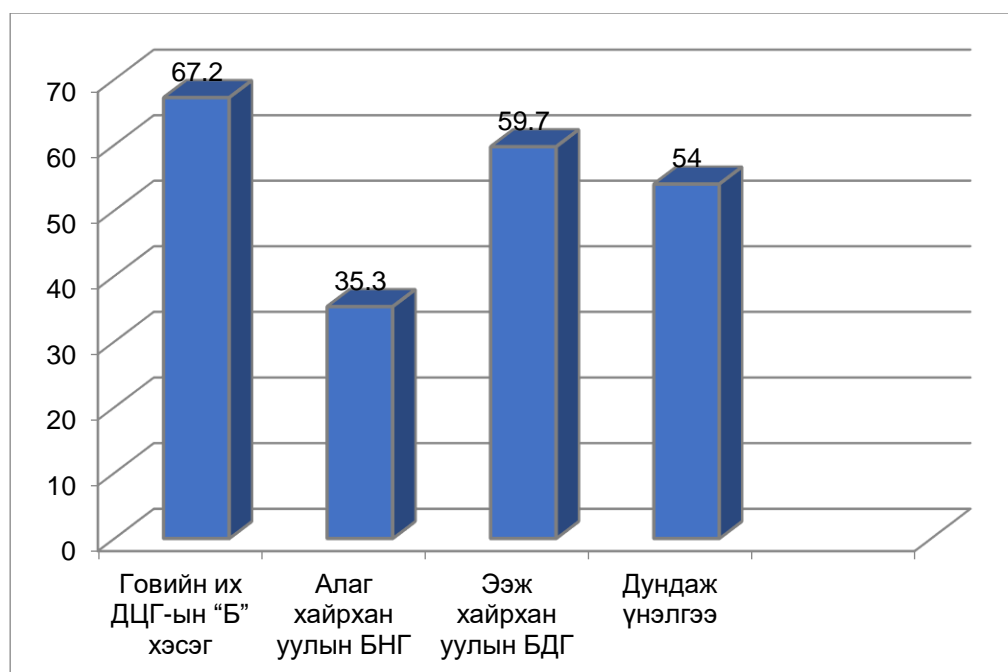


Figure 14. Management efficiency of the 5th cluster PA in the Western Region comparison of evaluations
(Great Gobi SPA, Alag Khaikhan NP, Eeej Khaikhan NM, Avarege Assessment)

SIX. OVERVIEW OF WESTERN REGIONAL CLUSTER PA SPA

6.1. Conclusions within the legal framework

1. According to the general assessment, the rating of the SPA is the highest /69.5%/, the rating of the NP is almost 10% lower / 54% /, the rating of the National Park /40.3%/, and the rating of the SPA /53.9%/ is more than 20% compared to the SPA, which is almost 10 percent lower than the National Park, indicates that management agencies are not paying more attention to high-status and attractive areas, and that they do not have the manpower, equipment, and financial resources to do so.
2. The Law on Special Protected Areas stipulates that the management of nature reserves and monuments is the responsibility of the respective aimags and soums, but the management of these protected areas is carried out by the nearest protected area administration without an official decision, approved staffing or budget. In addition to lack of funding, this has led to a weakening of local focus and a low level of PA management efficiency.
3. The responsibilities and boundaries of aimag and soum governors regarding protected areas are unclear, and the legal framework for cooperation between protected areas and local governments is not fully reflected in the current law, which clearly lacks legal regulation.
4. It is not enough to assess the budget and staffing of protected area administrations in many respects, such as the number of protected areas, the size of the protected area, natural zones, ecological features, and remoteness from cities, aimags and soums.

6.2. Conclusions on the assessment of protected areas in the Western region

1. The average efficiency rating of the 23 PAs in the five clusters in the Western Region is generally uniform at 52.9%, the highest at 59.8%, and the lowest at 46.4%.

2. Biodiversity and current status of values are assessed as NORMAL and GOOD in the assessed western PAs, but the main threats are from pasture use, agriculture, settlements and settlements, and the use of forests and other natural resources. have an effect.
3. Out of this, the average level of legal regulation and its compliance is 77.7 percent, efficiency is 60.3 percent or the highest, evaluation and monitoring is 40.5 percent, and actual activity is 46.6 percent or the lowest.
4. It is reasonable to assume that the legal regulation and its compliance are higher than other indicators, that the legal environment of PAs is adequate, and that the organization responsible for management is able to carry out conservation and management activities properly.
5. According to the MNMA (52.4%), the provision of human resources, jobs and technical equipment to the protected area administrations responsible for the management of these protected areas has not reached the required level.
6. In terms of actual activities, the lowest (24.5%) in the Buffer Zone is due to the fact that the Buffer Zone Council has not been established in the above-mentioned SPAs, its activities have not been stabilized, and the OB Management Plan and the OMB have not been established. This indicates that the protection administrations are poorly organized in enforcing the Law on the Buffer Zone, and that the legal framework for the Law on the Buffer Zone needs to be improved.
7. The Cluster SPA has a low level of tourism (24.6%) due to underdeveloped infrastructure in the region, inadequate reception of tourists, lack of tourism capacity survey in most PAs, and provision of community-based tourism services. This is due to the lack of training and information for citizens.
8. There are currently no Management Plans being developed and implemented by the 7 BDGs and National Parks, which account for 31.8 percent of the total PPA assessed in the Western Region.
9. Training, information and advocacy activities are carried out in special programs, unplanned, irregular and various ways, and there is a need to pay more attention to fully involve local organizations, citizens and herders and improve their quality and effectiveness.
10. Research and monitoring activities are also carried out differently in each PA, and the composition of the database is not uniform for each protected area administration.
11. Most of the protected area administrations in charge of the above-mentioned SPAs and soums in the Buffer Zone do not have environmental information and advocacy centers to provide information to citizens, travelers and tourists.

SEVEN. WESTERN REGIONAL CLUSTER PA SPA MEETING RECOMMENDATIONS

7.1. Suggestions for improving the legal environment

1. Improving the legal framework for the use of land, water, pastures and natural resources in protected areas, especially in protected areas, how to own winter, spring and summer camps for herders living in protected areas, the number of households and the number of livestock to create a legal basis to regulate pasture use in connection with head growth
2. To create a legal environment for the implementation of conservation management by financing all lands under state special protection, regardless of their status and rank, financed from the state budget;
3. Based on the management plan for each protected area responsible for the budget of the protected area administration, determine the legal basis and financial resources for budgeting and implementation;
4. Clarify the responsibilities of Aimag and Soum Governors in the Laws on Special Protected Areas and the Law on Buffer Zones, the boundaries, and the rights and responsibilities of cooperation between protected areas and local governments. However, it is necessary to take into account the fact that DGs are small in size, far from other protected areas, cannot employ rangers, and have no choice but to be under the jurisdiction of soum rangers.

5. Given the fact that one protected area administration is responsible for many protected areas, it is recommended to establish a protection group to improve the management of large remote areas.
6. To create legal incentives for professional staff working in the Gobi Desert region and in the protected areas of protected areas away from aimag and soum centers, and to support them in solving social problems.
7. Initiate and organize a nationwide research program and plan to be implemented in PAs in order to compile basic PA surveys, effectively organize project or supplementary surveys, increase the participation of scientific organizations, and improve coordination.

7.2. Protected areas and MET

1. In order to ensure equal attention and ownership of each department in charge of the PA administration, in addition to their main responsibilities, specialists will be assigned a system of divisions with responsibilities for each department, and at the beginning of the year the budget will be allocated to each department. It is recommended that the operation be piloted with the participation of stakeholders such as the organization.
2. To develop and approve a separate management plan to improve the management efficiency of the protected areas and BDGs implementing the management.
3. Each protected area administration shall pay special attention to cooperating with local government, administrative organizations, enterprises and environmental communities, coordinating their activities and providing information.
4. Establish and direct the activities of the Buffer Zone Council, build the capacity of the council members, and provide professional and methodological advice and cooperation in developing the OB Management Plan.
5. In the first instance, the Munkhkhairkhan National Park Administration includes in its budget the establishment of Bulgan River and Ikh Ongor National Park in Bulgan soum, Khovd aimag, and proposes to develop and implement a special management plan with the support of the Biodiversity Conservation and Climate Change Adaptation Project.

7.3. BCAACC Project:

1. There is a lack of basic information on the values of the assessed PAs, lack of technical equipment to study and analyze them, and lack of skills of protected area administrators to collect research materials, process collected data, and analyze them. provide technical and technical assistance
2. Provide methodological and financial support to protected area administrations in developing nature and BDG management plans
3. To support and organize the management of Mankhan and Altan Khukh nature reserves, which are not officially responsible for PA protected administrations, as an example of how to successfully implement them in the local context.
4. Organize capacity building trainings and study tours for LGM members, and establish a revolving fund to support the livelihoods of Buffer Zone citizens.
5. Organize the establishment of "Environmental Information Centers" in the protected area administrations and soums of the Buffer Zone, and provide management, investment and technical support.
6. To study and resolve the issue of providing information and advocacy to citizens and herders, which is one of the important issues of PA management, and providing them with mobile advertising vehicles and equipment to all protected area administrations.