

UN-REDD Programme in Mongolia

Mongolia's National Forest Monitoring System Action Plan

Consultation Workshop

19-20th November 2013

Ulaanbaatar



Outline

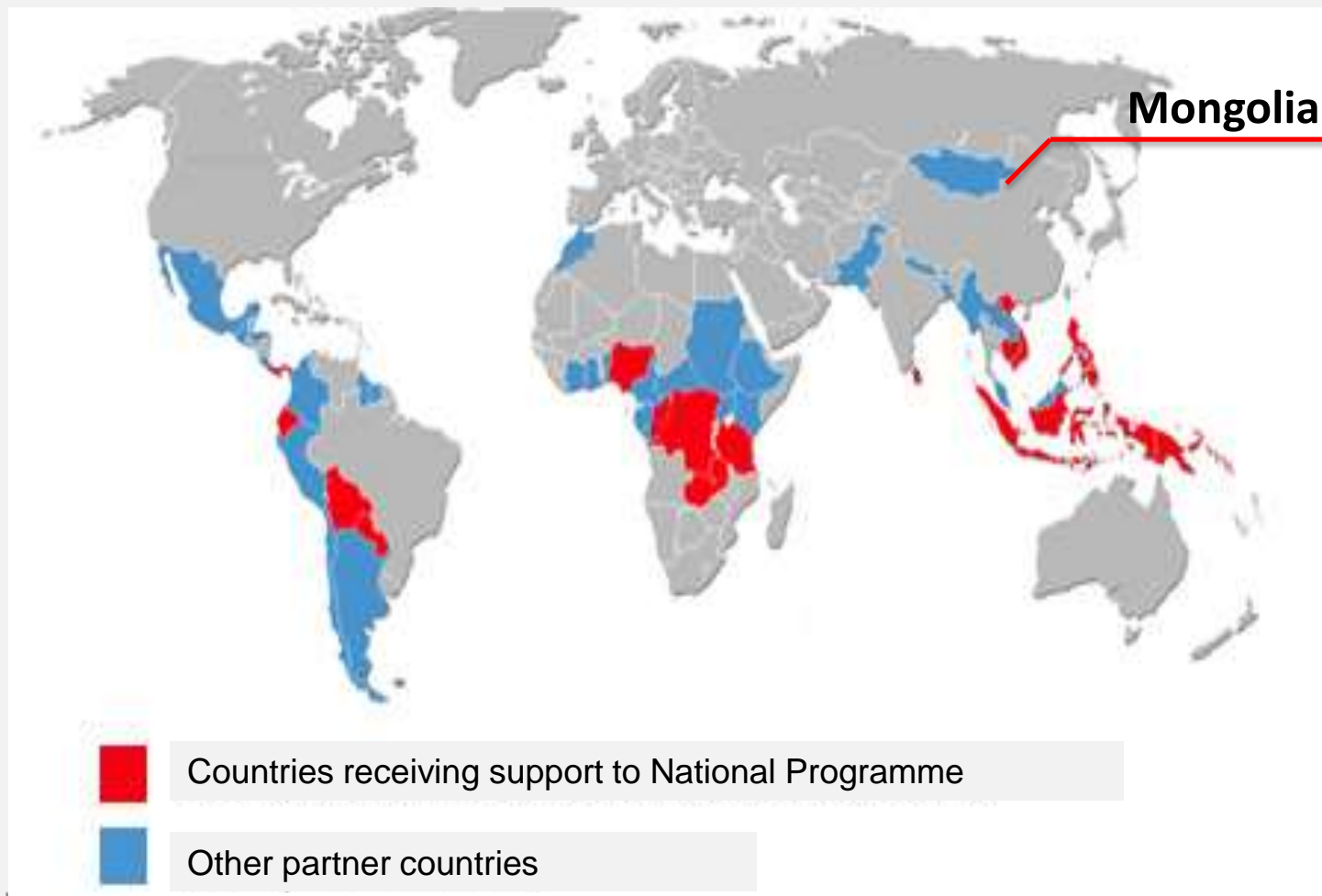
1. UN-REDD Programme in Mongolia
2. National REDD+ Readiness Preparation Roadmap of Mongolia
3. Results of the study “Forest sector financial flows and economic values in Mongolia”
 1. Economic values of the Forest
 2. Financial flows of the Forest sector



1. UN-REDD Programme in Mongolia



Scope of the UN-REDD Programme



Current status of the UN-REDD Programme

In 2011

- In June, Mongolia became a partner country
- Ministerial decree on development of Taskforce for development of the National REDD+ Readiness Preparation Roadmap of Mongolia
- Organized REDD+ regional workshop in Selenge aimag



Current status of the UN-REDD Programme

In 2012

- Prepared the first draft of the National REDD+ Readiness Preparation Roadmap of Mongolia and validated by the first National workshop
- Organized REDD+ regional workshop in Khuvsgul aimag
- Forestry Agency (former name) presented Country Progress at the UN-REDD Policy Board Meeting in Paraguay



Current status of the UN-REDD Programme

- Received Targeted Supports Support in MRV and Governance areas by FAO and UNDP and implemented
- REDD+ Roadmap being realigned with new institutional arrangements
- Engagement with new government focal points



Current status of the UN-REDD Programme

2013 on

- REDD+ Roadmap being aligned with green development strategies
- “Forest sector financial flows and economic valuation” study was finalized through Targeted Support and validated by key stakeholders
- NFMS action plan was finalized through Targeted Support
- Training on LULUCF of Mongolia based on Open Foris software tool by FAO



Current status of the UN-REDD Programme

- Remote sensing and GIS laboratory of the Environmental Information Centre was extended by monitors , RAMs and tables for finalizing the LULUCF Assessment of Mongolia
- ICA study was conducted and presented to the key stakeholders of the REDD+



2. REDD+ Readiness Roadmap



Монгол орны үндэсний REDD+-д бэлтгэх төлөвлөгөө

- The Taskforce consisted of 19 members established by Decree of the Minister of Nature , Environment and Tourism (04.October 2011, #A-336) developed a draft Roadmap through the UNDP and FAO technical assistance and the Japan Government Financial support



National REDD+ Readiness Roadmap

Objective: By the end of this Work Programme, Mongolia will have established its REDD+ management processes, completed its National REDD+ Strategy, and developed the capacities required to begin implementation of REDD+

Outcomes:

1. National REDD+ management arrangements established & Improved Stakeholder Consultation and Engagement
2. National REDD+ Strategy prepared, with implementation framework and demonstration activities
3. Reference emission levels and reference levels developed
4. National forest monitoring system and safeguards information system developed



3. Forest sector financial flows and economic values in Mongolia

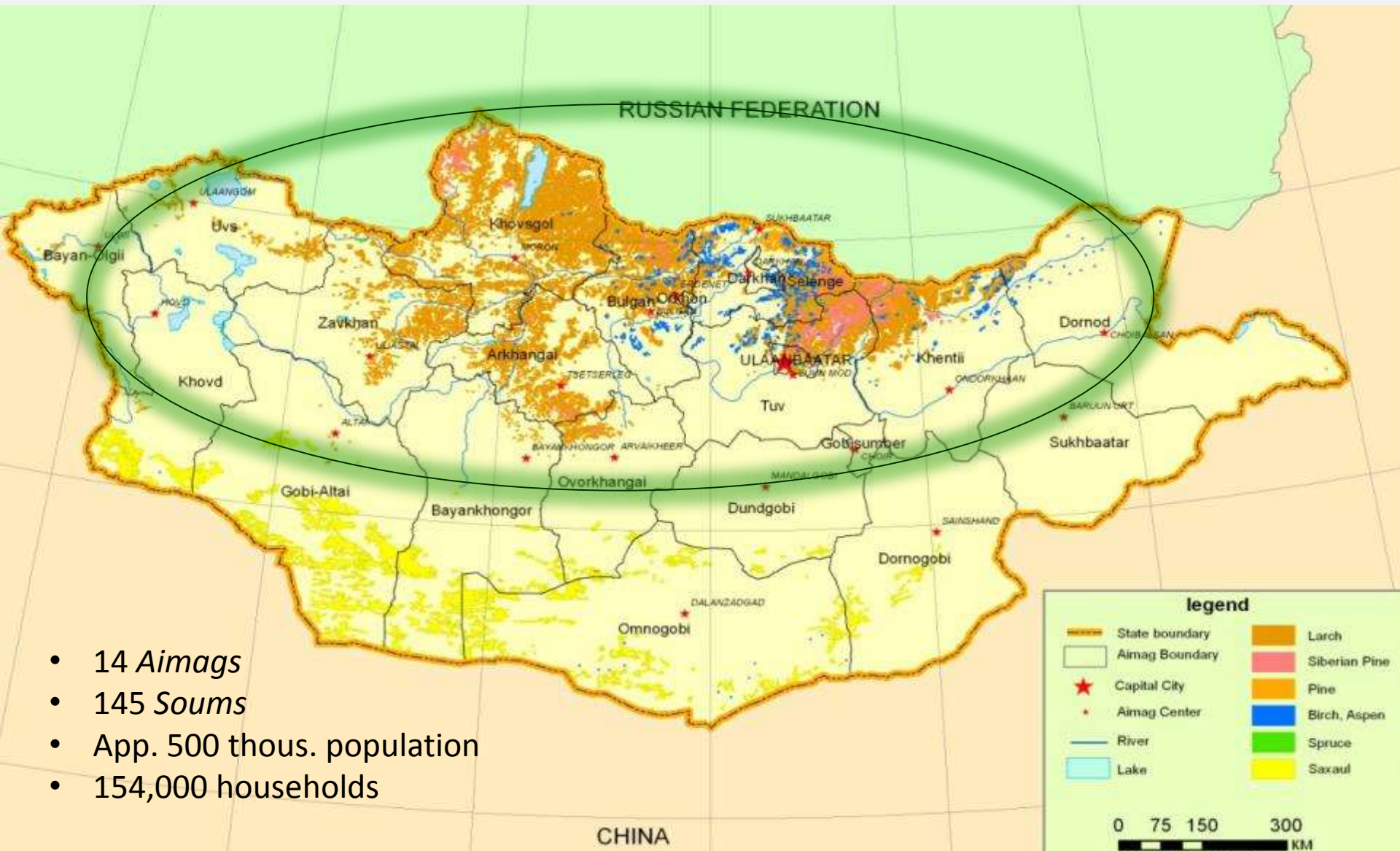


Монгол улсын ойн салбарын санхүүгийн урсгал, эдийн засгийн үнэ цэнэ үнэлэмж

- Судалгаа 2013 оны 1-4-р сарын хооронд хийгдсэн
- REDD+ -д бэлтгэх үйл ажиллагааг дэмжсэн
- Эдийн засаг, Ногоон хөгжилд оруулах ойн экосистемийн үйлчилгээний үнэ цэнийг тооцоолсон
- Ойн салбарын санхүүжилтийн үр ашиг, нөлөөллийг нэмэгдүүлэхэд ашиглах бодлого, арга хэрэгслийг илрүүлсэн



Focus – northern boreal forest



- 14 Aimags
- 145 Soums
- App. 500 thous. population
- 154,000 households

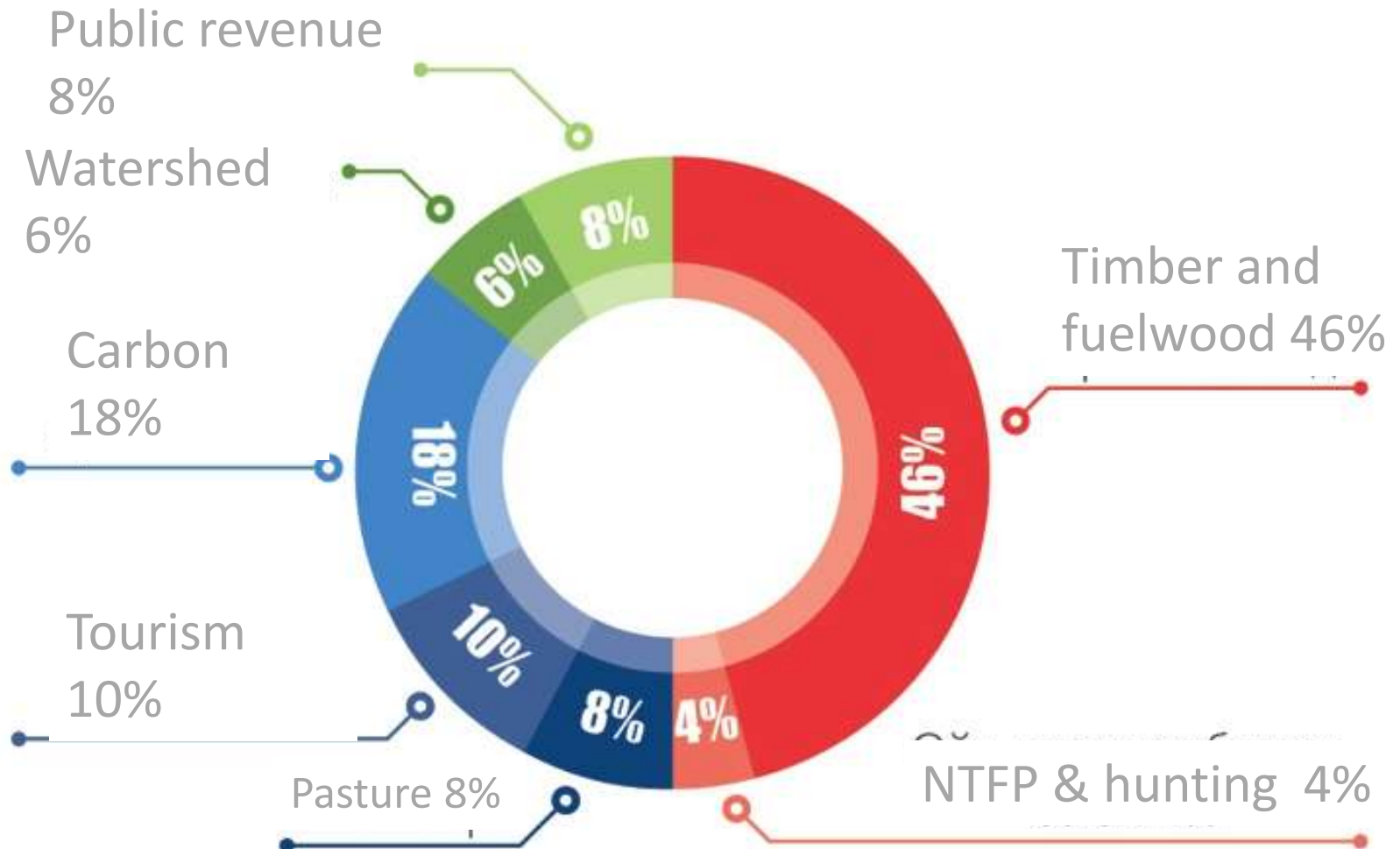
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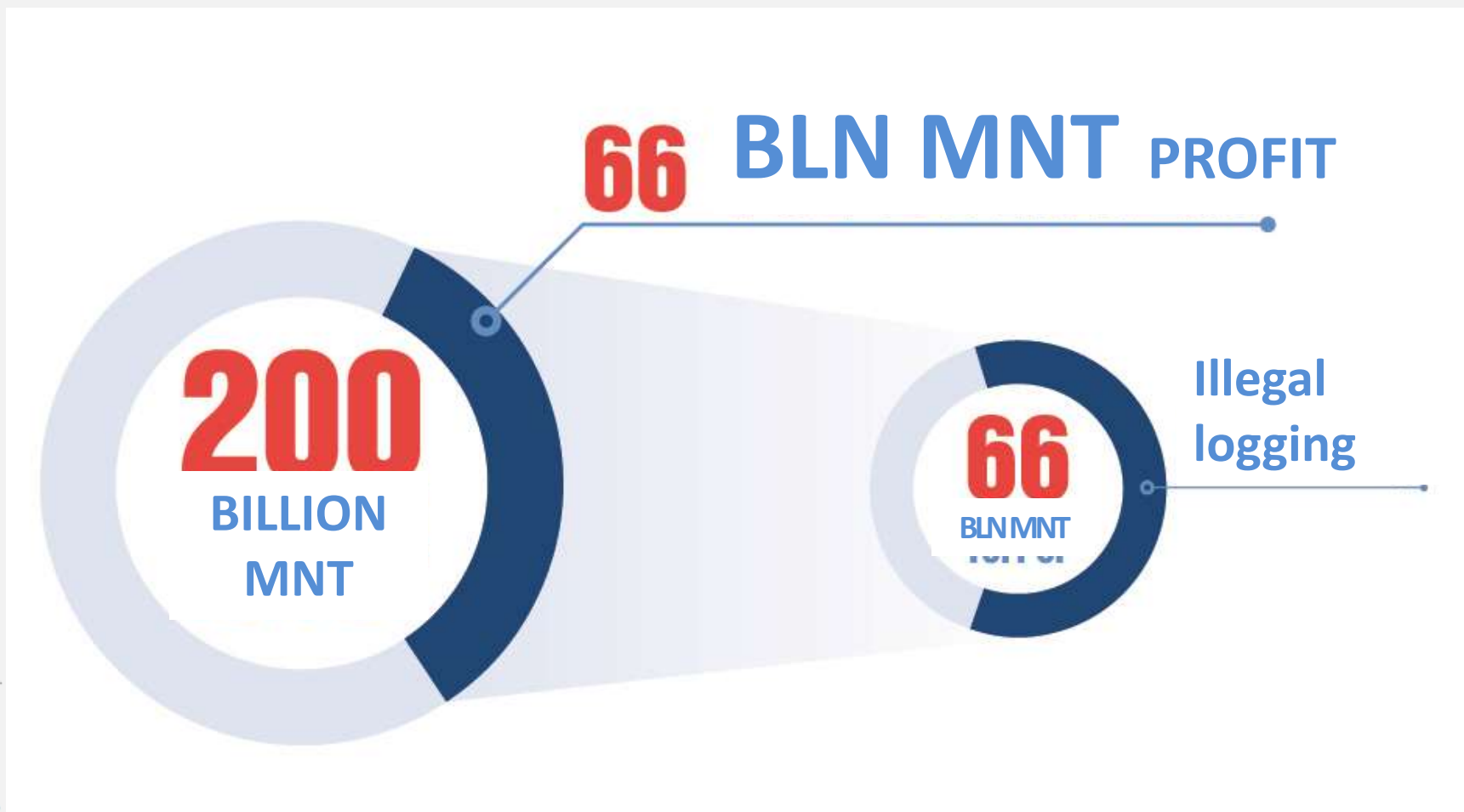
3.1. Forest sector economic values



Forest Economic Values



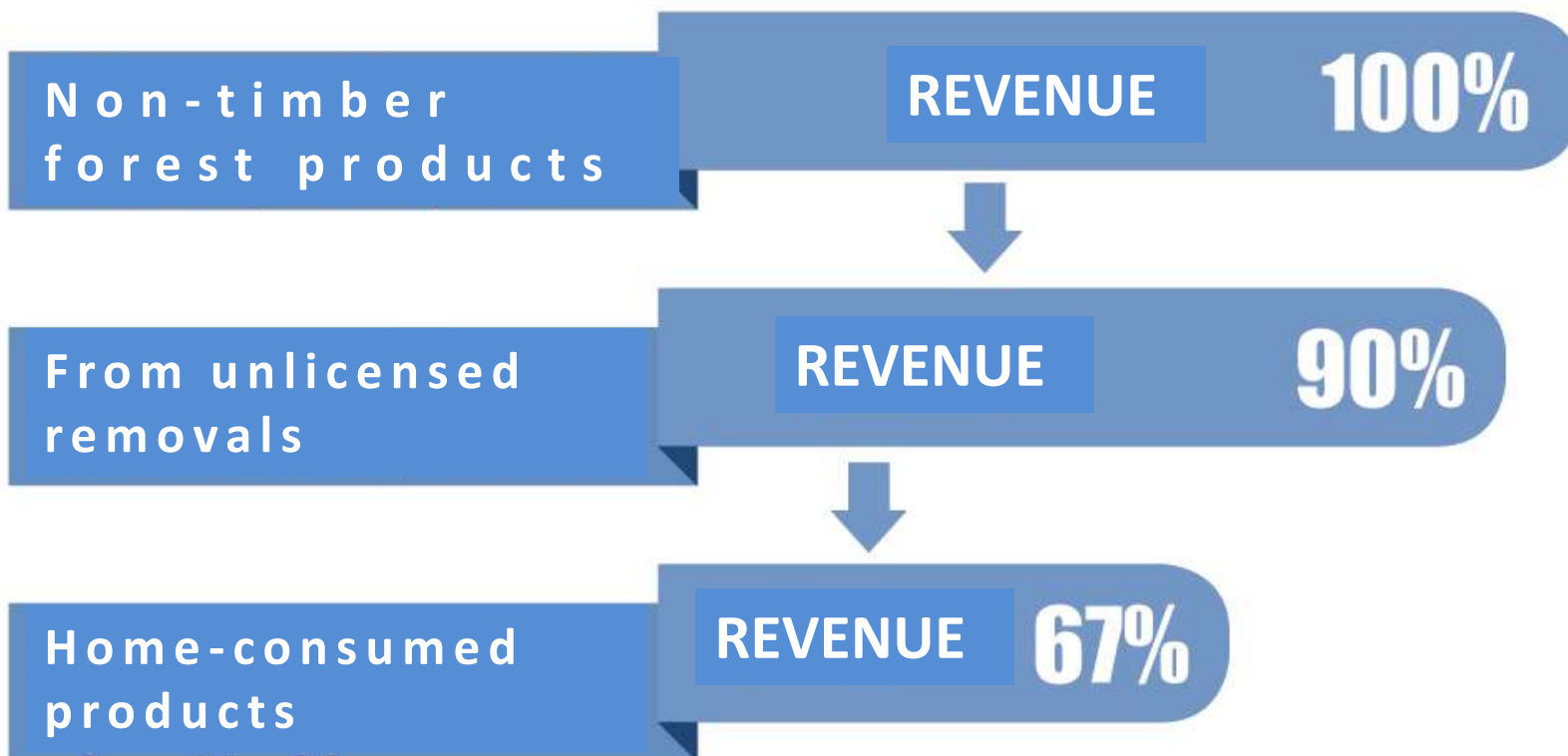
Timber and Fuelwood



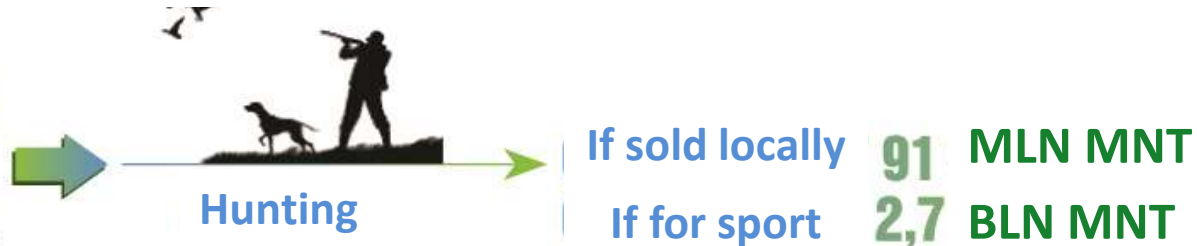
Ойн дагалт баялаг

TOTAL VALUE OF THE NON-TIMBER
FOREST PRODUCT COLLECTION

16.5 BILLION TUGRIG



Forest



Carbon sequestration



Boreal forests may sequester carbon worth some MNT 77.29 billion a year.



Watershed protection

Forest watershed protection services in the Upper Tuul basin alone are worth MNT 27.2 billion a year to water users in Ulaanbaatar.



Public revenue

PUBLIC REVENUE A YEAR



The net value to users of the forest goods and services valued is some MNT 395 billion, equivalent to an average of MNT 40,000/year per hectare of the boreal forest estate.



To the GDP

- The net-value added to rural households from fuelwood use, NTFP collection and forest grazing is equivalent to more than 12.5% of per recorded capita GDP
- The total annual direct value-added from the forest sector is equivalent to a figure that is around 3.1% the value of GDP, while public revenues are equivalent to around 1.4 % of all tax revenues.

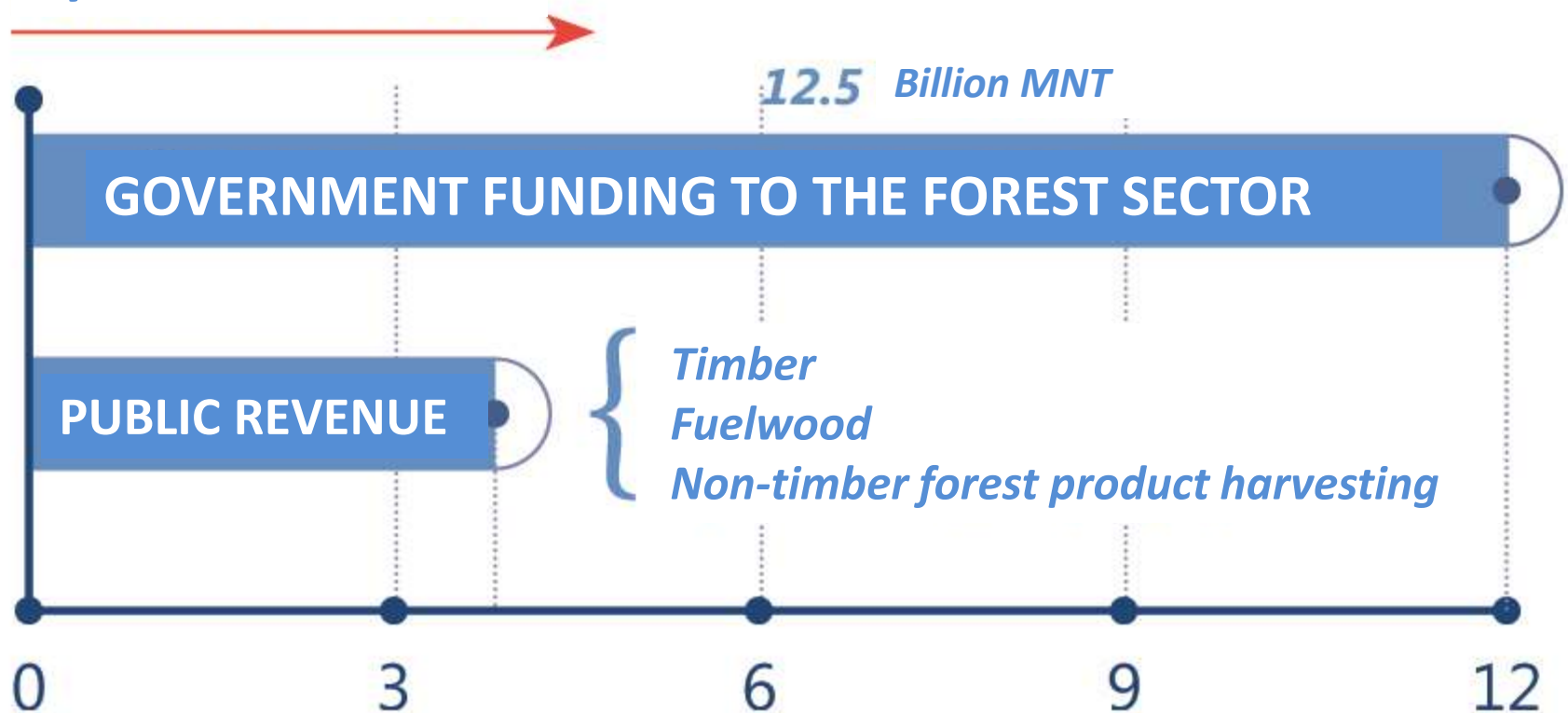


3.2. Forest sector financing

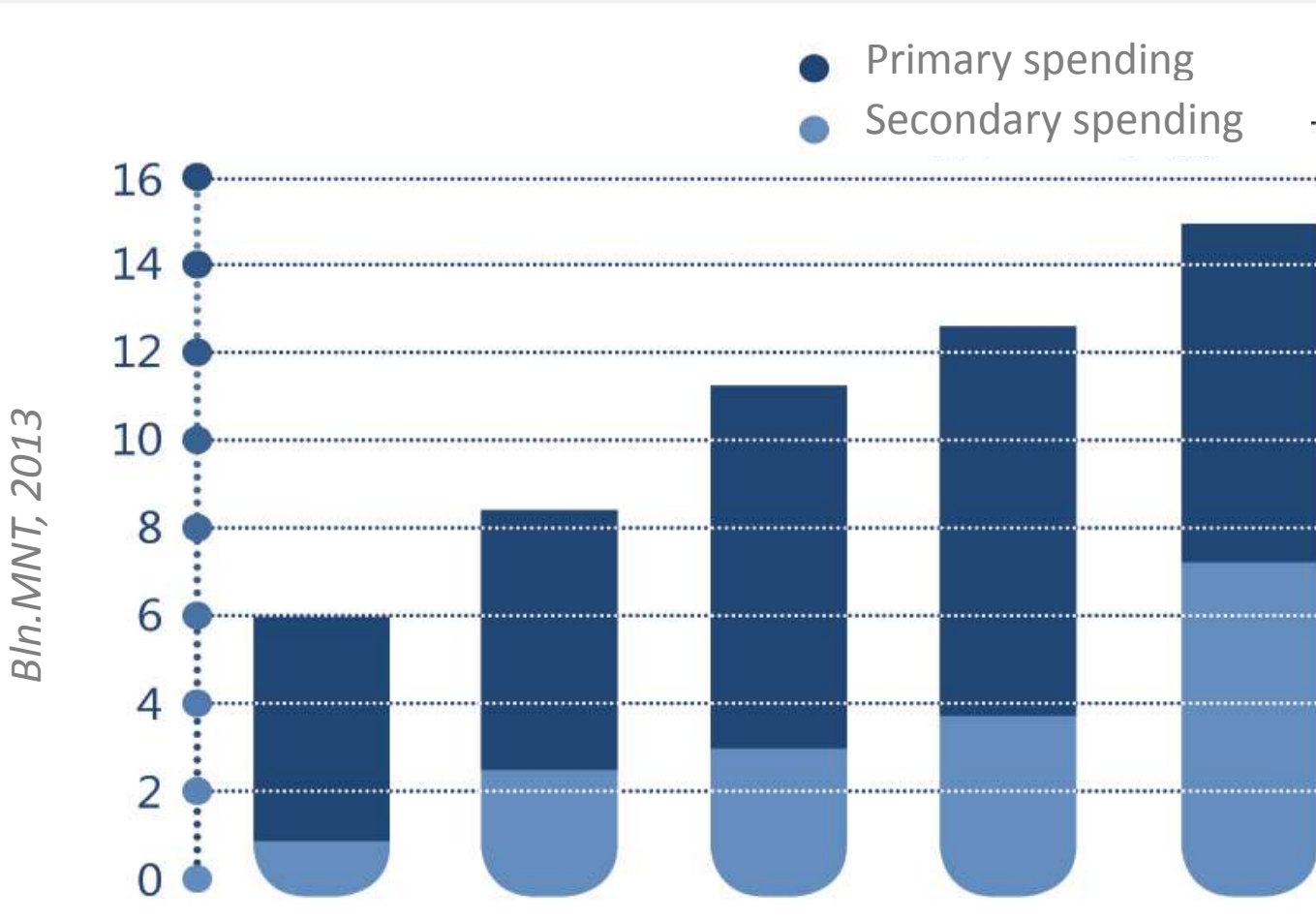


Government financing

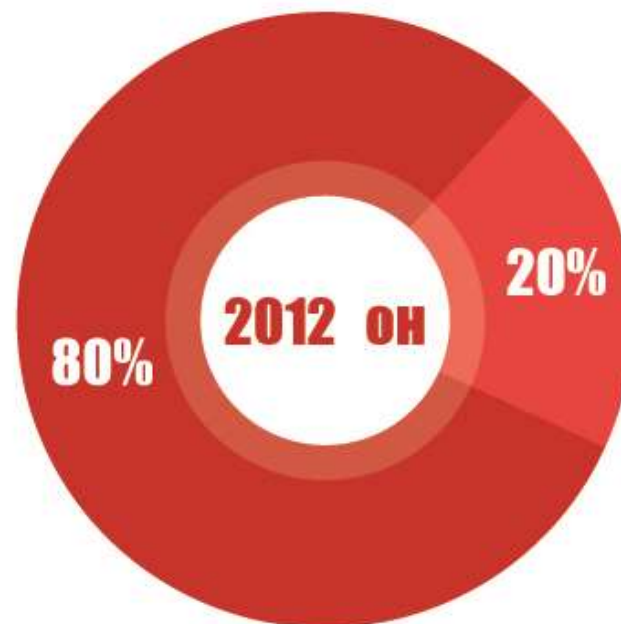
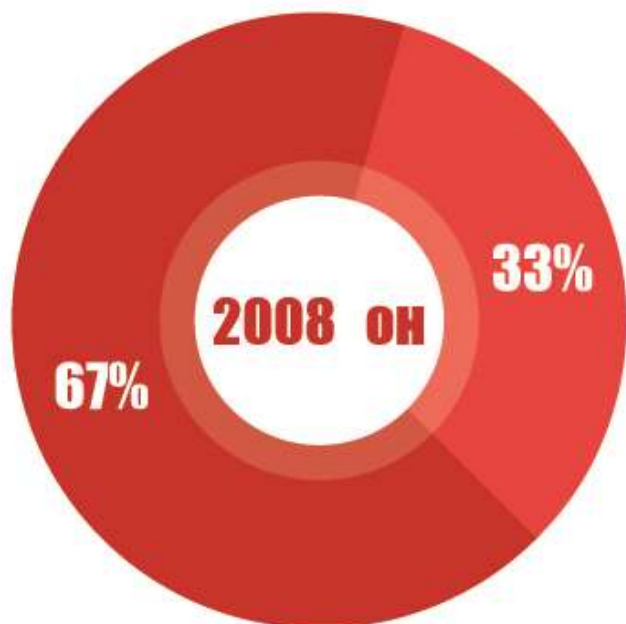
By Billion MNT



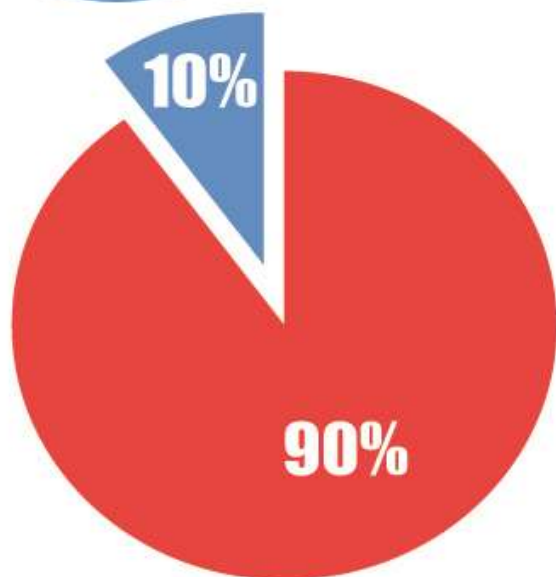
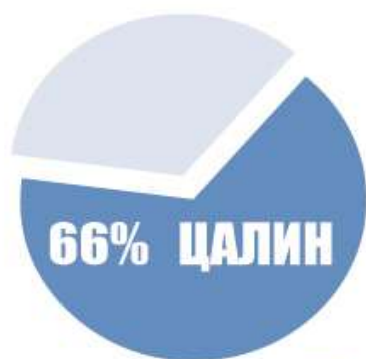
Government financing



FOREST PUBLIC FUNDING IN THE TOTAL ENVIRONMENTAL BUDGET, IN 2008 & 2012

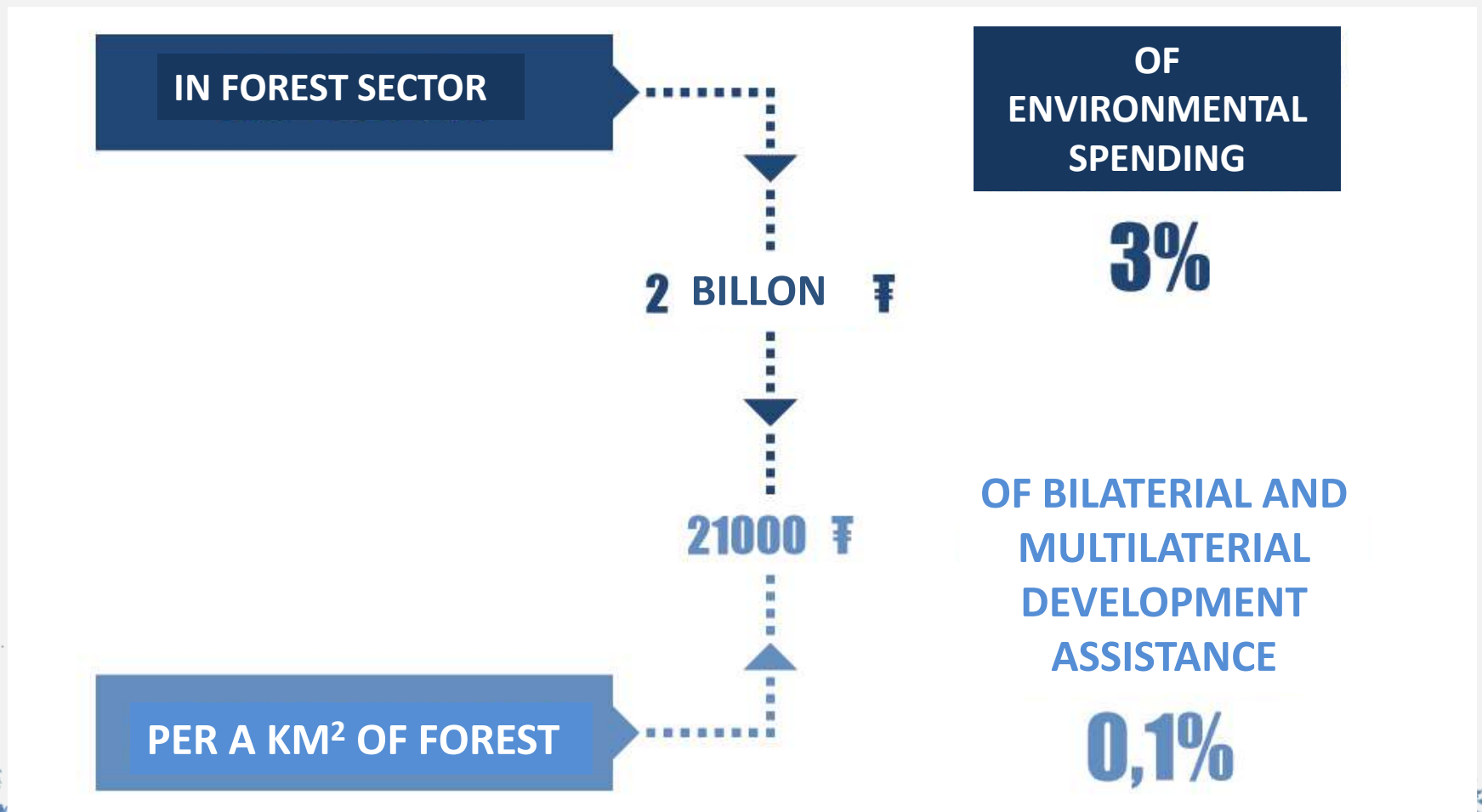


Ойн салбар дахь төсвийн санхүүжилтийн хуваарилалт



- Бэлчээрийн хяналт зохицуулалт
- Галын менежмент
- Ойн арчилгаа, цэвэрлэгээ
- Хууль сахиулах
- Ойжуулалт, нөхөн сэргээлт
- Ойн нөөцийг захиран зарцуулах
- Ойн зохион байгуулалт
- Ойн нөхөрлөлүүдэд дэмжлэг
Туслалцаа үзүүлэх

DONOR ASSISTANCE



Main finding

Forest sector is good value for money: every MNT 1 helps to generate MNT 30 for the economy, and MNT 2.5 public revenues

Many sectors benefit from forest goods and services: agriculture, industry, manufacturing, tourism, energy, water, climate, disaster risk reduction, etc.



Key constraints to funding and value-addition

- narrow funding portfolio
- weak application of user pays and cost recovery principles
- uneconomic pricing and costing
- weak financial and economic incentives for stakeholder engagement and investment
- disconnect between financial planning and actual operational management needs

Thank you.

Website: <http://www.un-redd.org>

Доктор Б.Энхцэцэг
batochir@gmx.de

Доктор Б.Бунчингив
bunchingiv.bazartseren@undp.org

