



Identification of a possible hunting area and types of game resources during the meeting of local hunters (Almaz Musaev (Bishkek, Manas St.,155, Wildlife Department))

Joint Wildlife Management in the mountain ecosystem of the Naryn region in Kyrgyzstan (Киргизстан)

Нарын областында тоолуу экосистемаларынын табигый анчылык ресурстарын жергиликтүү жамааттардын негизинде колдонуу

ТОДОРХОЙЛОЛТ

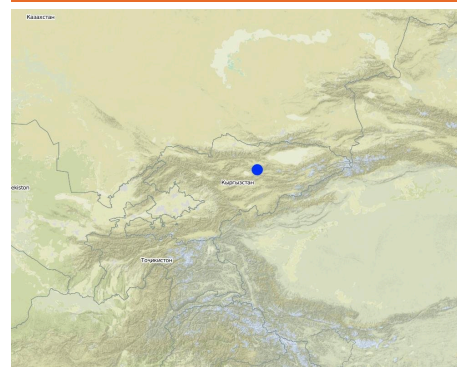
Joint Wildlife Management based on economic empowerment and assigning hunting (wildlife) grounds to the Association of local hunters and providing her with user rights for game resources leads to a sustainable use of natural resources and biodiversity and wildlife conservation (in the frame of CACILM).

Aims / objectives: Wildlife in Kyrgyzstan, especially mountain ungulates, is threatened because these resources can be easily accessed due to an inadequate state supervision and regulation as well as due to lack of knowledge among the local population and mechanism for integrated land use (considering different coordinated types of resource use) and resource conservation. Decrease in the natural habitat (caused by the expansion of pasture and arable land) and illegal hunting lead to a decrease in wildlife populations. In Kyrgyzstan, the fauna is exclusively owned by the state. User rights for wildlife are separated from land use ones. The approach aims at the conservation and sustainable use of wildlife based on providing representatives of the local community, organized in an Association of local hunters (ALH), with legal user rights for wildlife resources.

Methods: (1) supporting local hunters in organizing an Association of local hunters (ALH) with the help of facilitators; (2) transferring wildlife management functions from the Wildlife Department to the ALH based on assigning hunting grounds to them and providing them with user rights according to jointly developed management plans; (3) building trust in partnership relations between the ALH and the Wildlife Department of State Agency for Environmental Protection and Forestry (SAEPF) based on joint registration and monitoring and determination of the resource status (see Annex 3); (4) capacity building of the ALH with the help of independent experts and advising activities provided by the Wildlife Department; (5) developing an atmosphere of trust by establishing links between the Wildlife Department, local hunters (ALH), the local community (Aiylokmotu) and rural organizations (Pasture User Association, PUA) based on joint planning and information sharing.

Stages of implementation: (1) setting up groups of well-trained (sensitive) facilitators and training them on the principles of facilitation, conflict management and sustainable management of natural resources; (2) identifying reliable active hunters with the help of facilitators and managers by interviewing neutral people; (3) organizing a meeting at the field level to analyze the situation and identify interests in establishing of the ALH; (4) raising awareness of local hunters on wildlife resources, existing problems and possible solutions offered by sustainable management; (5) establishing an ALH in the pilot area as a legal entity; (6) assigning areas to the ALH and advising activities on methods for wildlife management provided by the Wildlife Department and the specialized NGO 'Ak-Terek'; (7) organizing

БАЙРШИЛ



Байршил: Kochkor district, Toloksky Aiylokmotu (villages Tolok and Kok-Jar), Kyrgyzstan, Naryn oblast, Киргизстан

Сонгосон байршуудын газарзүйн холболт

• 75.682, 41.966

Эхлэх огноо: 2010

Төгсөх жил: 2014

Арга барилын төрөл

- ☐ уламжлалт / уугуул
- ☐ Сүүлийн үеийн орон нутгийн санаачлага / шинэчлэл
- ☒ төсөл / хөтөлбөр дээр үндэслэсэн

expeditions with specialists from the Wildlife Department to register and monitor the resource status; (8) developing a management plan with the support of experts from the Wildlife Department and independent experts, plan approval and implementation.



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Wild mountain goats are one of the species at risk of extinction; it is included into the list of wild animals, of which management rights will be transferred in the hands of the local community (Almaz Musaev (Bishkek, Manas St., 155, Wildlife Department))

АРГА БАРИЛЫН ЗОРИЛГО БА ЭЭРЭГ НӨЛӨӨ

Арга барилын үндсэн зорилго, зорилт

The Approach focused mainly on other activities than SLM (Transferring responsibilities of wildlife management to the local population, assigning hunting grounds to the Association of local Hunters and providing her with legal user rights for game resources, sustainable management of wildlife and joint planning)

The approach aims at conservation and sustainable use of wildlife based on economic empowerment and transfer of legal use rights for wildlife resources to representatives of the local community, organized in the Association of local hunters according to jointly developed management plans.

The SLM Approach addressed the following problems: Decrease in wildlife populations due to an unregulated unsustainable use of resources by the local population and due to lack of participatory mechanisms for the population to manage these resources, inadequate state regulation and supervision, aggravated by a conflict of interest among users over other natural resources with different intentions (pasture, forest, mineral resources, tourism).

Тухайн Арга барилын хүрээнд нэвтрүүлсэн Технологийг хэрэгжүүлэхэд дэмжлэг болох нөхцлүүд

Тухайн Арга барилын хүрээнд нэвтрүүлсэн Технологийг хэрэгжүүлэхэд хүндрэл учруулах нөхцлүүд

- **Нийгэм / соёл / шашны хэм хэмжээ, үнэт зүйлс:** Hunting is basically illegal. Local hunters do not trust the new approach of wildlife management and have no capacity for self-organization and no experience of joint decision making. Treatment through the SLM Approach: Providing necessary information to the local population by holding meetings and seminars with representatives of the Wildlife Department. Trainings on capacity building for self-organization.
- **Санхүүгийн нөөц, үйлчилгээний хүртээмж / боломж:** There is a need for initial investment to get the ALH started and deferred revenues are expected. The ALH is not expected to extract big financial revenues from wildlife management and wildlife use. Treatment through the SLM Approach: Explanation of financial expectations (exclusive right of first access to game resources and authority of access right distribution, patriotism)
- **Бүтэц зохион байгуулалт:** There is a lack of joint organizations at the field level which manage wildlife resources sustainably. Treatment through the SLM Approach: Establishing an Association of local hunters to manage wildlife resources sustainably
- **Хууль, эрхзүйн хүрээ (газар эзэмшил, газар, ус ашиглах эрх):** There is a lack of policy promoting Joint Wildlife Management Treatment through the SLM Approach: Order of the Wildlife Department, Concept of Reform for wildlife sector prohibiting state agencies to manage wildlife economically, promoting the assignment of wildlife areas to the ALH The existing land ownership, land use rights / water rights greatly hindered the approach implementation Existing legislation does not comply with the principles of sustainable use and wildlife management and does not promote Joint Wildlife Management. There is a lack of regulation and integration of land users.
- **ГТМ-ийн талаарх мэдлэг, техникийн дэмжлэг авах боломж:** The local population has no necessary capacities (environmental awareness, knowledge of sustainable wildlife management). Treatment through the SLM Approach: Trainings

ТАЛУУДЫН ОРОЛЦОО БА ҮҮРЭГ

Арга барилд оролцогч талууд болон тэдгээрийн үүрэг

Ямар оролцогч талууд / хэрэгжүүлэгч байгууллагууд арга барилд оролцож байсан бэ?	Оролцогч талуудыг тодорхойлно уу	Оролцогч талуудын үүргийг тайлбарлана уу
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Орон нутгийн газар ашиглагч / орон нутгийн иргэд	Hunters from the villages Kok-Djar and Toel in the Naryn region Hunting is a traditionally male-dominated activity	Pasture user committees
олон нийтэд түшиглэсэн байгууллагууд		
ТББ	Public Foundation "Ak-Terek"	
Засгийн газар (шийдвэр гаргагч, төлөвлөгч)	Wildlife Department of SAEPP	
Олон улсын байгууллага	GIZ Regional Program on Sustainable Use of Natural Resources via the Project "Sustainable use of the mountain ungulate species in Kyrgyzstan"	

Арга барилын янз бүрийн үе шатанд орон нутгийн газар ашиглагчид / бүлгүүдийг татан оролцуулах

	Үгүй идэвхгүй Гадаад дэмжлэг интерактив өөрийн хүчийг нэгтгэсэн	
санаачлага/идэвхжүүлэлт	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	Consulting with the Wildlife Department
Төлөвлөгөө	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	Participation at discussing the approach design and determining the form and specifics of self-organization
Хэрэгжилт	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	Local hunters implement the approach through their representatives in the ALH
Мониторинг/ үнэлгээ	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	Monitoring and evaluation are conducted on base of questionnaires and interviews with key actors supported by the Wildlife Department and GIZ Project and on base of annual progress assessment in reports prepared for the Wildlife Department (increase in wildlife population, reducing conflicts among resource users).
Research	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	

Арга барил хэрэгжүүлэх бүдүүвч

The approach has been implemented by the GIZ project 'Sustainable management of the mountain ungulate species' under the Regional Program on Sustainable Use of Natural Resources in Central Asia which initiated and implemented establishment of the ALH in conjunction with the Wildlife Department and the NGO 'Ak-Terek'. The Wildlife Department has developed new methods for monitoring and determining wildlife quotas. The NGO 'Ak-Terek' promotes and facilitates self-organization of hunters in the ALH, mitigate possible conflicts arising in the integrated land use. Local hunters are organized into the ALH, defining her structure and principles of organization (legal status, functions, membership), as well as monitoring and developing management plan, etc. The Wildlife Department confirms the legal assignment of wildlife areas to the ALH and provides advice to them on game management.



Зохиогч:
Nazgul
Esengulova
(720001,
Logvinenko
St., 26a,
Bishkek,
Kyrgyzstan)

ГТМ-ийн технологи сонгох шийдвэр гаргах явц

Шийдвэр гаргасан этгээд

- ☐ Газар ашиглагч дангаараа (өөрийн санаачлага)
- ☐ ГТМ-ийн мэргэжилтнүүдийн дэмжлэгтэйгээр, голчлон газар ашиглагчид
- ☐ оролцооны зарчмын хэсэг болох бүх холбогдох талууд
- ☐ голдуу ГТМ-ийн мэргэжилтнүүд, газар ашиглагчидтай зөвлөлдсөний үндсэн дээр
- ☐ ГТМ-ийн мэргэжилтэн дангаараа
- ☐ улс төрчид / удирдагчид
- ☒ Experts from the Wildlife Department

Шийдвэр гаргах үндэслэл нь

- ☐ ГТМ-ийн мэдлэгийг баримтжуулалтын үнэлгээ (нотолгоонд суурилсан шийдвэр гаргах)
- ☐ Судалгааны үр дүн, ололтууд
- ☐ Хувь хүний туршлага ба санал бодол (баримтжуулаагүй)

ТЕХНИКИЙН ТУСЛАЛЦАА, ЧАДАВХИ БИЙ БОЛГОХ БОЛОН МЭДЛЭГИЙН МЕНЕЖМЕНТ

Дараах үйл ажиллагаа эсвэл үйлчилгээ нь арга барилын нэг хэсэг болсон

- ☒ Чадавхи бэхжүүлэх/сургалт
- ☒ Зөвлөх үйлчилгээ
- ☐ Институцийг бэхжүүлэх (байгууллагын хөгжил)
- ☒ Мониторинг ба үнэлгээ
- ☐ Судалгаа

Чадавхи бэхжүүлэх / сургалт

Дараах сонирхогч талуудад сургалт хийсэн

- ☒ Газар ашиглагчид
- ☐ хээрийн ажилтан / зөвлөх
- ☒ Wildlife Department

Сургалтын хэлбэр

- ☒ Ажил дээр
- ☒ фермерээс -фермер
- ☐ үзүүлэнгийн талбай
- ☒ Олон нийтийн уулзалт
- ☐ курс дамжаа
- ☒ 2 day seminars on the spot

Хамарсан сэдэв

1. Raising awareness of actual problems and possible solutions; joint mapping of resources and discussion of scenarios for development of hunting grounds;
2. Principles of sustainable wildlife use;
3. Methods for monitoring and registering the number of wild animals;
4. Planning economic activities of game management for an assigned area;
5. Professional ethics of game users;
6. Programs for employees of environmental, law enforcement and customs authorities.

Зөвлөх үйлчилгээ

Зөвлөх үйлчилгээ үзүүлсэн

- ☒ Газар ашиглагчийн талбай дээр
- ☐ Тогтмол төвд

Name of method used for advisory service: situation analysis; Key elements: on-site visit, group consultation during workshop, preparation of resource map

Advisory service is quite adequate to ensure the continuation of land conservation activities; Department with its local staff and the NGO 'Ak-Terek' are capable to continue providing advisory services after the project finishes.

Мониторинг ба үнэлгээ

Bio-physical aspects were regular monitored by project staff, land users through observations; indicators: expeditions, field researches, surveys
Bio-physical aspects were regular monitored by project staff, land users through measurements; indicators: number of wild animals
Economic / production aspects were regular monitored by project staff through measurements; indicators: benefit from selling hunting tours and ecotourism
No. of land users involved aspects were regular monitored by project staff through measurements; indicators: Number of hunters and associations
Management of Approach aspects were regular monitored by project staff, government through observations; indicators: annual planning, monitoring of achievement and difficulties, adaptation of the approach if necessary
There were no changes in the Approach as a result of monitoring and evaluation
There were no changes in the Technology as a result of monitoring and evaluation

САНХҮҮЖИЛТ БОЛОН ХӨНДЛӨНГИЙН МАТЕРИАЛЛАГ ДЭМЖЛЭГ

ГТМ-ийн бүрэлдэхүүн хэсгийн жилийн төсөв ам.доллараар

- ☐ < 2,000
- ☐ 2,000-10,000
- ☒ 10,000-100,000
- ☐ 100,000-1,000,000
- ☐ > 1,000,000

Precise annual budget: тодорхойгүй

Approach costs were met by the following donors: international (GIZ, via "Sustainable use of the mountain ungulate species in Kyrgyzstan"): 95.0%; government (Wildlife Department of SAEPP): 5.0%; national non-government (PF "Ak-Terek"); local community / land user(s) (local resource users)

Газар ашиглагч нарт дараах урамшуулал, үйлчилгээг үзүүлсэн

- ☐ Газар ашиглагчдад санхүүгийн / материаллаг дэмжлэг үзүүлсэн
- ☒ Тодорхой хөрөнгө оруулалтанд нөхөн олговор олгох
- ☐ Кредит
- ☐ Бусад урамшуулал, хэрэгсэл

Tools, binoculars, GPS navigators, tents

хэсгчлэн санхүүждэг
Бүрэн санхүүждэг

Газар ашиглагчаас гаргасан хөдөлмөр хүчний зардал

- ☒ сайн дурын
- ☐ хоол хүнсээр ажилладаг
- ☐ бэлэн мөнгөөр төлдөг
- ☐ бусад материаллаг дэмжлэгээр шагнагдсан

НӨЛӨӨЛЛИЙН ДҮН ШИНЖИЛГЭЭ БА ДҮГНЭЛТ

Арга барилын үр нөлөө

Үгүй
Тийм, бага зэрэг
Тийм, зарим
Тийм, их

Арга барил нь ГТМ-ийн технологийг хэрэгжүүлж, хадгалахад газар ашиглагчдад тусласан уу?

With establishing the Association of local hunters and involving the latter into wildlife management, stabilization and even an increasing tendency of wildlife populations according to ecosystem's carrying capacity have been made possible. Joint planning and activities in the assigned areas decreased the number of conflicts over resources. Diversification of land use and a better integration of land users are present.

Арга барил нь эмзэг бүлгийнхнийг нийгэм, эдийн засгийн хувьд чадавхижуулсан уу?

☒ ☐ ☐ ☐

Арга барил нь ГТМ-ийн технологийг хэрэгжүүлэхэд саад учруулсан газрын эзэмшил / ашиглах эрхийг сайжруулахад чиглэсэн үү? □ □ □ ☒

Integrating approaches of wildlife management (a relevant order of the Hunting Department) before a new law 'On Hunting' is adopted. Economic empowerment of the LAN and political will for the issue. Increase in sensibility of the main resource users concerning the conservation of biodiversity.

Did other land users / projects adopt the Approach? □ ☒ □ □

The project is extended over other areas in Kyrgyzstan (Kemin, Ak-Suu and Talas regions) and in Khatlon and Gorno-Badakhshan oblasts of Tajikistan (Shurabad, Darvaz, Rushan, Ishkakshim, Murghab regions).

Газар ашиглагчид ГТМ хэрэгжүүлэх болсон үндсэн шалтгаан

- ☐ үйлдвэрлэл нэмэгдсэн
- ☒ Ашиг нэмэгдсэн (боломж), зардал-үр ашгийн харьцаа сайжирсан
- ☐ Газрын доройтол буурсан
- ☐ Гамшигийн эрсдэл буурсан
- ☐ Ажлын ачаалал бууруулсан
- ☐ төлбөр / татаас
- ☒ дүрэм журам (торгууль) / сахиулах
- ☒ нэр хүнд, нийгмийн дарамт / нийгмийн холбоо
- ☐ Сүлжээ/ бүлэг төсөл/ хөдөлгөөнд гишүүнээр элсүүлэх
- ☒ Байгаль орчны ухамсар
- ☐ зан заншил, ёс суртахуун
- ☐ ГТМ-ийн мэдлэг, туршлага дээшилсэн
- ☐ гоо зүйн сайжруулалт
- ☐ зөрчилдөөнийг бууруулах
- ☒ well-being and livelihoods improvement

Арга барилын хүрээнд хэрэгжүүлсэн үйл ажиллагааны тогтвортой байдал

Газар ашиглагчид арга барилаар дамжуулан хэрэгжүүлсэн арга хэмжээг тогтвортой үргэлжлүүлж чадах уу (гадны дэмжлэггүйгээр)?

- ☐ Үгүй
- ☒ Тийм
- ☐ Тодорхойгүй

5 years later, after the number of wild animals in the assigned area is increased. During this period, members of the Association would realize the obvious long-term benefits resulting from the new approach (increasing wildlife population would lead to an increase in hunting licenses issued) and would become experienced in sustainable game management.

ДҮГНЭЛТ, СУРГАМЖ

Давуу тал: газар ашиглагчийн бодлоор

- Opportunity to lobby for own interests through Hunters' Association in the local community (Aiylokmotu).
- Opportunity to extract revenue from hunting tours.
- Opportunity to legalize hunting.
- Opportunity to manage resources in the assigned area and to plan how to use them. (How to sustain/ enhance this strength: Trainings and expert advice from the Wildlife Department and the Academy of Sciences of KR.)

Давуу тал: эмхэтгэгч эсвэл бусад мэдээлэл өгсөн хүмүүсийн бодлоор

- Users of various natural resources (pasture, beekeepers, hunters) jointly plan their activities and use resources. (How to sustain/ enhance this strength: Increasing awareness of the local population on degradation of natural resources and the need for their careful use.)
- Resource use and management are transferred in the hands of resource users. (How to sustain/ enhance this strength: Adoption of necessary legislation to establish wildlife user associations.)
- Positive impact on the local ecosystem: stabilization of the wildlife population resulting from protection of the assigned area and limited shooting. (How to sustain/ enhance this strength: Trainings for hunters on a new method of registration and monitoring of wild animals in order to determine the status of wildlife populations.)
- Active and regular participation and support of the Wildlife Department in planning and implementing approach and creating an atmosphere of trust.

Сул тал/ дутагдал / эрсдэл: газар ашиглагчийн бодлоордаван туулах боломжууд

- Deferred minor revenue over the first years of implementation related to an increase in wildlife populations. Development of ecotourism as a primary source of income. In the future, ecotourism can be practiced along with hunting tourism, providing additional income.

Сул тал/ дутагдал / эрсдэл: эмхэтгэгч эсвэл бусад мэдээлэл өгсөн хүмүүсийн бодлоордаван туулах боломжууд

- Resource users have poor capacities for self-organization and are incapable of coherent collective actions. Consultancy, meetings, involvement of conflict managers and facilitators.

Эмхэтгэгч
Nazgul Esengulova

Хянан тохиолдуулагчид

Хянагч
Alexandra Gavilano
David Streiff

Баримтжуулсан огноо: 16 11-р сар 2011

Сүүлийн шинэчлэл: 17 8-р сар 2017

Мэдээлэл өгсөн хүн

Nazgul Esengulova (akterek@gmail.com) - ГТМ мэргэжилтэн
Kathrin Uhlemann (kathrin.uhlemann@gtz.de) - ГТМ мэргэжилтэн

WOCAT мэдээллийн сан дахь бүрэн тодорхойлолт

https://qcat.wocat.net/mn/wocat/approaches/view/approaches_2582/

Холбогдох ГТМ мэдээлэл

тодорхойгүй

Баримтжуулалтыг зохион байгуулсан

Байгууллага

- Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH (GIZ) - Герман

Төсөл

- тодорхойгүй

Гол сурвалж баримт сэлт

- Final Report for GIZ 'Analysis and Preliminary Results of the Joint Wildlife Management Component of the Project: Pesch Markus

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