

THE NES MONGOLIA 2019-2020 FINAL REPORT

KEY PLATFORM INFORMATION (TO BE FILLED IN BY THE FACILITATOR)

Name

- NES name:** NES MONGOLIA
- Country/ies** covered: Mongolia

Commitments it contributes to:

- 1 Secure tenure rights
- 2 Strong small-scale farming systems
- 3 Diverse tenure systems
- 4 Equal land rights for women
- 5 Secure territorial rights for Indigenous Peoples
- 6 Locally managed ecosystems
- 7 Inclusive decision-making
- 8 Transparent and accessible information
- 9 Effective actions against land grabbing
- 10 Protection for land rights defenders

Please state the three main commitments your NES or CBI contributes to: **1, 4, 7**

Year of reporting: 2019-2020

Report prepared by: CPR, the host of NES Mongolia

PART 1: PLATFORM STRENGTHENING AND ALLIANCE BUILDING

CONNECT

1.1 NES/CBI members have used ILC as a space to interact, collaborate, share, and express solidarity at country, regional, and global levels.

| | Description | Numbers |
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| Please list ILC member organisations participating in your CBI/NES and state the roles of each of them (Max. 300 words) | <p>Center for Policy Research, the platform host: Establish model soums with improved land tenure and sustainable & gender sensitive land management practices and develop local landscape-based and development-oriented strategy with specific emphasis on building capacity of local government and herding communities for managing livestock and pasture in environmentally-friendly ways</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nature and Environment Association /JASIL/: Promote sustainable management of natural resources & land use with the advocating study, networking and training and other public and mass media activities • Mongolian Association of Land Managers /MLMA/: build capacities of marginalized households, specifically women and the poor in ger districts and document and disseminate the best practices on people-centered land governance, and promote adopting LANDex • National Federation of Pasture User Groups /NFPUG/: Advocacy campaign on the draft Pastureland law and related amendments to the existing laws, LANDex and community-level pasture management and associated activities on improved livestock management | 4 core members |
| Please mention if and how your platform uses the VGGTs and SDGs (Max. 300 words) | <p>An enhanceive survey has been done WOLTS Project Mongolia in Tsenkher soum¹ by People Centered Conservation, NGO, which is the VGGT flag carrier in Mongolia, where CPR conducted a piloting of improved grazing management through securing the grazing rights of herders in a Special protected area and establishing pasture health monitoring with local community involved. Source: www.mokoro.co.uk/wolts</p> <p>The Soum livestock sustainable development program approved in 2019, and has some conceptual background built on VGGT principles /Experts of NES Mongolia were involved/. To support herder groups established under the Green Pasture project by Mercy Corps (ISO), the KHAS bank (a national bank) and the ILC, a program aimed at strengthening capacity of herder households to mitigate natural risks with minimum livestock losses and to maintain household income level through increased sale of livestock to fulfill tasks on minimizing the annual growth of the number of livestock indicated in the pasture use agreement signed with soum government was developed. The program has been set up a fund contributed by herder households and soum budget. No Green gold project involved and has no links.</p> <p>As for NES Mongolia, JASIL took an initiative to pilot VGGT ideas for emergency grazing in the steppe area; Lun soum, Tuv aimag or for otor in Mongolian, which means moving or migration to better pasture areas to avoid natural hazards like drought, dzud and other slow-onset and durable natural hazards.</p> | |
| Women and youth representation in governance structures of your NES platform, at all levels <i>(what is the change)</i> | Out of 5 members of the Steering Committee, two are women – 40% Six women are in the governance position of the NES platform member organizations. Since last year, no changes. | 40% women |

¹ People Centered Conservation, Mongolia, 2019. <http://pcc.mn/backend/files/1e1jlcWqdwZBGX.pdf>

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| <p><i>compared to previous years, if any, and why?)</i> (Max. 500 words)</p> | <p>As far as partners and management units beyond NES Board are concerned, we have more youth and women. For example, a herder NGO established in 2019 in Bayan-Ovoo soum, Khentii aimag is governed by a board with 2 women.</p> | |
| <p>Engaging community-based organisations (CBOs) and inter-governmental organisations (IGOs) <i>(the ILC Council has requested that work should continuously engage with CBOs and IGOs – how has this happened in your NES/CBI?)</i> (Max. 300 words)</p> | <p>Two NGOs in Bayan-Ovoo and Ulziit soum, where two CPR-guided projects /Green pasture in Bayan-Ovoo soum and Sustainable Cashmere in Ulziit soum, act as CBO to represent local herders in grazing management through pasture use agreement with soum government and member-supported livestock marketing. These two organizations serve over 120 local herder households involving both women and youths.</p> <p>Over the first year of the operation of NES Mongolia, MLMA worked towards strengthening the capacity of non-ILC member NGOs to promote the platform ideas and to expand ILC memberships. Land Valuation Center NGO, Land Ownership Promotion Center NGO, and Rural Development & Community Participation of the 21st Century NGO agreed to join forces with the national members of ILC and started to prepare for the application of ILC membership</p> <p>JASIL has been cooperating with herder groups in 4 soums to strengthen community-based environment protection and has been consulting with and will recommend 4 organizations from the Central Asia region, including 1 from Mongolia for the expanded membership of ILC.</p> <p>NFPUG communicates some 175 PUGs in 12 aimags.</p> <p>The IGOs cooperating with NES Mongolia are: UNDP /in Ulziit soum, Arkahngai via CPR/, SDC /via NFPUG in Chandman soum, Khovd aimag/, Mercy Corps /in Bayan-Ovoo soum, Khentii aimag via CPR/ and FAO /via NFPUG, MLMA/</p> | <p>The NGOs guide 3 out of 6 packages of herding income-oriented activities where the herder groups to engage.</p> <p>50% of activities led by CBOs and IGOs or targeting CBOs or IGOs</p> <p>Totally, 56 herders groups cooperated with CPR, JASIL and NFPUG.</p> |
| <p>1.2 NES members have used ILC as a bridge to connect to change-makers, including from grassroots movements, government and other public institutions, and the private sector.</p> | | |
| <p>Non-members participating in your NES/CBI, and their roles (Max 300 words)</p> | <p>Herder groups and community-based partnerships are not members of NES, but they are the key driving forces for the pilots and other innovative activities of NES for their implementation. The CBOs cooperate</p> | <p>Around 2,900 individuals with equal to half by women.</p> |

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| | <p>with NES Mongolia are local herding communities – allies of entire families containing both males and females of various age – youths and others /see other details in 2.10. In addition to this, some national NGOs and INGO such as Mercy Corp also actively participated through NES activities especially on piloted project at soum (district level)</p> | |
| <p>1.3 Host support: Describe host support in delivering your results. What is the coordination mechanism? How does it work? How many staff contributed to the NES/CBI from the host organisation? Was it technical staff or just admin support?</p> <p>As per the CPR, the NES Mongolia host on the first rotation, employs 7 consultants who have been taken actual participation in the activities in the NES target soums and partner organizations. It coordinates and is engaged in NES activity management and facilitation. The major coordination mechanism is to hold regular contacts through either e-mails and phone calls, or forwarding hot information by e-facilities. Meetings in person is one of the key correspondence to discuss, agree and plan of activities NES members commonly engage. As per contacting rural partners, e-mail and call is used regularly. In many cases, the team of member organizations visit soums and herder groups, NGOs to provide on-ground coordination, monitoring and methodological guidelines and determine the performance results. CPR, the host plays double roles: (i) responsible for the platform activity coordination; and (ii) carry out technical activities in the target soums, where a large body of training, advocacy, capacity building and mutual assistances.</p> | | |

PART 2: STRATEGY IMPLEMENTATION

Is the platform advancing in the process towards achieving change? If so, we want to know about the most significant changes generated over the past 12 months. In particular, tell us about your work towards changes in policy, changes in practices, and changes in your capacity for transformation.

2.1 Changes in policies and laws catalysed by ILC members – decision-makers have improved, defended, or changed policies, laws, and regulations in an inclusive manner. Please give **the name/s** of the policy/law that has changed. **(Max. 500 words)**

Context of policy change.

Land degradation is one of the major challenges of land governance in Mongolia, placing pastoralist or herders at greater risk of experiencing climate crisis, reduction of annual water, increases temperature and thus losing access to proper and accessible grazing areas. Overgrazing due to outnumber of herds owned by herders are deemed responsible most for this overgrazing practice, leading to land degradation, among other contributing factors such as mining. Therefore, one of policy change NES platform in Mongolia pursues is reduction livestock numbers by increasing its productivity and quality. By doing so, it is calculated will contribute to reduction of 5.28 million tons of carbon dioxide emission in the agricultural sector.

1. NES platform contributed to the approval of Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) policy in the country. The NES platform through CPR and MLMA provided killers fact and recommended strategic actions in the areas of decreasing livestock numbers, expecting contribute to reduction of 5.28 million tons of carbon dioxide emission in this sector.
2. The Government of Mongolia through Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Light Industry (MOFALI) amended/updated a national sustainable livestock policy/programme development which firstly introduced in 2010. The amended/updated article is that setting out new ambitious target of reducing the number of existing herds by 20 million heads by 2023.

Please explain how your joint actions **contributed** to this change. **(Max. 150 words)**

- A relentless and strong lobbying and advocacy for the protection of natural pastures through reducing degradation and escalated deterioration have been manifested in a crucially significant changes to the herd size management policy vs. conservation of pastures and other resources at three levels: national, sectoral and soum and in making a substantial steps towards more practical and participatory nature resource management.
- The contribution of NES platform was informing the MOFI on the calculation of the stated target to be achieved in 2023. This was possible given members platform experience and expertise in this area as well as their engagement with both national and local level governments.

of laws and policies that have been adopted/preserved/improved in line with the 10 commitments

Number = 2

2.2.Changes in practices catalysed by ILC members – decision-makers have improved the **implementation or enforcement** of policies and laws to be more inclusive. **(Max. 500 words)**

Please describe the main changes in your lobby and advocacy target audience (e.g. decision-makers/governments/parliamentarians at international, regional, country, and local levels) in terms of their actions to implement or enforce policies/laws to be more inclusive, or the demonstration of changed behaviours by them that reflect the principles behind one or more of the 10 commitments.

NES platform has contributed to the implementation of number policies on reduction of land degradation by increasing livestock productivity and quality especially at Soum (district) level.

The practices changes are as follows:

1. Bayan-Ovoo Soum (district) government approved to downsize the livestock number by 6% annually in order to meet the target of reducing herders 23% by 2027. The successful of Bayan-Ovoo Soum government is being scaling up to other Soums such as Ulziit, Tsenkher and Chandman.
2. Joint Signatory of Pasture Use Agreement-(PUA) has been enforced more inclusively at Soums (district) level. It is a provision of land use for pasture between herders and soums government and one of PUA objective is to reduce outnumbered of livestock owned by households' herders by selling it to markets in order to achieve reduction of carbon emission deriving from this sector. Previously, PUA was signed only by heads of households which mostly are men. Now, the Soum governments accept joint signatory of women in order to allows women taking decision in selling households' livestock. This change in practice is significant because it strengthens women control over household resource (herders).
3. Still related to enforcing of PUA as legal process, the local official government (Soum) reached common agreement with household herder upon several condition for securing land rights in the context of grazing area namely: reduction of livestock number, decreases in grazing pressure, altering the common grazing onto collective pasture utilization and improved livelihoods.
4. Another significant practice change is that Local parliaments (Soum) level approved the livestock development program (SLDP). This provides legal basis for Soum government to release certain amount of fund herding community which allows herder to access this provision financial scheme.

Source: www.cpr.mn; nesmongolia.org

Please explain how your joint actions **contributed** to this change. **(Max. 150 words)**

The above changes were achieved through enhance face-to-face trainings for herders and by NES member organizations, namely CPR and NFPUG, JASIL accompanied with in depth advocacy and on-ground assistances to herders who accepted PUA as necessary to get organized into group as the primary unit for natural resource management. With PUA and SLDP, the soum is urged to bring in changes in its overall policy and routine action management to associate with more consolidated grassroots' unit of herder households – the herder group. Simultaneously, local administrative and executive officials received training on how to adopt the changes in their duties and performances.

At policy and decision-making levels, lobbying and active involvement in working groups /where NES representatives nominated as members/, conferences, meetings and other forms of discussions as means of the propaganda.

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| # of policies/laws/frameworks/agendas implemented in line with the 10 commitments | (4) |
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2.3 Strengthened capacity for transformation: stronger ILC-supported platforms are equipped to realise people-centred land governance. (Max. 500 words)

Please describe the main changes in behaviour of member/partner organisations in terms of stronger leadership, improved competencies, and stronger organisational/institutional capacities.

It has been observed a number of promising changes in the way the partner land-right groups acquit themselves: more committed to sustain what they have started with and influence the others.

1. An example to cooperate with agriculture companies and input suppliers, NES Mongolia promoted herders have established NGOs as representative institution – one in 2019 and in 2020 each. It was initially planned to organize meetings and exchange visits between the NES member soums and groups. But COVID-19 disrupted our plan and we are urged to wait for new aimag and soum government to be designated after the local elections in October. This will coincide with the start of new platform cycle, which would allow to coordinate our plan with that of the newly formed administration.

Sources: <https://www.nesmongolia.org>; <https://www.xacbank.mn/article/green-pasture-project-eng?lang=en>

2.NFPUG acted as one of the promoters of some national and regional activities, which discussed issues of pastureland and rural livelihoods, which touched upon problems with rights of livestock herders.

Source: <https://www.xacbank.mn/page/annual-report>

Please explain how your joint actions **contributed** to this change. (Max. 150 words)

The platform members work closely through fielding out their experts and consultants to the target/partner societies for joint and strongly interrelated actions with not only with the local executives, but also with herders, vulnerable groups, which are the most commitment-needed people. Attempting to bring the impacts on two hierarchies, the platform contributes to changes at those two echelons.

To promote NES-Mongolia, and to strengthen public awareness JASIL in cooperation with ILC has organized LANDex Regional training workshop with the aim i) to present LANDex to a broad panel of stakeholders, ii) to position LANDex in the broader land policy frameworks. Participation included all members of NES Mongolia, as well as representations of NSO, line Ministries, and other land-related actors of Mongolia, which was important step to strengthen public awareness.

During the reporting period 30 methodology indicators of the 10 commitments of Land Governance Index (LANDex) have been translated by MLMA into Mongolian. The research team provided 4 times of trainings and got survey from 223 experts and citizens in total. The results of the survey will be produced and reported next quarter.

Which ILC members/partner organisations are reporting on stronger leadership, improved competencies, and stronger institutional capacities?

NFPUG and CPR, the lead members of NES Mongolia platform are the reporters on the issues indicated in this section. In terms of promotion of LANDex and other land methodologies, MLMA has been as the lead member

2.4 LEARNING STRATEGIES: what was achieved through your actions in terms of learning?

| MOBILISE | Description | Numbers |
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| 2.5 ILC NES/CBI members use ILC as a space to identify solutions and improve organisational and institutional capacities to better address the 10 commitments. | | |
| Documented/published knowledge products, data collection and systematisation, and good practices produced by ILC NES/CBI | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Soum livestock sustainable development program /Ulziit, Tsenkher, Bayan-Ovoo soums/ 2. Reference documents for establishing herder group /sublaw, herder group rule of use of pasture and water, revolving fund/, PUA and mapping of boundaries of contracted pasture by herder group 3. Participation of members in the cooperative operations https://youtu.be/CbWK0waB_Uo3 4. Herder organization governance, leadership and monitoring https://youtu.be/cCK0ujwT5e0 5. Point for livestock quality and health/quality of livestock products /established and piloted in Bayan-Ovoo for sale of livestock for meat and in Ulziit for cashmere supply/ www.cpr.mn 6. Herders cooperation and collective actions https://youtu.be/EiSEnfbESFk11 7. Landscape-based development plan of Ulziit soum /unpublished/; www.ensure.mn 8. Grazing Records /being piloted in ULziit soum/ 9. Manual for herders: Pastureland use agreement – path to sustainable livestock development /submitted to ENSURE/ 10. Herders’ handbook “Goat combing and cashmere grading”, distributed in Ulziit and Bayan-Ovoo soums 11. Leaflet for herders; Ensuring sustainability and resilience of green landscapes in Mongolia source: www.ensure.mn 12. “Ecological capacity” a newspaper was edited and published by JASIL in September 2019, which distributed domestically as well as abroad - Asia Land Forum 2019 and FAO KPH meeting in Rome and CAPA meeting in Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan. The last edition /planned two editions in the reporting period/ has been almost ready to be printed out in September 2020. 13. In April, 2020, the “Green Association for Environment and Development”, JASIL organized a national stakeholder online conference on Transparent and Inclusive Land Information and Information Systems” within the framework of the NES program and the CBI. It discussed over 10 presentations addressing various thematic of land and land-based ecological and environmental issues. <p>The above-listed are training and hand-out materials distributed to attendees in and benefited people from all NES platform-run activities. Printed materials were brought to the users directly and some were broadcasted via NES members and via mass media. It was understood that the knowledge and skills/capacity of rural people, including local officials, herders and agroproducers were insufficient and needed in immediate treatment</p> | <p>Over 20, the most recent and important documents are listed</p> <p>Documents # 1, 2, 5, 8, 9 are available in English</p> |

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| | coincidentally with the launch of platform activities. To fill the gaps in, NES Mongolia members worked and produced a number of most-needed knowledge products. | |
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2.6 ILC NES/CBI members develop their own competencies and those of partners to better address the 10 commitments at country, regional, and global levels.

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| Participants in ILC NES/CBI learning events, including training, mentoring, peer-to-peer exchange | <p>Internally, NES members keep informing and exchanging important knowledge to upgrade our common competencies and to improve our outreach. Apart the official work reports, members keep informing each other regularly to synchronize the attempts to promote ILC 10 commitments. NFPUG, Jasil and CPR are active in providing training and other community-oriented activities in rural areas, whereas MLMA concentrates more on urban land rights.</p> <p>No special training and other activities for the NES members provided since they are all professionals and most and highly skilled in the matters the deal in.</p> <p>The Communication strategy led by ILC was the most useful event to learn from others, and “precise” the ways to correspond and contact others in the behalf of ILC. A time to time viewing ILC web site and other information sources is helpful to learn on-going processes. However, since January 2020, when Mongolia and other countries went on COVID lockdown, it became hard to judge the progresses and alley with.</p> <p>To upscale own competences, NES Mongolia has been lobbying for International Year of Rangelands which echoes the Securing land pasture land use rights of pastoral communities which was proposed in consultation with key international and national stakeholders involved in pasture management. Currently signatures of more than 400 members and representatives of local communities of Mongolia have been collected in favor of proposal.</p> | <p>As overlapped more than 20</p> <p>28% were female participants</p> |
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| INFLUENCE | Description | Numbers |
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2.7 ILC NES/CBI members jointly and effectively advocate, lobby, and play a role as interlocutors with government, development partners, and private sector actors in decision-making over land for the 10 commitments on people-centred land governance.

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| <p>Joint NES/CBI lobby actions (declarations, position papers, policy briefs, shadow reports) and advocacy actions (campaigns, marches, meetings with national and local government, etc.). Legal support to land rights defenders, conflict resolution, etc.</p> | <p>The main lobby areas for the platform has been two fronts related to pasture legislation and initiating a proxy option . As the grazing fee, payable by herders for the use of pasture was annulled in 2003. This was an important budget source for local development including supports to herders in strengthening their capacity to avoid natural disasters, promoting social and economic cooperation and conservative resource utilization. After the annulation, there appeared a big gap both in local budget, which prevents the access of herders to this source in absolute terms. Needs were first to re-set the equality of local citizens to benefit and encourage herders to contribute to local well-being. The proxy option is way to access the budget by herders /they do not pay any tax/ indirectly thorough a voluntary contribution to a joint in cash source to which the soum government is also contributes from its budget.</p> <p>As mentioned earlier, all members have been heavily involved in lobbying to draft law on pasture at ministerial, agency and law making levels.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CPR has represented in a working group of drafting Genetic resource law – a legal doc includes long-term strategy and key issues of farm animal genetic conservation – the irreplaceable source for herding livelihoods. • MLMA is involved in developing the Program of Action of new Cabinet for 2020-2024, where some lobbying is on-going • NFPUG-led “Shrinking Mongolia” campaign remains highly active to collect people’s comments and mobilize supporters to enacting a new pastureland law; over million e-responses have collected and keeps coming in. • CPR involvement in the landscape-based development plan /including Ulziit soum/ provides opportunities to listen to local people through meetings, interviews and FGDs. • Under the mandate of JASIL, three e-conferences and discussions have been held with the representation of 12 different stakeholders. These were significant opportunities to learn from different government and private sector actors on what have been done/been planned as forthcoming and how done. • MLMA represents the platform members who has been strongly committed to address land rights of two social groups: women-headed/or single-headed households and marginalized women society in the largest in the capital city of Ulaanbaatar | <p>As grouped, the lobbying and advocacy actions have been going over five different areas concerning rights to land and improved land legislation.</p> <p>The proxy option has been successfully piloted in NES sites</p> |
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2.8 Learning from gender justice

How did your actions improve gender justice in the NES/CBI platform and strategy? Please provide at least one example. **(Max. 250 words)**

As accepted globally, women are the family member, who are influential in all household livelihoods and routine affairs.

- CPR has formed a women consultation group involving national agriculture, statistics and emergency and meteorology information management, which is to discuss and comment on issues of disaster risk assessment in two major agricultural sectors: livestock and crop.
- To build commitment to the tasks to secure grazing rights of herders, field activities had to attempt to encourage women to take a fair participation in key activities. One of the strategy was to convince the parties to sign a PUA to involve female spouses of a family as rightful signatory. This has been the case for all PUA in the target soums: PUAs were signed in Tsenkher soum, by over 100 women members of 7 herder groups. These figures are for Bayan-Ovoo soum. Khentii aimag are 32 women herders of 19 herder groups and for Ulziit soum - some 50 women of 110 households of 29 herder groups.
- An article on rangeland degradation and reduced transhumance among herders published in a national newspaper “Daily News” and distributed via viewed websites as www.ikon.mn.
- MLMA and NFPUG work on a FAO-supported assignment “Pastoralist Driven Data Management” to strengthen the capacities of pastoral organizations in data collection and analysis and in information management.
- This is a different activity which can be viewed at: <https://www.ifad.org/en/web/latest/story/asset/41999841>

2.9 LEARNING FROM NES/CBI

What were the main NES/CBI challenges over the last year? This includes internal challenges related to capacity and external challenges related to changes in the context.

Internal challenges – platform

Thus far, no harming challenges have been occurred that affected the ILC and NES Mongolia routine activities run on a normal regime. The “no cost extension” has provided some room to re-plan some uncompleted works and to move for later date. In this connection, the internal arrangements for ILC budget allocation may undergo to a slight alteration.

External challenges – context

The elections held and expected one may bring changes in the aimag and soum authorities. If so happens, need to update them upon the past and on-going activities.

The program of action of the new cabinet has not been approved, and noting is not about. So, no one can predict how the new Cabinet would behave.

What were the main opportunities you took advantage of over the last year? **(Max. 200 words)**

For the NES Mongolia, public support of securing land rights through enacting new law /draft land law developed by CPR in consultation with other members/ and proposed scheme and procedural drafts of piloting feasibility of grazing fee and creation of a proxy budget-independent source for secured livestock risk management by CPR provided as the advantageous opportunities to push many conceptual and development ideas, which have been picked up by the policy and decision making likelihoods.

What were the lessons learned over the last year? **(Max. 200 words)**

As far as the lessons learned are concerned, we would specify two key items as described below:

- We have witnessed the appropriateness and reputations of ILC approaches and 10 commitments as the likely ways to communicate to and establish good, but durable interactions with all parties concerned on matters of equity and security land. With the adoption of the guided principles and clear

and handy justifications, the work has been rapid in building commitment among the partners and smooth scale up with obvious results

- The ILC support with funding was the main facilitation to find convinces with the project stakeholders because it allows more flexibility and assurances for better outcomes and helps with a secured access to resources: natural, grazing and economic.

2.10 CHANGES IN PEOPLE'S LIVES

/if this data isn't available to you, or isn't part of what you measure and know, you don't need to fill this in/

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| <p>What is your estimate of the number of people or households who have benefited from your NES/CBI? How did it happen?</p> <p>Securing grazing and land use rights through establishing PUA – 560 herder households and 2,858 people</p> <p>Face-to-face training to 3,210 herders, 79 local staffs and 39 central government officials, 9 NGOs provided</p> <p>According to NFPUG report, the aimag Federation of PUGs and soum Association of PUGs, their role is to represent right and interest of herders at the local level has been appreciated by some actors.</p> <p>The changes the ILC-supported activities brought in herders' life are impressively attractive.</p> <p>Recent estimates show that average herder household who joined the Green pasture pilot in Bayan-Ovoo soum generated incomes of 34.0 mln MNT by increased sale as shown below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Income from sale of livestock for meat 31.7.0 mln MNT <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Additional income from quality premium 2.3 mln MNT • Income of cashmere quality premium - 1.09 mln MNT <p>42 herder households in Ulziir soum, cooperated with a wholesale buyers and earned 5.2 mln MNT as premium for high quality cashmere supply;</p> <p>Under the Green pasture project, herders in Bayan-Ovoo soum were allowed an access to low interest rate soft loan – 500 mln MNT /at half of commercial interest rate up to 2 years/.</p> <p>A development known as “Soum livestock sustainable development fund” tested with project herders, soum government and other stakeholders provided 44 herder households in Bayan-Ovoo soum to benefit 11.4 mln MNT as additional income source.</p> <p>As summed up, 86 herder households in two target soums earned 1,538,700 MNT</p> <p>Non-project herder households' income averaged at 22 mln MNT only.</p> | <p>2,858 people of 560 herder households</p> |
| <p>What is the amount of land (in hectares) that has been secured thanks to your contribution? How did it happen?</p> <p>By introducing the PUA, grazing rights of 2,250 thousand ha of seasonal pastures has been secured to 560 herder households in 5 soums</p> | <p>2,24,899 of hectares of pastureland</p> |

PART 3: Financial update

This financial update provides information on the total resourcing of the NES/CBI, not just the funds provided by ILC.

3.1 Multi-donor approach to NES/CBI: please explain if original financial commitments from other donors and NES/CBI members materialised. (Max. 200 words)

Please explain major variations from original plans (e.g. fewer funds or more funds due to any fundraising activity). Specify all donors approached, especially if negotiations concluded positively.

3.2 Implementation capacity: did you face any financial challenges to implementation? If so, what impact did this have on your plans? (Max. 200 words)

Please explain if you undertook any measures to increase implementation capacity.

By the numbers (based on unaudited accounts):

Triennial strategy budget, as planned: USD

Secured funding after year ____: USD

Implemented budget after year ____: USD