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# Integrating Institutions and actions to achieve national REDD+ goals of Mongolia

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# Content

- ① Introduction of REDD+ implementation
- ② Policy arrangements for REDD+
- ③ UNREDD+ implementation procedure
- ④ Start of REDD+ implementation and SFM
- ⑤ Future steps

## What is REDD+ ?

Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD) is an effort to create a financial value for the carbon stored in forests, offering incentives for developing countries to reduce emissions from forested lands and invest in low-carbon paths to sustainable development.

## Mongolia: National goal of REDD+

- To estimate of the contribution of different forest ecosystems to the mitigation of Global Climate changes
- To develop Climate Change Adaptation measures in forest sector

# Contribution to UN REDD+ implementation

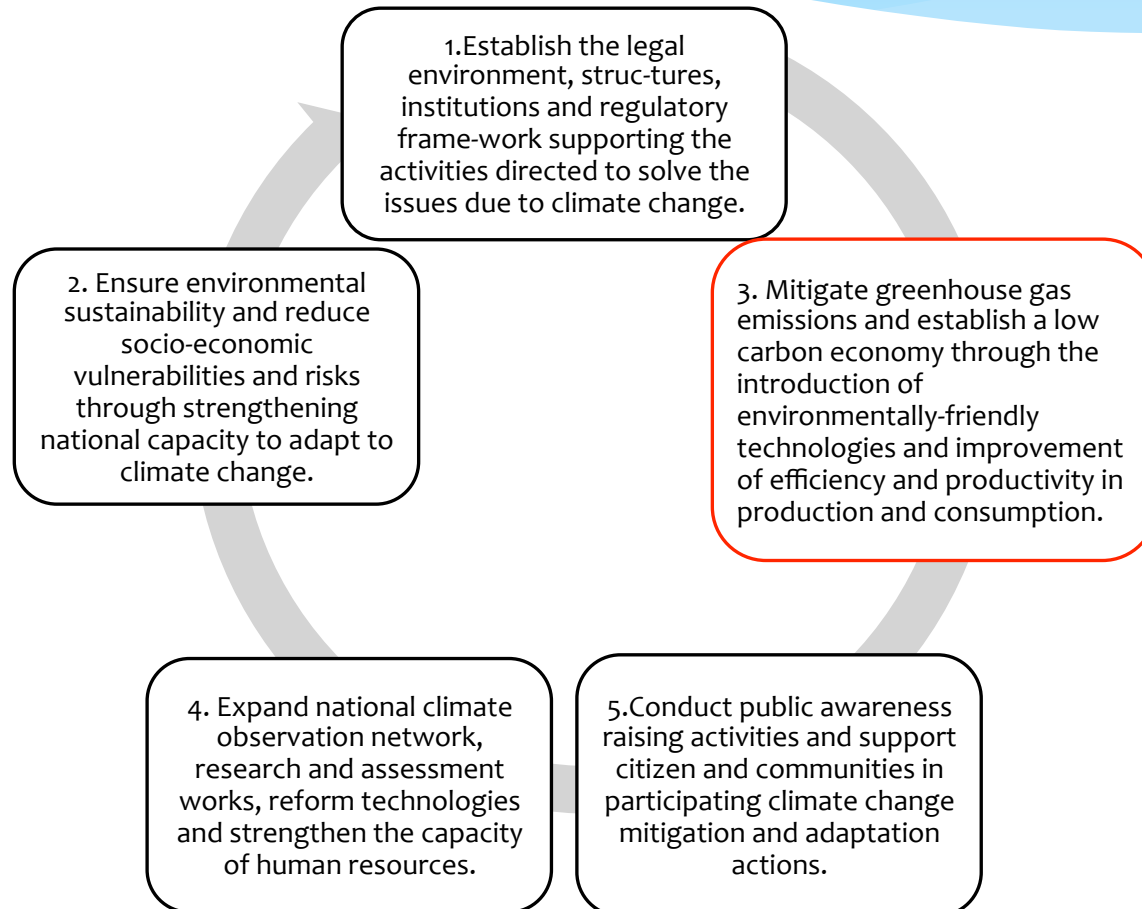
- Assess forest condition of Mongolia (area, composition, indicators of wood stock etc.,)
- Estimate carbon budget of different forest types in the country
- Study of good practice in sustainable forest management
- Develop a mechanism on institutional arrangements of forestry on climate change mitigation

# Policy arrangements in Mongolia

- \* Green Development Concept (2014)
- \* New Forest Policy (2015)
- \* National Action Program to Combat Desertification (2010)
- \* National Action Program on Climate Change (2011)
- \* National Action Program on Biodiversity Conservation (2015)

# National Action Program on Climate Change

The “National Action Program on Climate Change” (NAPCC) was approved by the resolution of Mongolian Parliament on 6th January, 2011. The following five strategic objectives will be implemented in **two phases** over the period **2011-2016** and **2017-2021**.



# Current status of Mongolia under the UNFCCC

The Mongolian government's response to address the issue of climate change has been positive

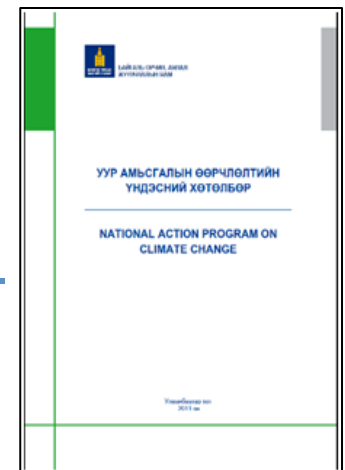
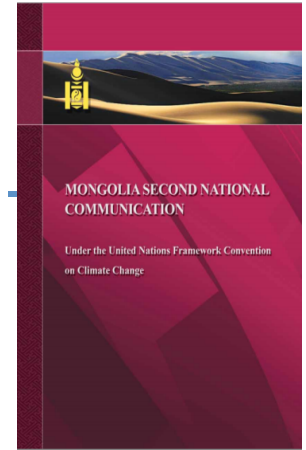
- Ratification of the UNFCCC (1993)
- Ratification of the Kyoto Protocol (1999)

## Undertaken steps to implement UNFCCC's goal

- Initial national communication (1<sup>st</sup> November 2001)
- Submission on NAMAs (28<sup>th</sup> January 2010)
- Second national communication (10<sup>th</sup> December 2010)
- **National Action Program on Climate Change (6<sup>th</sup> January 2011)**
- Technology Needs Assessment (2013)

## Upcoming steps to implement UNFCCC's goal

- Preparation of first Biennial Update Report (BUR)
- Preparation of Third national communication

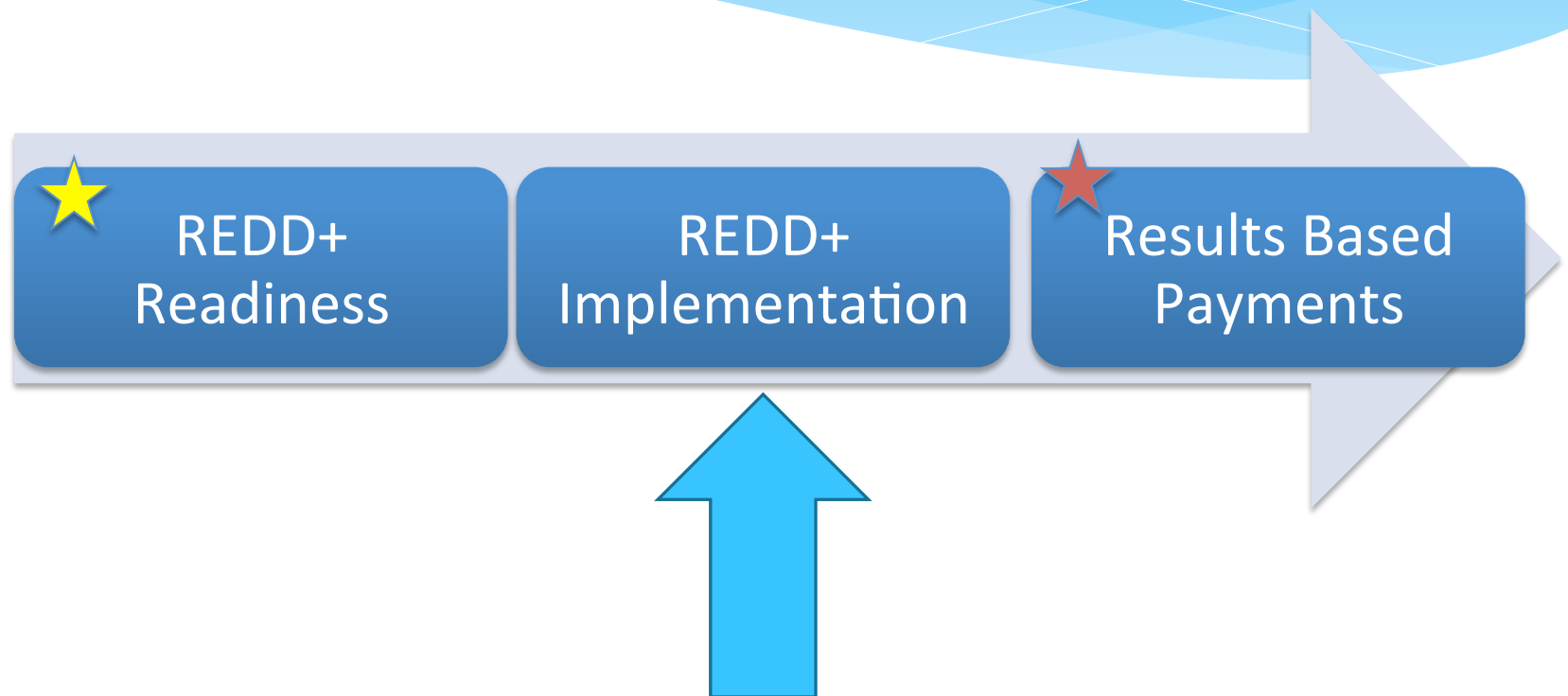




# Request for REDD+ implementation

- \* Mongolia submitted their REDD+ Readiness Roadmap in June 2014 outlining the country's commitment to engage in an international mechanism on REDD+.

# Where we are in REDD+



**Outputs and outcomes of REDD+ related Collaborative Research**

## Background of UN REDD programme

- UNFCCC decisions request countries to have a number of key elements in place to be eligible for REDD+ results based finance.
- Approaches should be nationally appropriate and build on country systems
- Mongolia also has national development policies and strategies that link closely with the objectives of REDD+

### **Objectives:**

To support the government of Mongolia in identifying organizations that will be central to REDD+ development, the links with national development priorities and what steps can be taken to strengthen the capacity of those organizations.

# Some requirements of REDD+ in Mongolia

REDD+ Elements	Requirements
<b>National Strategy/ Action Plan</b>	To provide a link to a National Strategy or Action Plan that outlines how the country will achieve REDD+, through the five REDD+ activities and how these will be integrated with different sector strategies and actions.
<b>Safeguard Information System (SIS)</b>	To provide information within National Communications and to the UNFCCC REDD+ web platform on how the Cancun Safeguards are being addressed and respected. The SIS should collect information on the safeguards for the basis of providing information at the national and international level.
<b>Forest Reference Emission Level</b>	To provide an assessed forest reference emission level in tonnes CO <sub>2</sub> /year with a link to the final report of the technical assessment.
<b>National Forest Monitoring System</b>	To develop a robust and transparent National Forest Monitoring System suitable to provide information for the measurement, reporting and verification of emissions from the forest sector.

# Components of UN REDD+ Structure

- Potential strategic directions for formulating a REDD+ strategy
- Institutional arrangements and safeguards
- Procedures for communication, information sharing, networking
- Development of forest reference emission levels/forest reference
- Levels (FRELs/FRLs) and a national forest monitoring system
- Monitoring/adaptive management framework

# Institutional Needs for National REDD+

## Organisation(s) to coordinate **National Strategies and Actions**

- Cross sector coordination
- Integration of REDD+ with national development plans
- Linking budget with policies and plans

## Organisation to coordinate development of **FREL / REL**

- Coordination of technical agencies
- Assessment of future trends

## **REDD+ Focal Entity**

- Coordinate across government
- Knowledge of REDD+ UNFCCC

## Organisation(s) to coordinate **REDD+ Safeguard Information System (SIS)**

- Coordination across agencies
- Data management sharing
- Data collection

## Organisation to coordinate **NFMS**

Coordination across:

- National Forest Inventory,
- Satellite based land monitoring
- GHG inventory,

## **REDD+ Fund Entity**

- Management of funds
- Disbursement of funds
- Integration with national budgets

**UNFCCC Facilitated Process**

# National Forest Monitoring System and Forest Reference Emission Level

**Component 1:** A Satellite Land Monitoring System (SLMS) to collect and assess, over time, the Activity Data (changes in forest cover) (AD) related to forest land;

**Component 2:** National Forest Inventory (NFI) to collect information on forest carbon stocks and changes, relevant for estimating emissions and removals and to provide emissions factors (EF);

**Component 3:** A national GHG Inventory as a tool for reporting on anthropogenic forest-related GHG emissions by sources and removals by sinks to the UNFCCC Secretariat.

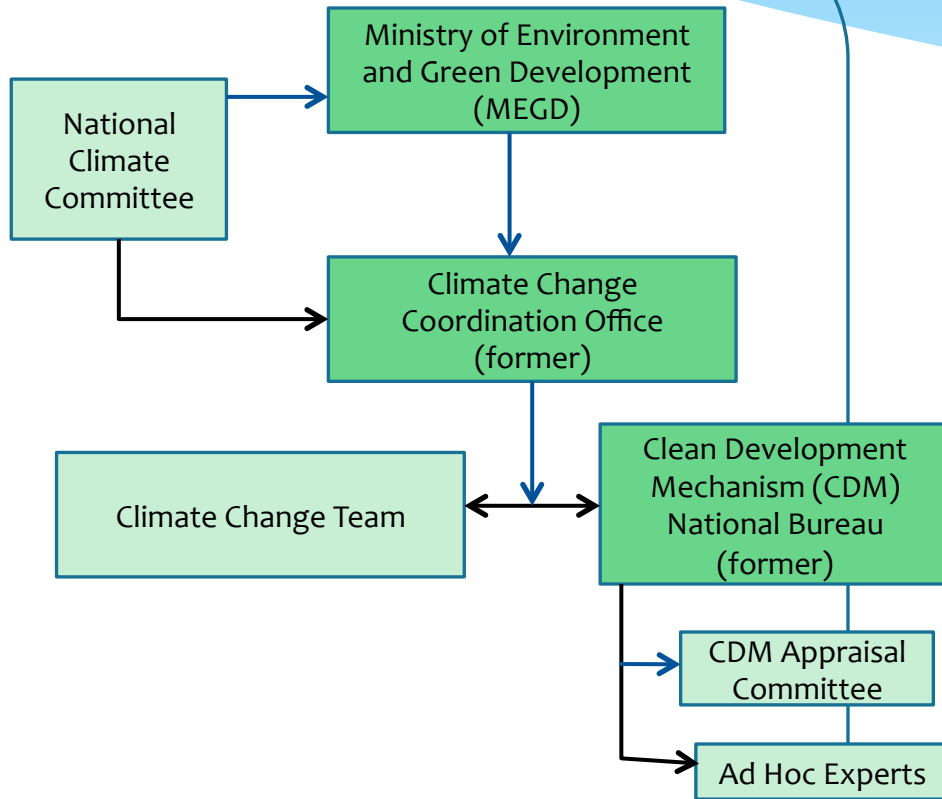
# Data and Info needs in REDD+ development

- \* Policy development related to climate change
- \* Forest management and forest use
- \* Forest cover indicators
- \* Social and human activities data
- \* Some economic indicators and safeguard data



# Day-to-day activities of JCM in Mongolia

## Organization chart of CCCO



## JCM related Main tasks/ current activities

### JCM secretariat

Capacity Building/  
Awareness raising

Identifying potential  
projects and programs,  
and introduce to foreign  
investors

Promote cooperative  
activities, implement joint  
studies

Maintenance of GHG  
inventory and database

# Thematic elements of SFM

- 1. Extent of forest resources**
- 2. Forest biological diversity**
- 3. Forest health and vitality**
- 4. Productive functions of forests**
- 5. Protective functions of forests**
- 6. Socio-economic functions of forests**
- 7. Legal, policy and institutional framework**

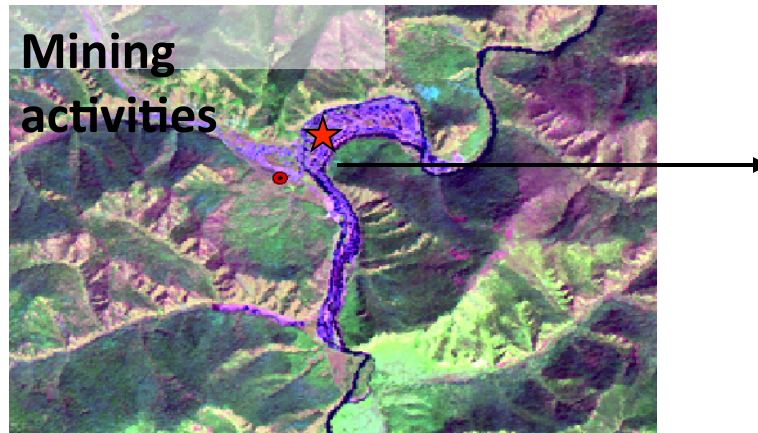
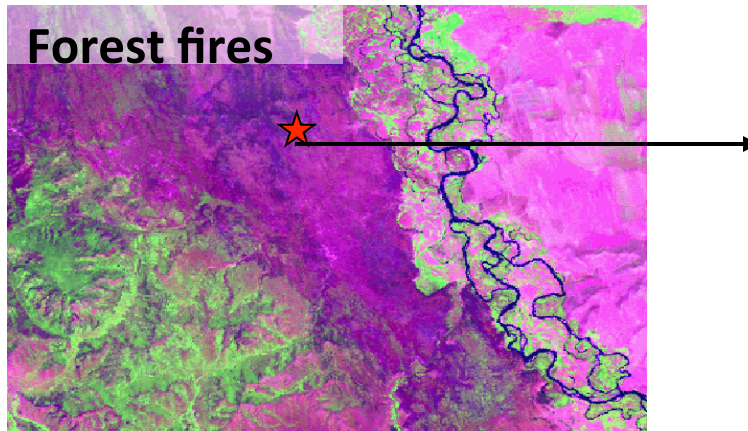
# Forest policy development in Mongolia

Steps of policy formulation	Actions to be taken
Situation analysis (Preparatory stage)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Data collection and methodology development</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Analysis and synthesis of current situation (environmental, economic and social perspectives)</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conducts policy analysis of forest sector and other related economic sectors</li> </ul>
Policy formulation (Stage of Process)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Set up ad-hop working group for forest policy formulation</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Draft a policy document and put amendments of stakeholders into draft of policy document</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Organize a public discussion among forest experts and other groups of different stakeholders</li> </ul>
Policy development (Stage of Completion)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Submit and discuss the Forest Policy document at Cabinet Minister's Meeting of the Mongolian Government</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Submit Policy document to Mongolian Parliament and revise and discuss draft policy document at Standing Committee of the Parliament</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Submission of Policy Document for Parliament session for their final approval</li> </ul>

# Key ecosystems in Mongolia

<b>Ecosystems</b>	<b>Area (mln. km2)</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Desert	0,297	19
Desert steppe	0,329	21
Steppe and grassland	0,407	26
Forest steppe	0,125	8
Forests	0,063	4
Mountains	0,344	22

# Disturbances in ecosystems in Mongolia



Landsat 7 ETM+ Band 5, 4, 3 (RGB)

# New approach in SFM and challenges

- \* Public participation in Sustainable Forest Management (SFM) in Mongolia is enhancing recently when the completely new Forest Law with public participatory approach was passed.
- \* Participation in sustainable forestry is supported by legislation, but there are still many problems to be solved (integration, negotiation and performances in the practice).
- \* Public participation in sustainable forestry in Mongolia with high recognition of livelihood improvement of forest dependent communities could be considered a means to develop better informed and more widely accepted forest management outcomes.

# Distribution of forest user groups (FUGs) in Northern forest areas of Mongolia

Name of provinces	Number of communities and groups by nature conservation types			
	Forest User Groups (FUGs)	Pasture /vegetation conservation groups (PCGs)	Wildlife protection groups (WPGs)	Water resource conservation groups (WRCGs)
Arkhangai	80	-	-	-
Bulgan	187	-	-	-
Darkhan-Uul	50	16	-	-
Selenge	169	-	-	-
Tov	122	80	15	5
Hovsgol	241	-	-	-
Khentii	117	2	3	-
Zavkhan	76	-	2	-
Uverkhangai	49	2	3	1
<b>Country's total</b>	<b>1,218</b>		<b>411</b>	

# Human Development Index of Mongolia

Years	Life expectancy at birth	Expected years of schooling	GNI per capita	HDI value
1980	57.3	10.3		
1985	58.8	10.2	2,257	0.536
1990	60.5	10.2	2,395	0.559
1995	61.2	7.7	1,979	0.527
2000	63.1	9.3	2,198	0.564
2005	66.0	12.5	2,800	0.622
2010	68.2	14.3	3,298	0.657
2011	68.5	14.3	3,824	0.668
2012	68.8	14.3	4,245	0.675



# Future changes of socio-economic Indicators

Indicators	<b>2010</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2025</b>	<b>2030</b>
Pop Growth Rate, %	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6
Population, 1000 person	2761	2989.1	3236.0	3503.3	3792.6
Households , thousands	742.3	803.6	870.0	941.9	1019.6
Income, 1000 USD	2.1	2.7	4.1	6.8	11.7
Income Growth Rate, %	3.5	6.8	10.0	11.0	12.0
GDP, Billion USD	5.7	8.0	13.2	23.7	44.4

## Further actions for REDD+ implementation

- √ Conduct comparative analysis of carbon capacities of forests in different forest ecosystems
- √ Make synthesis of existing forest related and development policies and scenarios in Mongolia
- √ Validate related information and research data of the project within the country and at regional basis

# Identification of key stakeholders in REDD+ development and implementation

- 1: Key organizations in coordinating development and future implementation of REDD+
- 2: Potential key implementing organizations
- 3: Relevant stakeholder organizations that have stake / potential role in REDD+ development implementation



**THANKS FOR YOUR ATTENTION**