



HERDER LAND USE

Baruun Noyon Uul has conducted detailed investigations into how *Soum* herders use grazing land. Data has been collected from herder households residing close to the different Project components.

Winter Shelters

Winter camps/shelters and corrals are established by herder households and used during colder periods to keep animals gathered together in a shelter. Winter is a sedentary season with few herder families moving at all during this time. Shelters are critical for survival – with winter temperatures averaging minus 30-40oC. Shelters are often located along the foot of hills where water will collect, vegetation is most prolific, and shallow wells are located. Livestock are kept close by, and families use fodder, hay, and wheat to supplement feed for their animals.

Winter shelters normally consist of a built up area for livestock (corral) and storage area, plus a *ger* and small wood or concrete house. A corral is reported to cost between \$800 and \$1,000 (USD) to construct using locally-available materials. Winter/spring shelters are made of natural products such as stone, wood and even scrap materials including iron and rubber tyres. They are usually maintained for years, although no precise information is available on how long winter shelters usually last. Herders usually have a hand-dug well or borehole close to their winter shelter.

Loss of Shelters

Some herders are located in the settlement area of the mine operation. To ensure the project optimal conditions for development and to ensure the safety and wellbeing of the local population, the company will begin a process of economic displacement (compensation) of these herders.

Terra Energy has realised that only a participative approach may lead to an equitable development of the project and solutions understood and accepted by all the parties. Even small-scale, economic displacement, is considered as a very complex process which is performed by well-defined steps.



Seasonal Migrations and Summer Camps



During summer and autumn when pastures grow, herders move their *gers* to a location they consider to have good pasture. These summer camps are typically located in the vicinity of hand dug shallow wells that provide water for animals and families. Summer/autumn grazing is practised to allow winter pasture time to recover and to let the livestock gain fat and strengthen. Herders report that cow and camel pastures are within 20-35 km of camps and water, and sheep and goat pastures are within 3-5 km. Herders herd their goats and sheep on a daily basis, but camels, horses and cows do not require daily

herding, as they are “semi” wild.