



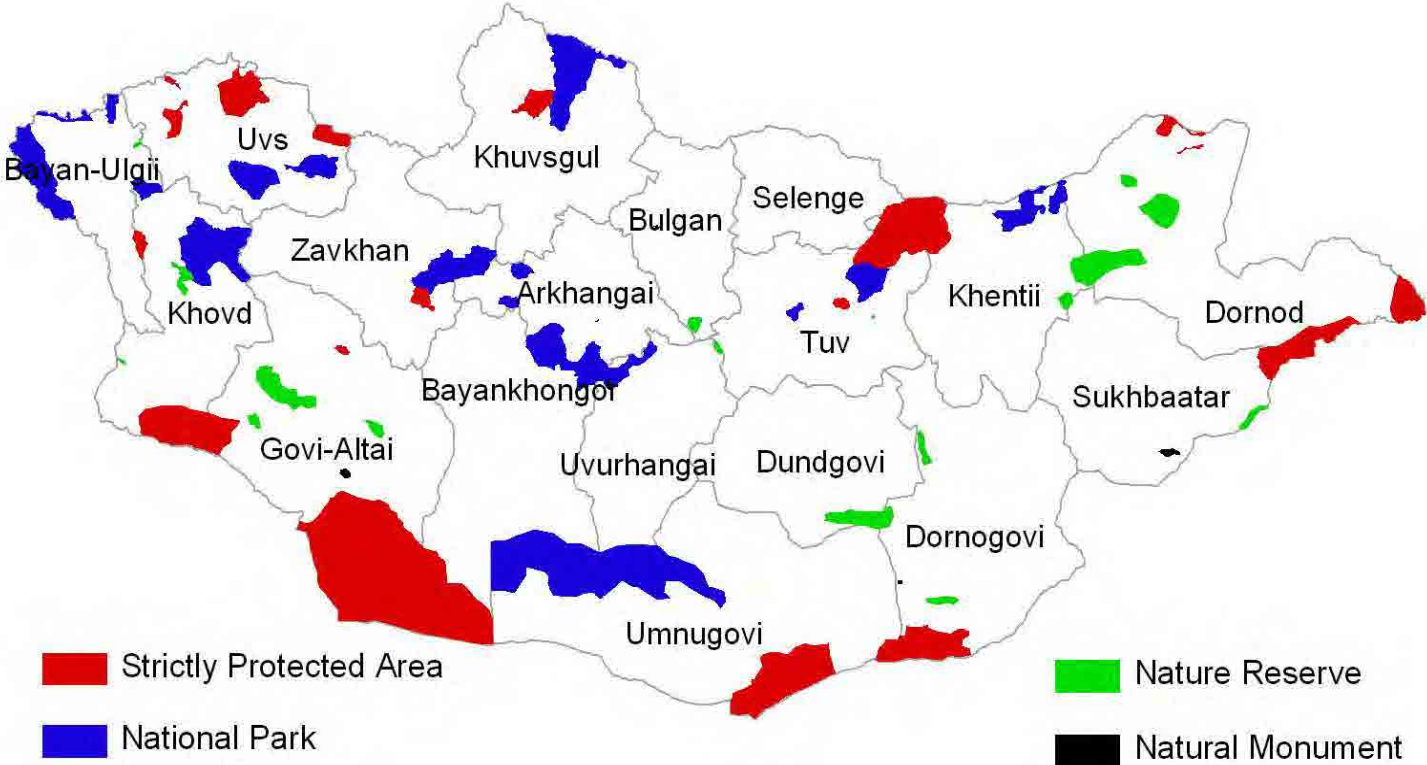
The 27th session of the International Coordinating
Council of the Man and Biosphere Programme,
UNESCO
Paris, 8-12 June 2015

Hustai National Park

Mongolian model of building a sustainable national park that
promotes equitable sharing of benefits between people and
the environment

By Professor N.BANDI

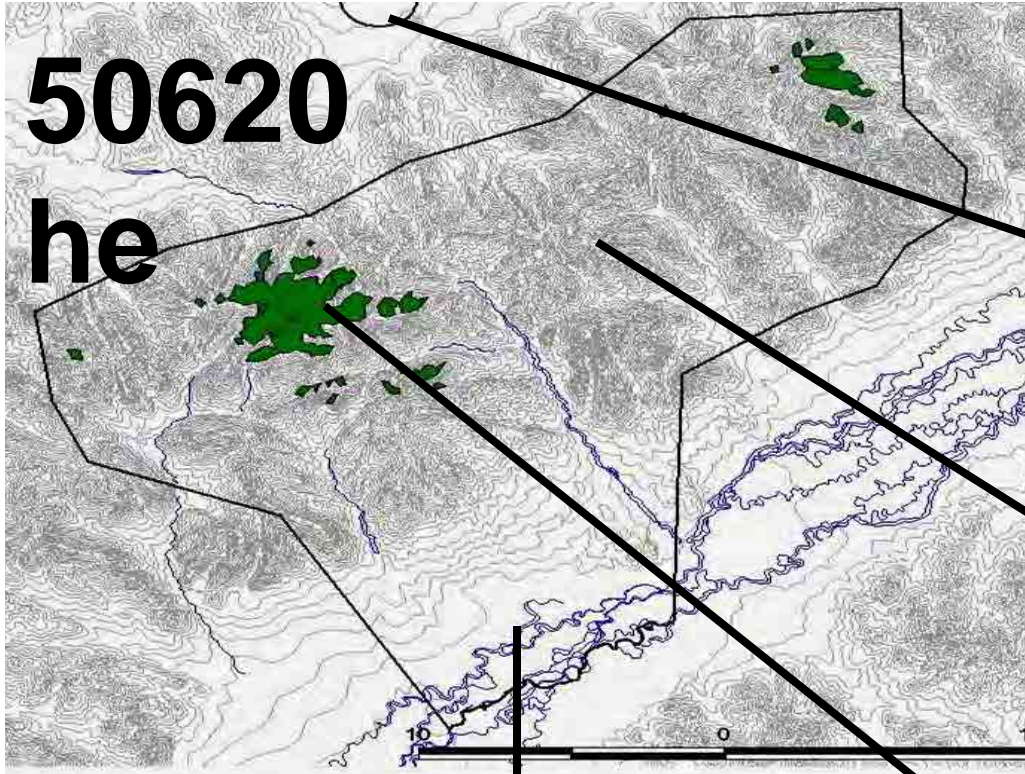
SPECIALLY PROTECTED AREAS of MONGOLIA



HUSTAI NATIONAL PARK

50620

he



Sand dunes



Mountain steppe



River and its valley



Forest steppe

☉ Vegetation



- ☉ 450 vascular plants (food-17, medical-217, honey/meliferius 236, poisonous-43)
- ☉ 85 species of lichens
- ☉ 90 species of moss
- ☉ 33 species mushrooms (fungi)
- ☉ Birch forest covers 1850 ha and it is south-west part of the Khentii mountain forest taiga.

👁 Wildlife

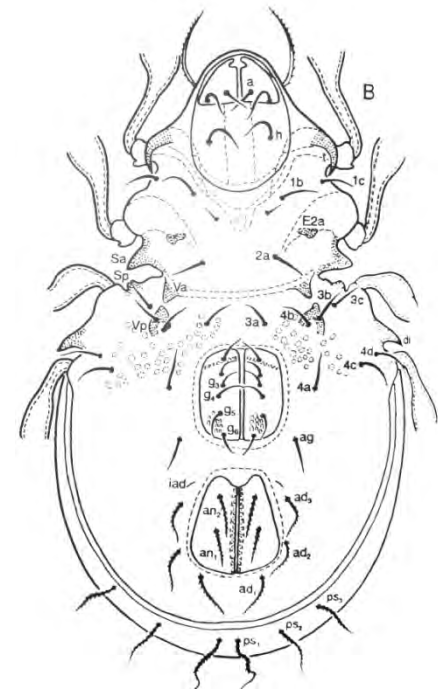
46 species of mammal





223 species of birds





Over 380 species of insects

Epidamaeus Khustaiensis



**2 species of amphibian, 3 species of
reptile**

16 species of fish



HNP is the only specially protected area managed by NGO in Mongolia

No financial support from the state budget

- ❖ **HNP was registered in Man and the Biosphere Programme, UNESCO in 2002,**
- ❖ **Hustai National park trust became a member of IUCN in 2007.**



“Hustai National Park” Trust

MAIN ACTIVITIES

- I. Conservation of the ecosystem of HNP and historical monuments
- II. Reintroduction of takhi
- III. Training and research
- IV. Development of Eco-tourism
- V. Development of Buffer zone

I. Conservation of the ecosystem of HNP and historical monuments

- ☯ To conserve the ecosystem of HNP-
- *Ministry of Nature and Green developbent*
- ☯ To conserve historical monuments-
- *Ministry of Culture8 sport and tourism*

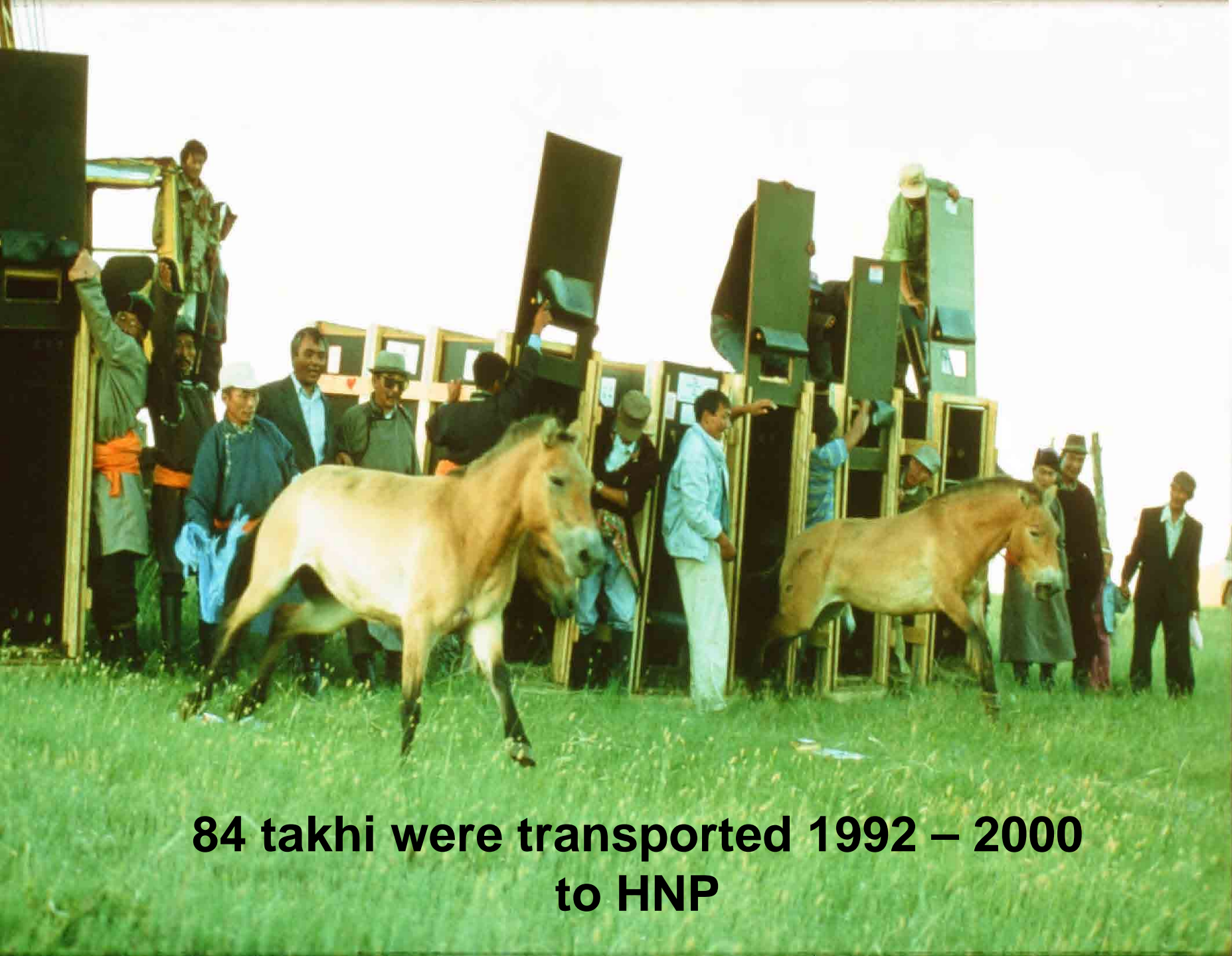
II. Reintroduction of takhi

Takhi - the only left wild horse in the world





About 2000 takhi survived in 30 zoos and animal reserves of 26 countries in the world

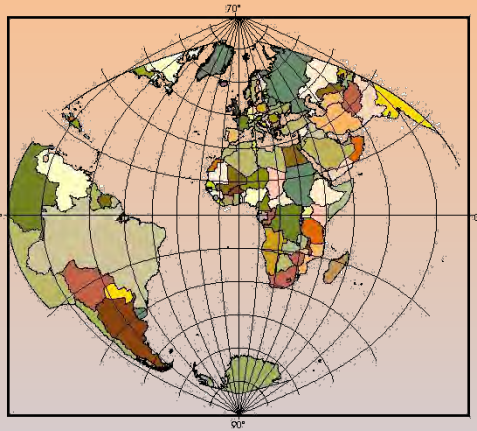


**84 takhi were transported 1992 – 2000
to HNP**

**The Park has the most number of takhi
in the world (320)**



III. Training and research



Researches

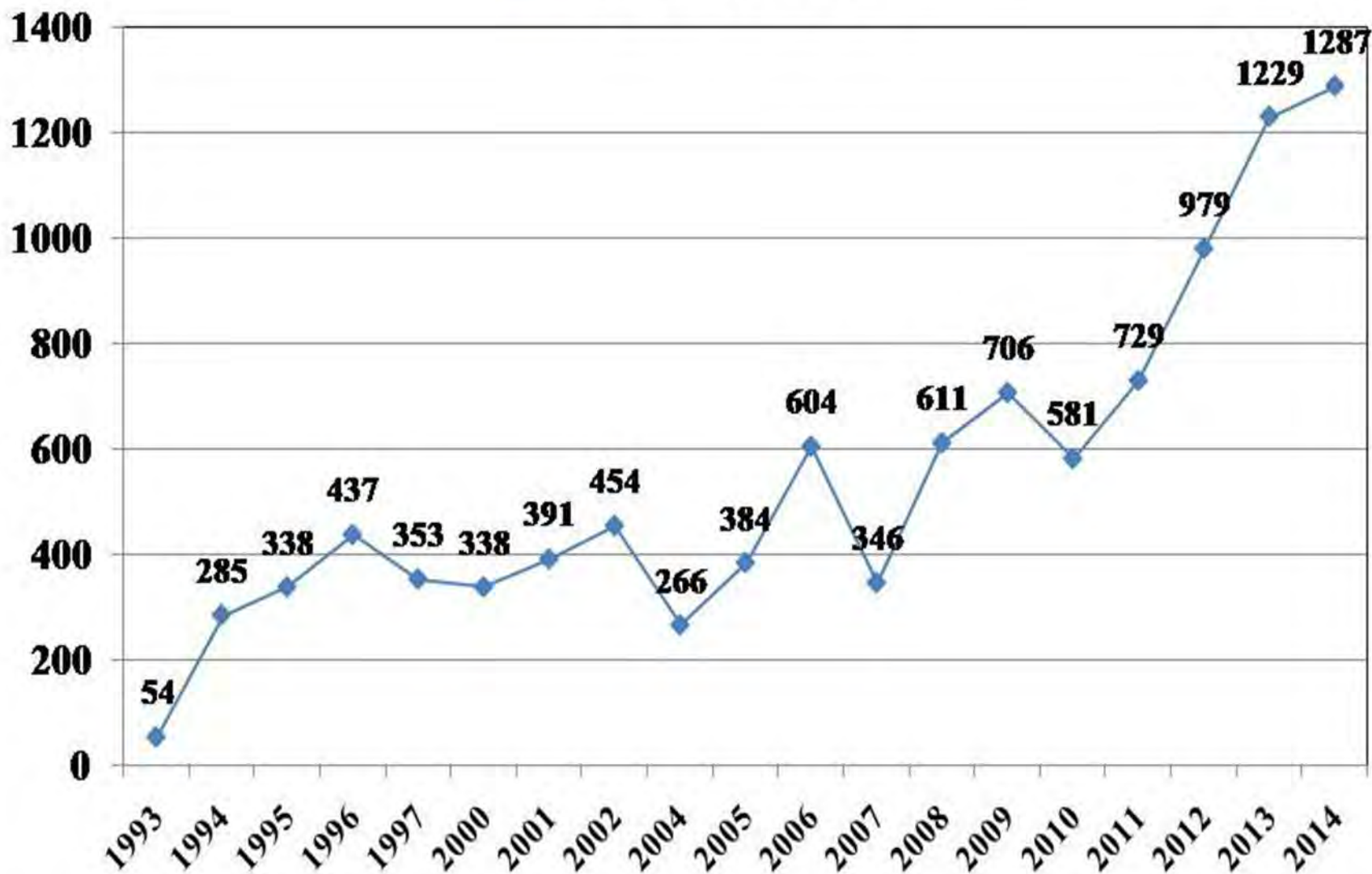
- 1 Long term monitoring
- 2 Contracted researches

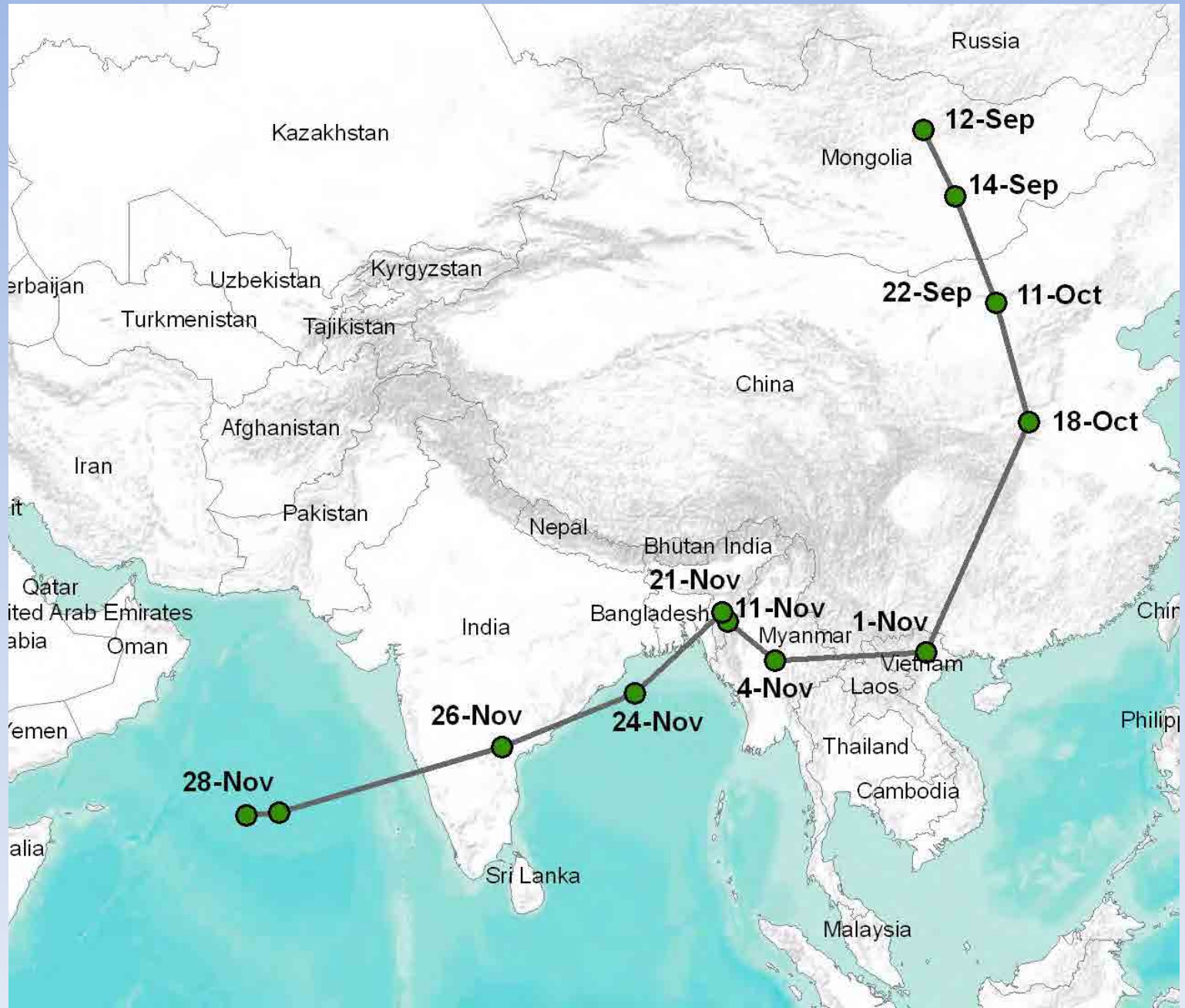


Long term monitoring

- 1** **Climate**
- 2** **Vegetation**
- 3** **The density and location of wild animals**
- 4** **The growth, reproduction, behaviors of takhi**
- 5** **Water balance**

—◆— Халиун бугын тоо





Training

- 1** Students' practice
- 2** Field research of master and doctoral students
- 3** Short course
- 4** National, international workshops, conferences



Mongolian students

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Total
National University	3	6	2	-	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	1	1		2	1	2	42
University of Education	5	2	3	7	3	3	3	3	3	1	1	2	1	-			2		39
University of Agriculture	-	1	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	-	1	1	2	3	4	2	1		35
Food and Technology College	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	6	6	3	4	6	1	4	11	6	8	10	69
Other	-	-	-	-	1	1	6	7	8	2	1	10	8	16	4	4	4	4	76
Total	8	9	8	10	10	10	19	22	23	9	10	21	13	24	19	16	16	16	261

Students from abroad

Country	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2013	2014	Äđí
USA						3									2			5
UK							1		2					1			1	5
Belgium									1			1						2
Holland	2		2	3			1	2	1	2		2	1		1			17
Germany												2						2
Canada												1						1
Columbia												1						1
France									1				1			1	1	4
Czech Republic													2					2
Japan								1		2	3	3	3					12
Italy														1				1
Total	2		2	3		3	2	3	5	4	3	10	7	2	3	1	2	52

🌀 Researches for scientific degrees

❖	Master degree	46
	<i>Foreigners</i>	<i>- 14</i>
	<i>Mongolians</i>	<i>- 32</i>
❖	Doctoral degree	15
	<i>USA</i>	<i>- 1</i>
	<i>UK</i>	<i>- 1</i>
	<i>Holland</i>	<i>- 1</i>
	<i>Japan</i>	<i>- 4</i>
	<i>Mongolia</i>	<i>- 8</i>

International conferences and workshops

1999 -Wolf ecology

2001 -Reintroduction of takhi

2002 -Water birds

2003 -Symposium III, East Asian Regions,
World Man and the Biosphere

2004 -Asiatic wild ass

2005 -Tuul river: Threatened or saved
-Fighting cattle theft

2006 -Environmental control

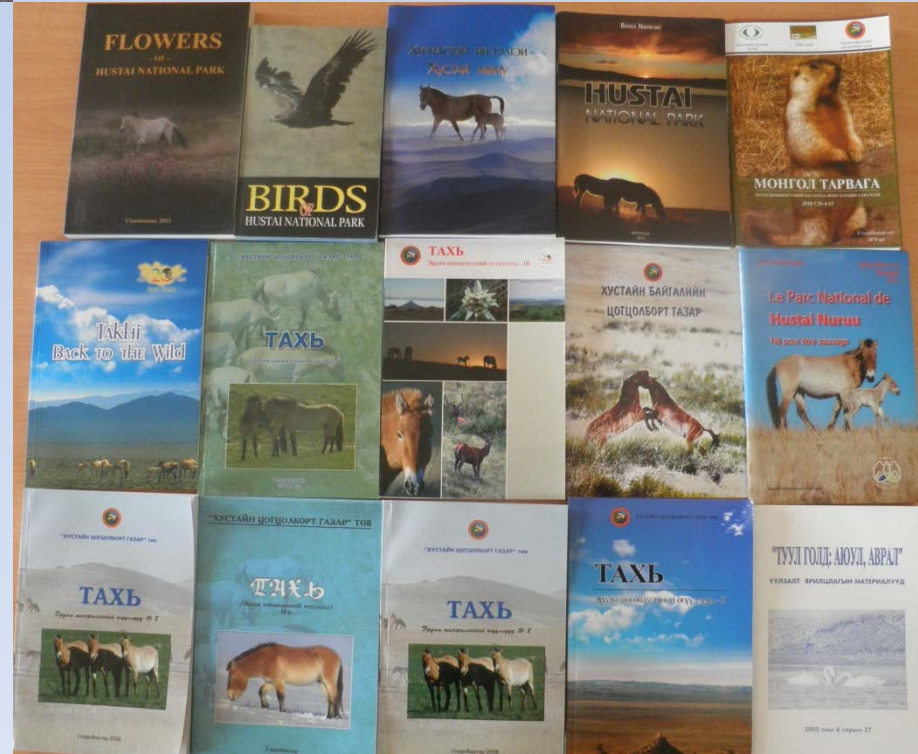
2007 -Voyage to the future

2010 - Eurasian steppes: status, trends and
adaptation to climate change



Scientific council

Scientific booklets
published every two years



IV. Eco-tourism



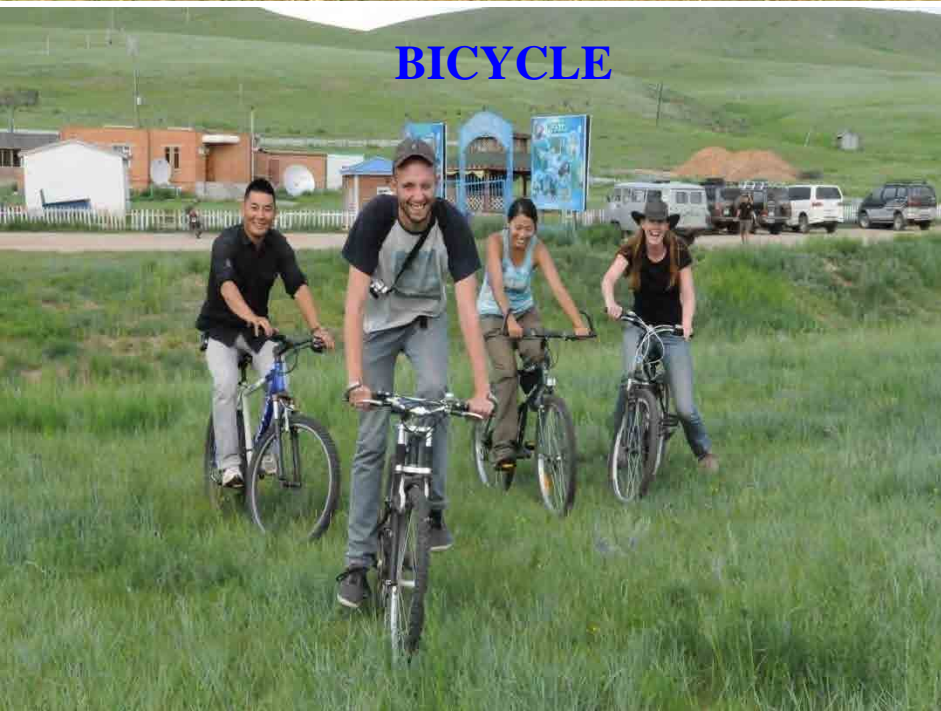
**11000 tourists from abroad,
7000 visitors from Mongolia a year**



CAMEL RIDING



HORSE RIDING



BICYCLE



MONGOLIAN FOLK CONCERT

 **Service**
NOMADIC LIFE



 Service



Cultural site



BIRDS



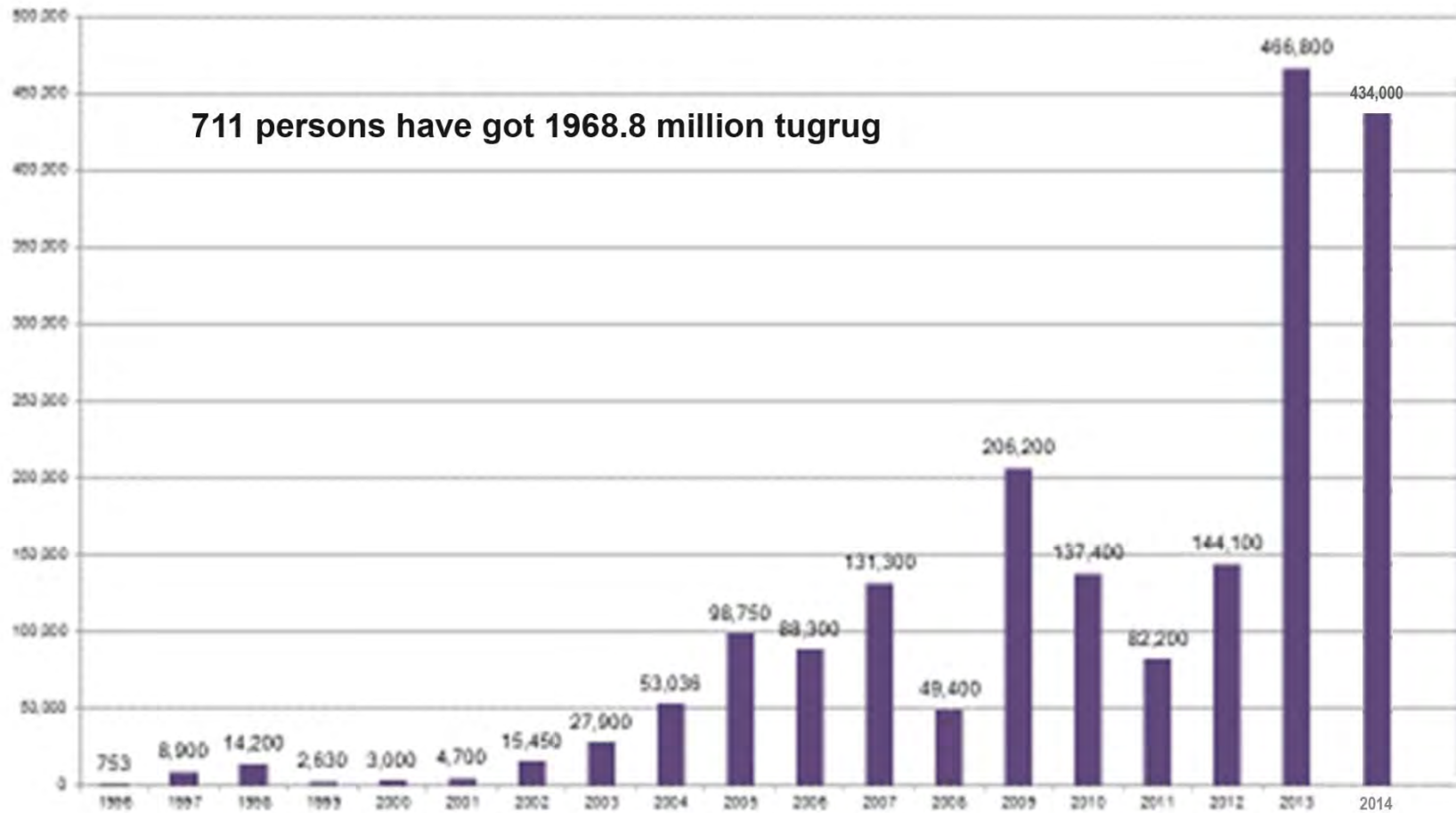
V. Buffer zone development

Established:

- ❖ 39 communities of herders
- ❖ Buffer zone fund



SOFT LOANS(million tugrug)



Subsidies to the buffer zone soums

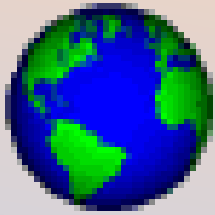
(million tugrugs)

Name of soums	1995-2000	2001-2005	2006-2010	2011-2014	Total
Altanbulag	34.467	44.253	95.611	24.5	198
Argalant	24.975	55.581	100.973	25.3	206
Bayankhangai	30.436	35.9	93.516	22.25	182
Total	89.878	135.734	290.1	72.05	587



The international projects have being implemented

- **Hustain nuruu – nature Reserve** **1993-1997**
- **Conservation of the biodiversity of HNP** **1998-2003**
- **Support to the management of HNP** **2004-2008**
- **Development of sustainable livelihoods
in the buffer zone of HNP** **2004-2008**
- **Adaptaion to climate change HNP and
its buffer zone** **2009-2012**



☯ Partner organizations

Foreign

- ❖ Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands
- ❖ Foundation for Reserves Przewalskii Horse of Holland
- ❖ Wageningen University of the Netherlands
- ❖ Tokyo, Azabu, Tsukuba. Okayama, Rakuno Gakuen Universities of Japan
- ❖ Senckenberg Museum of Natural History Goerlitz, Germany
- ❖ Zoological Society of London, UK
- ❖ Cybella Planet Association, France
- ❖ Minnesota Zoo and Smithsonian institution of USA

CONCLUSION

- Hustai National Park NGO has conducted management of state special protected area under the contract with Mongolian Government years to years.
- The Hustai National Park is very famous for that it has the biggest population (320) of takhi in the world today as it successfully implemented the project of reintroduction of the takhi to the wild.
- In the result of strict and good management of protection, the population of wild animals of red deer, marmot etc has increased in the HNP.
- Also, white tailed gazelle and Argali wild sheep which have not ever been observed in the park have migrated to the park and dwelled in the park, and the population has increased.
- The communication and relations of the park administration with local people has been developed in friendly, good and confident atmosphere and so the people love to get involved in the conservation of the wild animals of the park.

"ХУСТАЙ"
ЖУУЛЧНЫ БААЗ
"HUSTAI"
TOURIST RESORT



**Thank you for your
attention!**