

Forest Law Enforcement and Governance (FLEG)

Wildlife Trade Law Enforcement in Mongolia

Wildlife Conservation Society Final Report (Contract 7152948)

List of Acronyms:

FLEG	Forest Law Enforcement and Governance
MNLC	Mongolian National Law Center
MoH	Ministry of Health
MSIA	Municipal Specialized Inspection Agency
MSPH	Mongolian Society of Professional Hunters
NEMOII	Netherlands-Mongolia Trust Fund for Environmental Reform
SSIA	State Specialized Inspection Agency
WCS	Wildlife Conservation Society
WTCU	(Multi-Agency) Wildlife Trade Crime Unit

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1. Executive Summary

The World Bank-commissioned 2006 report ‘Silent Steppe: The Illegal Wildlife Trade Crisis’ highlighted the devastating impacts of increased hunting, primarily for commercial wildlife trade, in Mongolia. In addition, it made a series of recommendations for tackling this issue. These were largely put forward by stakeholders at the 2005 international conference on wildlife trade, in Ulaanbaatar. WCS is committed to following up on these recommendations, with a focus on building a multi-agency approach to wildlife trade law enforcement, and building political will among the relevant Mongolian government agencies to take steps to strengthen the legal framework surrounding wildlife trade law.

Since 2007, with support primarily from NEMOII and FLEG, WCS has been extremely active in this field. Initial market surveys focused on the Raw Materials and Food Markets of Ulaanbaatar, identified a variety of species being traded, and made some progress in identifying the supply chain that connects the animal being shot or trapped far out in the countryside – and its parts being sold here in Ulaanbaatar. Additionally, these initial surveys were crucial for assessing the strengths and weaknesses of current enforcement efforts, and (indirectly perhaps) the effectiveness of existing legislation in this area.

In 2008, WCS designed pilot market enforcement patrols with multi-agency teams of enforcement officers. This ‘Multi-Agency Wildlife Trade Crime Unit’ includes representatives from the National Police, State and Municipal Specialized Inspection Agencies (environment unit) (SSIA and MSIA), and the Ministry of Nature, Environment, and Tourism (MNET). This pilot study was successful, confirming that multi-agency teams of this type are effective in detecting and taking actions against illegal wildlife trade.

WCS contracted Mr. Kh. Badam, a recently retired Senior Environmental Inspector of the State Specialized Inspection Agency, and former head of the hunting and wildlife section, to assess the gaps in current laws and regulations which currently hinder or prevent effective wildlife trade law enforcement. His prioritized recommendations formed the basis of this project. The focal areas were:

- 1. Pharmaceuticals derived from Wildlife Products**
- 2. Penalties for the preparation, production, storage, transport, and trade of wildlife and their products**
- 3. Advertising of Wildlife Parts and Raw Materials in the Media**
- 4. Destruction of Confiscated Wildlife Products**
- 5. Guidelines on the Legal Protection Status of Wildlife and Wildlife Trade**

6. Control of Wildlife Trade in Markets

In order to carry out this project, WCS's team implemented a 'multi-faceted' approach. The key parts of this were:

- 1. Improving Communication and Knowledge-Sharing between involved parties**
(Government Agencies, Market Authorities, The Media, Traditional Medicine Hospitals etc)
- 2. Information Gathering** (especially concerning the use of wildlife-derived pharmaceuticals, and on the legal status of wildlife)
- 3. Legislative Reform, and the creation of Enforcement 'Guidelines' etc** (including the submission of amendments to the Hunting Law, and the creation of 'State Inspectors Official Requirement' ID cards)
- 4. Increasing awareness of the issue through both Media Outreach, and officially contacting Market Authorities etc** (a 'Special Call' to the public, an 'Official Letter' signed by the SSIA, 'Official Recommendation' from the Mongolian National Law Center (MNL), a TV Debate, TV interview and newspaper interview)
- 5. The Surveying of Markets, Hospitals, Shops, and the Monitoring of the Media**
(including monitoring the public response to our published 'Special Call', surveying 8 Markets, 5 Shops, 4 Restaurants, 3 Newspapers, 3 Websites, and 2 Hospitals)

Although covered much more thoroughly in Section 2, there are a number of key successes which it is worth also mentioning here.

- WCS representatives Ms. Odonchimeg and Kh. Badam were instrumental in the MNET Working Group amending the Mongolian Law on Hunting. They provided expert recommendations for the articles covering 'trade activities' such as the preparation, production, storage, transport and trade of wildlife and their products. These amendments have been submitted, ready for parliamentary debate and voting. If passed, they will increase penalties for illegal hunting, and will bring penalties for 'trade activities' in line with 'hunting activities'. (Section 2.2)
- Following the publishing in 6 newspapers of our 'Special Call', and sending of our 'Official Letter' (signed by the SSIA), our media monitoring team detected a huge fall in

the number of adverts for wildlife parts and products being published in 'Shuurhai Zar' and 'Zar Medee' newspapers. Zar Medee went from an average of 0.67 such advertisements per day, before our activities, to an average of 0.04 advertisements per day, after. (Sections 2.3 and 3.3).

The 'Special Call' covers the use of Traditional Pharmaceuticals derived from Wildlife Products, the existing legislative background, the impact of poor law enforcement and increased domestic and international trade, some of our findings relating to wildlife trade advertising, an example of a recent confiscation, and a general 'call' for help from the public, with some general points that may be followed. The 'Official Letter', similarly covers the existing laws, the problems associated with poor enforcement, names some of the species most at risk, mentions the recent increase in the use of traditional wildlife-derived medicines, and wildlife trade, cites some recent examples of wildlife advertising and recent confiscation efforts, and emphasizes the importance of ceasing to advertise wildlife parts and products, and in generally abiding by the existing laws.

- In February we held a meeting with representatives from the MNET, SSIA, MSIA, Police, and Customs, and discussed the current problems concerning confiscated wildlife parts and products. All parties agreed on 4 items that would improve the current situation:
 - **Take measures to improve official storage facilities for confiscated wildlife parts and products.**
 - **The building or allocation of a specialized laboratory for analysis of confiscated wildlife parts and products.**
 - **The passing of a 'special order' to improve the official system for handling informants, and especially concerning payment for information leading to arrests.**
 - **Reduce and stop the reselling and return of confiscated wildlife parts and products.**

(see Section 2.4)

- Mr. Badam has produced extensive Guidelines for Wildlife Trade Law Enforcement. This large document contains a wealth of legal and practical information for officers of all types, at all scales. It has been signed by Mr. N. Batbayar, head of the SSIA. (Section 2.5)
- This year's Market Survey Data revealed extensive wildlife trade in the Markets of Ulaanbaatar, and also in the shops and hospitals of the city. Levels of trade were slightly lower than observed in previous years but we cannot rule out the possibility that this is

due to enforcement efforts pushing the trade 'underground'. Also, this decrease is only really in the most-observed three species (Grey Wolf, Red Fox, and Marmot). Trade in 'less popular' (but still significant) species (such as Brown Bear, and Eurasian Badger) may have actually increased since last year. (Section 3)

2. Activities Undertaken

2.1 Pharmaceuticals derived from Wildlife Products

In order to increase our understanding of the use of wildlife products in pharmaceuticals, Mr. Badam held various **meetings with prominent figures in this field** and discussed the various teachings and practices that promote the use of wildlife products. He met with Mr. Samdantsoozon, director of 'Traditional Medicine and Medicinal Plants' company, and also Dr. B. Natsagdorj, director of Mambadatsan Traditional Hospital. From the Ministry of Health, he met with B. Narantuya of the department of policy coordination of the health service, a specialist in charge of traditional medicine, rehabilitation policy and coordination.

We subsequently **gathered various materials concerning wildlife-derived pharmaceuticals**. These include laws, official resolutions, books, lists of drugs, reports and websites. A full list of materials, and a summary of findings, may be found in Appendix 3.

The wildlife parts and products currently registered for use in traditional medicine may be found below.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Honey | <i>Apis cerana</i> |
| 2. Bearded Vulture Feces | <i>Aquila chrysaetes</i> |
| 3. Lizard | <i>Gekko qesko Linnaus</i> |
| 4. Snake | <i>Bungarus muiticinctus</i> |
| 5. Red Deer Antler | <i>Cervus nippon</i> |
| 6. Wild Boar Scat | <i>Feacus Susacrofa</i> |
| 7. Tolai Hare Heart | <i>Lepus tolai</i> |
| 8. Musk Deer Musk Pod | <i>Moschus berezovskii</i> |
| 9. Chinese Blister Beetle | <i>Mylabris phalerata</i> |
| 10. Saiga Antelope Horn | <i>Saiga tatarica</i> |
| 11. Black Bear Gall Bladder | <i>Selenartos thibetanus</i> |
| 12. Wild Boar Gall Bladder | <i>Sus scrofa domestica</i> |
| 13. Red Fox Lung | <i>Vulpes linnaecus</i> |

A number of these species are protected. Red Deer, Wild Boar, Tolai Hare, Musk Deer, Saiga Antelope, and Red Fox are all listed in the Mongolian Red Book of Mammals.

Our market survey teams see a number of these species in the markets of Ulaanbaatar – Red Deer, Wild Boar and Red Fox this year. Previous years' surveys have additionally found Saiga parts and Tolai Hare meat.

Following these meetings and research, Mr. Badam arranged **meetings with the SSIA** (State Specialized Inspection Agency), **MNET** (Ministry of Nature, Environment, and Tourism), **MoH** (Ministry of Health), and **MSPH** (Mongolian Society of Professional Hunters). Throughout this project we worked closely with these organizations.

Some of the key individuals which we directly worked with were:

- Mr. N. Batbayar:** Head of the Department of Nature, the Environment, Geology, and Mining at the SSIA
- Mr. Tserendash:** Head of the Division of Nature, the Environment and Tourism at the SSIA
- Mrs. J Badamkhand:** Senior Environmental Inspector, the Division of Nature, the Environment, Geology, and Mining at the SSIA
- Mr. Ts. Banzgargch:** Head of the Department of Sustainable Development and Strategy Planning, MNET
- Mrs. B Saran:** Deputy Head of the Department of Environment and Natural Resources, MNET
- Mr. Khurtsgerel:** Head of the Mongolian Society of Professional Hunters (MSPH)

The Ministry of Health is currently working on amendments to the Law on Medicine and Medical Equipment. It is very likely that these amendments will adequately cover the unregistered purchase, sale, and/or preparation of pharmaceutical products derived from wildlife. **For this reason we did not pursue an official order from the MoH and SSIA.** Instead we elected to work with a broader group of stakeholders, continue our market surveys (also conducted over the previous two winters), and use the media to inform and engage the public in combating illegal wildlife trade.

'Special Call'

In addition to discussing the current situation regarding wildlife trade in Mongolia's markets, and requesting their assistance, Mr. Badam and the above parties **developed a 'Special Call' to the public to stop illegal wildlife trade to be published in National Newspapers.**

This letter was published in 4 Mongolian newspapers (Unuudur, Udriin sonin, Zuunii medee and Undesnii shuudan), on the 29th and 30th December, and 2 English-language newspapers (UB Post and Mongol Messenger), in the first week of January. It was directed at central and local media, market directors and traders, hunters, and the general public. In addition to **outlining the severity of the current situation, persistent threats** to wildlife, and the existing **legal background** and **enforcement** situation, it called for all readers to unite to combat illegal

wildlife trade, and gave a series of key points that could be followed, to do so. The full text of the 'Special Call', in English, may be found in Appendix 4.

Media Monitoring

In the weeks following the publishing of this 'Call', we **monitored the response** in the national media. The reaction of the public was **very active**, and **overwhelmingly positive**. Many people chose to give their opinions and criticisms on internet sites such as www.ooloo.mn, www.news.mn, www.topmedee.mn, www.sonin.mn, and www.medee.mn, and in articles and letters to newspapers such as Unuudur, Udriin sonin, and Unen. These correspondences mainly concerned poaching, overhunting, and illegal wildlife trade in UB and the rest of Mongolia. Some **criticized the lack of legislation and enforcement**. One of these articles, written by Mr. B. Baast, was published on www.medee.mn on the 28th January, and was titled 'Mr. President, the time has come for protecting wildlife'. Another notable article concerned this year's increase in the trade of Vulture parts in Narantuul Market.

Through our monitoring of the media, we have noticed that many of the enforcement agencies have begun to advertise the outcomes of their inspection activities, such as the detection of wildlife trade violations at border points, and in the markets of Ulaanbaatar. We believe that this initiative on the part of enforcement agencies increases the impact of their actions.

Market Surveys and Enforcement

At the start of the main wildlife trade 'season' (November), we **assembled a team of student volunteers**, lead by D. Tuvshinjargal, mandated to **survey** raw materials and food markets in Ulaanbaatar, and shops, restaurants, and hospitals. They were looking for all kinds of wildlife trade violations, including wildlife parts intended for pharmaceutical use. For this 'pharmaceutical' purpose, they visited two hospitals: the Trauma Center, and the Burns Center. Here they recorded 24 wildlife trade violations: including 7 sightings of Marmot organs, oil and bile; 5 sightings of Grey Wolf organs and meat; 3 sightings of Wild Boar organs and tissues; 3 sightings of Altai Snowcock meat; and 2 sightings of Brown Bear oil.

A general analysis of this year's market survey results, including trends over the last three years, may be found in section 3.

In addition to our student volunteer team, Mr. Badam and our **Multi-agency Wildlife Trade Crime Unit** were also active in investigating wildlife trade violations throughout the winter. Mr. Badam **visited around 30 pharmacies** in Ulaanbaatar, and observed the trade of Brown Bear Oil, Badger Oil (both imported from Russia, and domestically sourced), and Marmot Oil from Mongolia.

On three occasions over the winter, our Multi-agency Wildlife Trade Crime Unit (including representatives of the Police, SSIA, MSIA, and market authorities) were active in the markets,

restaurants and shops of UB. This team was put together and trained under **NEMOII**, and has continued to operate under the scope of this project. In February we held a large meeting with the agencies involved, and submitted two documents: 'Recommendation for 'Sustainability' of the Multi-Agency Wildlife Trade Law Enforcement Teams' and 'Wildlife Trade Interventions Training for Mongolian Law Enforcement Staff'.

Over three days this winter the team recorded 30 violations, including: 5 sightings of Marmot skins, bones, and oil; 5 sightings of Grey Wolf skins and brains, 4 sightings of Brown Bear skins, paws, and oil; and 3 sightings of Corsac Fox skins and bodies.

Summary of Key Successes:

- **Met with representatives of Traditional Medicine 'Community', and gathered relevant materials.**
- **Met with, and worked closely alongside representatives from SSIA, MNET, MoH and MSPH.**
- **Developed and Published in 6 national newspapers a 'Special Call' – increasing public awareness of the issue and asking for help to combat it.**
- **Monitored (very vocal) public response to the 'Special Call'**
- **Conducted large survey of Markets, Hospitals, Shops, Restaurants, Websites, and Newspapers, with volunteer student team.**
- **Organized Multi-Agency Wildlife Trade Crime Unit**

2.2 Penalties for the Preparation, Production, Storage, Transport, and Trade of Wildlife and their Products

Hunting Law Amendments

For some time now, WCS has had representatives in the **MNET Working Group** on amendments to the Mongolian Law on Hunting. Currently these are Ms. Odonchimeg and Mr. Badam. This Working Group has completed drafts of **Hunting Law Amendments**. WCS was instrumental in providing recommendations for the articles covering penalties for the preparation, production, storage, transport and trade of wildlife and their products.

On the 21st April, draft amendments to the Hunting Law were **submitted** to the Parliamentary Standing Committee for Environment and Agriculture. Once finalized by this standing committee, these will be submitted to an open session of parliament for debate and vote into law.

If passed, these amendments will bring penalties for such ‘trade activities’ in line with those already existing for ‘hunting activities’. In our view, this will represent a very significant step forward for wildlife law in Mongolia.

Media ‘Outreach’

In addition to working with the government to improve the legal environment for wildlife trade law enforcement, we have been working with the **media** to inform and engage the public about this issue.

We helped to organize, and participated in a **TV debate** entitled ‘Mongolian Government Policy on Wildlife and Wildlife Trade’, broadcast by MNTV on the 20th January. This debate included representatives of MNET, the Institute of Biology, WWF, WCS, the Mongolian Animals Foundation, and the Mongolian Professional Hunters Society.

We also facilitated **TV coverage** exposing illegal activities in Emeelt and other markets. Our student team leader, U. Tuvshin, gave an interview on MNTV (broadcast 23rd January), and assisted the TV crew in their filming of the markets and traders of illegal wildlife products.

Summary of Key Successes:

- **Were instrumental in completing draft Hunting Law Amendments**
- **Facilitated their submission to the government**
- **Helped organize, and participated in MNTV Debate ‘Mongolian Government Policy on Wildlife and Wildlife Trade’**
- **Facilitated additional TV coverage of illegal market activities**

2.3 Advertising of Wildlife Parts and Raw Materials in the Media

We made arrangements through the Press Association, to meet on the 4th December with 30-40 representatives of major newspapers, TV channels, radio, and other press. This was in order to present the findings of our media surveys, discuss the issue of wildlife product advertising, raise awareness of the current advertising laws, and request their help in tackling this issue.

Unfortunately, the Press Association postponed this meeting, and is yet to suggest an alternative date.

'Official Letter'

In response, we put together an **Official Letter** in conjunction with the **SSIA**, signed by Mrs. B. Saran, head of the Department of Nature, Environment, Geology and Mining Inspection at the SSIA. This letter was delivered to all raw materials and food markets, hospitals, pharmacies, souvenir shops, and media in UB. This letter emphasized the threat posed to Mongolian wildlife by advertising their parts and products, and outlined the current laws relating to this issue. Full text of this letter may be found in Appendix 7.

'Official Recommendation'

We have been working closely with the **Mongolian National Law Center (MNLN)**. The MNLN initiated an **'Official Recommendation'** on advertising, developed jointly by the Police, the Patent Agency, and MNLN, and delivered to 66 media organizations (including TV, radio, newspapers and magazines). WCS developed article 2.4 of this Recommendation - covering the prohibition of advertisements of the parts and products of endangered and rare species. The species named were 'Snow Leopard, Red wolf, Brown bear, Gobi bear, Eurasian otter, Takhi, Wild camel, Musk deer, Reindeer, Moose, Saiga, Asian beaver, Swan, Peasant, Cranes, Bustards, Dalmatian Pelican, Sturgeon, Haitej Sculpin, Red fox, Corsac fox, and Mongolian marmot'.

Media Monitoring

We have continued our **monitoring of media** outlets for wildlife parts and products. Over the winter we recorded 71 adverts for wildlife products. Of this, 32 were in the 'advertising-newspaper' Zar Medee, 23 were in the 'advertising-newspaper' Shuurhai Zar, 3 were in the newspaper Unuudur, 10 were on the website www.zarmedee.mn, and 3 were on other websites. 20% of the adverts were for Wild Boar (bodies and liver), 17% were for White Fish, and 15% were for Grey Wolf (bodies, skin, brain, tongue, stomach). Our data indicated a **large decline in wildlife advertising** in Zar Medee and Shuurhai Zar newspapers following the publishing of our 'Special Call' (see 2.1) and 'Official Letter' (see above). For full results see 3.3.

Summary of Key Successes:

- **Sent 'Official Letter', signed by SSIA, explaining current threat to wildlife, and existing laws etc**
- **Developed Article 2.4 of MNL 'Official Recommendation' to media, concerning advertisements of wildlife parts and products**
- **Monitored media – recording 71 adverts for wildlife parts and products in various newspapers and websites**
- **Detected a large decline in wildlife advertising in Zar Medee and Shuurhai Zar newspapers following the publishing of our 'Special Call' and sending of our 'Official Letter'**

2.4 Destruction of Confiscated Wildlife Products

In early February, we **held a large meeting** with MNET and the other parties making up the **Multi-Agency Wildlife Trade Crime Unit** (SSIA, MSIA, Police, Customs, MNET). In addition to discussing the two documents 'Recommendation for 'Sustainability' of the Multi-Agency Wildlife Trade Law Enforcement Teams', and 'Wildlife Trade Interventions Training for Mongolian law Enforcement Staff', one of the key topics for discussion was the possibility of **updating regulations** to mandate the destruction of confiscated wildlife parts and products. It became clear from these discussions that this is an area in which there are **many difficulties**, and in which there is **much that can be done** to improve the situation.

In the current situation, an informant contacts an inspector with information on the illegal sale of wildlife parts and/or products. This information leads to the confiscation of items (for example-a crate of fresh wolf skins), and the charging of the trader. By law, the informant should be compensated with 15% of the value of confiscated items. However, the inspector/police officer does not give the informant the money on the spot – instead the informant is promised the money at a later date (in practice: months or even years later, or not at all).

The confiscated items are stored (sometimes in the inspectors own home) until they are needed as evidence in court. In practice, the items are usually kept for a short while, then resold (sometimes to the original trader), or even simply returned. Some perishable items (such as gall bladders or other organs) may have to be destroyed, as lack of adequate storage facilities has rendered them worthless. Sometimes confiscated items simply 'disappear'. Poor inter-agency communication, and corruption at all levels, is often quoted as hindering effective law enforcement in this area.

The February meetings were a success in that all parties agreed on 4 points that may be addressed to combat this problem:

1. Take measures to improve official storage facilities for confiscated wildlife parts and products.

If adequate storage facilities are available, confiscated items may be easily kept until they are needed as evidence, without risk of perishing. Therefore it is much less likely that they will be returned or resold to the offender.

2. The building or allocation of a specialized laboratory for analysis of confiscated wildlife parts and products.

It is currently very difficult for inspectors etc to tell the species of wildlife parts traded (especially organs and meat). A dedicated laboratory will allow speedy determination of illegal/legal trade – and therefore determination of which items should be destroyed and which should be returned to the trader.

3. The passing of a ‘special order’ to improve the official system for handling informants, and especially concerning payment for information leading to arrests.

The current situation (outlined above) is clearly inadequate. If informants are to be incentivized with payment for good information, inspection agencies should include this in their budget, and provide their agents with the cash to reimburse informants immediately. If the informant is forced to wait several months for payment, or even eventually denied payment, they are unlikely to be of any use in the future.

4. Reduce and stop the reselling and return of confiscated wildlife parts and products.

This is the real crux of the problem, but one that may be addressed in part by points 1, 2 and 3 above: the improved handling of informants, availability of laboratory facilities and adequate storage for confiscated items. The next step would be to develop legislation and guidelines to ensure that all items are destroyed, and none are resold, however unfortunately that was beyond the scope of our activities this winter.

2.5 Guidelines on the Legal Protection Status of Wildlife and Wildlife Trade

Mr. Badam and Tuvshinjargal collected **all relevant materials** on the legal status of wildlife and wildlife trade.

Based on these materials, and alongside MNET and the SSIA, they **developed Guidelines** for Wildlife Law Enforcement. This 117 page document contains information suitable for all inspectors at all levels (including SSIA, Municipal SIA, Aimag and Soum Inspectors, SPA Environmental Inspectors and Rangers, SPA Volunteer Rangers and Herder Community Volunteer Rangers), and covers all articles from relevant Laws and Regulations, National Programs approved by Parliament, Government Orders, and rules approved by Ministers.

These guidelines have been endorsed and **signed by Mr. N Batbayar**, head of the SSIA.

See Appendix 8. for an outline of these Guidelines.

Concerning the distribution of these Guidelines, we will initially only distribute to members of our Multi-Agency Team, although it will also be freely available on our website. The next stage of distribution would cover the markets and shops of Ulaanbaatar, and our project partners in the Eastern Steppe of Mongolia.

Following distribution, we intend to organize a series of workshops to introduce the Guidelines, and facilitate their implementation in collaboration with the State Specialized Inspection Agency.

Summary of Key Successes:

- **Gathered relevant materials on the legal status of wildlife and wildlife trade**
- **Developed extensive Guidelines for Wildlife Law Enforcement**
- **Had these Guidelines endorsed by the head of the SSIA**

2.6 Control of Wildlife Trade in Markets

Mr. Badam has held meetings with the SSIA, Municipal SIA, Police, and environmental crime 'Emergency Team', to discuss the issuing of '**State Inspectors Official Requirement**' ID cards.

Mr. Ya. Sodbaatar, the head of the SSIA, organized a meeting with representatives from over 300 environmental NGOs, asking for increased collaboration, especially concerning inspection activities in UB markets. This included the issuing of Environmental Inspectors ID cards to some

individuals (including Mr. Badam). Persons holding these ID cards have the **full support of senior environmental inspectors, when working in the markets** – detecting violations and gathering evidence. The possibility of issuing further ID cards to WCS staff is currently being discussed. Currently we are supporting the possibility of issuing such ID cards to all market inspectors.

Market Surveys

As described in section 2.1, in December and January we assembled a **student team**, and **surveyed** the food and raw materials markets, shops, restaurants, and hospitals of Ulaanbaatar for illegal wildlife trade activities, and **monitored** newspapers and websites for adverts. Additionally, our Multi-Agency Wildlife Trade Crime Unit (lead by SSIA Senior Environmental Inspector J. Badamkhand) was active in enforcement in these locations. In total they confiscated 1 Red Fox Skin, 14 Corsac Fox Skins, and 1 frozen Wild Boar Body. Total fines given amounted to MNT 85,000. The total environmental and economic value of the confiscated items has been estimated at MNT 1,360,000.

Findings of this year's survey data, and comparison with previous two years effort, may be found in section 3.

The leader of our student team, D. Tuvshinjargal, gave an **interview** for Unuudur newspaper, published on the 7th December, titled 'Now is the time of illegal wildlife trade'. It warned of the threat to Mongolia's wildlife posed by illegal trade, and warned traders that enforcement would be stepped-up this winter.

The Minister for Nature, Environment and Tourism **signed order #411** on 24th December 2009, banning the hunting of Red Fox and Corsac Fox in Mongolia, and the hunting of Grey Wolf in some soums of the eastern 3 aimags (Khentii, Sukhbaatar and Dornod) from January 2010, until 2012.

Summary of Key Successes:

- **Discussed with SSIA etc the issuing of 'State Inspectors Official Requirement' ID cards**
- **Conducted market survey and media monitoring with volunteer student team**
- **Coordinated activities of Multi-Agency Wildlife Trade Crime Unit**
- **Gave interview on illegal wildlife trade in Unuudur newspaper**

3. Analysis of Market Survey Data, and Key Findings – '09-'10 (Y3)

As described in 2.1 and 2.6 above, this winter WCS assembled, trained, and organized a team of student volunteers, and surveyed various markets, hospitals, shops, restaurants, newspapers, and websites. This followed the method that we developed over the previous two winters of market surveys. A description of this year's data, comparison with the previous two year's data, and a description and brief analysis of key findings, may be found below.

3.1 Summary of Data

- 7 Markets:
 - 4 Raw Materials Markets (RM) (Emeelt, Tsaiz UB, Tsaiz Nalaikh, Baganuur)
 - 4 Food Markets (F) (Bayanzurkh, Narantuul, Mercury, Tosa Center)

(c.f. '07-'08 (Y1) = 2RM + 3F, '08-'09 (Y2) = 2RM + 3F)
- 2 Hospitals:
 - Trauma Center
 - Burns Center

(c.f. Y1 = no hospitals, Y2 = Trauma + Burns)
- 5 Shops:

State Department Store, Munkhiin Urlag, Flower Center, Darkhan Plaza, National Producing Shop

(c.f. Y1 = no shops, Y2 = 7 shops)
- 4 Restaurants:

Modern Nomads, Shine Zuun, Lyang Ho, Olive

(c.f. Y1 = no restaurants, Y2 = 10 restaurants)
- 3 Newspapers:
 - Shuurkhai Zar
 - Zar Medee
 - Onoodor

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(c.f. Y1 = 2 newspapers, Y2 = 2 newspapers)

- 3 Websites:

- www.zarmedee.mn

- www.ezar.mn

- www.zaluu.com

(c.f. Y1 = no websites, Y2 = no websites)

- Effort (trip to a market, hospital, shop or restaurant): 40

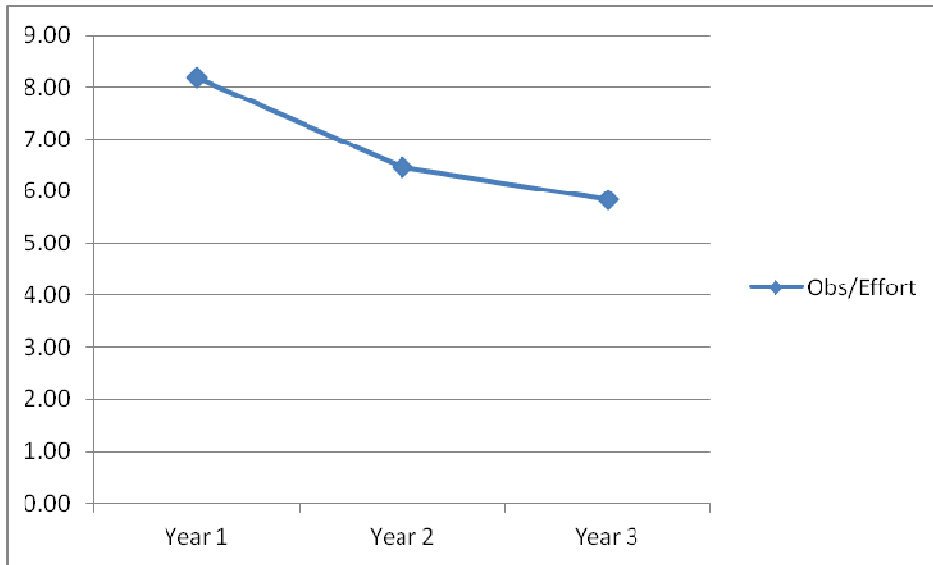
(c.f. Y1 = 65, Y2 = 30)

3.2 Species Observed

- Individual ‘Observations’: 234

(c.f. Y1 = 532, Y2 = 194)

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
Observations	532	194	234
Effort	65	30	40
Obs/Effort	8.18	6.47	5.85



No. Individual Observations Each Year (scaled for effort)

This graph shows how over the three years, when scaled for differing ‘Effort’, the number of observations of wildlife trade have fallen.

While we hope that this is due to increased enforcement efforts, it is possible that enforcement has pushed the trade ‘underground’, and so it is simply less visible now. The fact that we conduct surveys with ‘undercover’ student teams, and not with ‘official’ enforcement officers does give us some access to ‘underground’ trade, hopefully minimizing this effect.

- No. Species Observed: 48

(c.f. Y1 = 46, Y2 = 36)

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
Species	46	36	48
Effort	65	30	40
Sp/Eff	0.71	1.20	1.20

- No. Mammal Spp. = 19
(c.f. Y1 = 23, Y2 = 17)
- No. Bird Spp. = 13
(c.f. Y1 = 7, Y2 = 4)
- No. Fish Spp. = 16
(c.f. Y1 = 16, Y2 = 15)

There appears to be no clear trend in the number of species observed each year, or the ‘mammal/bird/fish’ makeup of the observation data. This is not surprising, as we believe our sampling to be comprehensive, and because the supply and demand for individual species is unlikely to change much over three years.

- Species most observed:

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
1	Grey Wolf	Grey Wolf	Grey Wolf
2	Pidschian (White Fish)	Red Fox	Red Fox
3	Red Fox	Marmot	Marmot
4	Marmot	Pidschian (White Fish)	Peled
5	Brown Bear	Wild Boar	Brown Bear
6	Common Carp	Brown Bear	Altai Snowcock
7	East-Asian Catfish	Pike	Perch
8	Osman	Siberian Ibex	Corsac Fox
9	Pike	Eurasian Badger	Pike
10	Corsac Fox	Peled	Eurasian Badger

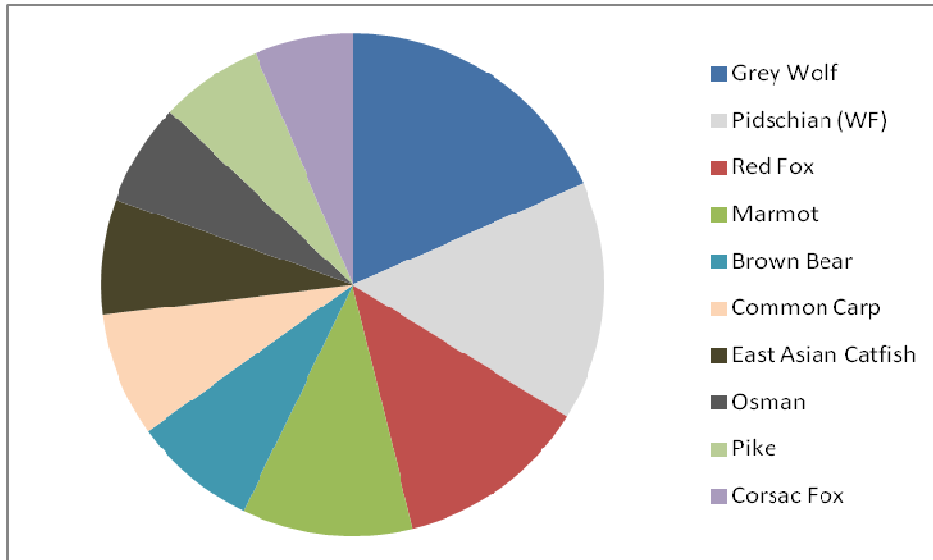
As expected, Grey Wolf, Red Fox, Marmot, and Brown Bear are consistently observed in relatively high numbers. The Mongolian White Fish was observed a great deal in Years 1 and 2, but much less this year. Lower down the table is more variable, but regularly includes Pike, Corsac Fox, and Eurasian Badger.

The Pidschian, or Mongolian White Fish *Coregonus Pidschian* is a Salmoniforme, in Mongolia only found in Tsagaan Nuur Soum, Khovsgol Aimag. The Mongolian Red Book of Fishes lists it as Regionally Endangered and Globally Data Deficient. Fishing in Mongolia is banned between August 1st and October 20th.

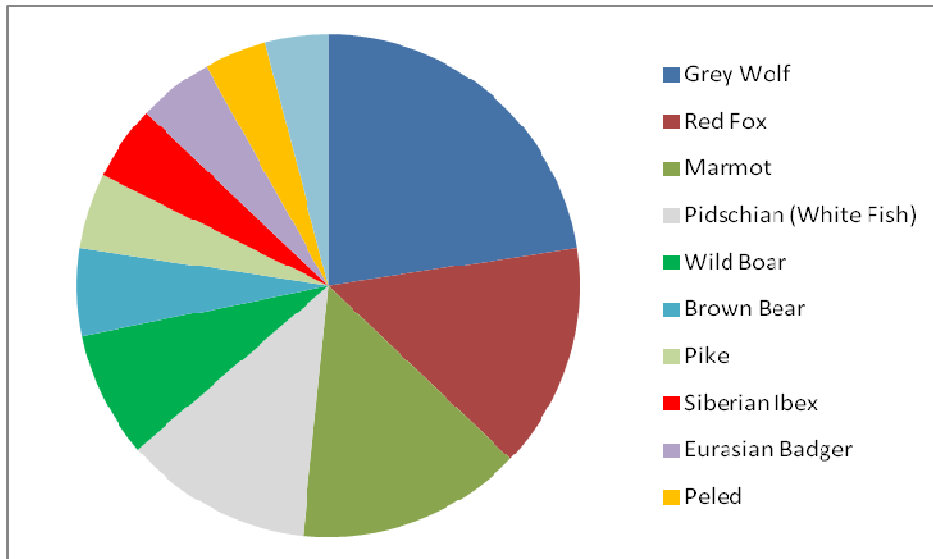
The Peled *Coregonus Peled* is another Salmoniforme, introduced to Mongolia from Russia by A. Dulmaa, during the 20th Century. It was introduced for fishing, as it has smaller bones and more meat than similar species (such as the Pidschian). This fish was originally introduced into Tsagaan Nuur, Khovsgol Aimag, but may now also be found in Khar Nuur, Zavkhan Aimag. In

2009, the Minister for Nature, Environment and Tourism signed a ban on fishing at these sights, lasting three years.

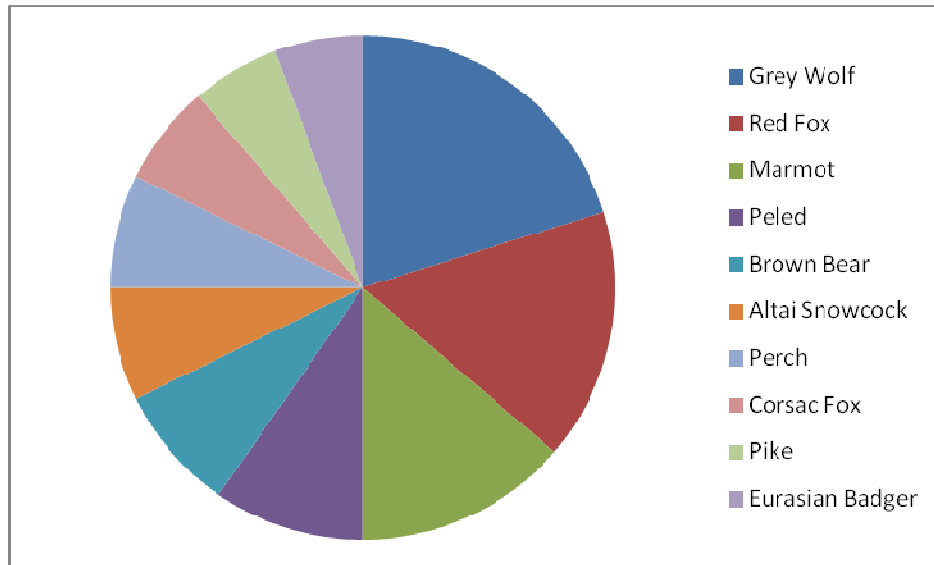
Year 1. Observations:



Year 2. Observations:



Year 3. Observations:



These graphs merely serve to emphasize the data above. Grey Wolf, Red Fox and Marmot combined typically make up about 50% of the observed sightings, and this has changed little in three years.

The Pidschian (Mongolian White Fish) was the second most observed species in Year 1, but was seen less in Year 2, and dropped out of the top 10 completely in Year 3. It is unclear why this should be the case, especially considering that we have not seen a corresponding decrease in the trade of other fish species.

3.3 Advertisements

- Monitoring 'Effort':

17th November to the 23rd February: **99 days**

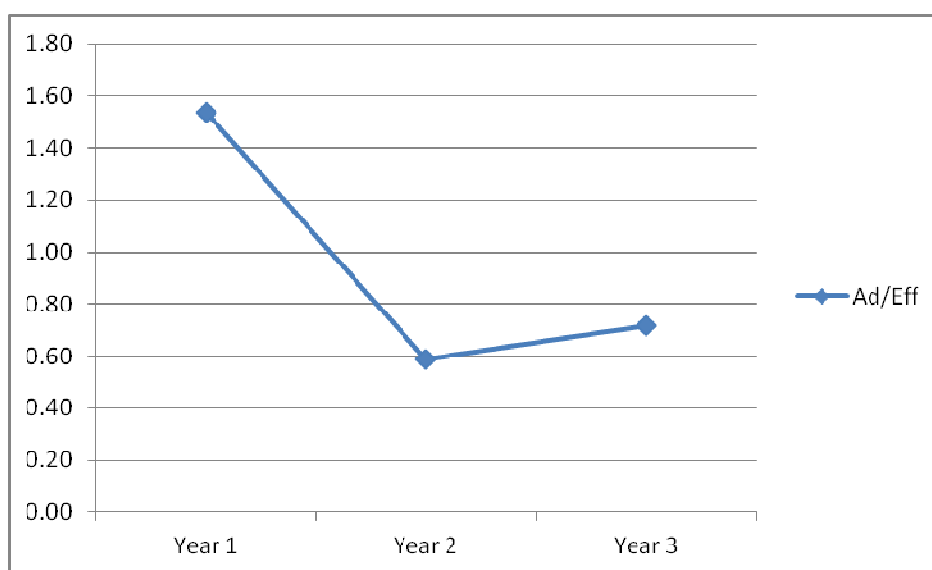
(c.f. Y1 = 21st December to 29th February: **71 days**

Y2 = 1st December to 20th January): **51 days**)

- No. Advertisements Recorded (newspapers, websites): 71

(c.f. Y1 = 109, Y2 = 30)

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
No. Adverts	109	30	71
Effort	71	51	99
Ad/Eff	1.54	0.59	0.72



Advertisements Recorded in Media Each Year (scaled for effort)

Although still greatly reduced from the number recorded in Year 1, we found an increase in the wildlife advertising between last year and this year. It is possible, however, that the small sampling effort in Year 2 has resulted in unreliable data for that year, so we shouldn't draw too many conclusions from this.

As discussed in sections 3.1 and 3.3 above, at the end of December we published a 'Special Call' in the media, and sent an 'Official Letter' from the SSIA. Both explained the illegality of

advertising wildlife parts and products, and the role advertising plays in facilitating the illegal trade which is decimating wildlife populations.

As this event occurred during our sampling effort, it is possible to look for an immediate influence upon our data:

Shuurhai Zar Newspaper

Before 31st Dec: 45 days monitoring, 15 advertisements recorded

0.33 ad's per day

After 31st Dec: 54 days monitoring, 8 advertisements recorded

0.15 ad's per day

Zar Medee Newspaper

Before: 45 days, 30 advertisements

0.67 ad's per day

After: 54 days, 2 advertisements

0.04 ad's per day

www.zarmedee.mn Website

Before: 64 days, 4 advertisements

0.06 ad's per day

After: 15 days, 6 advertisements

0.4 ad's per day

Results

As you can see above, there was a large fall in the number of advertisements for wildlife parts and products in Shuurhai Zar and Zar Medee newspapers following our 'Special Call' and 'Official Letter'.

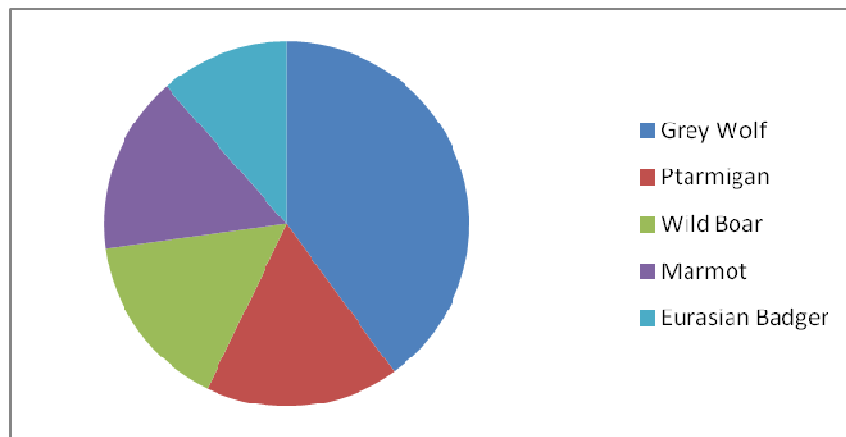
I believe that the opposite trend seen for the Zar Medee website should be discounted due to the very small monitoring effort following the 'Special Call' and 'Official Letter'.

Although our work this winter appears to have had a dramatic effect on wildlife advertising in the media, it remains to be seen if this influence will carry-over to next winter's wildlife trade 'season'. Follow up work next autumn and winter would ensure that this be the case.

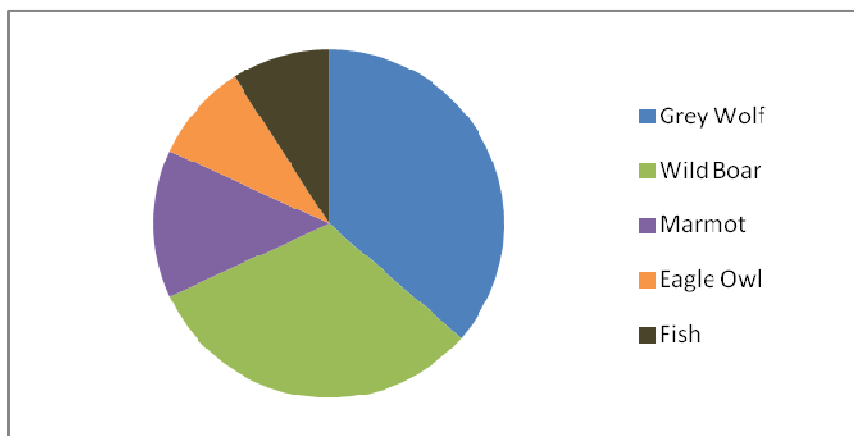
- Species Most Advertised:

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
1	Grey Wolf	Grey Wolf	Wild Boar
2	Ptarmigan	Wild Boar	White Fish
3	Wild Boar	Marmot	Grey Wolf
4	Marmot	Eagle Owl	Fish

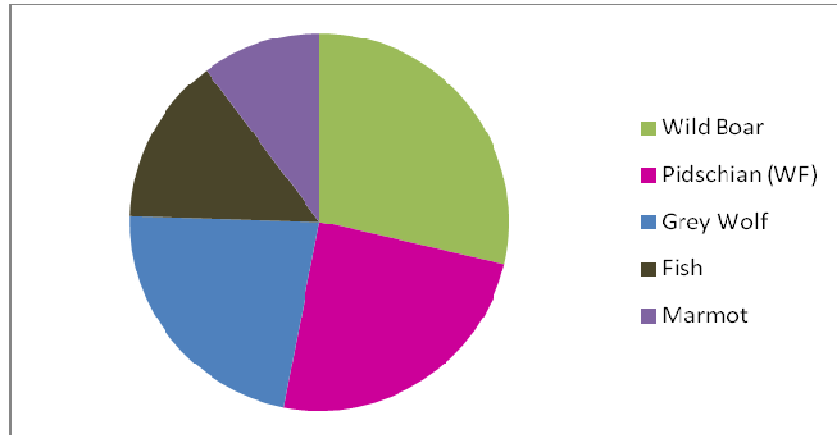
Year 1 Advertisements:



Year 2 Advertisements:



Year 3 Advertisements:



As you can see, there was significant variation in the species-makeup of adverts across the three years, although some species are consistently popular.

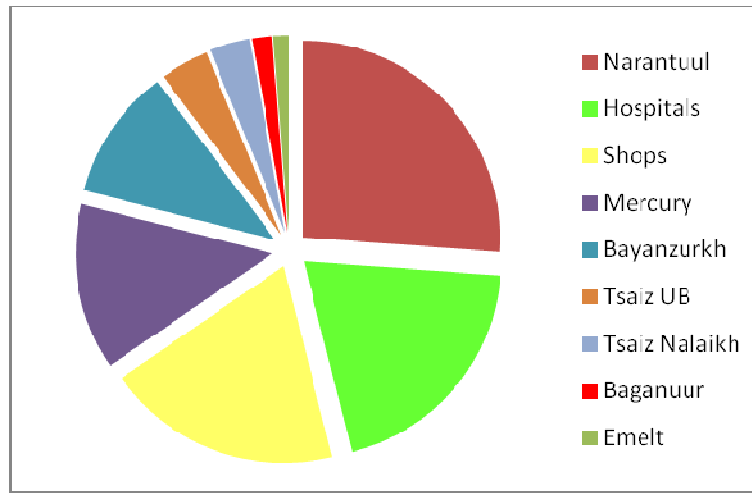
It should be noted that the pie charts above only include the 'top 5' species in advertisements each year.

Grey Wolf advert were the most common in Years 1 and 2, but fell two places this year. Wild Boar adverts have become more common over the three years, and this year were the most common. Marmot adverts have also been consistently in the top 5, although never the most common. After two years of not even being in the top 5 most common advertisements, this year the Pidschian (Mongolian White Fish) was second-most commonly advertised, after the Wild Boar. It should be noted though that most of these White Fish advertisements are from one vendor, advertising in Zar Medee on different dates. Also, this year the Pidschian fell out of the top 10 species observed in the markets.

3.4 Comparison of Markets

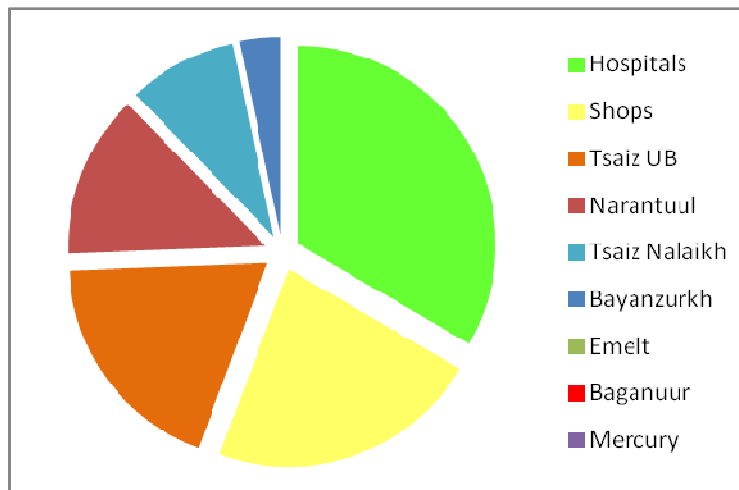
Market Share (for all species)

N=222



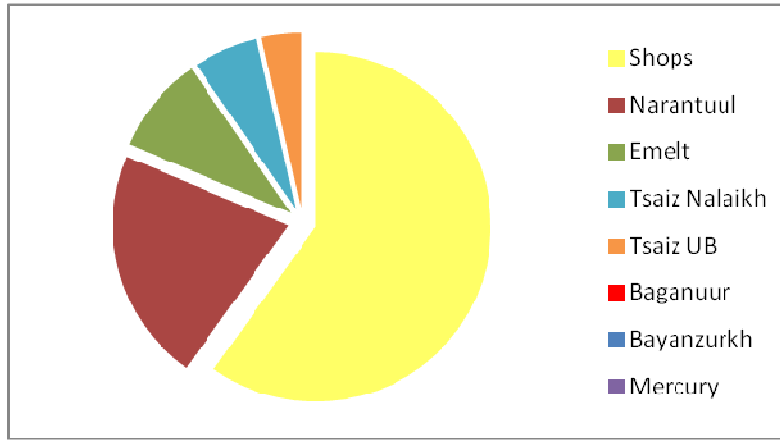
Market Share (for Grey Wolves):

N=25

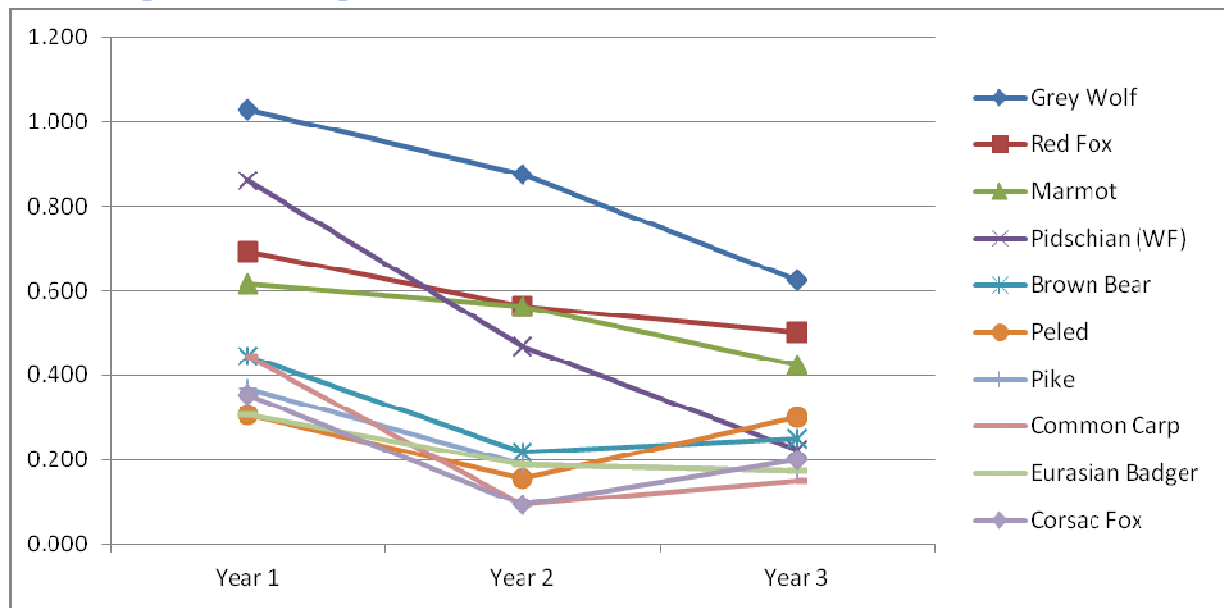


Market Share (for Red Fox)

N=20



3.5 Comparison of Species



Relative Occurrences of 10 Most-Observed Species in Markets

As in the charts in 4.2 and 4.3, values have been scaled to take into account different monitoring efforts in different years. Y-axis values are ‘number of observations that year/effort that year’.

This graph may be thought of as an ‘unzipping’ of the graph in 4.2. That graph described how we have observed an overall decrease in observations of wildlife trade in markets over the last three years. Here we separate data for different species over this same timescale.

As expected, the general trend is a decline in occurrence. However, it is interesting to note that it is really only the (initial) top 4 species (Grey Wolf, Red Fox, Marmot, Pidschian) that clearly show this decline. The remaining species show an initial fall, and then increase or stabilization into Year 3. Overall, the most marked decrease is for the Pidschian.

3.6 Summary of Findings

- Observations of Wildlife Trade have been falling year-on-year, although the decline since last year is much less than the decline between the first two years of surveying. This is likely linked to the fact that the FLEG-supported WCS efforts in 2007/2008 were the first known initiatives to address the illegal trade of wildlife in markets.
 - When numbers of observations were separated by species, we found that actually only the most-observed species (from Year 1) were falling in number of observations (Grey Wolf, Pidschian, Red Fox, Marmot). The other 'top' species (Brown Bear, Peled, Pike, Carp, Badger, Corsac Fox) have actually risen in number of observations since last year (although these are still less than 'Year 1' values).
 - Hopefully these observed decreases are due to increased enforcement activities stifling illegal wildlife trade. However it is possible that the trade still exists, and has merely been pushed 'underground' – and out of sight.
- Each year we have found similar species, and a similar total number of species.
 - Grey Wolves and Red Foxes have been consistently seen in large numbers.
 - Marmots are always popular, but are never the most-observed species.
 - This year, Peled, Brown Bear, Altai Snowcock, Perch, Corsac Fox, Pike, and Eurasian Badgers were all seen in relatively high numbers.
 - This year, Grey Wolves, Red Foxes, and Marmots together made up about 50% of total sightings.
- Advertising of wildlife and wildlife products this year was found to be less than during the '07-'08 'season' (Year 1), but even so – 71 adverts were recorded this winter.
 - Advertising in the two major 'advertising newspapers' fell sharply after the December publishing of our 'Special Call', and sending of our 'Official Letter'.
 - The species most advertised were Wild Boar, Pidschian, Grey Wolf, Fish, and Marmots.
- Most observations of wildlife trade were at Narantuul Market. The next most was at Hospitals, then at Shops, then at Mercury Market.
- For Grey Wolves, most observations were at Hospitals, then Shops, then Tsaiz UB Market.

- For Red Foxes, most observations were at Shops, then Narantuul Market, then Emeelt Market

3.7 Status of the 'Tosa Center'

During 2009, it was found that the 'Tosa Center' food market was the site of significant illegal wildlife trade. Every morning, meat would be brought by train to this old building, close to the train station. This was one of the main sites for selling 'Marmot Barbeques'.

This highly visible illegal trade, and the bad condition of the very old market buildings lead to the market being closed by the Bayangol District Special Inspection Agency Director, on the 20th October 2009, for 3 months. Following extensive repairs, the market was reopened – but now without illegal wildlife trade.

4. Next Steps

This project set out to tackle the various issues hindering the effective prevention of illegal wildlife trade in Mongolia, and therefore to go some way to slow the rapid degradation and destruction of natural wealth, that Mongolia is currently experiencing. While the ‘success’ of such a project could only ever really be announced upon the complete cessation of illegal wildlife trade activities (which is still far from being the case), we *have* been successful in completing the activities we set at the outset of this project. These are all critical steps towards a system in which the trade in wildlife is controlled and environmental laws which safeguard biodiversity are enforced.

In addition to continuing the market surveys carried out over the previous two winters in Ulaanbaatar (and therefore adding to our database of wildlife trade activities here), we increased our surveying of shops, hospitals, and restaurants in the city.

We continued to organize and mobilize the Multi-Agency Wildlife Trade Crime Unit formed through NEMOII.

We were instrumental in assembling Amendments to the Hunting Law, and their submission to Parliament.

We engaged multiple Government Departments and Agencies, and facilitated communication and cooperation between them, particularly with regard to tackling the problems associated with confiscated wildlife products.

We made steps to engage the general population on this issue, through working with the media. We monitored the (at times very vocal) public response to our efforts – which was largely supportive.

We produced a detailed document ‘Guidelines on the Legal Protection Status of Wildlife’, providing information for inspectors and enforcement officers at all scales.

Unfortunately, the scale of the problem we are addressing means that there is still much that must be done if we are to produce long-term lasting solutions. In almost every focal area outlined in Section 1, and detailed in Section 2, there is more that can be done.

With further resources, and in cooperation with the Multi-Agency Wildlife Law Enforcement Team, we would:

- Organize a workshop with representatives from Traditional Medicine Institutions and Hospitals, to further discuss with them the negative impacts associated with their work, and discuss the possibility of ceasing the use of parts and products from certain species, or the use of alternative species where possible.
- Organize special training events for the Environmental Inspectors of every district of Ulaanbaatar, including training on market surveying and sustainable monitoring.
- Create a database of wildlife trade offenders, their offences, and the markets in which they operate. Currently, repeat offenders are not being adequately recognized and punished.
- Continue another season of market surveys, bolstered by skills and knowledge gained over the last three winters of surveying. We would seek to consolidate on the last years' effort, and increase effort in areas where more data is needed.
- Continue to monitor the media for both wildlife trade advertisements, and the public discussion of this issue.
- Continue to organize and mobilize our Multi-Agency Wildlife Trade Crime Unit, and seek to have it officially recognized by the Mongolian Government.
- Seek to put into place the actions detailed in Section 2.4, dealing with problems associated with handling confiscated wildlife parts and products.
- Seek to put into place a regulation mandating the destruction of all confiscated wildlife parts and products.
- Hold an event, in conjunction with the Police and SSIA, destroying confiscated items, and therefore raising public awareness of the issue.
- Continue to engage the public, through further work with the press, radio, and TV.
- Ensure wide distribution of the new 'Guidelines' (Section 2.5), and organize a series of workshops to introduce them, and facilitate their implementation.
- Facilitate the issuing of ID cards to the inspectors of markets such as Emeelt, Narantuul, Tsaiz, and Bayanzurkh.
- Continue to work with individuals from MNET, MoH, SSIA, MSIA, Police, Customs, Market Authorities, Traditional Medicine Hospitals, The Press Association, MNLC, and MSPH, to improve communication and cooperation over these issues.

Appendix 1. Project Staff

- Ms. A. Fine.

Ms. Fine is the WCS Mongolia Country Director. She is overseeing implementation of this project.

- Ms. N. Odonchimeg.

Ms. N. Odonchimeg is the WCS Mongolia Wildlife Trade Specialist. She is providing technical support to project implementation, and assistance in reporting. She is maintaining close contact and communication with Governmental and Non-Governmental Agencies, and is organizing meetings within the framework of this project. She is in daily contact with the rest of the team.

- Mr. Kh. Badam.

As outlined above, Mr. Badam is a recently retired Senior Environmental Inspector for the SSIA, and local expert on Mongolian Wildlife Law. In addition, he has excellent connections to, and is respected by, the enforcement agencies that WCS is working with to improve wildlife trade law enforcement in Mongolia.

Mr. Badam is contracted to provide expert advice and consultation throughout the project. He is working with Ms. N. Odonchimeg (WCS Mongolia Wildlife Trade Specialist) and the project team to accomplish the tasks outlined. He is gathering and reviewing current legislation, regulations, and orders related to wildlife trade law enforcement and linked to the specific project focal areas. He is developing a strategy for addressing each project area (identifying key decision makers, recommending amendments to current legislations etc). He is maintaining contact with project partners (SSIA, Municipal SIA, Police, Customs Agency, as well as district environmental inspectors, market inspectors, media, and other related agencies). He will set up meetings and consultations with key decision makers to address the project focal areas. He will monitor and report on project progress and participate in workshops and meetings within the framework of the project implementation.

- Mr. D. Tuvshinjargal.

Mr. Tuvshinjargal is contracted to provide project support as a short-term project assistant and leader of the student survey team. He will work under the supervision of Ms. N. Odonchimeg (WCS Mongolia Wildlife Trade Specialist). He will organize and lead student research teams in Wildlife trade market surveys, the monitoring of media for wildlife trade

advertisements, and the monitoring of pharmacies and hospitals for the use of wildlife and wildlife products. He is carrying out specific research (looking up resolutions, legislations, orders, etc) as instructed by project supervisors. He is working with WCS staff to update the wildlife trade database, organize data, and record new information. He will participate in 'Ride-along' inspections with the Wildlife Trade Crimes Unit (WTCU) where possible. He will assist with the organization of workshops and meetings with stakeholders and wildlife trade law enforcement agencies. He will contribute to project report development.

- Mr. J. Tallant.

Mr. Tallant is contracted to provide technical assistance and assist in project development and reporting, in consultation with Ms. A. Fine and Ms. N. Odonchimeg. He is coordinating financial and administrative support for the project, and facilitating coordination with the WCS New York office, project donors, Mongolian government agencies, the National University of Mongolia, and other relevant partners.

Full TOR's may be found in Appendix 2.

Appendix 2. Contractor ToRs

Title: Wildlife Trade Project Consultant – Kh. Badam

Summary: The **Wildlife Trade Project Consultant** will support the implementation of the World Bank-funded project “**FLEG and Wildlife Trade in Mongolia**” implemented by the WCS Mongolia Country Program. The Wildlife Trade Project Consultant will work with Ms. N. Odonchimeg, WCS Mongolia Wildlife Trade Specialist, and the project team to accomplish the tasks outlined in the “FLEG and Wildlife Trade in Mongolia” project document. The project focuses efforts on seven areas for legislative action necessary to make wildlife trade law enforcement in Mongolia a practical reality. The overall objective of the project is to understand and take the steps necessary to strengthen the legal framework supporting wildlife trade law enforcement in Mongolia.

Responsibilities:

- Gather and review current legislation, regulations and orders related to wildlife trade law enforcement and linked to the seven project focal areas (medicinal trade—preparation, trade and penalties, advertisement/media, product confiscation, enforcement guidelines and market closures).
- In consultation with the WCS project team, develop a strategy (identification of key decision makers, recommended amendments to current legislation, etc.) for addressing each of the seven project focal areas
- Maintain contact with project partners (SSIA, Municipal SIA, Police, Customs Agency as well as district environmental inspectors, market inspectors, media and other related agencies)
- Set up meetings and consultations with key decision makers to address the seven project focal areas.
- Monitor and report on project progress and participate in workshops and meetings within the framework of the project implementation.

Qualifications:

Professional training and experience in the area of wildlife trade and hunting management. Understanding of the current administrative and legal structure governing wildlife trade and hunting management in Mongolia. Ability to work with a broad range of stakeholders. Willingness to mentor teams of student researchers and project assistants.

Direct Supervisor: Ms. N. Odonchimeg

Title: Wildlife Trade Project Assistant (Leader of Student Survey Team) – D. Tuvshinjargal

Summary: The **Wildlife Trade Project Assistant (Leader of Student Survey Team)** will support the implementation of the World Bank-funded project “**FLEG and Wildlife Trade in Mongolia**” implemented by the WCS Mongolia Country Program. The Wildlife Trade Project Assistant will work under the supervision of Ms. N. Odonchimeg, WCS Mongolia Wildlife Trade Specialist. The Wildlife Trade Project Assistant will work with WCS staff and local consultants on the FLEG and Wildlife Trade in Mongolia project which highlights seven areas for legislative action necessary to make wildlife trade law enforcement in Mongolia a practical reality. The overall objective of the project is to understand the steps necessary to strengthen the legal framework supporting wildlife trade law enforcement in Mongolia and ensure that action is taken.

Responsibilities:

- Organize and lead student research teams in the following:
 - o Wildlife trade market surveys
 - o Monitoring media for wildlife trade advertisements
 - o Monitoring pharmacies and hospitals for the use of wildlife and wildlife products
- Carry out specific research (look up resolutions, legislation, orders, etc.) as instructed by project supervisors
- Work with WCS staff to update wildlife trade database, organize data and record new information
- Participate in ‘Ride along’ inspections with WTCU when possible
- Assist with the organization of workshops and meetings with stakeholders and wildlife trade law enforcement agencies
- Contribute to project report development

Qualifications:

Completion of a bachelors level university degree in the area of law and environment or a related field. Basic computer skills (word processing, database, statistics). Experience and familiarity with the issues surrounding wildlife trade in Mongolia. Self-motivated and ability to work as a team.

Direct Supervisor: Ms. N. Odonchimeg

Mongolia Program Biodiversity Intern/Consultant – James Tallant

Position Objectives:

Provide technical assistance to the WCS Mongolia program. The wildlife trade and conservation biology curriculum development projects are important components of the WCS Mongolia Program's portfolio. The "Mongolia Program Biodiversity Intern/Consultant" will assist in the development and ensure the implementation of the projects; coordinate financial and administrative support for the projects in consultation with the WCS Mongolia Program Director and facilitate coordination with the WCS NY office, project donors (World Bank and WCS Development), Mongolian government agencies, the National University of Mongolia and other relevant partners.

Principal Responsibilities:

In consultation and coordination with the WCS Mongolia Program Director, Dr. Amanda Fine, and the WCS Mongolia Program Wildlife Trade Specialist, Ms. N. Odonchimeg:

1. Wildlife Trade Market Survey Database Development.
 - a. Review wildlife trade market survey data from 2007/2008 and 2008/2009.
 - b. Update and improve the wildlife trade market survey database (check translations, clean data, etc.).
 - c. Oversee the 2009/2010 wildlife trade market survey effort (level of effort to be determined by funding available).
 - d. Prepare a manuscript for publication (journal to be determined) with co-authors on the wildlife trade market survey results.
2. Wildlife Trade Law Enforcement
 - a. Work with the WCS Mongolia team to deliver the outputs defined in the Forest Law Enforcement and Governance (FLEG) proposal which focuses on improving the legal environment for wildlife trade law enforcement.
 - b. Assist with preparation and delivery of the final workshop and reports for the NEMO II project "Protecting Mongolia's Wildlife through Wildlife Trade Law Enforcement".
 - c. Assist with the development of a proposal to continue support of the multi-agency "Wildlife Trade Crime Unit" and their enforcement activities in Ulaanbaatar and Ulaanbaatar area markets.

Qualifications

University degree in conservation biology or a related field. Experience in a field related to the conservation of biological diversity, preferably in an Asian context; some management experience in conservation programs; ability to foster teamwork; excellent interpersonal and communication skills; ability to work in a range of cultural contexts with experience in Mongolia preferred.

Reporting

WCS Final Report to the World Bank (Contract 7152948)

The position reports to the WCS Mongolian Program Director (Dr. Amanda Fine) and the WCS Regional Technical Advisor for the Asia Program and Network of Conservation Educators and Practitioners (NCEP) Coordinator for Asia (Dr. Madhu Rao).

Appendix 3. Materials on Pharmaceuticals

No	Name of report	Date approved or published	Type	Published	Verification
1	Law on Health	1998. 05. 07	Law	Parliament	Website of Ministry Health and social protection
2	Government Action Plan for 2008-2012	2008. 11. 21	Resolution	Parliament	Website of OSF
3	Government Policy on Drug	2002. 10. 11	Resolution	Parliament	Website of Ministry Health and social protection
4	Government Policy on traditional medicine and its developments	1999. 07. 02	Resolution	Parliament	Website of Ministry Health and social protection
5	Law on drugs and medical equipments	1998. 05.07	Law	Parliament	Website of Ministry Health and social protection
6	Report of Mongolian traditional drug market survey	2007. 09. 30	Report		SSIA

WCS Final Report to the World Bank (Contract 7152948)

7	List of drugs	2008	Information		Web site of Ministry Health and social protection
8	Traditional method on using plants and wildlife parts and products for medicinal	2005	Book	Ya.Gongor	
9	Legislation Directory of pharmacy helps and its service	2007	Book	Ministry of Health and social protection	
10	Tradition of wildlife parts and products for using medicine	1982	Book	Khaidav& O.Shagdarsure	
11	List & information of Hospitals in Ulaanbaatar	2008	Report	SSIA	
12	Website of MNET		Web information		
13	Website of Ministry of health and social protection		Web information		
14	Website of National Statistical Agency		Web information		

Summary of gathered materials about traditional pharmaceuticals:

Currently, there are a total of 914 state and private hospitals registered in Ulaanbaatar. Of these, 69 are working with traditional medicine.

Traditional medicines are found in three forms: as herbs (may be mixed together and made into a tea), combined with bread, and in tablet form.

Around 25% of Mongolians go to traditional hospitals and use traditional medicine. This proportion is increasing every year.

A Government Policy framework on traditional medicine, approved in 1999, is still used for training doctors in traditional medicine.

A Traditional Medicine department at the State University of Medicine was established in 1989. The first students of this department graduated in 1993. Doctors of traditional medicine are also trained in Darkhan, in a state owned medical college. Also, the private institutes 'Otoch Manramba' and 'Monos' are preparing traditional medics.

There are 2102 traditional medics registered as of 2009.

In 1989, the first time established traditional medicine hospital ward was established with 50 beds. Now there are 69 separate hospitals.

There are a total of 36 traditional medicine pharmaceuticals factories registered, and of these 6 have official permission. Most of these are found in Ulaanbaatar, where the majority of the country's population lives. Also there are small scale factories in Khentii and Gobi-Altai aimags.

There are 3 companies working as distributors of traditional medicine pharmaceuticals. 'Hasu manal', 'Ochirvaani' and 'Khaadin jor'.

The price of traditional medicine pharmaceuticals is 5 times lower than that of western medicine.

22% of the raw materials for traditional medicine are imported from China, India and Tibet. The other 78% is prepared in Mongolia.

For the preparation of traditional medicine, 92% uses plant material and the other 8% is from animal tissue and organs.

All traditional medicine factories submit to the State Central Laboratory for analysis of raw materials.

Several wildlife materials and organs are registered for use in traditional medicines in Mongolia:

1. Honey *Apis cerana*
2. Feces of Bearded Vultures *Aquila chrysaetes*
3. Lizard *Gekko qesko Linnaeus*
4. Snake *Bungarus multicaudatus*
5. Red Deer Antler *Cervus nippon*
6. Wild Boar Scat *Feacus Suscrofa*
7. Tolai Hare Heart *Lepus tolai*
8. Musk pod of Musk Deer *Moschus berezovskii*
9. Chinese blister beetle *Mylabris phalerata*
10. Saiga Horn *Saiga tatarica*
11. Black Bear Gall Bladder *Selenartos thibetanus*
12. Wild Boar Gall Bladder *Sus scrofa domestica*
13. Red Fox Lung *Vulpes linnaecus*

Imported wildlife parts and organs:

1. Black horn of Rhinoceros *Rhinoceros bicornis*
2. White horn of Rhinoceros *Rhinoceros simus*
3. Blood of Donkey *Equus asinus*
4. Octopus *Eriocheirsinensis*
5. Shell *Cristaria plicata*
6. Gold-ringer cowry *Monetaria annulus*

Appendix 4. 'Special Call' Published in 6 newspapers

A Call for Help. Protecting Our Vanishing Wildlife.

Mongolian scientists have found that in the last 20 years, some species of Mongolian wildlife have declined in number by 70-90%. In many cases, formerly abundant species such as the Mongolian Marmot, Red Fox, and Corsac Fox, are having to be reclassified as 'endangered' or 'rare'. Sadly, the main reasons for this dramatic decrease are poaching, and the illegal trade in wildlife parts and products.

In recent years, there has been a resurgence in the use of traditional medicine in Mongolia. Traditional remedies for a wide variety of illnesses include wildlife-derived products, especially meat, blood, oil, and fat. Such remedies are even used for extremely serious conditions, such as cancer (although it is recommended that these are used alongside modern treatments, not in their place). As a result of this resurgence, a large number of businesses dealing in wildlife trade, and the processing of their products have sprung up of late. The number of people participating-in and supporting this largely illegal practice has consequently increased.

Further evidence for this worrying trend comes in the publishing of the popular book 'Traditional Methods for Using Wildlife and Plants for Treatment'. This book details how to prepare traditional remedies from a wide variety of species, from Ants and Deer to the highly endangered Argali and Snow Leopard. Although some of these remedies may well ease suffering, are they really worth the destruction of our nation's wildlife?

There is a Buddhist saying which states that anyone who hunts wildlife, or uses its parts or products derived from it, may be held personally responsible for its destruction.

There are a number of Mongolian laws which deal with the treatment of animals. For example the Fauna Law prohibits the selling or buying of the skin, bone, or other parts, of endangered species. Also, the Hunting Law prohibits the hunting or trapping of wildlife, and reiterates the illegality of wildlife trade. A 2002 article of the 'Law on Advertising in the Media' includes a special chapter detailing the prohibition of advertising relating to the selling or buying of wildlife parts. In addition, the Ministry for Nature, Environment and Tourism (MNET) also prohibits this, its literature particularly mentioning antlers, testes, tails, ovaries, musk pods, and gall bladders as prohibited for trade.

Unfortunately, the implementation of these laws has not been good. As a result our wildlife resources are decreasing ever more rapidly. In addition to this domestic trade, in recent

years international trade has also been on the rise. In particular this is with countries such as China, Korea and Vietnam.

Despite the laws against advertising such products in the media, adverts for the selling and buying of wildlife parts and products are still found. We believe that this is having a real and serious impact on Mongolia's wildlife. For example we found the TV Chat channel TM between the 20th and 24th November 2009 advertising 'wolf brain wanted to buy' and 'frozen wolf body and bear paw for sale'. Similar adverts are ongoing, including some examples of live animals (hedgehogs and badgers) for sale. We also found the Zar medee newspaper advertising frozen wolf bodies wanted to buy, and the Shuurkhai zar newspaper advertising the sale of fresh wild boar liver.

In accordance with the Hunting Law, MNET issues hunting/trapping permits, and regulates them with regard for number, and species. Following a Government resolution, foreign hunters may purchase a limited number of permits to hunt Argali, Ibex, Black-tailed Gazelle, and Saker Falcons. These permits are strictly controlled by number and by species. Additionally, some species (Red Deer, Wild Boar, Mongolian Gazelle, and certain birds and fish) may be hunted after acquiring a permit from the Soum Governor. The hunting of all other species is prohibited in Mongolia.

As a result of inspections, the Police have recently confiscated 52 Bear paws, 214 Red Deer testes and tails, 15 musk pods (from Musk Deer), and 11 Saiga Antelope, on their way to Zamiin uud and China. These were confiscated from two residents of Sukhbaatar district, UB. The offenders claim that they did not hunt the animals, merely bought the items in the markets.

We believe that the Media has a crucial role to play in conserving our wildlife, in parallel with the agencies which implement the laws. Successfully decreasing or even stopping the illegal trade will make a huge difference to the status of wildlife in Mongolia, and will allow the eventual restoration of Mongolia's currently badly damaged wildlife populations.

We are calling on everyone: all central and local media, market directs and traders, hunters, and the general public, to work together and cooperate to solve this problem, before it is too late.

1. Stop all activities relating to the unlicensed hunting and trapping of rare and endangered wildlife.
2. Stop all activities relating to the advertising of wildlife parts and products (including live individuals).
3. Prohibit the selling, buying, and export of wildlife, its parts, and products.

4. Do not sell banned furs in markets and souvenir shops (for example those of Red Fox, Corsac Fox, Lynx, and Mongolian Marmot).
5. Provide effective law enforcement for protecting wildlife resources and preventing its destruction.
6. Do not produce or use any kind of pharmaceutical derived from wildlife and its parts (organs, bones, meat, fat, oil, blood), which has not been officially registered.
7. Urgently inform the State Specialized Inspection Agency (SSIA) and Police of any violations related to Hunting and Fauna Laws.

Ministry for Nature, Environment and Tourism (MNET)

Department of Nature, Environment, Geology and Mining of SSIA

The Mongolian Specialized Hunters Association

Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS) Mongolia Program Office

Улаанбаатар хот 2009 оны 12 дугаар сарын 08-ны өдөр

Appendix 5. 'Official Letter' signed by SSIA

STATE GENERAL PROFESSIONAL INSPECTION AGENCY

1, December, 2010

8\3283

Ulaanbaatar city

A letter concerning the Creation and Delivery of Media Advertisements, in accordance with the law

The trade in parts and products of endangered wildlife (including skin, bones, and other tissues) is prohibited by articles of the Law on Fauna. People who hunt rare wildlife, dealers, buyers, and others who participate in the trade of wildlife and its parts and products, should be penalized following the Hunting law.

The Law on Advertising (approved in 2005) includes an Article named 'Advertisement', in its Environmental section. This article prohibits advisements about Red deer testicle, antlers, tails, musk pods, gall bladder and all other rare and endangered wildlife, and wildlife parts and products, which have been prohibited by the MNET.

However, due to lack of enforcement of this article, we are faced with dramatically decreasing number of various species of wildlife.

Various scientific institutions have carried out studies, and consistently found dramatic decreases in the numbers of several species - including Red deer, Musk deer, and Brawn Bear. In some cases, numbers have fallen by 80-90% since 1980. Many wildlife and their habitats are dangerously degraded. We now are forced to ban hunting Marmots, previously one of the most abundant species in Mongolia. Even the Grey Wolf is now very near to inclusion in the 'Red Data Book' of Mongolia.

In the last few years, an increase in the use of Traditional Medicine, and Traditional Medicine Hospitals has supported the illegal trade of wildlife and wildlife parts and products (such as blood and fat). There has also been an increase in international trade to China, Korea and Vietnam.

Additionally, media advertisement of wildlife and its parts and products, is supporting these activities. For example: TV channel TV8 broadcasted advertisements of Grey Wolf brain, whole wolf bodies, and paws of Brawn Bears, repeated several times between the 20th and 24th December, 2009.

The Newspaper 'Zar Medee' has published advertisements for the selling of Grey Wolf bodies. The Newspaper 'Shuurkhai Zar' has published advertisements for the selling of Fresh Wild Boar Liver.

According to the General Environmental Conservation Law and Hunting Law, of Mongolia, yearly hunting quotas for wildlife (by species name and quantity) must be approved by the Mongolian Government and MNET. Accordingly, the Government has approved quotas for hunting Argali, Ibex, Black-Tailed Gazelle, and Saker Falcon for foreign hunters, and Wild Boar, Mongolian Gazelle, Roe Deer, and some birds, for local hunters. These are based on both national and local level resource numbers, provided by Soum authorities. Other species NOT included here are completely prohibited for hunting and trade.

Unfortunately, trade is still ongoing and not decreasing. Commonly traded species/items include Red Deer, Brown Bear, Musk Deer, Ibex, Saiga, Snow Leopard, Altai Snowcock, Owl, Marmot, Eurasian Badger, Tolai Hare, Grey Wolf, Musk Pods, Gall Bladders, Meat, Blood, Skin, Fat, Horns, and Antlers.

One recent inspection by the SSIA detected 52 Brown Bear Paws, 214 Red Deer Tails and Testicles, 15 Musk Pods, and 11 Saiga horns, being taken to the Chinese border by Mongolian citizens in 2 October, 2009. The offenders admitted that they had bought all of the items from wildlife dealers advertising through the UB Media.

Therefore, in order to enforce the above Laws, and protect Mongolia's wildlife, preventing media advertisement of wildlife is very important.

Therefore, I would like to remind you all to follow the laws on Fauna and Hunting, and not advertise the trade of endangered wildlife.

Our actions will determine the fate of our county's wildlife and nature.

B. Saran, Signature

Head department, Environment, Geology, and Mining

SSIA

Appendix 6. Contents of 'Guidelines on Legal Protection Status of Wildlife'

1. PREFACE
2. 'SPECIAL CALL' FOR THE MEDIA, MARKET DIRECTORS OF AIMAG CENTERS AND CITIES, HUNTERS, AND THE GENERAL PUBLIC
3. LIST OF LEGISLATION RELATED TO WILDLIFE
4. PROGRAMS RELATED TO WILDLIFE
5. INTERNATIONAL CONVENTIONS SIGNED BY MONGOLIA
6. WILDLIFE PROHIBITED FOR HUNTING
 - List of rare species
 - List of endangered species
 - “Ministers order on Prohibition of some hunting species ” #411, 2009
7. THE MONGOLIAN RED DATA BOOK
8. Species listed in the Red Data Book
9. PERMITS FOR WILDLIFE HUNTING AND TRAPPING
 - Issuing of permits
10. “Ministers order of approving permission template ” #20, 2008
11. WILDLIFE HUNTING AND TRAPPING FEES AND PAYMENTS
 - Percentage of fees for hunting and trapping wildlife
12. SEASONS FOR WILDLIFE HUNTING AND TRAPPING
 - Season and time of hunting and trapping of wildlife , Ministers order #193, 2009
13. THE HUNTING AND TRAPPING OF WILDLIFE BY FOREIGNERS
14. ARTICLE'S RELATED TO THE TRADE OF WILDLIFE AND ITS PARTS AND PRODUCTS

15. ACTIVITIES AND PROHIBITIONS CONCERNING THE HUNTING, TRAPPING, AND EXPORT OF WILDLIFE,ITS PARTS AND PRODUCTS

16. THE PROHIBITAITON ON WILDLIFE HUNTING, TRAPPING, AND TRADE ACTIVITIES FOR EXPORT, AND WEAPONS USE

Ministers order on “ About some activites of wildlife conservation ”# 68, 2001

17. Ministers Order on ‘Approval of Certificate of origin template ’ #172, 2009

18. RECORDING EVLEVATION OF THREATS TO WILDLIFE AND THE ENVIRONMENT, AND RESTRICTIONS

“Ministers order on elevation of ecological harm to the nature ‘# 103, 2008

19. THE ECOLOGICAL AND ECONOMICAL VALUE OF WILDLIFE

Wildlife ecological and economical value

20. CONFISCATION PROCEDURE FOR WILDLIFE AND ITS PARTS AND PRODUCTS FROM OFFENDERS, DISTRUCTION AND TRANSFER TO THE STATE, AND RESELLING

Governmental Order on “ coordination of confiscation of wildlife and its parts and products, and its destruction, reselling and transfer to state as a like income , # 131, 1995

Governmental resolution on “Issuing authorization ‘# 6, 2006

Order on Confiscation of items detected as a violation and transfer to state as a Income

Order on organizing of Auction of Confiscated items

21. OFFICIAL DOMUNENTS SHOULD BE GATHERED AND PRODUCED BY ENVIRONMENTAL INSPECTOR DURING INSPECTION ACTIVITIES

22. THE USE OF SPECIAL PAPER ON VIOLATIONS AND PENALTIES

23. MONITORING THE EXPORT OF SAKER FALCONS

24. MONITOI RNG THE HUNTING OF MARMOTS

25. MONITORING THE HUNTING, FISHING AND TRAPPING OF WILDLIFE FOR HOUSEHOLD AND INDUSTIAL PURPOSES

26. FROM THE LAW ON ADVERTISING
27. CIMINAL LAW
28. ARTICLES 'EXPLANATION BY PROSECUTION FROM CRIME LAW'
29. FROM THE LAW ON WEAPONS
30. THE USE OF WEAPONS BY ENVIRONMENTAL INSPECTORS AND RANGERS
TO PROTECT THEIR SAFETY
31. REWARD SYSTEMS FOR ENVIRONMENTAL INSPECTORS AND RANGERS
DETECTIONG WILFLIFE VIOLATIONS
32. THE BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION CONVENTION
33. THE CITES CONVENTION

Wildlife Listed in CITES Appendix I, II

34. LIST OF LAKES REGISTERED AS RAMSAR SITES
35. THE RAMSAR CONVENTION
36. ORDER ON TPAPPING AND SIGNING OF WILDLIFE FOR SCIENTIFIC
PURPOSES

Appendix 7. Budget

Project: Wildlife Trade Law Enforcement in Mongolia						
FLEG-World Bank						
October 01, 2009 - February 28, 2010						
Project Budget (USD)						
	Oct-09	Nov-09	Dec-09	Jan-10	Feb-10	TOTAL
WCS Wildlife Trade Specialist Salary	1,520.00	1,520.00	1,520.00	1,520.00	1,520.00	7,600.00
						-
WCS Wildlife Trade Project Assistant Salary	665.00	665.00	665.00	665.00	665.00	3,325.00
						-
National Wildlife Trade Law Consult:	950.00	950.00	950.00	950.00	950.00	4,750.00
						-
WCS Wildlife Trade Project Intern Stipend	950.00	950.00	950.00	950.00	950.00	4,750.00
						-
Meetings & Conferences	400.00	400.00	400.00	400.00	400.00	2,000.00
						-
Supplies & Materials	190.00	190.00	190.00	190.00	190.00	950.00
						-
Legal Research	300.00	300.00	300.00	300.00	300.00	1,500.00
						-
Field (Market) Research & Patrols	300.00	300.00	300.00	300.00	300.00	1,500.00
						-
Workshop 1: Pharmaceuticals & Wildlife Trade			-	-	1,500.00	1,500.00
						-
Workshop 2: Guidelines for Wildlife Protection & Trade			-	-	2,000.00	2,000.00
						-
Translation	380.00	380.00	380.00	380.00	380.00	1,900.00
						-
MONTHLY TOTAL	5,655.00	5,655.00	5,655.00	5,655.00	9,155.00	31,775.00
					Total Direct Costs:	\$31,775.00
			10%		Total Indirect Costs:	\$3,177.50
					PROJECT TOTAL:	\$34,952.50