



MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT  
AND TOURISM



# MONGOLIA'S REDD+ SAFEGUARD INFORMATION SYSTEM: PROPOSED STRUCTURE, FUNCTIONS AND ROLES

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## Table of Contents

<b>Annex 1: Cancun Safeguards</b> .....	<b>4</b>
<b>Annex 2: Identified information Needs and Proposed Content/Indicators by Safeguard Elements</b> .....	<b>5</b>
<b>Annex 3: Consultations on SIS design</b> .....	<b>27</b>
<b>3.1. Safeguard Information System Retreat: Developing key elements of an SIS (25-27 March 2018) and Technical Working Group meeting (28 March 2018)</b> .....	<b>27</b>
<b>3.2. Workshop on Design Elements for a Safeguard Information System (SIS) (19 June 2018) ...</b>	<b>31</b>
<b>3.3. Working Session on Operationalising a Safeguard Information System (5-6 Sept. 2018).....</b>	<b>41</b>

## Acronyms

ALAMGAC	Administration of Land Affairs Management, Geodesy and Cartography
CCPIU	Climate Change Project Implementation Unit
CoP	Conference of the Parties
CSO	Civil Society Organisations
DCCIC	Department of Climate Change and International Cooperation
DPFC	Department of Forest Policy Coordination
EIC	Environment Information Centre
FRDC	Forest Research and Development Centre
FRL/FREL	Forest Reference Level / Forest Reference Emission Level
FUG	Forest User Group
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
MECC	Mongolian Environment Civil Council
MET	Ministry of Environment and Tourism
M&E	Monitoring and evaluation
NEMA	National Emergency Management Authority
NGO	Non-government Organisation
NSO	National Statistical Office
PaMs	Policies and measures
PLRs	Policies, laws and regulations
REDD+	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation and the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests, and enhancement of forest carbon stocks
RNP	REDD+ National Program
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SIS	Safeguard information system
SOI	Summary of Information
SSIA	State Specialised Agency for Inspection
TWG-S&SIS	Technical Working Group on Safeguards and SIS
UNEP-WCMC	UN Environment World Conservation Monitoring Centre
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UN-REDD	United Nations Collaborative Programme on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation (REDD+) in developing countries

## Annex 1: Cancun Safeguards

When undertaking [REDD+] activities, the following safeguards should be promoted and supported:

- (a) That actions complement or are consistent with the objectives of national forest programmes and relevant international conventions and agreements;
- (b) Transparent and effective national forest governance structures, taking into account national legislation and sovereignty;
- (c) Respect for the knowledge and rights of indigenous peoples and members of local communities, by taking into account relevant international obligations, national circumstances and laws, and noting that the United Nations General Assembly has adopted the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples;
- (d) The full and effective participation of relevant stakeholders, in particular indigenous peoples and local communities;
- (e) That actions are consistent with the conservation of natural forests and biological diversity, ensuring that the [REDD+] actions are not used for the conversion of natural forests, but are instead used to incentivise the protection and conservation of natural forests and their ecosystem services, and to enhance other social and environmental benefits\*;
- (f) Actions to address the risks of reversals;
- (g) Actions to reduce displacement of emissions<sup>1</sup>.

*\* Taking into account the need for sustainable livelihoods of indigenous peoples and local communities and their interdependence on forests in most countries, reflected in the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, as well as the International Mother Earth Day*

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<sup>1</sup> UNFCCC Decision 1/CP.16, appendix I, paragraph 2

## Annex 2: Identified information Needs and Proposed Content/Indicators by Safeguard Elements

SAFEGUARD A - Actions complement or are consistent with the objectives of national forest programmes and relevant international conventions and agreements.		
National safeguard element	Identified information needs	Content/basis for indicators
A1. REDD+ PaMs should be designed and implemented so that they are consistent with, and support, key relevant international environmental conventions that Mongolia has ratified and respective national programmes for their implementation, including: the RAMSAR Convention and the National Programme on Water; the Convention on Biological Diversity, the National Programme on Biodiversity and the National Programme on Strictly Protected Areas; the UN Convention to Combat Desertification and the National Action Programme for Combating Desertification; and the Saint Petersburg Declaration on Ensuring Forest Law Enforcement and Fighting Illegal Logging..	<p><b>Address:</b> A1.1 Description of how the REDD+ National Program (RNP) is consistent with and/or supports the relevant objectives/targets of the identified environmental conventions and programmes.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• List of conventions and programmes with relevant targets/objectives</li> <li>• Relevant PLR provisions on ensuring consistency with conventions/programmes</li> <li>• Relevant text from RNP regarding consistency with relevant conventions/programmes and their targets/objective</li> <li>• Description of relevant PaMs expected to achieve objectives related to identified conventions/programmes</li> </ul>
	<p><b>Respect:</b> A1.2 Outcomes of the REDD+ National Program that support the objectives and/or targets of these conventions and programmes</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• RNP outcomes related to the goals of identified conventions/programmes. For example:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Outcomes related to protected areas &amp; biodiversity</li> <li>- Outcomes related to water resources/wetlands</li> <li>- Outcomes related to restoration/land degradation</li> <li>- Outcomes related to forest law enforcement</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
A2. REDD+ PaMs should be designed and implemented so that they are consistent with and support the State Forest Policy, the Law on Forests, the Forest Cleaning Programme, the Green Development Policy, and relevant policies related to national security.	<p><b>Address:</b> A2.1 Description of how the REDD+ National Program is consistent with and/or supports the relevant objectives/targets of the identified national policies, laws and regulations.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• List of identified PLRs with relevant targets/objectives</li> <li>• Relevant PLR provisions on ensuring consistency with national policies</li> <li>• Relevant text from RNP regarding consistency with relevant PLRs and their targets/objectives</li> <li>• Description of relevant PaMs expected to achieve objectives related to identified conventions/programmes</li> </ul>
	<p><b>Respect:</b> A2.2 Outcomes of REDD+ National Program that support</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• RNP outcomes related to the goals of identified conventions/programmes. For example:</li> </ul>

	the relevant objectives and/or targets of these policies, laws and regulations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Outcomes related to forest cover and quality</li> <li>- Outcomes related to green jobs/forest sector value</li> <li>- Outcomes related to Forest Cleaning Programme</li> </ul>
A3. REDD+ PaMs should be designed and implemented so that they are consistent with and support Mongolia's key efforts to promote poverty reduction and sustainable development, including the National Poverty Reduction Programme, and the Mongolia Sustainable Development Vision 2030 and the global Sustainable Development Goals.	<b>Address:</b> A3.1 Description of how the REDD+ National Program is consistent with and/or supports the relevant objectives/targets of the identified policies and programmes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• List of identified PLRs with relevant targets/objectives</li> <li>• Relevant PLR provisions on consistency with national policies</li> <li>• Relevant text from RNP regarding consistency with relevant PLRs and their targets/objectives</li> </ul>
	<b>Respect:</b> A3.2 Outcomes of REDD+ National Program that support the relevant objectives and/or targets of these policies and programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• RNP outcomes related to the goals of identified conventions/programmes. Will be some overlap with other indicators. For example: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Outcomes related to forest cover and quality</li> <li>- Outcomes related to biodiversity</li> <li>- Outcomes related to green jobs</li> <li>- Outcomes related to socio-economic benefits</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
A4. REDD+ PaMs should be designed and implemented so that they are consistent with and support Mongolia's key commitments on climate change, including the National Action Programme on Climate Change and Mongolia's Nationally Determined Contribution to the UNFCCC.	<b>Address:</b> A4.1 Description of how the REDD+ National Program is consistent with and/or supports the relevant objectives/targets of identified climate change conventions and programmes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• List of identified PLRs with relevant targets/objectives</li> <li>• Relevant PLR provisions on ensuring consistency with national policies</li> <li>• Relevant text from RNP regarding ensuring consistency with relevant PLRs and their targets/objectives</li> <li>• Description of relevant PaMs expected to achieve objectives related to identified conventions/programmes</li> </ul>
	<b>Respect:</b> A4.2 Outcomes of the REDD+ National Program that support the relevant objectives and/or targets of these conventions and programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• From RNP monitoring. Will be some overlap with other indicators. For example: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Outcomes related to forest cover and quality</li> <li>- Outcomes related to GHG emissions (from NFMS/BUR)</li> <li>- Outcomes related to energy use</li> <li>- Outcomes related to climate change resilience</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

A5. REDD+ PaMs should be designed and implemented so that they uphold Mongolia's obligations and policies related to human rights and livelihoods, including the Constitution of Mongolia, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and Mongolia Law on National Human Rights Commission, and International Conventions on Employment and the State Employment Policy.	<p><b>Address:</b> A5.1 Description of how the REDD+ National Program is consistent with and/or supports the relevant provisions related to human rights and livelihoods of the identified policies, laws and regulations</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• List of identified PLRs with relevant targets/objectives</li> <li>• Relevant PLR provisions on ensuring consistency with national policies</li> <li>• Relevant text from RNP regarding consistency with relevant PLRs and their targets/objectives</li> <li>• Description of relevant PaMs expected to achieve objectives related to identified conventions/programmes</li> </ul>
	<p><b>Respect:</b> A5.2 Outcomes of REDD+ National Program and any specific processes that uphold the relevant provisions of these policies and</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• From RNP monitoring. Will be some overlap with other indicators. For example: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Outcomes related to livelihoods/benefit-sharing</li> <li>- Outcomes related to green jobs</li> <li>- Outcomes related to access to justice/GRM (see SG C).</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>SAFEGUARD B - Transparent and effective national forest governance structures, taking into account national legislation and sovereignty.</b>		
<b>National safeguard element</b>	<b>Identified information needs</b>	<b>Content/basis for indicators</b>
B1. REDD+ PaMs should be implemented, monitored, and enforced according to relevant articles of identified policies, laws and regulations of Mongolia. The REDD+ National Program should be reviewed on an annual basis, with participation of relevant stakeholders.	<p><b>Address:</b> B1.1 Description of REDD+ approach and its consistency with relevant PLRs. B1.2. Description of review provisions for REDD+ National Program</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Relevant text from RNP on REDD+ approach/implementation approach</li> <li>• Relevant text from RNP on review provisions/process, including timing and method</li> </ul>
	<p><b>Respect:</b> B1.3. Outcomes of any grievances related to REDD+ implementation (see D4) B1.4. Outcomes of regular review of the REDD+ National Program</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Outcomes related to grievances (see relevant parameter on grievances (D4))</li> <li>• Outcomes of review process, including timing, number of participants and summary of results if relevant</li> </ul>

<p>B2. The design and implementation of REDD+ PaMs should include the allocation of sufficient resources, including human and technical resources, as well as provisions for developing sufficient institutional and technical capacity in line with sustainable forest management plans developed under the Law on Forest.</p>	<p><b>Address:</b>  B2.1. Information on the allocation of funds and other resources (such as staff, technology, training) to relevant agencies for the REDD+.  B2.2. Information on PAMs that support the development of institutional and technical capacity for the implementation of forest management plans.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Any relevant text from RNP on funding/staffing (and/or relevant provisions of Forest Law/SFP on resources/staffing)</li> <li>• Description of PAMs that support the development of institutional and technical capacity for the implementation of REDD+ and forest management plans</li> </ul>
	<p><b>Respect:</b>  B2.3 Information on the funds received/spent by relevant agencies for REDD+.  B2.3. Outcomes of PAMs identified above in supporting the introduction and implementation of SFM plans, including building institutional and technical capacity.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Figures on allocation and spending of funds for forestry/REDD+, including proportion spent (e.g. from glass accounts or from RNP monitoring/review)</li> <li>• Number of staff of agencies involved in REDD+ implementation (and/or wider forestry sector)</li> <li>• Figures on training/capacity building activities undertaken as part of RNP, for e.g.: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- No. of capacity building events/processes</li> <li>- No. of participants</li> <li>- No. of Forest Units supported/trained</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Outcomes related to improved forest management plans, e.g.: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- number of new plans developed/approved (or no. of Forest Units supporting FUGs to develop plans)</li> <li>- resources allocated for plan development and implementation</li> <li>- FMP capacity building activities</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<p>B3. REDD+ PaMs should define the roles, mandates and responsibilities of relevant stakeholders to reduce conflicts and corruption, and enhance transparency and accountability. Measures to tackle corruption, as enshrined in Mongolia's relevant policies, laws and regulations (including the Law on Anti-Corruption and the Law on Procurement of Goods, Work and</p>	<p><b>Address:</b>  B3.1. Information on how the roles and responsibilities of key relevant stakeholders have been considered in the REDD+ National Program.  B3.2. Information on relevant provisions in the identified PLRs and how these are reflected in the design of the REDD+ National Program and/or REDD+ processes</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Any relevant text from RNP on stakeholder engagement and roles/responsibilities</li> <li>• Description of relevant provisions of PLRs (incl. Law on Anti-Corruption and LPGWSSLF)</li> <li>• Descriptions on relevant measures/processes for forestry/REDD+ to address these provisions (e.g. procedures for tendering/selection of beneficiaries, GRM, etc).</li> </ul>



<p>Services with State and Local Funds) shall be applied in the implementation of REDD+ PaMs.</p>	<p><b>Respect:</b> B3.3. Outcomes of the implementation of the relevant provisions identified above in the context of REDD+ PAMs and/or processes</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Outcomes of relevant measures/ procedures (e.g. management of complaints related to corruption) (may overlap with D4).</li> <li>• Outcomes of relevant PLR implementation from MET annual PLR implementation report (tbc – depends on accessibility of this information)</li> <li>• National information on corruption reporting/perception (e.g. NSO SDG indicator/s on corruption)</li> </ul>
<p>B4. The design and implementation of REDD+ PaMs should promote the cross-sectoral coherency of national and local policies and regulatory frameworks, and the coordination of relevant implementing agencies, supporting transparent and effective forest governance.</p>	<p><b>Address:</b> B4.1. Information on relevant of provisions and/or platforms for promoting cross-sector coherence and collaboration relevant to REDD+. B4.2. Description of mechanisms in the REDD+ National Program to coordinate REDD+ implementing agencies/stakeholders across sectors.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Description of relevant PLR provisions for cross-sector policy coherence (and link to RNP) (e.g. Regulation on Development of Policies/Programmes, role of NDA), and their link to RNP.</li> <li>• Description of REDD+ National Programme mechanisms for cross-sector coordination, including national/subnational platforms (e.g. Taskforce/working groups/NDC platform).</li> </ul>
	<p><b>Respect:</b> B4.3. Outcomes of identified provisions, platforms and other mechanisms to support cross sector coordination for REDD+</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Outcomes of identified provisions/platforms/mechanisms, e.g. REDD+ role in NDC platform; meetings and membership of taskforce/working groups/outputs of cross-sector collaboration).</li> </ul>
<p>B5. REDD+ PaMs should be designed and implemented so that they consider and promote gender equity, and meet the requirements of the Law on Promotion of Gender Equality.</p>	<p><b>Address:</b> B5.1. Information on relevant provisions of PLRs related to gender and how REDD+ National Program supports gender equality</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Description of relevant provisions on gender equality (e.g. Law on Promotion of Gender Equality; Gender &amp; Environment Strategy)</li> <li>• Description of RNP provisions/mechanisms for promotion of gender quality (e.g. social inclusion study, benefits &amp; risks assessment, stakeholder engagement manual) and their relationship with the relevant PLRs.</li> </ul>
	<p><b>Respect:</b> B5.2. Information on gender outcomes, especially related to forestry and rural development, at aimag and/or national level</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Statistics for key gender indicators relevant to forestry/rural development for aimags involved in REDD+ and/or national level (e.g. NSO statistics on GDI and inequality; women’s participation in FUGs)</li> </ul>

	B. 5.3. Information on outcomes of measures implemented during the implementation of REDD+ PAMs to promote gender equity, especially with regards to benefit sharing, participation, employment and rights to use land and forest resources.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Outcomes of identified mechanisms for promotion of gender equality in REDD+ (e.g. stakeholder engagement trainings held, gender breakdown of beneficiaries – may overlap with other indicators e.g. on benefit sharing).</li> </ul>
B6. REDD+ PaMs should be designed and implemented according to the Law on Transparency of Information and Right to Information, so that information about PaMs is accessible, transparent and delivered using means that are appropriate for different identified groups of stakeholders.	<b>Address:</b> B6.1. Description of relevant provisions on information transparency/access and how the REDD+ National Program supports these	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Description of relevant provisions on information transparency/access (e.g. Law on Transparency of Information and Right to Information; Regulation on Development of Policies/Programs; General Administrative Law)</li> <li>Description of RNP provisions/ mechanisms for promotion of information transparency/access (e.g. communications strategy, stakeholder engagement manual, channels of communication in use) and how these relate to the PLRs.</li> </ul>
	<b>Respect:</b> B6.2. Outcomes related to transparency/access to information relevant to the implementation of REDD+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Figures on implementation of transparency/access to information provisions in relevant aimags and/or nationally, e.g.:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Number of information requests and responses by MET (tbc – accessibility of this information still not clear)</li> <li>- Trends in NSO's SDG indicator on access to information</li> </ul> </li> <li>Outcomes of identified mechanisms for REDD+ information sharing (e.g. website statistics, no. of media/news stories, no. and participation in stakeholder engagement activities).</li> </ul>
<b>SAFEGUARD C - Respect for the knowledge and rights of indigenous peoples and members of local communities, by taking into account relevant international obligations, national circumstances and laws, and noting that the United Nations General Assembly has adopted the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.</b>		
<b>National safeguard element</b>	<b>Identified information needs</b>	<b>Content/basis for indicators</b>
C1. In the context of REDD+ design and implementation in Mongolia, indigenous peoples, local people and ethnic minorities are defined	<b>Address:</b> C1.1. Information on the relevant definition of indigenous people, local people, ethnic minorities under relevant PLRs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Description of relevant PLR provisions related to definition of indigenous/local/ethnic minority people (which PLRs??)</li> </ul>

according to the relevant PLRs and the principle of self-determination.	(...) and how these are reflected in the REDD+ National Program and/or REDD+ processes. C1.2 Description of the principle of self-determination and how this is reflected in the National REDD+ Strategy and/or REDD+ processes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Description of an agreed definition of self-determination (may need to be further agreed)</li> <li>• Description of how these definitions are reflected in the RNP and/or specific processes associated with REDD+ (e.g. stakeholder engagement manual)</li> </ul>
	<b>Respect:</b> C1.3. Information on how ethnic minority definitions and principle of self-determination are applied to REDD+ processes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Statistics/description of ethnic minority groups in REDD+ implementation areas and how they have been identified and engaged</li> <li>• Description of how local self-governing bodies are engaged in REDD+ planning/implementation processes (e.g. discussion of PaMs/FMPs at Citizens Representatives' Meetings)</li> </ul>
C2. REDD+ PaMs should be designed and implemented to ensure an appropriate and equitable distribution of incentives and benefits from carbon and ecosystem services, supporting the long-term sustainability of the PaMs. As far as possible, REDD+ PaMs should utilise existing regulations and structures for the distribution of incentives and benefits, such as user groups and local development funds.	<b>Address:</b> C2.1. Information on PLRs related to benefits/incentives and access to ecosystem services C2.2. Information on approach/mechanisms for sharing of incentives/benefits from REDD+, and how these are linked to existing structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Description of relevant PLR provisions related to benefits/incentives/access to ecosystem services (e.g. natural resource user groups/fees, incentives for reporting illegal logging, etc)</li> <li>• Description of benefit/incentive sharing approach/mechanisms under RNP and link to existing structures if applicable (e.g. FUGs, village development funds, etc)</li> </ul>
	<b>Respect:</b> C2.3. Outcomes and evidence of the distribution of benefits and incentives for REDD+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Outcomes related to distribution of benefits/incentives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Channels/mechanisms used and how they are used</li> <li>- Categories (e.g. monetary/non-monetary – some overlap with SG E)</li> <li>- Total number of beneficiaries (incl. by aimag, gender, etc, nationally and by aimag)</li> <li>- Total amounts (if relevant; nationally and by aimag)</li> <li>- Any performance evaluation of benefit/incentive sharing approach/mechanisms</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

<p>C3. REDD+ PaMs should be designed and implemented with full recognition of rights to land, territories and resources, as specified in relevant policies, laws and regulations. REDD+ PaMs should clarify and strengthen relevant land relations, as defined in the Law on Land.</p>	<p><b>Address:</b>  C3.1. Information of the provisions of relevant PLRs setting out the rights to land, territories and resources relevant to REDD+   C3.2. Information on how REDD+ National Program and/or REDD+ processes support efforts to clarify and strengthen relevant land relations, as defined in the Law on Land.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Description of relevant PLR provisions on rights to land, territories and resources (e.g. Land Law, Law on Environmental Protection, Forest Law, Law on Protected Areas &amp; Buffer Zones). Land relations article should be specifically mentioned.</li> <li>• Description of any processes and/or specific PAMs supporting rights to land, territories and resources and clarify land relations (e.g. benefits &amp; risks assessment &amp; measures identified, FPIC/consultation requirements, PAMs on local resource use, etc) and their relationship to relevant PLRs.</li> </ul>
	<p><b>Respect:</b>  C3.3. Outcomes for rights to land, territories and resources relevant to REDD+.  C3.4. Outcomes of identified processes (including specific PAMs) that support efforts to clarify and strengthen relevant land relations</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Figures/statistics on people’s ownership/access to land, forest and resources at national and aimag levels. For e.g.: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- No. of FUGs and other user groups, and areas under their management</li> <li>- Value/number of permits issued for resource use (fuelwood, NTFPs)</li> <li>- Land tenure/ownership figures</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Outcomes of specific processes/PAMs on rights to land, forest and resources identified above. For e.g.: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Number and type of consultations held, and who participated</li> <li>- Outcomes of GRM on land/forest rights (overlap with D4)</li> <li>- Support to FUGs to improve access to forest resources</li> <li>- Participatory land use planning processes</li> <li>- Outcomes specific to identified benefits &amp; risks and measures to reduce/enhance</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<p>C4. REDD+ PaMs should be designed and implemented so that the traditional knowledge, cultural heritage, and intellectual property of local people is protected and promoted in</p>	<p><b>Address:</b>  C4.1. Information on relevant PLRs setting out protection and/or promotion of traditional knowledge, cultural</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Description of relevant PLR provisions on protection and/or promotion of traditional knowledge, cultural heritage and intellectual property of local communities and/or ethnic</li> </ul>

<p>accordance with relevant policies, laws and regulations. Physical cultural heritage that belongs in public ownership shall be held under conditions set out by relevant government, local religious and public organisations.</p>	<p>heritage and intellectual property of local communities and/or ethnic minorities. C.4.2. Information on how the REDD+ National Program and/or REDD+ processes support the protection and/or promotion of traditional knowledge, cultural heritage and intellectual property of local communities and/or ethnic minorities.</p>	<p>minorities (e.g. Land Law, Law on Environmental Protection, Law on Protected Areas &amp; Buffer Zones, NBSAP on ABS).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Description of any processes and/or specific PAMs supporting traditional knowledge, cultural heritage and intellectual property of local communities and/or ethnic minorities (e.g. benefits &amp; risks assessment and measures identified, FPIC/consultation requirements, PAMs on NTFPs, tourism, etc) and their relationship to relevant PLRs</li> </ul>
	<p><b>Respect:</b> C.4.3. Outcomes related to protection and/or promotion of traditional knowledge, cultural heritage and intellectual property of local communities and/or ethnic minorities, as relevant to REDD+. C.4.4. Outcomes of identified processes / PAMs that support the protection and/or promotion of traditional knowledge, cultural heritage and intellectual property of local communities and/or ethnic minorities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Figures/statistics on people’s traditional knowledge, cultural heritage and IP at national and aimag levels. For e.g.: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Reporting to CBD on ABS</li> <li>- Relevant NSO statistics on culture (e.g. no. cultural centers, expenditure on protection of heritage)</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Outcomes of specific processes/PAMs on rights to people’s traditional knowledge, cultural heritage and IP identified above. For e.g.: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Number and type of consultations held, and who participated</li> <li>- Outcomes of GRM on cultural/IP rights (overlap with D4)</li> <li>- Outcomes for NTFP related PAMs and other relevant PAMs</li> <li>- Outcomes specific to identified benefits &amp; risks and measures to reduce/enhance</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<p>C5. REDD+ PaMs should be designed and implemented to avoid and reduce any risks of resettlement and/or economic displacement of people with rights to land and resources. Where access restrictions are an essential component for the success of REDD+ PaMs, appropriate</p>	<p><b>Address:</b> C5.1. Information on any PLRs related to resettlement, economic displacement and compensation C5.2. Information on how the REDD+ National Program and/or REDD+ processes consider and address risks of resettlement and/or economic displacement and any</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Description of relevant PLR provisions on resettlement, economic displacement and compensation (e.g. Law on Protected Areas &amp; Buffer Zones, EIA Law).</li> <li>• Description of any processes to address risks of resettlement and/or economic displacement and related to compensation (e.g. FPIC/consultation;</li> </ul>

forms of compensation will be proposed and agreed prior to the implementation of the PaM.	procedures put in place in accordance with relevant PLRs, including related to compensation	GRM; may overlap with SG E on social risks, and with SG G on displacement) and their relationship to relevant PLRs.
	<p><b>Respect:</b></p> <p>C5.3. Information on implementation of identified processes/procedures related to resettlement, economic displacement and compensation.</p> <p>C5.4. Information on any resettlement, economic displacement and/or compensation that has occurred as a result of REDD+ and how this was managed in accordance with relevant PLRs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Outcomes of specific processes/ related to resettlement, economic displacement and compensation identified above. For e.g.: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Number and type of consultations held, and who participated</li> <li>- Outcomes of GRM (overlap with D4) related to resettlement/economic displacement</li> <li>- Outcomes specific to identified benefits &amp; risks and measures to reduce/enhance</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Any data on resettlement and/or compensation that has occurred as a result of REDD+. For e.g.: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Number of resettlement cases and how they are resolved</li> <li>- Evidence of any compensation measures agreed and implemented (e.g. number of people involved, forms and amounts of compensation).</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>SAFEGUARD D - The full and effective participation of relevant stakeholders, in particular indigenous peoples and local communities.</b>		
<b>National safeguard element</b>	<b>Identified information needs</b>	<b>Content/basis for indicators</b>
D1. During design and implementation, REDD+ PaMs should identify and define relevant stakeholders, which depending on the PaM, may include local self-governing authorities, administrations for Protected Areas and Watersheds, local people, resource user groups, civil society organisations and associations, herders, economic entities and other actors in the private sector. Identification of relevant stakeholders shall consider the legitimacy of any bodies representing these stakeholders, in	<p><b>Address:</b></p> <p>D1.1. Relevant stakeholders in the context of REDD+ in Mongolia.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• List of relevant stakeholders (based on relevant PLRs, RNP, stakeholder mapping, etc)</li> </ul>
	<p><b>Respect:</b></p> <p>D1.2. Information on process of identification of relevant stakeholders for REDD+ and their representative bodies, in line with any relevant PLR provisions</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Description of how stakeholders were identified, i.e. what processes/mechanisms, e.g.: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Reference to PLRs</li> <li>- Stakeholder mapping</li> <li>- Stakeholder engagement handbook</li> <li>- Organisational mandates</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

accordance with relevant policies, laws and regulations.		
D2. During the design and implementation of REDD+ PaMs, the rights of relevant stakeholders to participate in decision-making shall be recognised and implemented. Decision-making processes for the design and implementation of REDD+ should be: (i) based on relevant evidence and expert knowledge; (ii) reached through open discussion between government, civil society, communities, citizens and other relevant stakeholders; and (iii) incorporate and reflect the perspectives and feedback of these stakeholders.	<p><b>Address:</b>  D2.1. Information on relevant PLRs setting out the rights of relevant stakeholders to participate in decision-making related to REDD+ PAMs.  D2.2. Information on relevant PLRs for decision-making processes related to REDD+  D2.3 Information on how these rights and processes have been integrated into decision-making processes for design and implementation of REDD+ at the national and subnational levels.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Description of relevant PLR provisions on rights of stakeholders to participate in decision making relevant to REDD+ (e.g. Constitution, Citizens Khurals, Law on Protected Areas &amp; Buffer Zones).</li> <li>• Description of relevant PLRs setting out decision-making processes (e.g., Forest Management Plan approvals, user groups, General Administrative Law)</li> <li>• Description of decision-making processes for REDD+ at national/subnational levels and links to PLR provisions</li> </ul>
	<p><b>Respect:</b>  D2.4. Information on outcomes related to the recognition and implementation of the relevant rights to participate in decision-making and the identified processes for decision-making</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Outcomes/evidence of the implementation of identified decision-making processes, e.g. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Consultations/meetings</li> <li>- Evidence/experts involved</li> <li>- Incorporation of stakeholder feedback</li> <li>- Any figures on grievances related to decision-making processes/participation (overlap with D4)</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Figures on who participated in decision-making, e.g. total numbers participating in different processes; breakdown by gender and other factors; FUG membership).</li> </ul>
D3. The design and implementation of REDD+ PaMs should be linked to relevant national development policies and programmes, utilising existing mechanisms where possible to ensure multi-sector and multi-stakeholder based design, implementation and monitoring of REDD+ PaMs.	<p><b>Address:</b>  D3.1. Information on priority existing development policies and programmes and their platforms/mechanisms for multi-stakeholder participation/coordination, as relevant to REDD+.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• List of priority existing development policy/programme provisions and mechanisms relevant to REDD+ at national and subnational levels (e.g. NDA, NDC platform, Citizen Khurals, socio-economic development programmes) (overlap with SG B)</li> <li>• Description of how such provisions/mechanisms are reflected in RNP (overlap with SG B)</li> </ul>
	<p><b>Respect:</b>  D3.2. Information on the utilisation of the identified</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Figures on multi-sector/multistakeholder participation and how identified platforms/mechanisms are utilised, e.g.:</li> </ul>

	platforms and/or mechanisms to ensure multi-sector and multi-stakeholder participation in REDD+.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- NDA review of RNP and entry in NDA database</li> <li>- Participation in NDC platform</li> <li>- Citizen Khural processes</li> <li>- Links to socio-economic development programmes</li> <li>- Figures on participation of different sectors/groups in REDD+ PaMs and associated processes</li> </ul>
D4. Adequate access to justice for citizens and stakeholders, who find themselves in situations of conflict as a result of the implementation of PaMs, and adequate and transparent feedback mechanisms, should be ensured by the Government of Mongolia in compliance with relevant PLRs.	<p><b>Address:</b></p> <p>D4.1. Information on PLRs/mechanisms setting out the rights of citizens and relevant stakeholders to access justice in conflict situations related to REDD+.</p> <p>D4.2. Information on how these provisions are reflected in the REDD+ National Program and/or REDD+ processes, e.g. through adequate and transparent feedback mechanisms.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• List of relevant PLR provisions/mechanisms for access to justice related to REDD+ (e.g. Human Rights Commission Act, General Administrative Law, etc)</li> <li>• Description of how such provisions/mechanisms are reflected in RNP (e.g. GRM approach used)</li> </ul>
	<p><b>Respect:</b></p> <p>D4.3. Information on implementation of the relevant provisions and identified processes, including feedback mechanisms, to ensure access to justice for citizens and relevant stakeholders</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Figures on the results of implementation of these provisions/mechanisms, e.g.: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Number of grievances processed (including by category, e.g. land related, benefits related)</li> <li>- Distribution of grievances across aimags</li> <li>- Grievances by stakeholder group (e.g. by gender)</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>(note: depending on the approach, these figures may relate to processes specific to REDD+ or could be generated through existing mechanisms)</p>
<b>SAFEGUARD E - Actions are consistent with the conservation of natural forests and biological diversity, ensuring that the [REDD+] actions are not used for the conversion of natural forests, but are instead used to incentivise the protection and conservation of natural forests and their ecosystem services, and to enhance other social and environmental benefits.</b>		
<b>National safeguard element</b>	<b>Identified information needs</b>	<b>Content/basis for indicators</b>
E1. REDD+ PaMs should be based on and respect the agreed national definition of forest.	<p><b>Address:</b></p> <p>E1.1. Information on the agreed national definition of forest</p> <p>E1.2. Information on how this definition is reflected in the REDD+ National Program and key REDD+ processes.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Description of national definition of forest. If possible, explanation of understanding of natural forest and status of level of consistency in relevant legal instruments.</li> </ul>



		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Description of forest and natural forest definitions applied in RNP and key processes: FRL; NFMS; etc.</li> </ul>
	<p><b>Respect:</b> E1.2. Information on how this definition is reflected in the REDD+ National Program and key REDD+ processes.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Description of forest and natural forest definitions applied in RNP and key processes: FRL; NFMS; etc.</li> </ul>
<p>E2. REDD+ PaMs should be designed and implemented to fully adhere to relevant legal requirements related to impact assessment, including consideration of impacts in both forest and non-forest areas.</p>	<p><b>Address:</b> E2.1. Information on relevant PLRs on impact assessment related to REDD+. E2.2 Information on how these provisions are reflected in the REDD+ National Program and REDD+ processes</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Description of relevant provisions on impact assessment (e.g. Law on EIA, Law on Developing Policies &amp; Programs).</li> <li>• Description of how provisions apply to REDD+ and how have been applied and/or reflected in REDD+ processes (e.g. in design of RNP, in consultation processes), including reference to forest and non-forest areas (e.g. consideration of grazing/grasslands).</li> </ul>
	<p><b>Respect:</b> E2.2. Information on the implementation of the relevant provisions related to impact assessment at national level. E2.3. Information on implementation of identified processes for impact assessment for REDD+</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Figures on implementation of impact assessment provisions at national level (and by aimag of available/relevant), e.g.: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- No. of assessed programs/policies in NDA database</li> <li>- No of EIAs approved in EIA Database (by sector)</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Description of implementation and outcomes of identified impact assessment processes for REDD+, e.g.: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- National level benefits &amp; risks assessment and policy impact assessment in RNP (incl. specific mention of forest and non-forest area impacts)</li> <li>- Discussion of benefits &amp; risks in SNAPs/subnational processes</li> <li>- Any EIA processes carried out for REDD+ PaMs (if relevant)</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<p>E3. REDD+ PaMs should be designed and implemented to conserve natural forests and minimise their degradation, including through the creation and implementation of appropriate</p>	<p><b>Address:</b> E3.1. Information on relevant PLRs for forest conservation and incentives (monetary and non-monetary) for conservation/sustainable use and accountability, as relevant to REDD+</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Description of relevant provisions for conservation/incentives and accountability (e.g. Law on Environmental Protection, Law on PAs &amp; Buffer Zones, NBSAP, Forest Law, Incentives for reporting on Illegal Logging, etc)</li> </ul>

<p>incentive measures and accountability of forest users.</p>	<p>E3.2 Information on how the REDD+ National Program, including process/specific PaMs, aimed at forest conservation, incentives for conservation/sustainable use and accountability</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Description of specific processes and PaMs related conservation/incentives and accountability in RNP and how these relate to relevant PLRs, for e.g.: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- PaMs on natural forest conservation, empowering resource protectors/users, controlling illegal logging/fire</li> <li>- Processes to prioritise areas for conservation/conservation co-benefits</li> <li>- Benefit/incentive distribution mechanism (overlap with SG B)</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
	<p><b>Respect:</b>  E3.3. Information on implementation of forest conservation and incentives for conservation/sustainable use as relevant to REDD+ nationally  E3.4. Information on the implementation of processes and PaMs in RNP for forest conservation and incentives for conservation/sustainable use</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Figures on implementation of identified PLR provisions, e.g.: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Funding for specific conservation/incentive programs (from glass accounts, ECCF)</li> <li>- Implementation of targets, e.g. PA network</li> <li>- Any figures on implementation of 'rewarding' regulations (e.g. reports received, rewards disbursed)</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Figures on natural forest cover and health nationally and/or by aimag (or by REDD+ implementation areas if available, e.g.: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Natural forest cover extent, status and change over time (from forest database/NFMS)</li> <li>- Natural forest cover quality (stocking density), status and change over time</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Information/figures on results of implementation of identified PaMs, e.g.: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- No. of CCAs established</li> <li>- No. of user groups (or other appropriate groups/entities) empowered to conserve and sustainably use natural resources</li> <li>- Fire prevention/control outcomes</li> <li>- Increase in patrolling</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Figures on benefits/incentives (monetary and non-monetary) distribution relevant to REDD+ (overlap with SG B), e.g.: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Distribution and amounts for financial incentives/benefits provided</li> <li>- Training and capacity building provided</li> <li>- Improved forest/natural resource access</li> <li>- Any grievances related to incentives/benefits (overlap with D4)</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
E4. REDD+ PaMs should not be used to convert or support the conversion of natural forests to other land uses, including conversion from natural to planted forests.	<p><b>Address:</b></p> <p>E4.1. Information on any policies, laws and regulations related to conversion of natural forest in the context of REDD+ in Mongolia.</p> <p>E4.2. Information on risks of conversion of natural forest identified for REDD+ implementation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Description of any relevant provisions on conversion/non-conversion of natural forests (e.g. Forest Law, FRL)</li> <li>• Description of any risks related to conversion of natural forest identified in benefits &amp; risks assessment and any measures to avoid/reduce this risk (preferably also describe how measures incorporated into RNP/PaMs), and their relation to existing PLRs</li> </ul>
	<p><b>Respect:</b></p> <p>E4.3. Information on the implementation of any identified measures to reduce the risk of conversion of natural forest.</p> <p>E4.4. Outcomes related to the cover and quality of natural forests in REDD+ implementation areas and/or nationally.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Description and figures on the results of implementation of identified risk reduction measures.</li> <li>• Figures on natural forest cover and health nationally and/or by aimag (or by REDD+ implementation areas if available (same as natural forest cover/quality indicators under E3).</li> </ul>
E5. REDD+ PaMs should be designed and implemented so that they minimise negative social impacts and enhance economic and social well-being, particularly through seeking to promote employment opportunities for local people, especially for those from disadvantaged or vulnerable groups.	<p><b>Address:</b></p> <p>E5.1. Information on any policies, laws and regulations related to the promotion of socio-economic benefits and reduction of socio-economic impacts, the context of REDD+ in Mongolia</p> <p>E5.2. Information on potential socio-economic benefits and risks, especially related to benefit-sharing, employment opportunities, were identified and incorporated into the design of the REDD+ National Program.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Description of relevant provisions on socio-economic benefits and impacts (e.g. Regulation on Developing Policies/Programs, State Forest Policy, etc)</li> <li>• Description of disadvantaged/vulnerable groups (link to SG D on stakeholders)</li> <li>• Description of socio-economic benefits and risks identified in benefits &amp; risks assessment and any measures to enhance/reduce (preferably also describe how measures incorporated into RNP/PaMs), and how this relates to relevant PLRs</li> </ul>

	<p><b>Respect:</b> E5.2. Information on how the REDD+ National Program has reduced negative socio-economic impacts and enhanced economic and social well-being:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Statistics at national and/or aimag level on socio-economic trends relevant to REDD+, for e.g.: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Forest sector employment</li> <li>- Forest sector income generation</li> <li>- Timber/NTFP processing businesses</li> <li>- Forest based tourism/recreational areas (if available; e.g. NSO figures on tourism by location/purpose)</li> <li>- Support provided to FUGs and other user groups (overlap with SG B)</li> <li>- Incentives/rewarding (overlap with E3)</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Outcomes related to the identified REDD+ benefits, risks and measures to enhance/reduce, particularly for identified vulnerable groups, such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Economic benefits shared through REDD+ (overlap with SG B)</li> <li>- Contributions to forest sector value</li> <li>- Access to forest resources promoted through REDD+ (e.g. via NTFPs and FUG related PaMs)</li> <li>- Training/capacity building provided through RNP/REDD+ PaMs</li> <li>- Figures on grievances (overlap with D4) related to socio-economic impacts/employment</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<p>E6. REDD+ PaMs should be designed and implemented to support the conservation and restoration of priority ecosystem services where possible, as determined through consultative stakeholder processes at the local and/or national levels.</p>	<p><b>Address:</b> E6.1. Information on any policies, laws and regulations related to the conservation and restoration of ecosystem services in the context of REDD+.E6.2Information on how National REDD+ Strategy is designed to support the conservation and restoration priority ecosystem services, especially any consultative processes</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Description of relevant provisions on conservation and restoration of priority ecosystem services (e.g. State Forest Policy, NBSAP, Protected Areas &amp; Buffer Zone Law, etc), including any listings of priority ecosystem services</li> <li>• Description of how these provisions are reflected in RNP, such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Benefits &amp; risks related to ecosystem services identified and measures to enhance/reduce</li> <li>- Any consultative processes on prioritisation of areas/ecosystem services (e.g. SNAPs?)</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Any priority ecosystem services/areas selected as a focus in the RNP (e.g. saxaul forests)</li> <li>- Any PaMs specifically aimed at conserving/restoring priority ecosystem services (e.g. water source protection, saxaul forest restoration)</li> </ul>
	<p><b>Respect:</b>  E6.3. Information on outcomes of conservation and restoration of priority ecosystem services at national/aimag level  E6.4. Information on how REDD+ National Program has supported conservation and restoration of priority ecosystem services</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Depending on identified priority ecosystem services, figures/statistics at national and/or aimag level, such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Forest ecosystem services (e.g. NTFPs/fuelwood, timber – overlap with SG E5.2)</li> <li>- Protected area system (areas under protection, areas restored)</li> <li>- Hydrological ecosystem services (e.g. wetlands protected/restored, water resources data)</li> <li>- Area of degraded land restored/area affected by degradation</li> <li>- Trends against NDC / climate change targets</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Figures on outcomes related to the identified PaMs, benefits, risks and measures to enhance/reduce for conservation/restoration of ecosystem services such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Contribution of REDD+ to forest conservation and restoration targets (if possible, from NFMS)</li> <li>- Results of PAMs/measures related to forest ecosystem services (e.g. fuelwood, NTFPs)</li> <li>- Results of PaMs/measures related to protected areas (e.g. CCAs)</li> <li>- Results of PaMs/measures related to water resources (e.g. water source protection)</li> <li>- Results of PaMs/measures related to improved resilience to climate change</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

SAFEGUARD F - Actions to address the risks of reversals.		
National safeguard element	Identified information needs	Content/basis for indicators
<p>F1. The selection, design, implementation and monitoring of REDD+ PaMs should include measures that are targeted at the direct and indirect drivers of deforestation and degradation, and barriers to sustainable management, conservation and enhancement, at national and local levels, which are considered priorities for the long-term sustainability of REDD+ in Mongolia, in accordance with relevant forest policies.</p>	<p><b>Address:</b>            F1.1. Information on the process undertaken during the design of REDD+ PAMs at national level to identify drivers and barriers (including underlying/indirect), and how this was reflected in the design of PAMs.            F1.2. Description of how the REDD+ M&amp;E framework supports monitoring of the impacts of REDD+ on drivers and barriers (incl. underlying/indirect drivers and barriers).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Description of relevant processes to design PaMs and develop RNP at national level (and SNAPs at subnational level):               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Analysis of drivers and barriers</li> <li>- Development of PaMs and how linked to drivers/barriers</li> <li>- Assessment of benefits &amp; risks (related to long-term sustainability)</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Description of how PaMs are targeted at direct and indirect drivers (theory of change), and/or specific PaMs aimed at particular drivers/barriers (including any links to PLRs aimed at addressing drivers/barriers)</li> <li>• Description of how REDD+ M&amp;E framework / indicators will track impacts on drivers (incl. underlying/indirect drivers and barriers):               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- List of relevant indicators</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
	<p><b>Respect:</b>            F1.3. Information on implementation of REDD+ monitoring related to impacts in addressing drivers and barriers.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Description of how M&amp;E framework has been implemented over the reporting period, e.g. frequency, by which agencies, etc</li> <li>• Figures/narrative on REDD+ impacts on key drivers and barriers, including underlying/indirect drivers (based on list of relevant indicators/PAMs above).</li> </ul>
<p>F2. The design of REDD+ PaMs will consider the risks of reversals. Based on analysis of these risks (which may include legal, social and ecological factors such as changes in policy and over-extraction of forest resources), the design and implementation of REDD+ PaMs should incorporate measures to reduce the identified risks of reversals.</p>	<p><b>Address:</b>            F2.1. Information on how risks of reversals were identified (including legal, social and ecological factors) and incorporated into the design of the REDD+ National Program.            F2.2. information on specific PaMs and measures identified and incorporated into RNP/PaMs to reduce risks of reversals.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Description of process to identify risks and benefits of REDD+ at national and subnational levels</li> <li>• Summary of key risks identified related to reversals, and any measures being undertaken to address them</li> <li>• Description of PaMs that help to address risks of reversals</li> </ul>

	<p><b>Respect:</b> F2.3. Information on the implementation of the identified measures to avoid/reduce risks of reversals.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Figures on outcomes related to the implementation of identified PaMs and measures to reduce risks of reversals, e.g.: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- PaMs addressing underlying drivers</li> <li>- Measures to ensure sustainability of REDD+</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<p>F3. The National Forest Monitoring System (NFMS) should be designed, maintained and implemented with the appropriate human and technical resources and frequency to detect and provide information on reversals, including the identified risks of reversals.</p>	<p><b>Address:</b> F3.1. Information on how NFMS is designed to provide information on reversals, including the definition of reversals being applied and how detections of reversals are to be managed. F3.2. Information on how sufficient human/technical resources are allocated to NFMS</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Description of NFMS design, e.g.: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Key components</li> <li>- Institutions involved</li> <li>- Type of analyses and frequency of reporting</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Description of definition of reversals applied in Mongolia</li> <li>• Description of resources needed and allocated to NFMS: staffing, technical equipment, funding for capacity development &amp; operations</li> </ul>
	<p><b>Respect:</b> F3.3. Information on the implementation of the NFMS, including human/technical resources applied F3.3. Information on any possible reversals detected and responses to reversals detected (e.g. cases of reversals detected, procedures upon detection-).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Description of implementation of NFMS, e.g. frequency of reporting, capacity development provided, accuracy of analysis</li> <li>• Description/figures occurrence of any possible reversals detected: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- No. of cases</li> <li>- Locations</li> <li>- Impacts on forest cover/quality</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<p>F4. The monitoring and evaluation of REDD+ implementation should include mechanisms to ensure that if any reversals of emissions occurs, the causes of the displacement are investigated and appropriate management responses taken.</p>	<p><b>Address:</b> F4.1. Information on REDD+ M&amp;E framework, including processes/mechanisms for reporting and responding to cases of reversals (overlap with SG F3).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Description of relevant aspects of REDD+ M&amp;E framework, e.g.: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- How information is assessed/evaluated</li> <li>- Management responses set out for cases of reversals</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
	<p><b>Respect:</b> F4.2. Information on management responses to reversals detected</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Description of results of management responses for any cases of reversals: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Causes identified</li> <li>- Subsequent actions taken</li> <li>- Impact of the action taken and/or any barriers to implement the response identified</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<p><b>SAFEGUARD G - Actions to reduce displacement of emissions.</b></p>		

National safeguard element	Identified information needs	Content/basis for indicators
<p>G1. The REDD+ National Program and its REDD+ PaMs should be designed to ensure appropriate coverage of the national territory (including all relevant forest and non-forest ecosystems) and the cross-sector participation of all relevant stakeholders for REDD+ implementation.</p>	<p><b>Address:</b>            G1.1. Information on the physical coverage of the REDD+ National Program.            G1.2. Information on cross-sector collaboration and participation through the REDD+ National Program (overlap with B4).            G1.3. Information on inclusion of relevant forest and non-forest ecosystems in PAMs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Description of administrative/land coverage of RNP, e.g. aimags, ecosystems, forest types covered</li> <li>• Description of forest coverage of RNP (from FRL): boreal and saxaul forests</li> <li>• Description of cross-sector mechanisms for REDD+ (see B4)</li> <li>• Description of PaMs involving implementation/impacts in non-forest ecosystems (e.g. grazing, water sources), and links to relevant PLRs</li> </ul>
	<p><b>Respect:</b>            G1.4. Information on the coverage of REDD+ implementation (i.e. extent of REDD+ implementation areas and forest/ecosystem types covered).            G1.5. Information on implementation of cross-sector cooperation mechanisms for REDD+ (overlap with B4).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Figures on administrative areas implementing REDD+, e.g. no. of aimags with SNAPs, and the ecosystems/forest types covered</li> <li>• Forest areas showing impacts in terms of cover/quality changes (from NFMS)</li> <li>• Figures on implementation of cross-sector collaboration mechanisms (see B4)</li> </ul>
<p>G2. The selection, design, implementation and monitoring of REDD+ PaMs should include measures that are targeted at the key direct and indirect drivers of deforestation and degradation, and barriers to sustainable management, conservation and enhancement, at national and local level, which are considered priorities for the long-term sustainability of REDD+ in Mongolia, in accordance with relevant forest policies.</p>	<p><b>Address:</b>            G2.1. Information on the process undertaken during the design of REDD+ PAMs at national level to identify drivers and barriers (including underlying/indirect), and how this was reflected in the design of PAMs.            G2.2. Description of how the REDD+ M&amp;E framework supports monitoring of the impacts of REDD+ on drivers and barriers (incl. underlying/indirect drivers and barriers).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Description of relevant processes to design PaMs and develop RNP at national level (and SNAPs at subnational level):               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Analysis of drivers and barriers</li> <li>- Development of PaMs and how linked to drivers/barriers</li> <li>- Assessment of benefits &amp; risks (related to long-term sustainability)</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Description of how PaMs are targeted at direct and indirect drivers (theory of change), and/or specific PaMs aimed at particular drivers/barriers (including any links to PLRs aimed at addressing drivers/barriers)</li> <li>• Description of how REDD+ M&amp;E framework / indicators will track impacts on drivers (incl. underlying/indirect drivers and barriers):</li> </ul>



		- List of relevant indicators
	<b>Respect:</b> G2.3. Information on implementation of REDD+, including its monitoring related to impacts in addressing drivers and barriers.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Description of how M&amp;E framework has been implemented over the reporting period, e.g. frequency, by which agencies, etc</li> <li>• Figures/narrative on REDD+ impacts on key drivers and barriers, including underlying/indirect drivers (based on list of relevant indicators/PAMs above)</li> </ul>
G3. The design of REDD+ PaMs will consider the risks of displacement to other forest and non-forests areas, including the potential impacts of REDD+ PaMs on forest-based and other livelihoods. Based on analysis of these risks, the design and implementation of REDD+ PaMs should incorporate measures to reduce the identified risks of displacement.	<b>Address:</b> G3.1. Information on how risks of displacement were identified (including those related to forest & non-forest areas and livelihoods) and incorporated into the design of the REDD+ National Program. G3.2. information on specific PaMs and measures identified and incorporated into RNP/PaMs to reduce risks of displacement.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Description of process to identify risks and benefits of REDD+ at national and subnational levels</li> <li>• Summary of key risks identified related to displacement, and any measures being undertaken to address them</li> <li>• Description of PaMs that help to address risks of displacement</li> </ul>
	<b>Respect:</b> G3.3. Information on the implementation of the identified measures to avoid/reduce risks of displacement.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Figures on outcomes related to implementation of the identified PaMs and measures to reduce risks of displacement, e.g.: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- PaMs addressing underlying drivers</li> <li>- PaMs related to transboundary cooperation</li> <li>- Measures to reduce risks of displacement</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
G4. The National Forest Monitoring System (NFMS) should be designed, maintained and implemented with the appropriate human and technical resources and frequency to detect and provide information on displacement, including the identified risks of displacement.	<b>Address:</b> G4.1. Information on how NFMS is designed to provide information on displacement, including the definition of displacement being applied and how detections of displacement are to be managed. G4.2. Information on how sufficient human/technical resources are allocated to NFMS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Description of NFMS design, e.g.: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Key components</li> <li>- Institutions involved</li> <li>- Type of analyses and frequency of reporting</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Description of definition of displacement applied in Mongolia</li> <li>• Description of resources needed and allocated to NFMS: staffing, technical equipment, funding for capacity development &amp; operations</li> </ul>
	<b>Respect:</b> G4.3. Information on the implementation of the NFMS, including human/technical resources applied	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Statistics on the implementation of NFMS, e.g. frequency of reporting, capacity development provided, accuracy of analysis</li> </ul>

	<p>G4.4. Information on any possible displacement detected and responses to displacement detected (e.g. cases of reversals detected, procedures upon detection)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Description/figures occurrence of any possible displacement detected: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- No. of cases</li> <li>- Locations</li> <li>- Impacts on forest cover/quality</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<p>G5. The monitoring and evaluation of REDD+ implementation should include mechanisms to ensure that if any displacement of emissions occurs to other forest or non-forest areas, the causes of the displacement are investigated and appropriate management responses taken.</p>	<p><b>Address:</b> G5.1. Information on REDD+ M&amp;E framework, including processes/mechanisms for reporting and responding to cases of reversals (overlap with SG F3).</p> <p><b>Respect:</b> G5.2. Information on management responses to reversals detected</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Description of relevant aspects of REDD+ M&amp;E framework, e.g.: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- How information is assessed/evaluated</li> <li>- Management responses set out for cases of reversals</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Description of results of management responses for any cases of reversals: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Causes identified</li> <li>- Subsequent actions taken</li> <li>- Impact of the action taken and/or any barriers to implement the response identified</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

## Annex 3: Consultations on SIS design

### 3.1. Safeguard Information System Retreat: Developing key elements of an SIS (25-27 March 2018) and Technical Working Group meeting (28 March 2018)

#### 3.1.1. Objectives

The main objectives of the SIS retreat were to further define objectives for Mongolia's SIS and to review and refine key inputs for SIS development, including assessment of information systems and sources. Substantial input was provided to the assessment by participants, objectives for the SIS were proposed, and initial ideas for SIS institutional arrangements, roles and responsibilities and functions were discussed. Two main options emerged: the SIS to be led by the Forest Research and Development Center (FRDC), or led by the Environment Information Center (EIC).

#### 3.1.2 Participants

The SIS Retreat, held in Terelj during 26-27 March 2018, was attended by 18 participants (7 women), mainly from key government agencies and institutes for SIS information sources and development.

No	Names	Title	Gender
1	Jagdag.D	Officer, MET	M
2	Banzragch.Ts	National consultant	M
3	Shinitsetseg	NGO	F
5	Amarmaa	National consultant, Information Systems Assessment	F
6	Munkhzul.G	Senior Officer of Land Condition, Quality Verification and Monitoring Network, ALAMGAC	M
7	Dul.B	Member of TWG, Officer of Water Reservoirs, Tourism, Recreational Land Planning and Coordination, ALAMGAC	M
8	Sodnompil.E	Officer, MET	M
9	Otgonchimeg.R	Officer of Land planning and Coordination, ALAMGAC	F
10	Narangerel.Z	Member of TWG, Officer of Information Database, EIC	F
11	Sanaa.E	Officer, CCPIU	F
12	Barsbold	Forest engineer, FRDC	M
13	Khosbayar.B	Member of TWG, GIS expert, FRDC	M
14	Altangadas	Expert of information database, FRDC	M
15	Uyangaa	Member of TWG, Officer, NSO	F
16	Norov.S	Senior Officer, NSO	F
17	Oyunchimeg.A	NSO	M
18	Otgonsuren.B	Vice Director of TWG, MET	M
<b>UN-REDD Programme</b>			
19	Yeseul Byun	International expert, UN-REDD Mongolia Natl. Programme	F
20	Steve Swan	Global Safeguards Coordinator	M
21	David Annandale	International Safeguards Consultant	M
22	Charlotte Hicks	Programme Officer, UNEP-WCMC	F
23	Enkhjargal.D	National Safeguards Consultant, UN-REDD Mongolia Natl. Programme	F
24	Ganchimeg	Assistant	F

25	Nominchuluun	Translator	F
26	Dulamjav	Translator	F
27	Chris Dickinson	CTA, UN-REDD Mongolia	M

### 3.1.3 Main Outcomes

The main outcomes of the SIS retreat consisted of the following:

**Assessment of information systems and sources:** The key systems/sources that were represented at the retreat were: ALAGAC, CCPIU, EIC, FRDC, NSO and MET. The workshop participants worked in groups to review existing assessment tables. They were asked to add information on available data according to safeguard for each main system/source against the safeguards.

#### Proposed objectives for SIS:

The proposed objectives for Mongolia's SIS were discussed during the retreat and at the TWG meeting afterwards. Participants from government and civil society examined examples of possible SIS objectives, which were then subject to group discussion. This discussion considered the following questions:

- What other safeguard reporting commitments does the country have beyond those under the UNFCCC? For example, would the SIS need to respond to the requirements of particular funders of REDD+ implementation?
- Is the SIS expected to collect, manage and disseminate broader information beyond the Cancun safeguards? For example, to track the implementation of other national policies beyond REDD+?
- Should Mongolia consider a step-wise approach to developing/improving the SIS over time? For instance, the SIS could initially focus on REDD+ safeguards, and subsequently expanded to include additional objectives.

The following objectives were put forward by the participants and TWG members:

#### Phase 1: 2018 - 2020

- Report on the how Cancun Safeguards are addressed and respected.
- Meet requirements for financial support from potential donors, e.g. Green Climate Fund.
- Support implementation of the State Policy on Forest.

#### Phase 2: 2021 - 2024

- Report on implementation of all relevant programmes on climate change adaptation and mitigation in the forest sector (e.g. supporting NDC, National Communications )

Following the TWG meeting, the periods for these objectives were revised to be in line with the periods for the proposed REDD+ National Program (2018-2020; and 2021-2024).

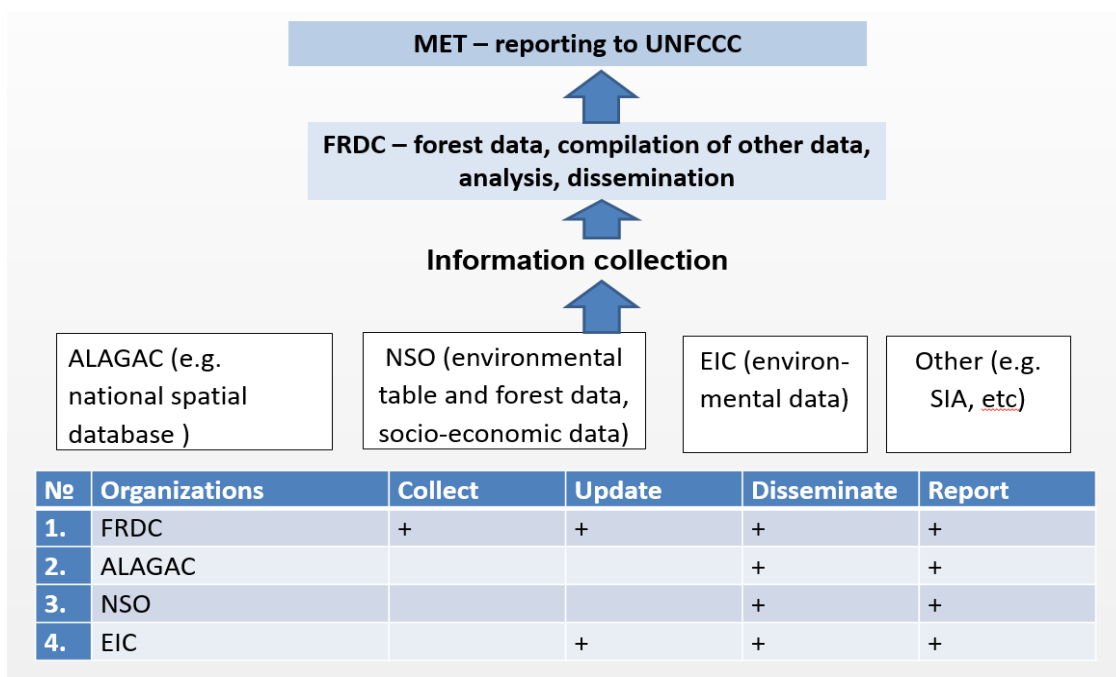
Other key aspects/principles for the SIS identified by the participants included:

- It should improve access to and application of information
- SIS system sustainability needs to be ensured
- SIS should be based on an integrated, cross-sectoral information system  
It should be an online platform which includes spatial data

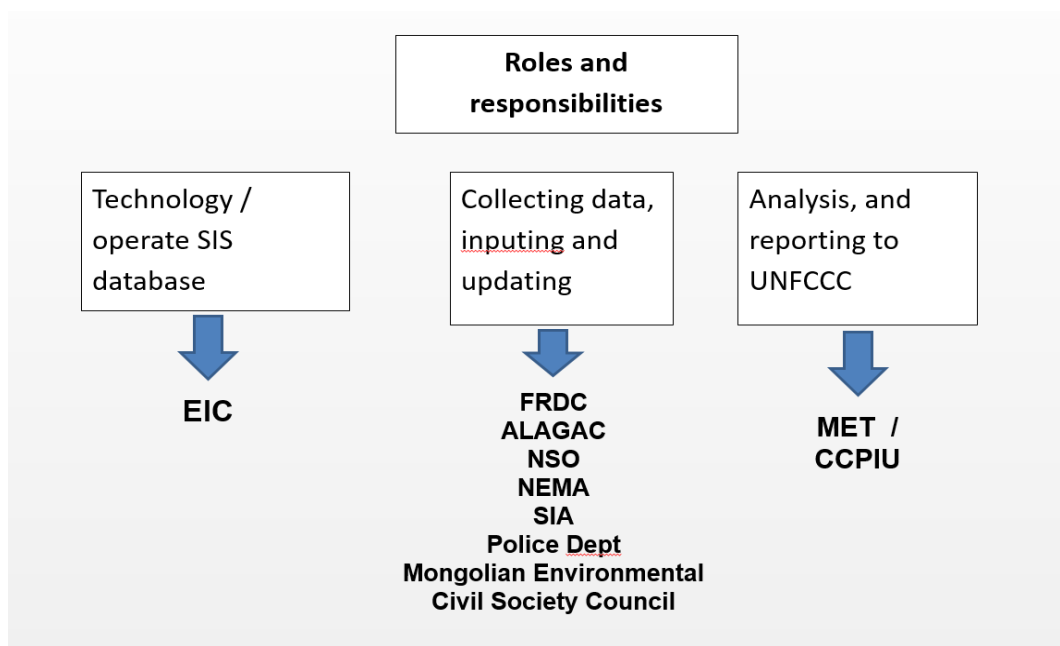
**Potential institutional arrangements, roles and responsibilities for SIS:**

<b>Organisation</b>	<b>Current roles relevant to SIS</b>
FRDC	Collecting, updating, analysing and reporting on forest sector data
ALAMGAC	Collecting, updating, analysing and reporting on land data
NSO	Collecting and compiling data from different sectors, collecting socio-economic data, analysis , dissemination of data
EIC	Collecting and compiling data from ministries and organisations, and dissemination of environmental data (under Environment Law)
MET	Analysis and reporting, e.g. State of Environment Report
CCPIU	Analysing and reporting on climate change data
SSIA	Collecting, analysing and reporting on data on standard, criminal activities
NEMA	Collecting, reporting and disseminating data on emergencies, natural disasters
Police Dept.	Collecting data, reporting on criminal activities, disseminating information
Environmental Civil Society Council	Collecting and compiling data, monitoring of natural resource use, information dissemination, reviewing

Possible institutional arrangements, roles and responsibilities for SIS – Diagram showing Option 1



Possible institutional arrangements, roles and responsibilities for SIS – Diagram showing Option 2



### 3.1.4 Discussion at Technical Working Group meeting on Safeguards and SIS (TWG-S&SIS)

The Retreat was followed by a one-day meeting of the Technical Working Group on Safeguards and SIS (TWG-S&SIS) in Ulaanbaatar, attended by 39 participants (22 women). These included members of TWG-S&SIS and other relevant TWGs (e.g. Measurement, Reporting and Verification TWG) and representatives of key government agencies and institutes for SIS information sources and development, as well as national UN-REDD Programme staff and UN-REDD regional/global specialists.

This meeting covered three main discussion topics: presentation of the draft clarification of the safeguards and groupwork to provide feedback; update on the progress and initial results of the information systems & sources assessment; and presentation and discussion of the outcomes of the Retreat related to ideas for SIS design.

In terms of SIS design elements, the meeting participants provided the following feedback:

- The proposed objectives for the SIS were largely accepted. However, it was recommended to change the time periods for the objectives to be consistent with the phases of the draft proposed National REDD Program.
- Questions were raised regarding the role of academic institutions and civil society in the assessment of information systems & sources, and in the future SIS. Although the SIS will require nationally approved/official data, collected regularly and across the country, academic institutions and civil society representatives will be met with as part of the assessment. In addition, it is expected that these organisations will play a key role in the review/validation of safeguards information.
- On the possible institutional roles and responsibilities for the SIS, no clear preference emerged for a particular option for leading SIS agency. The two options put forward during the Retreat will be further explored/assessed.

## 3.2. Workshop on Design Elements for a Safeguard Information System (SIS) (19 June 2018)

### 3.2.1 Objectives

The main objective of the workshop was for the participants to review and provide feedback on the proposed design elements for Mongolia's REDD+ Safeguard Information System (SIS) and to build knowledge and capacity of participants on SIS design elements.

### 3.2.2 Participants

Members of the Technical Working Group on Safeguards & SIS (TWG-S&SIS) and other relevant TWGs (e.g. MRV) and representatives of key government and non-government agencies and organisations relevant for SIS development were the main participants of the workshop. A total of 40 participants (23 women) attended.

No	Names	Position	Gender
<b>TWG members</b>			
1	Banzragch Ts.	National consultant, UN-REDD Mongolia Natl. Programme	M
2	Dul	Officer, ALAGAC	M
3	Narangerel Z.	Officer, EIC	F
4	Oyunchimeg A.	TWG member	F
<b>Institutes</b>			
5	Boldbaatar Ch.	Mongolian University of Science and Technology	M
6	Todgerel	Mongolian University of Science and Technology	F
7	Batsaihan	Institute of Geo-ecology	M
8	Battulga	Institute of Geo-ecology	M
<b>Agencies</b>			
9	Munkhzul	Senior officer, ALAGAG	M

10	Barsbold	Forest Engineer, FRDC	M
<b>Private companies</b>			
11	Bayarsaihan	Khuvchiin hoimor LLC	M
<b>Mongolian Environmental Civil Society Council</b>			
12	Tumurmunh	Member, Mongolian Environmental Civil Society Council	M
13	Saranchimeg D.	Member, Mongolian Environmental Civil Society Council	F
14	Munkhzul O.	Member, Mongolian Environmental Civil Society Council	F
15	Bolorsaihan, M.	Member, Mongolian Environmental Civil Society Council	F
16	Chuluunsuren B.	Member, Mongolian Environmental Civil Society Council	F
<b>Other Non-Government Organization</b>			
17	Shinetsetseg	Expert, Good Neighbors NGO	F
<b>Forest Sustainable Development Council</b>			
18	Boldbaatar	Member, Forest Sustainable Development Council	M
19	Badamhand	Member, Forest Sustainable Development Council	F
20	Ayush	Member, Forest Sustainable Development Council	M
<b>Local staff</b>			
21	Javkhlan	Engineer, Forest Unit	F
22	Munkhsaihan	Head of forest unit, Dornod aimag	F
23	Nansalmaa	Officer, Department of Environment and Tourism, Dornod aimag	F
24	Nyamkhatan	Head of Forest Unit, Khentii aimag	M
25	Gursuren	Officer, Department of Environment and Tourism, Khentii aimag	F
26	Olziihishig	Forest engineer of Forest Unit, Darhan-uul aimag	F
27	Baasansuren	Officer, Department of Environment and Tourism, Arhangai aimag	M
28	Monkhzul	Officer, Department of Environment and Tourism, Darkhan aimag	F
29	Otgonjargal B.	Officer, Department of Environment and Tourism, Bylgan aimag	F
30	Bolormaa	Inspector, Khuvsgul aimag	F
31	Batmagnai	Engineer, Forest Unit	M
32	Enkhbayar	Officer, Department of Environment and Tourism, Tuv aimag	M
33	Borchlyyn	Officer, Department of Environment and Tourism, Sukhbaatar aimag	F
34	Tsengelzaya	Head of Forest Unit, Selenge aimag	F
35	Otgonerdene	Officer, Department of Environment and Tourism, Selenge aimag	F
36	Banzragch	Officer, Department of Environment and Tourism, Zavkhan aimag	M
37	Tserensugir	Officer, Department of Environment and Tourism, Dundgovi aimag	F
38	Dashtsedem	Officer, Department of Environment and Tourism, Govisumber aimag	M
39	Enkhtyua	Officer, Department of Environment and Tourism, Uvs aimag	F
40	Tserenlham	Officer, Department of Environment and Tourism, Khuvsgul aimag	F
<b>UN-REDD Mongolia National Programme</b>			
41	Khishigjargal B.	Programme manager	M
42	Charlotte Hicks	Senior Technical Officer, UNEP-WCMC	F



43	Miriam Guth	Associate Programme Officer, UNEP-WCMC	F
44	Dulamjav	Translator	F
45	Amarmaa J.	National consultant	F
46	Enkhjargal.D.	National consultant	F

### 3.2.3 Main outcomes

The participants worked in groups focusing on the following aspects of the SIS: information structure; institutional functional roles and arrangements; SIS architecture; and, SIS products/dissemination.

#### Group 1: Information structure

Group 1 focused on how information should be structured within the SIS. The group examined the draft information needs for the development of the SIS and provided recommendations on wording of these needs. They also developed some example indicators, such as:

For information need A1.3 on “Outcomes of specific REDD+ PAMS that directly support the objectives and/or targets of these conventions and programmes (e.g. in terms of improved management of biodiversity conservation areas, hectares of dryland forest restored), possible indicators/content could be: Forested area/ha; Forest strip/ha; Natural regeneration/ha; Fund spent/million tugriks; Nursery capacity/ha; Seedlings and saplings/thous. piece; Survival rate of planted trees/%; Amount of planted forests/ha.

For information need D3.2 on “Outcomes related to identified platforms and/or mechanisms to ensure multi-sector coordination for REDD+ implementation and monitoring”, indicators/content could include: Meetings/number of meetings held; Consultations/number; Discussions/number of participants; Feedback for PAMs/number of suggestions.

Additional indicators have also been suggested by other commenters on the group work for particular information needs, shown in the table below:

SAFEGUARD A - Actions complement or are consistent with the objectives of national forest programmes and relevant international conventions and agreements.		
National safeguard element	Proposed information needs	Draft indicators/content
A3. REDD+ PaMs should be designed and implemented so that they are consistent with and support Mongolia's key efforts to promote poverty reduction and sustainable development, including the National Poverty Reduction Programme, and the Mongolia Sustainable Development Vision 2030 and the international Sustainable Development Goals.	<p><b>Address:</b></p> <p>A3.1 Description of how the National REDD+ Strategy is consistent with and/or supports the relevant objectives/targets of the National Poverty Reduction Programme, the Mongolia Sustainable Development Vision 2030, and with the international Sustainable Development Goals.</p> <p>A3.2 Description of specific PAMS that directly support the relevant objectives and/or targets of these policies and programmes.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Number of workers in forest sector</li> <li>- Number of temporary workers hired to implement forestry activities</li> <li>- Number of newly established wood factories</li> </ul>
	<p><b>Respect:</b></p> <p>A3.3 Outcomes of specific REDD+ PAMS identified above that directly support the relevant objectives and/or targets of these policies and programmes (e.g. in terms of improved socio-economic and conservation outcomes).</p>	

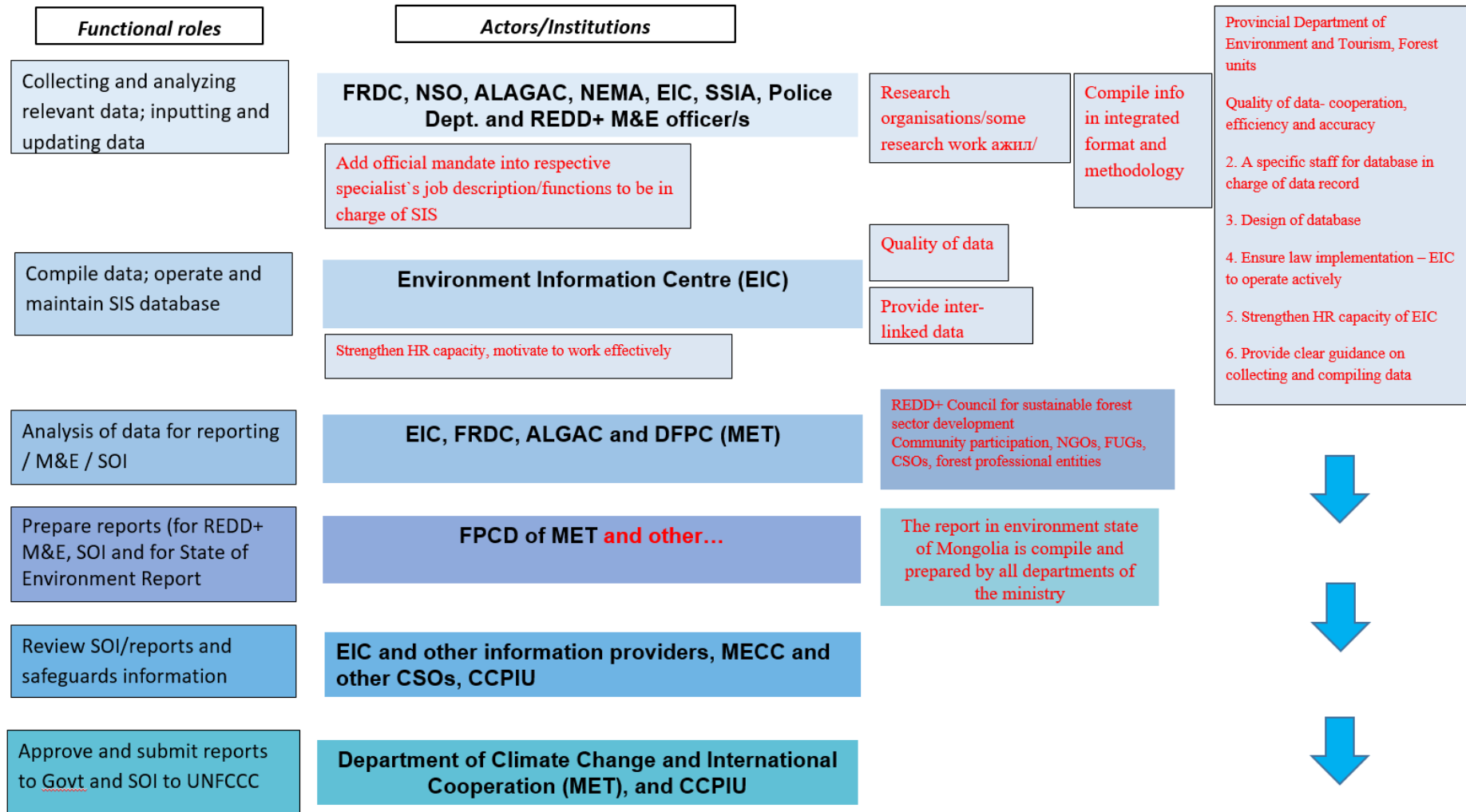
SAFEGUARD B - Transparent and effective national forest governance structures, taking into account national legislation and sovereignty.		
National safeguard element	Proposed information needs	Draft indicators/content
B2. The Government of Mongolia should support the introduction of REDD+ PaMs by allocating sufficient resources, including human and technical resources, to ensure effective forest governance and improve implementation over time.	<p><b>Address:</b> B2.1. Information on the allocation of funds and other resources (such as staff, technology, training) to relevant agencies for the implementation of REDD+.</p> <p>B2.2. Information on longer-term planning to improve the allocation and use of these resources for relevant agencies.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Number of professional workers</li> <li>- Number of trainings organised</li> <li>- Number of people involved in the trainings</li> <li>- Number of retrained workers</li> </ul>
	<p><b>Respect:</b> B2.3 Information on the funds received by relevant agencies for REDD+ implementation and how these were spent.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Budget spent for forest protection and regeneration for given year.</li> <li>- By source</li> </ul>
B3. The design and implementation of REDD+ PAMs shall include provisions for developing and/or allocating sufficient institutional and technical capacity in line with sustainable forest management plans developed under the Law on Forest.	<p><b>Address:</b> B3.1. Description of specific PAMs that support the introduction of, or existing, SFM plans.</p> <p>B3.2. Descriptions of specific PAMs that directly support the development of institutional and technical capacity for the implementation of SFM plans.</p>	
	<p><b>Respect:</b> B3.3. Outcomes of specific PAMs identified above in supporting the introduction and implementation of SFM plans, including building institutional and technical capacity (e.g. number of new plans developed, resources allocated for plan implementation, capacity building activities).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Forest management plans approved</li> <li>- Implementation period of forest management plan</li> <li>- Result of implementation, percent/area</li> <li>- Total budget for implementation of forest management plan/ by activity and source/</li> </ul>
B7. REDD+ PaMs should be designed and implemented so that they consider and promote gender equity, and	<p><b>Address:</b> B7.1. Description of how National REDD+ Strategy supports gender equality, particularly relevant provisions of the Law on Gender Equity (e.g. through design of PAMs).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Number of workers in forest sector, by gender</li> <li>- By position/post /gender/</li> </ul>

meet the requirements of the Law on Gender Equity.	<p><b>Respect:</b> B7.2. Description of the outcomes of measures implemented during the implementation of REDD+ PAMs to promote gender equity, especially with regards to benefit sharing, participation, employment and rights to use land and forest resources.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Average salary in forest sector /by gender, thousand tugriks/</li> </ul>
B8. REDD+ PaMs should be designed and implemented according to the Law on Transparency of Information and Right to Information, so that information about PaMs is accessible, transparent and delivered using means that are appropriate for different identified groups of stakeholders.	<p><b>Address:</b> B8.1. Description of how relevant provisions of the Law on Transparency of Information and Right to Information have been integrated into the National REDD+ Strategy, including the design of REDD+ PAMs and/or REDD+ processes (depending on provisions, may include processes for sharing information, engaging stakeholders, etc).</p>	
	<p><b>Respect:</b> B8.2. Outcomes of how access to information was ensured during the implementation of REDD+ PAMs, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- What information was shared and when - Who information was shared with</li> <li>- How that information was shared, using means appropriate for different stakeholder groups.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Number of advertisement and promotion measures undertaken /by media/</li> <li>- Number of people involved</li> <li>- Methods/tools for information distribution</li> </ul>

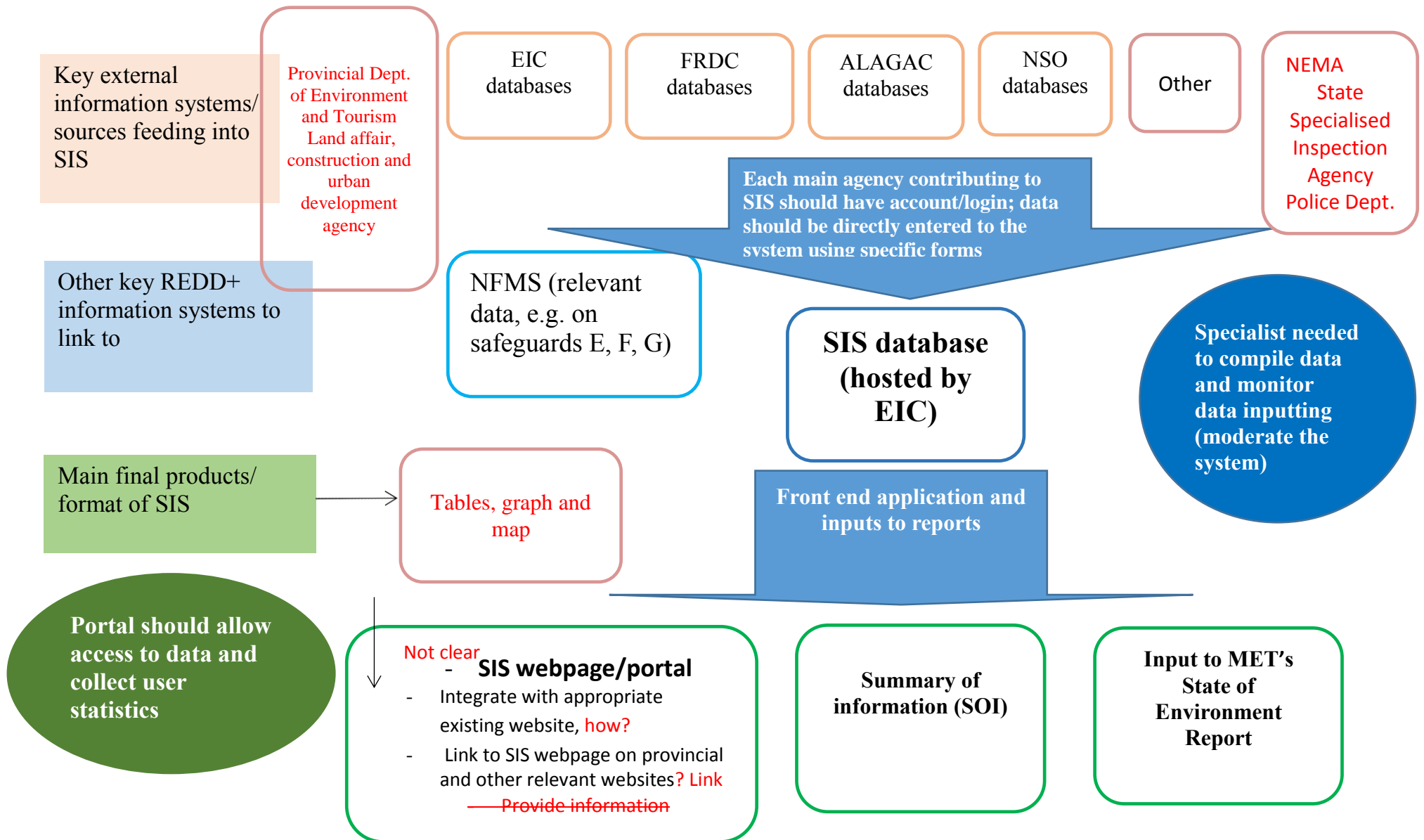
### Groups 2 and 3: Institutional functional roles and arrangements

Group 2 and Group 3 focused on the issue of institutional arrangements. Their work is presented in the following two diagrams. There are no significant differences between these two institutional structure proposals and the outline presented in Figure 4.

**Group 2: Institutional functional roles - suggestions in red text**



**Group 3: Institutional arrangements**

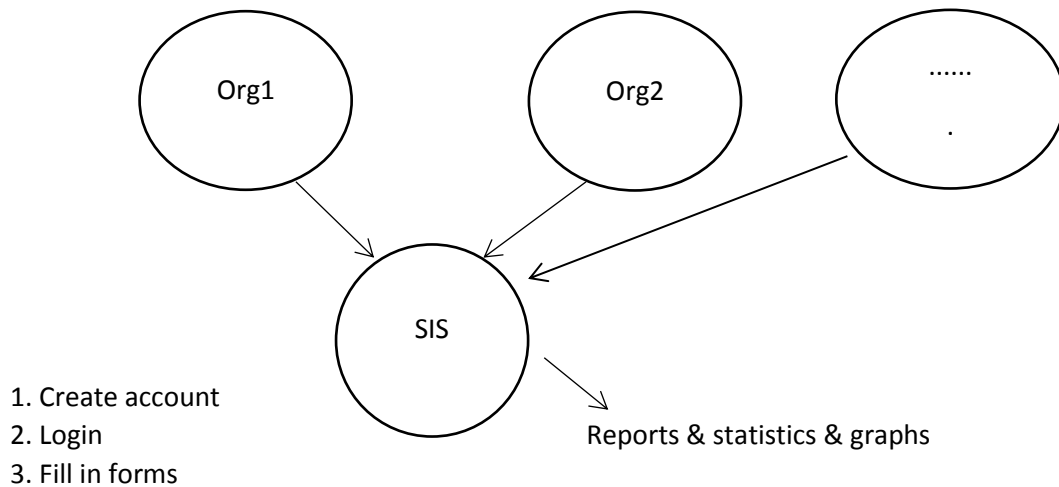


### Group 3, cont.: SIS Architecture

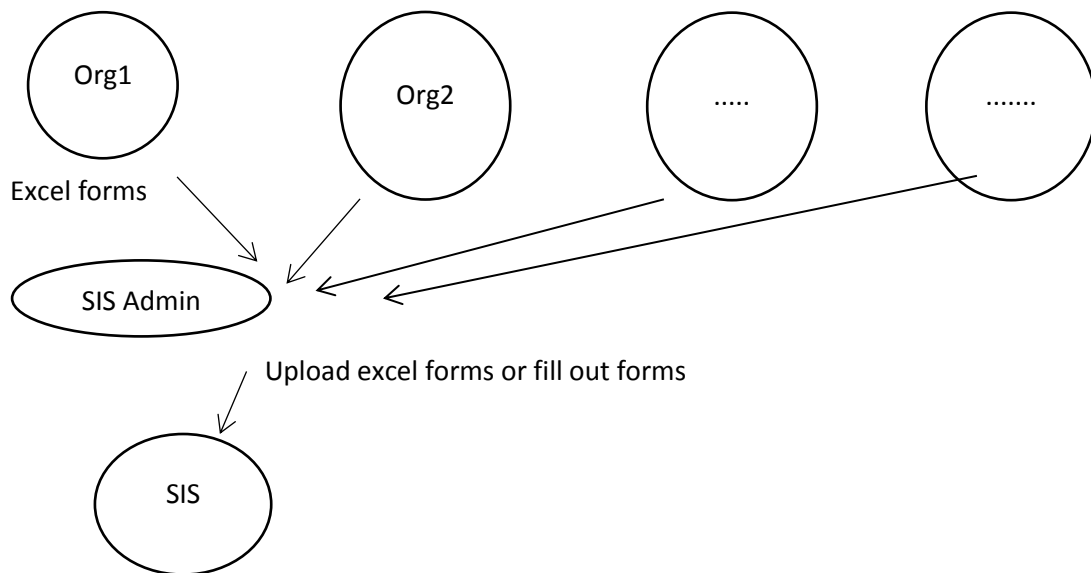
Group 3 also focused on how information should be collected and administered, i.e. the architecture for managing information within the proposed SIS. Three options were outlined, and these are shown below.

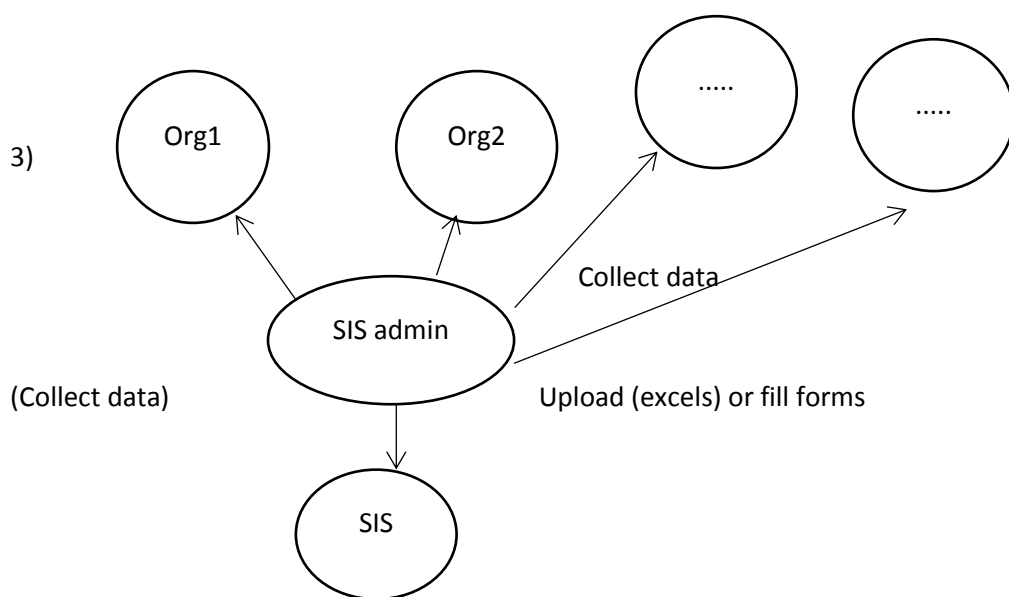
In option 1, organisations responsible for collecting data fill out forms and these automatically result in the development of statistical reports that are uploaded to the SIS database. In option 2, data collection organisations fill out forms, and send them to an “SIS Administrator”, which then uploads them to the SIS. In option 3, the SIS Administrator collects information from data collection agencies (creates a “master form”) and then uploads this to the SIS. It is unclear why no option to integrate data from EIC’s existing databases is considered feasible or appropriate.

1)



2)





1. SIS admin collects data
2. Enter data into excels file or copy into excel form

#### Group 4: SIS and safeguards communication

Group 4 focused on how SIS outputs could be disseminated to different target stakeholder groups. Their work is presented in the following tables. Please note that they discussed general REDD+ communications channels as well as safeguards information.

##### A) Target groups: Disadvantaged groups/people with disabilities/ and ethnic minorities

Topic	Channels
General REDD+ reports	Disseminate publications in their mother tongue, and TV programmes
Brief information on safeguards	TV programmes, incl. in sign language
State of natural resources	Mongolian media channels
Note: Baag governors and group leaders can be employed for info dissemination	

##### B) Target groups: Children and youth

Topic	Channels
REDD+ activities and outcomes	Publish on book and notebook covers
PLRs and conventions, implementation and benefits	Childrens' participation organisations
Changed land degradation: state and negative impact	Youth associations
PaMs, including contribution and participation	Through pre-school education
Role of volunteers and students	Social media: Facebook, Instagram, Twitter
Organise contests on REDD+	Phone app /games/

	World/Mongolia 'days': <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Water Day</li> <li>- Forest Day</li> <li>- World day to combat desertification</li> <li>- World Environment Day</li> <li>- May and October (tree planting day)</li> </ul>
Other channels include: TV spots; Cartoon; Manga book; Info board; Advertisement at cinemas; Documentary film /drama/Transportation vehicles /posters	

### **C) Local administration of 21 provinces and soums**

<b>Topic</b>	<b>Channels</b>
General REDD+ reports	Website of local governor`s office
Safeguards implementation report	Meetings, workshop and trainings
PLR amendments and implementation	E-mail
Other channels: Facebook group; MET website; TV; newspaper and magazine (professional)	

### **D) Citizens, FUGs and herders**

<b>Topic</b>	<b>Channels</b>
Use and protection of natural resources (forest, soil, water, biodiversity and strictly protected areas)	Baag meeting
Safeguards implementation, good practices and general REDD+ reports	Citizens` Representatives` Meeting
	Local TV, newspaper, website, Facebook group, magazine and radio
	National media (MNB, Mongol HD, Malchin-herder, Education TV, TV9, National radio, Newspaper on environment, Rural news, Magazine "Forests of Mongolia, Mongol comment TV programme)
	Banner on news sites (news.mn, ikon.mn, gogo.mn)
	Word of mouth
	Social media
	Bus, train and airplane advertising
	Hospitals, market and supermarket
	Info boards of strictly protected areas and recreational sites
	Build capacity of rangers and baag governors to disseminate information
	Community organisations and NGOs
	Meetings, trainings and discussions
	Special day celebrations
Print on entertainment tickets or labels of products	
Handout materials and brochure	



	SMS messages /from MET/
	Song programme
	Forest Sustainable Development Council
	Electric information board, displays
	Association of Senior People
	Mongolia Environmental Civil Council- Branch 21
	Mongolian Association of Environmental Conservation - Branch 28

### 3.3. Working Session on Operationalising a Safeguard Information System (5-6 Sept. 2018)

This working session brought together a smaller number of technical staff and experts to focus on further developing the design for the SIS and discussing the needs for operationalising an SIS in the future. It was held at the Environment Information Centre (EIC) in Ulaanbaatar during 5-6 September 2018.

#### 3.3.1 Objectives

The objectives of the session were:

1. To finalise discussion of Mongolia's SIS design elements
2. To close remaining information gaps regarding priority databases and sources for SIS
3. To discuss technical, political, financial and other needs for SIS operationalisation

#### 3.3.2 Participants

13 people participated in the session (including 6 women), representing key organisations likely to be involved in establishing an SIS such as EIC, Forest Resources Development Centre (FRDC), Administration of Land Affairs, Management, Geodesy and Cartography (ALAMGAC) and National Statistics Office (NSO), as well as the Ministry of Environment and Tourism (MET).

No	Names	Position	Gender
<i>UN-REDD Programme</i>			
1	Enkhjargal.D	National consultant	f
2	Amarmaa.J	National consultant	f
3	Dulamjav.D	Translator	f
4	Charlotte	UNEP-WCMC	f
5	Khongor	National consultant	m
<i>TWG and other participants</i>			
6	Uyangaa	Officer, NSO	f
7	Batzorig	Officer, NSO	m
8	Altangadas	Forest engineer, FRDC	m
9	Khosbayar	forest engineer, FRDC	m
10	Narangerel.Z	EIC, forest specialist	f
11	Vandandorj.B	GIS expert, EIC	m
12	Monkhzul	Senior officer, ALAMGAG	m

13	Erdenebayar	Officer, ALAMGAG	m
14	Odbayar	Officer, MET	m
16	Jagdag	Officer, MET	m
17	Anand	Officer, MET	f
18	Uugantsesteg	FRDC	f
19	Ganchimeg	Assistant	f

### 3.3.3 Outcomes

The working session focused on three main areas of discussion: filling any gaps in the understanding of the key, priority databases for the SIS; examining the proposed institutional arrangements and further developing the proposed architecture for the SIS; and discussing the operational needs for establishing an SIS.

#### Information on priority databases

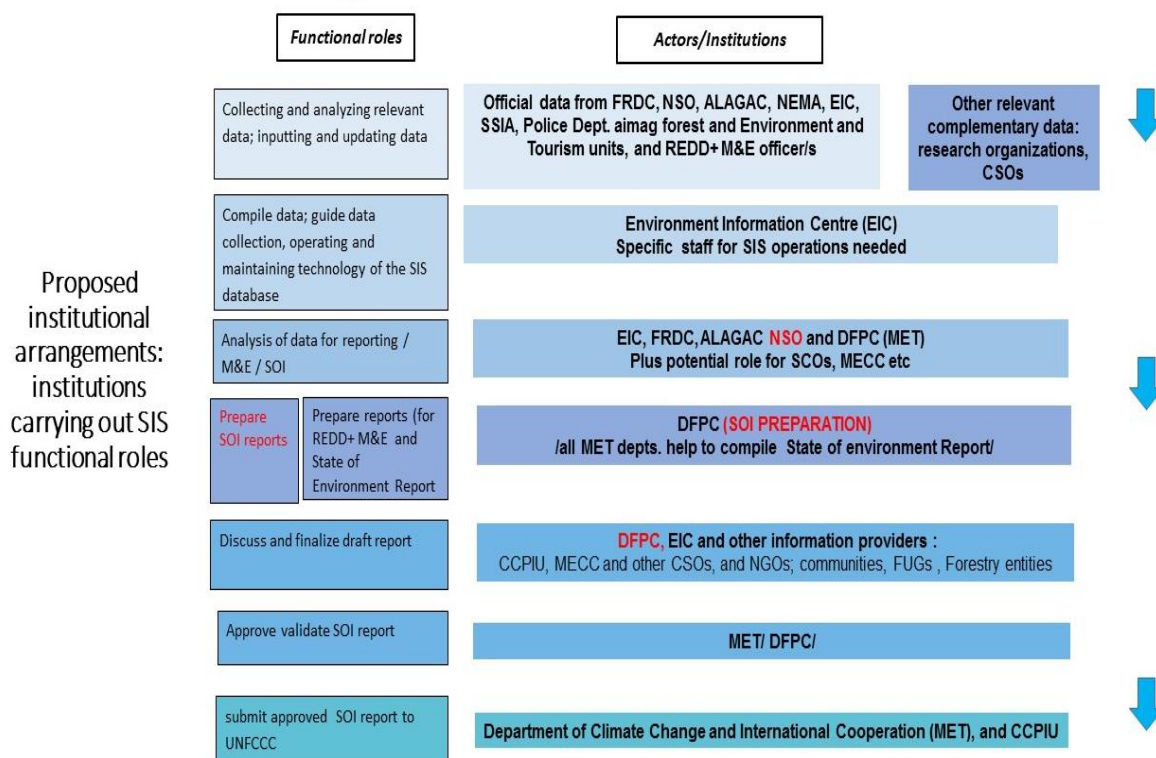
Following a presentation on the results of the assessment of information systems and sources, participants split into groups according to their agency/institution. They discussed a final set of remaining questions about their information systems, covering topics such as: how data is collected from the subnational level; content of particular forms; and how data is aggregated at national level.

During plenary discussion, the following issues were raised:

- Regarding whether ALAMGAC or FRDC should report on forest cover change, it was noted that ALAMGAC only reports on forestland using 5 categories, while FRDC uses more detail categories. The data sources and methods used are different. FRDC uses ground surveys as well, while ALAMGAC relies on data from soum land officers.
- FRDC taxation inventory data is available every 10 years; forest resource database is updated annually (OM forms, though sometimes they use old data); and ALAMGAC data is collected annually.
- The data used on forest cover in the SIS also needs to consider what data is being used in NFMS and for MRV, and should aim for consistency. This may be ALAMGAC data for total forest area and FRDC data for change.
- Regarding wildlife data forms used by NSO, this mainly refers to fauna hunting. Aimags are not providing complete data each year and MET does not check, so NSO doesn't publish these data. MET is reviewing process and forms now. NSO interested in data like investment in wildlife conservation.
- In terms of data not appropriate for SIS, ministry data is not always checked. Can use if it has gone through ministries' internal auditing departments.

#### Institutional arrangements and SIS architecture

Participants also discussed the proposed institutional arrangements for the SIS, revising again the diagram of institutional roles:



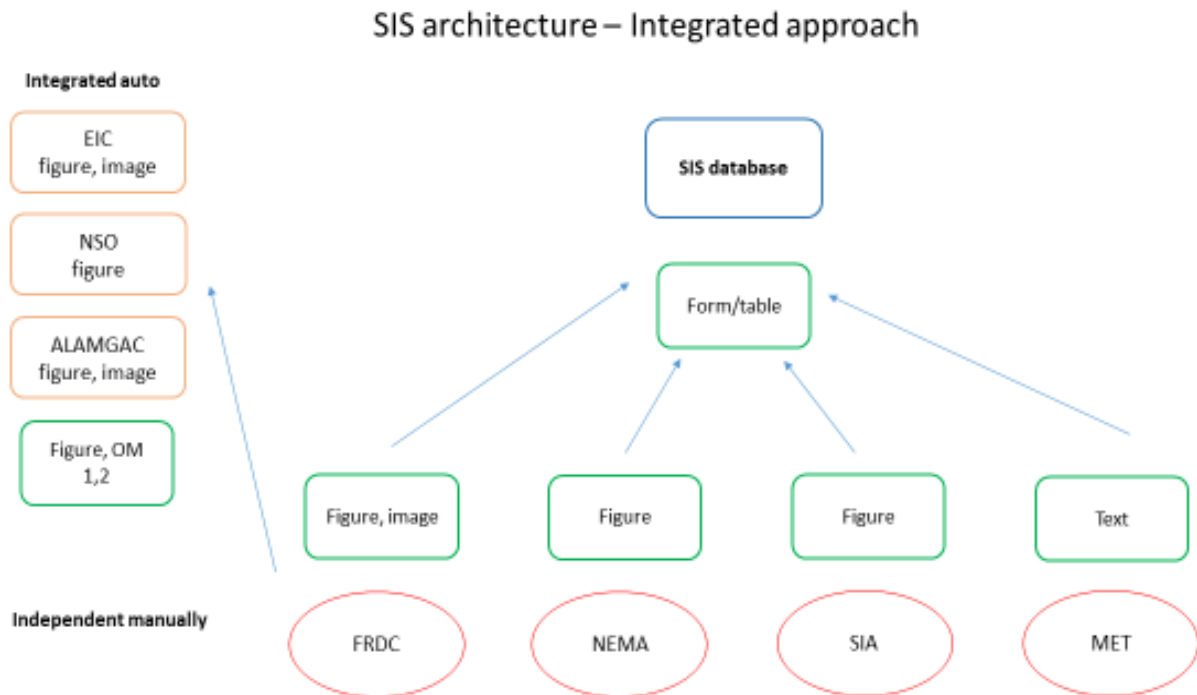
#### Key points of this discussion included:

- Can the data on information needs/indicators go into the diagram? This is not possible, that would be too much detail.
- EIC does not have a mandate to compile data, just to provide technical solutions, to ensure security of data, etc; instead, organisations upload data and the system compiles it.
- NSO should play a role in checking accuracy/quality of data; this is their role at the moment for integrated land data report. They don't check FRDC data though, as this goes into the forest database at EIC.
- Reporting requirements/inputs from SIS need to be clarified. Who will prepare REDD+ M&E reports? SIS can generate inputs for a range of reports (M&E, SOI, State of Environment report) but someone needs to analyse/prepare reports. Dept of Natural Resources and Environment is in charge of the SOE report. DFPC would prepare information on REDD+ and safeguards and submit it.
- Validation roles also need to be clarified. Unlikely to be validation of SIS data as this not done normally for its component datasets. SOE also is not validated by stakeholders. SOI validation process to be determined.
- Suggest to bring in community/CSO feedback earlier during analysis, e.g. responsible organisations could bring in civil society to review data they contribute to SIS. But this is not normal practice (?)
- NSO also notes that quantitative, official data cannot be changed after it is submitted.

The next part of the session focused on the technical architecture for the SIS and whether an integrated or independent approach would better suit the SIS. An integrated approach involves the online/automatic integration of databases to extract relevant data for the SIS. The independent approach is commonly used for databases in Mongolia, where data is collected through forms or

uploaded by agencies into the database. The participants split into two groups to each come up with a diagram, advantages and disadvantages for the two approaches.

### Group 1: Integrated approach



#### Advantages:

1. Can use official sources of data
2. Saves time/effort as updating is automatic
3. Can create new information
4. Detailed analysis can be done

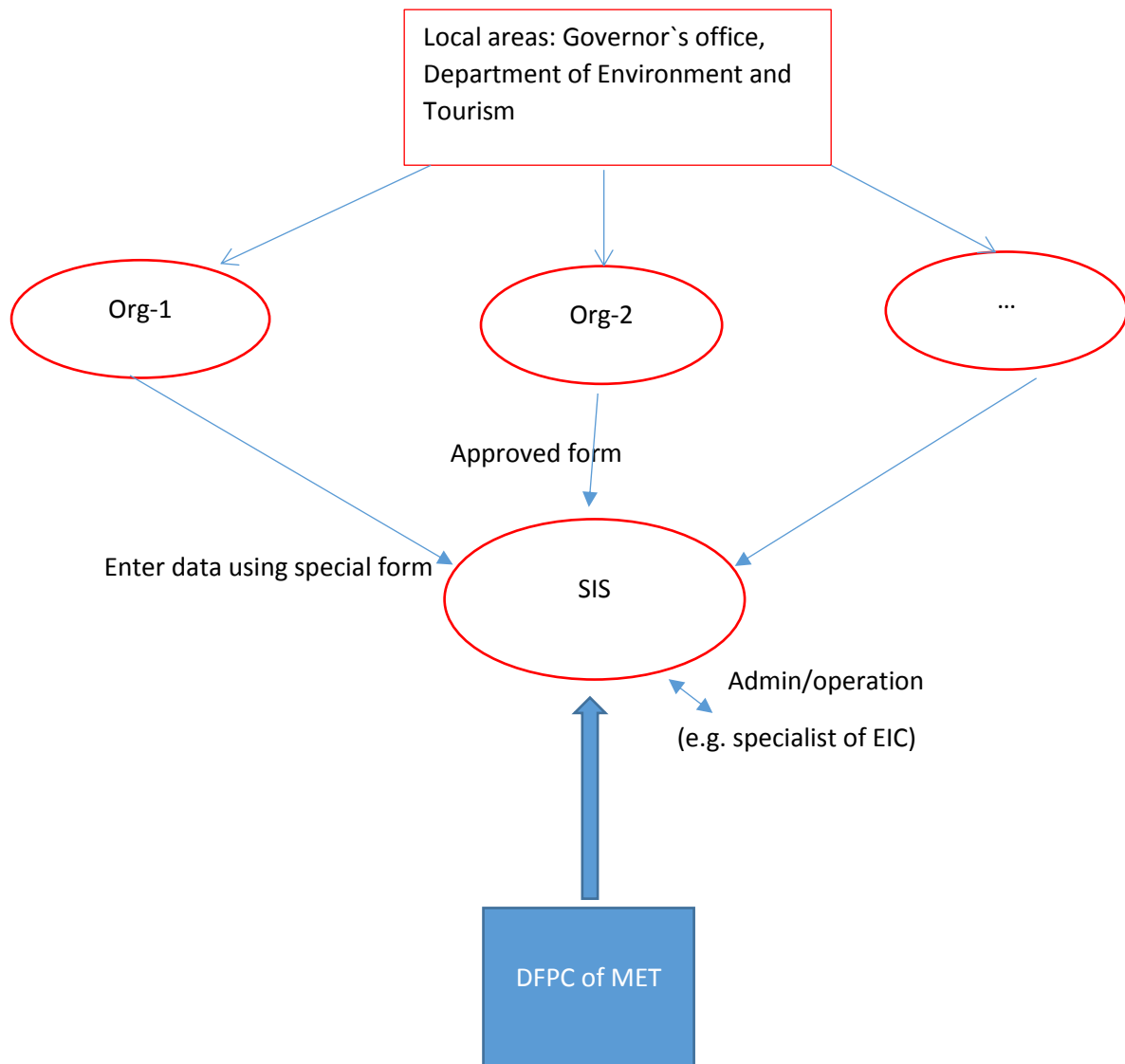
#### Disadvantages:

1. May be differences in figures/statistics from different sources
2. Some needed information does not exist, i.e. needs to be collected/integrated from other sources

#### Challenges:

1. Need to decide which official data best suits purpose
2. Need to create a model/application
3. Still need responsible person to operate SIS
4. Need to confirm/check data analysis

Group 2: Independent approach



Advantages:

1. Quality and content of data will improve
2. Are less dependent on other organisations to run system
3. Easier to process data and reports
4. More opportunity to update and develop database
5. Possible to repair/correct data

Disadvantages:

- Time consuming
- Paper work will increase

## Operational needs for SIS

The final discussion of the session examined the needs to operationalise a Mongolian SIS. The participants worked in three groups, looking at: human resource needs; policy/institutional needs; and technical/equipment needs:

<b>What human resources required for operating database and website of SIS?</b>	<b>Provide more details about human resource: How many people are needed?</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Organize information</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Collect data</li> <li>Compile/merge data</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Server/technical staff</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Server staff of EIC will monitor the system</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Process report</li> <li>Develop report – DFPC of MET</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>MET (additional to existing mandate of EIC)</li> </ul>
Budget for 1 staff at EIC	700,000 MNT*12 months
<b>What training/capacity building is needed to strengthen capacity on SIS and safeguards operation and implementation?</b>	<b>More detail on activities</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Organise training for staff of relevant organization, once a year (having a trainer from abroad?)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>MET and EIC to conduct trainings jointly.</li> <li>Train 10 staff from NSO, ALAMGAC, FRDC, EIC, DFPC, NEMA and Police department for 1 day (DFPC and EIC) /trainer`s cost, venue and lunch/</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Give information to environment database staff of 21 provinces`, once a year.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Train 22 staff from EIC and ALAMGAC /per diem to participants from rural areas, trainer`s cost, venue, hand out materials and lunch/</li> </ul>
<b>What are the human resources to be involved in other activities?</b>	<b>Where shall the specialists should be? From which organizations?</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assure and review quality of data etc</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Specialist of each organisation shall be responsible for checking and reviewing the data the provided, and give guidance to EIC</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conduct monitoring activity</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Relevant organisations and NGO s can do monitoring</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Process report</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Specialists from DFPC and CCICD of MET, CCPIU specialist</li> <li>EIC specialist</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Have report approved</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>DFPC, CCICD of MET, CCPIU and EIC /meeting cost/</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Submit SOI report to UNFCCC</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>CCICD of MET and CCPIU</li> </ul>
<b>Political and management needs for operating SIS</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Include in the mandate of the organisations</li> <li>Establish an agreement on data exchange</li> <li>Guideline and regulations</li> <li>Permit for webpage</li> <li>Other permits required: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Guideline for operating SIS</li> <li>Develop MoU for data exchange among organisations</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<p>Guideline:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mandate of the organisations</li> <li>Timeline for compiling data</li> <li>Collecting data, processing report and attaching forms</li> <li>Data exchange</li> </ul> <p>MoU:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>About preparing and exchanging data</li> <li>Indicate roles and responsibilities</li> </ul>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Improve data consistency among institutes</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Indicate privileges or additional opportunities (training, technical assistance and technological training)</li> </ul>
<b>Who shall be responsible for processing and having approved?</b>	
DFPC of MET	
<b>What equipment/technology is needed to operate and develop SIS?</b>	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Software writer</li> <li>2. Computer and printer</li> <li>3. Software design</li> <li>4. Stakeholders</li> <li>5. Room</li> </ol> <p>Detailed explanation:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. IT engineer- 2 person*3 months*1 million=6 million MNT</li> <li>2. PC-2pieces*2million=4 million MNT</li> <li>3. Printer 1 piece- 500.0 thousand MNT</li> <li>4. Admin cost (communication and stationery) 3 months*1 million=3 million MNT</li> <li>5. Discussion cost-1 million MNT</li> <li>6. Room (30-40m<sup>2</sup>) 3 months*200.0=600.0 thousand MNT</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Server</li> <li>2. Head computer</li> <li>3. 1 specialist</li> </ol> <p>Detailed explanation:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Server- 30 million MNT</li> <li>2. Head computer - 5 million MNT</li> <li>3. Salary (1 specialist) 12 months *600.0 MNT= 7.2 million MNT</li> </ol> <p>Total 42.2 million MNT</p> <p>Cooler and UPS</p>



# UN-REDD

## PROGRAMME



Food and Agriculture  
Organization of the  
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