ISAP2014 Parallel Session

APPLICATION OF THE
INDICATORS OF RESILIENCE IN SEPLS IN MONGOLIA
モンゴルにおけるレジリエンス指標の適用

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Challenges faced in the sustainable use of pastoral landscapes
草原ランドスケープの持続可能な利用における課題

➢ Pastoral ecosystem is a major SEPL in Mongolia
　草原はモンゴルの重要な生産ランドスケープ
➢ Mongolian SEPLs as ecosystem management based on people living in one locality joined together for ecosystem management
　管理には地域住民の協力が必要
➢ Pasture land occupies 115,5 mln ha or 73,8% of the country's territory are home to about 175,000 herder families with more 45 million animals (2014).
　草原（国土の73.8%）には17万5千世帯と4500万頭の家畜が居住
➢ About 90% of Mongolian pasture land is overgrazed and degraded (NAMEM, 2014)
　モンゴルの草原の90%は過剰放牧により劣化

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Challenges faced in the sustainable use of pastoral landscapes
草原ランドスケープの持続可能な利用における課題

The pasture land ecosystems are under challenges due to:
草原ランドスケープの危機：

❖ policy and legal changes;
　政策や法律の改正

❖ manmade commercial pressures, such as infrastructure, industrial and mining activities, land degradation by urbanization and overgrazing due to increased animal numbers
　インフラや都市開発、採鉱、過剰放牧など人為的・経済的圧力

❖ climatic patterns, such as *dzud,* (extreme cold and heavy snow in winter season) and droughts; and
　*dzud*と呼ばれる寒波・豪雪や、渇水などの気候の変化

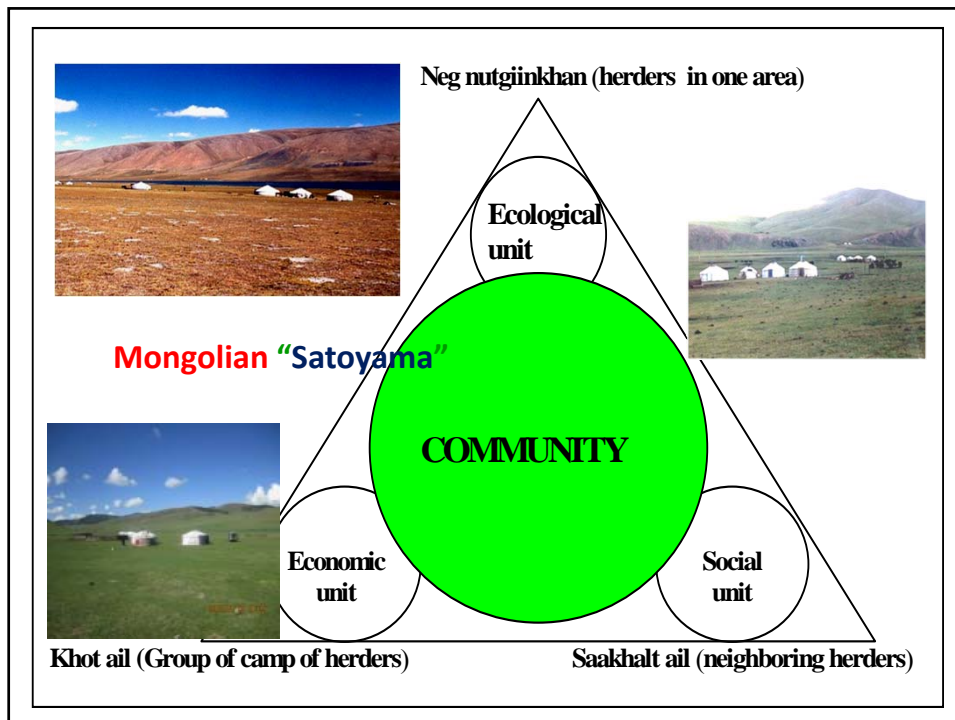❖ extinction of plant species' and wild animals
　野生の植生や動物の絶滅

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The process of development of the Indicators of Resilience in SEPLS in Pastoral Landscapes
草原ランドスケープ用のレジリエンス指標ができるまで

• 4 sites, representing different ecosystems of Mongolia are selected for SEPL assessment
　モンゴルの生態系を代表する4サイトを選定

• The community-based pasture management arrangements are used for the SELP assessment
　コミュニティーによる草原管理体制に基づき、SATOYAMAイニシアティブのレジリエンス指標を使って試行

• The previous and the new draft Satoyama indicator framework was used for SEPL assessment in pastoral Landscapes

Neg nutgiinkhan (herders in one area)

Ecological unit

Mongolian "Satoyama"

COMMUNITY

Economic unit

Social unit

Khot ail (Group of camp of herders)   Saakhalt ail (neighboring herders)

Resilience and recovery of pastoral landscapes
草原ランドスケープのレジリエンスと再生

Due to recovery speed and ability, pasture land can be divided according its resilience in 3 main categories:
草原は、その回復力により3種に分類できる：

❑   High resilience （高レジリエンス）
❑   Medium resilience （中レジリエンス）
❑   Low resilience （低レジリエンス）

There are 5 main types of pasture land on its ability to restore

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Resilience of pasture in Arjargalant community, Khotont
ホトンの草原のレジリエンス

(Rate of recovery is medium, up to 3 years)

10 years ago	Previous year to the Zhud in 2010	Current, 2013-2014
Medium degradation	*Higher degradation*	*Resilience high, recovered in 2-3 years*
10年前（中度の劣化）	2010年（重度の劣化）	現在（2-3年で回復）

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Preliminary results so far..
これまでの結果

❑ Success of Community based ecosystem management depends on the favorable legal atmosphere, restoring traditions and local knowledge and the participation of all social groups at community level

❑ SEPL in pastoral agriculture is dynamic, and changing over time, climate variations, human made pressures

❑ SEPL in Mongolia has its own characteristic such as based on four seasonal livestock pastures, with seasonal mobility

❑ We suggest some specific indicators/scoring questions to the Satoyama Indicators framework

❑ More attention to the policy and legal environment

❑ *"neg nutgiikhan" / "neg usniikhan"* or people living in one locality , as "Mongolian Satoyama"

コミュニティー生態系管理には法的背景、伝統知識の活用、人々の参加が重要であり、モンゴルの草原ランドスケープは常に気候や人為的要因によって変化している

Thank you very much! ☺
ご清聴ありがとうございました

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