



REDD+ in Mongolia


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LOGO

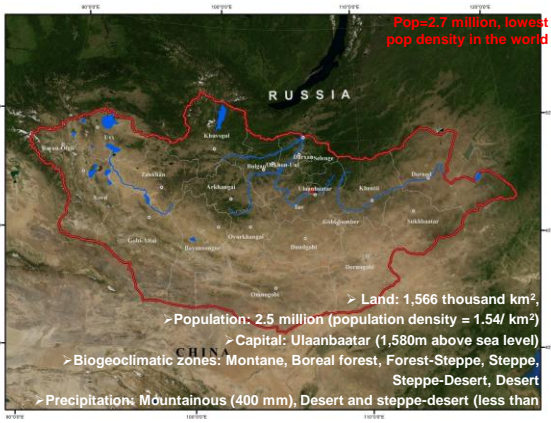




Outline of presentation

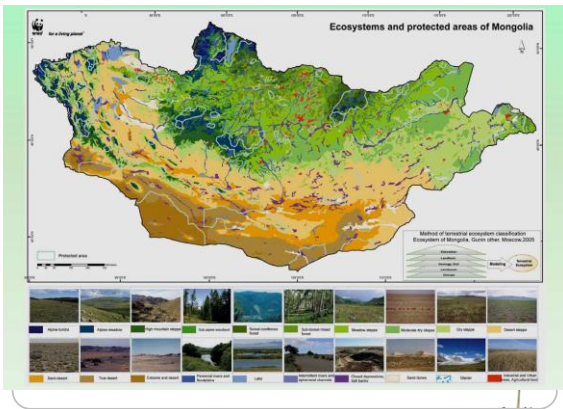
- Opportunities for REDD+ in Mongolia
 - Characteristics of forest cover
 - Understanding of deforestation and forest degradation and strategies to address them
- REDD+ in Mongolia
 - Identification of drivers of deforestation and forest degradation
 - REDD+ strategy options
 - REDD+ Readiness so far ...
 - REDD+ Roadmap (REDD+ readiness) and main activities

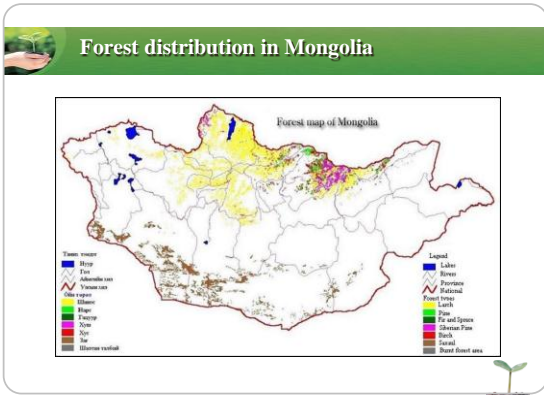




Mongolia: Country context

- Population 2.8 million (64% urban)
 - Urban drift placing increasing pressure on forests near urban centre
- Currently experiencing rapid economic growth
 - Driven primarily by the mining sector
- Impact on forests
 - Clearing of forest for mines and effects of contamination
 - Increase in domestic demand for timber for construction and household use
- Government is committed to directing growth towards a green economy





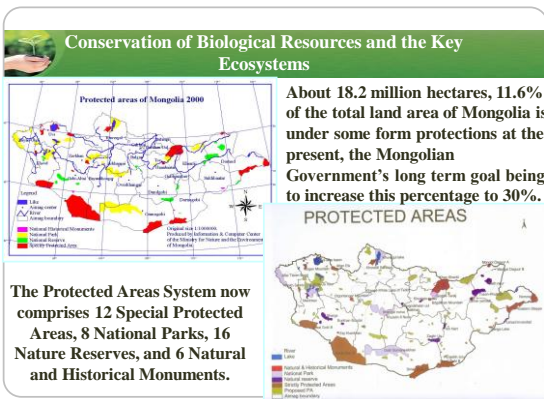
Classification according to Forest Law

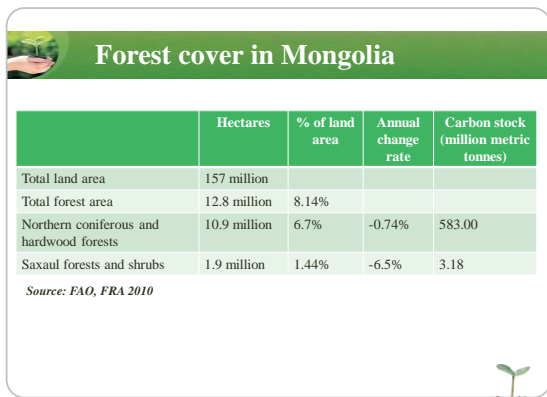
Mongolia's forests are administratively divided into three zones for the purpose of forest resources management according to the Law on Forest.

Forty-seven percent of forests fall within the Strict Zone, which includes sub-alpine forests, special protected areas, national parks, nature reserves and cultural monuments. Only limited exploitation to meet local subsistence needs for fuelwood and NTFPs is allowed in this zonal category.

The next category is the Protected Zone, covering **46%** of the country's forest area. This covers forest around bodies of water such as rivers and lakes, cities, towns, roads and railways. Commercial logging is strictly controlled within this zonal category of forests, while harvesting of fuelwood and NTFPs for domestic consumption, to a limited degree, is permitted. In the first two categories, much of activities are limited to "forest cleaning", which means collection of deadwood and harvesting of fire-damaged trees.

The last category is the Utilization Zone, covering the remainder of the forest (< **10%**), and commercial logging in this zone is permitted under strict control by the Government.





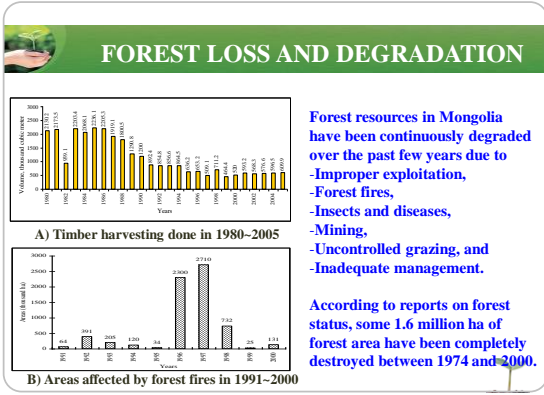
Species distribution in the economic regions of Mongolia

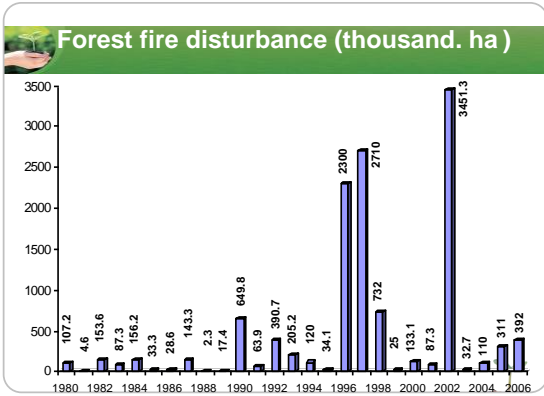
Tree species (thousand, ha)	Economic regions				Total
	Western	Khangai	Central	Eastern	
<i>Larix sibirica</i> (Siberian larch)	647.3	6091.6	1128.7	786.4	8654.0
<i>Pinus sylvestris</i> (Scots pine)	-	54.5	493.5	115.9	663.9
<i>Pinus sibirica</i> (Stone pine)	12.6	251.6	527.2	200.5	991.9
<i>Abies sibirica</i> (Siberian fir)	5.4	3.7	19.1	0.3	28.5
<i>Picea obovata</i> (Siberian spruce)	-	-	2.4	-	2.4
<i>Betula spp.</i> (Birch)	1.1	289.9	696.4	174.5	1161.9
<i>Populus spp.</i> (Poplar)	9.4	6.2	5.7	6.2	27.5
<i>Populus tremula</i> (Aspen)	0.004	1.3	10.9	6.0	18.2
<i>Ulmus spp.</i> (Elm)	-	2.2	0.7	-	2.9
<i>Salix spp.</i> (Willow)	0.3	20.0	9.5	-	29.8
<i>Haloxylon ammodendron</i> (Saxaul)	776.4	201.0	1063.4	-	2040.8
Grand total	1452.4	6922.1	3957.5	1289.8	13621.8

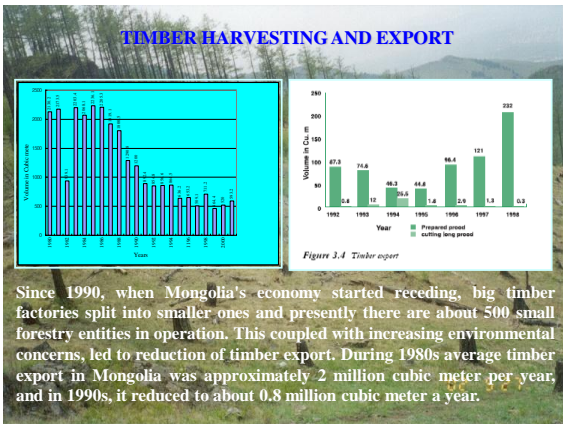
*Sources: Report on State of Environment, Ministry Nature and Environment, Mongolia 2006.

Key drivers of deforestation and forest degradation

Driver	Direct causes	Indirect causes
1 Forest fires	80-95%, caused by humans	Perverse incentives in regulations
2 Illegal logging	Commercialized illegal logging; small-scale logging; fuel wood collection (cooking and heating)	Weak law enforcement; increasing demand for timber; poverty; lack of alternative fuel sources
3 Insect invasion	Moths and beetles	Lack of research
4 Forest disease		Lack of research
5 Grazing forest areas	Livestock damage on forest regeneration/regrowth	Increased number of livestock; lack of regulation
6 Mining industry	Clearing mining sites and chemical contamination	Mining licence overlap with forested areas









Climate change

Air temperature increase -2.1°C during 1940-2007
Mountain area - 1.9-2.3°C
Gobi and steppe area - 1.6-1.7°C
By season:
Higher in cold season - 3.6°C
Lower in warm season - 1.8-1.9°C

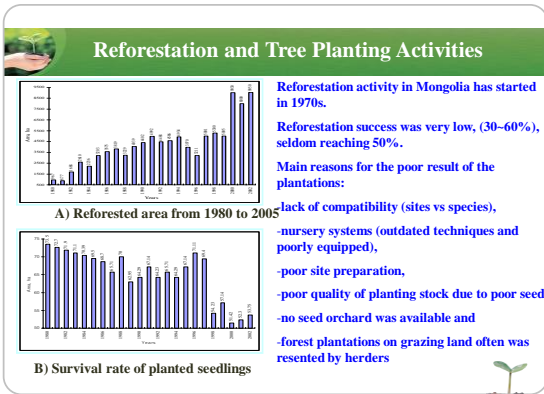
Total precipitation were decreased by 7% or 16 mm during last 68 years of observation.

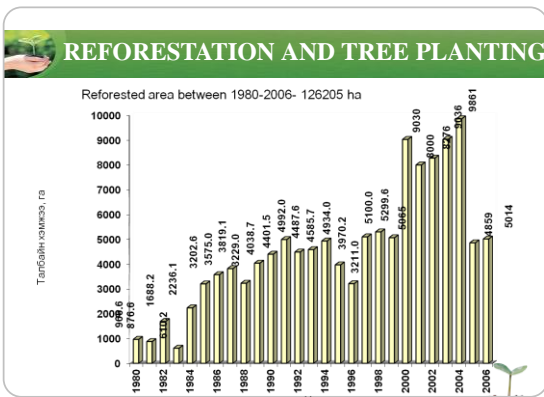
Figure 6. Temperature trend for the period 1940-2001
The blue line is Normalized anomalies of air temperature
The black line is second order Polynomial

Figure 11. Normalized anomalies of annual mean precipitation for 1940-2001 period.
The blue line is Normalized anomalies of air temperature
The black line is second order Polynomial

Dendrolimus superans sibiricus







Drivers: Comparison of round wood and fuel wood

Purpose of removal	Removal of wood, annual average in 2005 (000 cubic meter)			Requests to remove wood made by Forestry Agency, 2010
	Boreal forests	Saxaul forests	Total	
Industrial round wood	50		50	107.9
Fuel wood	450	124	574	801
Total forest harvest			625	Not known

REDD+ strategy options

	Key drivers	Possible ways/strategies of REDD+
1	Over harvesting for fuel wood	• Develop alternative low carbon fuel sources • Support for community-based forest management
2	Illegal timber collection	• Support for community-based forest management to guard forest areas • Improved forest governance e.g. low enforcement
3	Demand for round wood for construction	Increase efficiency of wood use
4	Insect attack/outbreak	Improved control measures (removal of dead trees, chemical/biological control)
5	Forest fires	Improved early warning systems (e.g. aerial control/patrol)
6	Overgrazing	Regulate herder community activities

REDD+ Readiness so far ...

June 2011
– Mongolia becomes UN-REDD Partner Country

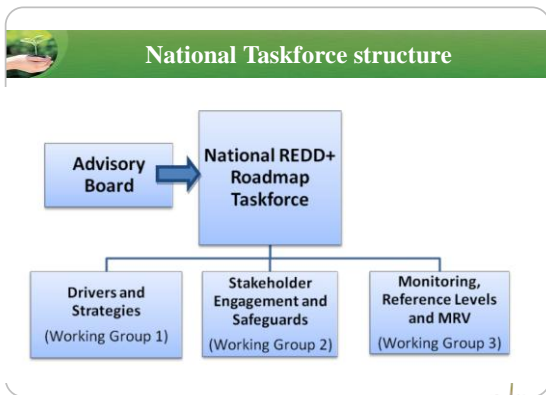
September 2011
– Decree established National REDD+ Roadmap Taskforce

November 2011
– Regional consultation in Selenge province

March 2012
– Draft REDD+ Roadmap prepared
– First National REDD+ Workshop held to validate proposed Roadmap activities
– Regional consultation in Khuvsgul province

REDD+ Roadmap (REDD+ readiness)	
Main activities	Sub-activities (outputs)
1 National REDD+ management arrangements established (including Consultation and Participation Plan)	Broad-based, multi-stakeholder National REDD+ Taskforce established
	Establish REDD+ Programme Unit
	Establish CSO/LC Forum
	Consultation and Participation Plan (stakeholder engagement)
2 National REDD+ Strategy prepared	FPIC Guideline and REDD+ Grievance Mechanism
	Drivers of deforestation and forest degradation identified and legal policy alignment
	Identification of REDD+ strategies
	Capacity building Action Plan
	Land tenure, carbon rights, benefit-sharing and gender analysis
	REDD+ Social and Environmental Safeguards

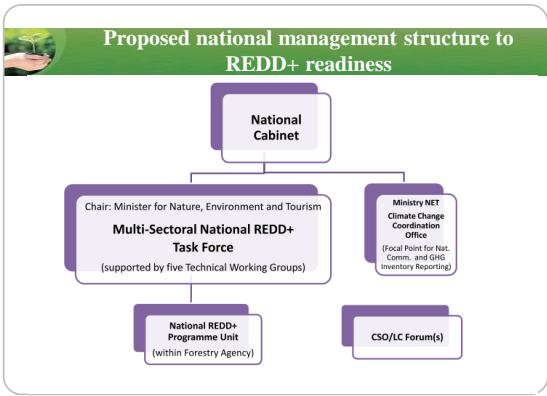
Main activities	Sub-activities (outputs)
3 Reference emission levels and reference levels developed	REL/RL developed, including National Forest Inventory Assessment of National circumstances
4 National forest monitoring system and safeguards information system developed	National information, monitoring and MRV framework established Information system for measuring multi-benefits, other impacts, governance and safeguards established



The Members of the National REDD+ Taskforce (Annex of the Decree establishing the Taskforce)


1. Forestry Agency, Director (Taskforce Chair)
2. Forestry Agency, Director of the Forestation Policy Division (Taskforce Secretary)
3. Cabinet Secretary of the Government of Mongolia
4. National Human Rights Commission, Director of the Division of Complaints, Monitoring and Evaluation
5. Special Envoy for Climate Change, Mongolia
6. Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Light Industry: Deputy Director of the Department of Livestock Policy Implementation
7. Ministry of Finance, Specialist of the Division of Budget Expenditure
8. Ministry for Nature, Environment and Tourism, Specialist of the Department of Environment and Natural Resource Management
9. Forestry Agency, Director of Forest Exploitation, Regulatory Division
10. Forestry Agency, Chair of the Forest Organization Service of the Forest Reserve and Forest Protection Division
11. Agency of Land Affairs, Geodesy and Cartography, Chair of the Urban Planning and Land Affairs Division
12. Agency of Mineral Resources, Specialist of the Mining Research Division
13. Mongolian Environment Civil Council
14. National University of Mongolia, Head of the Department of Forest Science
15. Ministry for Nature, Environment and Tourism, Chair of the Division of CDM
16. Director of the 'Future of Forest' LLC

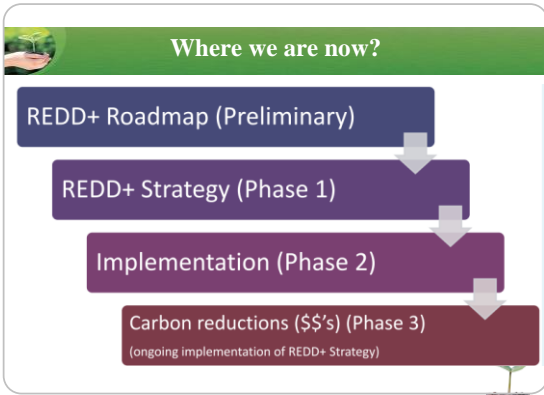




Cooperation with development partners

- The development of the REDD+ Roadmap in Mongolia has been funded by:
 - Government of Japan (UN-REDD Tier 2: UNDP)
 - UNDP Mongolia Country Office
- Close cooperation with other partners:
 - GIZ Climate Change and Biodiversity Program
 - FAO in-country work with community-based forest groups
- The Government of Mongolia is committed to self-financing several REDD+ activities
- However technical support is still required through to support REDD+ readiness
 - E.g. REDD+ Strategy, Benefit-sharing, National Forest Monitoring System, and Safeguards Information System






Some challenges with REDD+

- Lack of long-term strategy.**
Highly politicized bureaucracy, government policy decisions tend to be temporary and are often made by non-professional political appointees, and the bureaucratic structure is largely influenced by each election. This has resulted in a lack of long-term focus and strategy.
- Weak policy framework.**
Mongolia's National Forestry Policy is tends to reduce legal timber supply with strict controls and inspections without addressing current market demand, and this has resulted instead in increase in illegal logging and corruption. Meanwhile, local governments are expected to generate revenue from forestry services, which should be directly used for forest conservation but in reality goes to support other activities as they can be used as a income generation tool. This has resulted in poor management of their forest resources.


Some challenges with REDD+

- Unclear legal and regulatory framework.**
Overlaps in laws and regulations create confusion over implementation and this hinders effective enforcement of measures against illegal logging and unsustainable land and forest management practices including mining.
- Weak capacity and shortage of resources.**
A shortage of capacity and financing for scientifically-based policy development and legal enforcement. Much of the responsibility for combating illegal logging goes to the local authorities without given a corresponding budget.
- Technical and financial support.** However several different donor and international organizations are supporting REDD+ activities, technical and financial support is still required to support REDD+ readiness in Mongolia



Some challenges with REDD+

- **Limited knowledge on sustainable forest management.**
Limited technical understanding and knowledge to maintain and enhance forest resources and growth hinder systematic efforts towards sustainable forest management in Mongolia.
- **Overlapping institutional responsibilities.**
Several government institutions are responsible for developing and monitoring the forest industry, and there are overlaps between their responsibilities, which create confusion and conflicts.





Thank You !

FOR YOUR CONSIDERATION