



MINISTRY OF NATURE,  
ENVIRONMENT AND TOURISM



# Regional consultation on REDD+ in Khuvsgul *aimag*, Mongolia

## SUMMARY REPORT

15-18 March 2012



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(Photo credits: B. Bunchingiv, Khuvsgul aimag, Mongolia)



British Embassy  
Ulaanbaatar

UN-REDD  
PROGRAMME

The United Nations Collaborative Programme  
on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and  
Forest Degradation in Developing Countries



## Table of Contents

<b>1</b>	<b>Purpose of the regional consultation in Khuvsgul <i>aimag</i></b> .....	<b>3</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>Interview with the Chair and staff of the Forest Bureau and Inter-<i>Soums</i> Forest Units of Khuvsgul <i>aimag</i></b> .....	<b>3</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>Interview with professional (forestry) organizations of Khuvsgul <i>aimag</i></b> .....	<b>5</b>
<b>4</b>	<b>Regional Awareness Raising Workshop, Murun City</b> .....	<b>6</b>
<b>4.1</b>	<b>Participants</b> .....	<b>6</b>
<b>4.1.1</b>	<b>Background: Forest Bureaus, Forest Units and Forest User Groups</b> .....	<b>6</b>
<b>5</b>	<b>Summary of workshop proceedings</b> .....	<b>6</b>
<b>5.1</b>	<b>Presentations</b> .....	<b>6</b>
<b>5.2</b>	<b>Findings of group discussions</b> .....	<b>7</b>
<b>5.3</b>	<b>Workshop conclusions</b> .....	<b>8</b>
<b>6</b>	<b>Direct consultation with Forest User Groups</b> .....	<b>8</b>
<b>6.1</b>	<b>Conclusion of consultation with FUGs</b> .....	<b>8</b>
	<b>Annex B: Workshop programme</b> .....	<b>11</b>
	<b>Annex C: Group work findings</b> .....	<b>12</b>
	<b>Annex D: Summary of consultations with Forest User Groups</b> .....	<b>13</b>
<b>1.</b>	<b>Khuin Kholboo FUG</b> .....	<b>13</b>
<b>2.</b>	<b>Ulziit Owoo FUG</b> .....	Error! Bookmark not defined.

## 1 Purpose of the regional consultation in Khuvsgul *aimag*

In collaboration with the Forestry Agency of the Ministry of Nature, Environment and Tourism (MNET) in Mongolia, UNDP Mongolia and the UN-REDD Programme (Team: Mr S.Dashdavaa, Mr Akihito Kono, Mr Joel Scriven, Ms B.Bunchingiv and Ms B.Enkhtsetseg) visited Khuvsgul *aimag* (province) in March 2012 for the purpose of carrying out regional consultation on REDD+. Khuvsgul *aimag* is located 650 kilometres northwest of Ulaanbaatar and has been identified as the source of up to 30% of the timber supplied legally and illegally to Ulaanbaatar.

The consultation consisted of the following events:

1. Meeting with the Head and staff of the Forest Bureau and Inter-*Soums* Forest Units of Khuvsgul *aimag* on 14 March 2012;
2. Interview with the Directors of the Forest professional organizations (private entities);
3. Regional workshop on 15 March 2012 in Murun, Khuvsgul *aimag* (province);
4. Meeting with a Forest User Group on 16 March 2012.



Figure 1: Map of Mongolia showing Khuvsgul province<sup>1</sup>

## 2 Interview with the Chair and staff of the Forest Bureau and Inter-*Soums* Forest Units of Khuvsgul *aimag*

Afternoon of the 15<sup>th</sup> March 2012, the UN-REDD Team met with Mr R.Jargalsaikhan, Chair of the Forest Bureau, Khuvsgul *aimag* and staff of the Inter-*soum* Forest units at the Forest Bureau office in Murun, Khuvsgul *aimag*, and obtained information regarding their operation.

### Background information on Khuvsgul *aimag* forest cover

The territory of Khuvsgul *aimag* is 116,000 km<sup>2</sup>. The *aimag* is divided into 23 *soums*. There are four protected areas in Khuvsgul *aimag*: Khoridol Saridag (Strictly Protected Area), Khuvsgul Lake (National Park), Ulaan Taiga (National Park) and Dayan Deerkhii agui (cave) (Natural Monument). By the resolution of the Government of Khuvsgul *aimag*, northern parts from the 50<sup>o</sup> latitude are under local protection (no mining activities to be undertaken in these areas). There are 4.2 million

<sup>1</sup> United Nations, Department of Peacekeeping Operations, Cartographic Section, Map No 3721, January 2004.

hectares of forest in Khuvsgul *aimag*, representing 30% of the total forest area of Mongolia. A forest inventory was completed between 2000-2003 by private companies.

### **Operation of the Forest Bureau and Forest Units, and their capacities**

In 2009, the Forest Bureau in Khuvsgul *aimag* was established with one Inter-*soum* Forest unit. The annual total budget for the Khuvsgul *aimag* Forest Bureau is 16 million MNT. The Forest Bureau has four professional employees (a director, three specialists), and four Inter-*soum* Forest units are in operation:

1. "Delger Murun" Inter-*soum* Forest Unit operates in the South-Eastern eight *soums*, with their office in Murun *soum*;
2. "Erchimt-Ider" Inter-*soum* Forest Unit operates in the South-Western six *soums*, with their office in Jargalant *soum*;
3. "Bayan-Shishged" Inter-*soum* Forest Unit operates in the North-Western five *soums*, with their office in Ulaan-Uul *soum*;
4. "Nars and shinesen tugul" Inter-*soums'* Forest Unit operates in the North-Eastern four *soums*, with their office in Tsagaan-Uur *soum*.

But there is need to establish another Inter-*soum* Forest Unit in Khuvsgul *aimag*, bringing the total number to five. Today, each Inter-*soum* Forest Unit's yearly budget is 8 million MNT. This budget covers nine months of salaries of the Unit's staff, and is insufficient to undertake the necessary activities to fulfil their mandate. The unit staff currently derive the additional three months' salaries from activities such as demarcations of forest logging areas for private companies. Three Inter-*soum* Forest Units possess cars (two of them provided by the FAO's Forestry project). In 2012, three Inter-*soum* Forest Units were established and began their activities. All staff are qualified forest engineers.

The principle activities of the Forest Units are:

- Demarcation of logging plots;
- Provision of advice to Forest User Groups (FUGs) and determination of the forest areas managed by FUGs;
- Provision of advice to professional organizations (private entities), including forest management methodologies (there are 21 professional organizations in the 12 *soums* and most of them are newly established according to the Forest law);
- Organisation of afforestation and reforestation activities;
- Enforcement of the Forest Law (Forest Unit staff do not have the right to penalise individuals or entities for infringements of the Law; yet they work with local police and specialised control authorities to do so);
- Management of tree nurseries.

**The main causes of deforestation in Khuvsgul *aimag* are:** illegal logging (by individuals in small quantities), insect infestations, and forest fires (collection of pine nuts is not a big problem, as it is in other *aimags*).

Drivers of illegal logging are: uncontrolled and unregulated decisions and quotas of the *aimag* and *soum* authorities; high demand for wooden houses in settlements (Khuvsgul *aimag's* forest provides 40% of construction timber supply).

The causes of the forest fires are: lack of knowledge, education, skills and experiences of local people on how to limit the incidence and spread of fire; a lack of lines of communication and response to incidences; undergrowth clearing for livestock grazing in forest areas; thunderbolts (10 %); and forest fire from the Russian side of the border (in 2011 there was one fire from Russia).

Insect infestations: A study on the impact of insect infestation showed that 80,000ha out of 256,000ha was infested. Every year, 10 thousand hectares forest is affected by insect.



Photo: UN-REDD team visits the reforestation site managed by a FUG  
 (Photo credits: B. Bunchingiv, Khuvsgul *aimag*, Mongolia)

**Requests and suggestions for strengthening of the Forest Bureau and Units and improving forest management in Khuvsgul *aimag*:**

- Establishment of an additional Forest Unit;
- Increase staff numbers in Forest Units to reach a minimum of 5-6 staff per office;
- Develop staff capacities for information sharing;
- Capacity building of professional/private organizations/entities;
- Improved coordination and tracking of timber products used in the construction sector;

**3 Interview with professional (forestry) organizations of Khuvsgul *aimag***

We met with Mr D.Munkhsaikhan, Director of the Itgekh Uram LLC and Director of the Khuvsgul Tugul LLC (both are professional and private organizations) and visited a saw-mill belonging to Itgekh Uram LLC in Murun.

Questions	Itgekh Uram LLC	Khuvsgul Tugul LLC
When was established?	In 2008	In 2011
Equipment capacity:	There are three sawmills that are in Murun and Tunel soums.	
Logging capacity and time:	In 2011, prepared: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 3,000 m<sup>3</sup> fuel wood,</li> <li>- 500 m<sup>3</sup> timber.</li> </ul>	In 2011, prepared: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 980 m<sup>3</sup> fuel wood.</li> </ul>
Logging time:	From September till February, logging in demarcated plots. From 15 April till 15 June, logging is stopped and reforestation begins.	
Price of timber products:	Fuel wood: 1 m <sup>3</sup> = 18,750 – 31,250 MNT, Timber: 1 m <sup>3</sup> = 150,000 MNT Processed timber with 4 m length: 1piece = 17,000 MNT	
Reforestation activities:	No reforestation activities.	In 2011, reforestation over 20 hectares and thinning over 5 hectares.

## 4 Regional Awareness Raising Workshop, Murun City

The workshop was chaired by the Forest Bureau of Khuvsgul *aimag*, and was held in the Meeting Hall of the *aimag's* Government Building in Murun *Soum*, Khuvsgul *aimag*, Mongolia. The objectives of the workshop were:

- To raise awareness among stakeholders in Khuvsgul *aimag* about REDD+ and to inform participants about Mongolia's progresses on a National REDD+ Roadmap;
- To inform participants of the role of the UN-REDD Programme in this process;
- To obtain initial feedback from participants regarding REDD+, and to better understand their roles in forest governance and the capacity building needs and required support in Forestry sector, vis-a-vis the Forest Bureau, Inter-*Soum* Forest Units, Forest User Groups, private entities and the vocational school in Khuvsgul *aimag*.

### 4.1 Participants

Altogether 73 individuals were invited to attend the workshop, with 69 attending the workshop on the day. Participants included people from the Forestry Agency, *Aimag* and *Soums* Governments, Forest Bureau, Inter-*Soum* Forest Units; as well as *Soum* rangers, environmental inspectors, representatives from Forest User Groups (FUGs), forest professional organizations, vocational education school, UNDP Mongolia and FAO (See **Annex A** for a list of workshop invitees and attendees).

#### 4.1.1 Background: Forest Bureaus, Forest Units and Forest User Groups

With the passage of the Law on Forest in 2007, a new institutional structure for forestry was introduced to Mongolia which mirrors Mongolia's highly decentralised model of government. Since that time, new forest bureaus have been established in *aimags* as well as new Forestry Units in *soums* and inter-*soums*. A model for community-based forest management has also been introduced in the form of Forest User Groups (FUGs), which generally cover forest areas of between 1,000 – 6,000 hectares.

Government level	Mongolia	Forestry institution	Description
National	National	Forestry Agency	Lead agency for REDD+
Province	<i>Aimag</i>	Forest Bureaus	
District	<i>Soum</i>	Forest Units	
Local	Bag	Forest User Groups	Community-based forest management structure
		Professional Organizations (private entities)	Commercial timber extraction and other activities

Table 1: Organisational structure of forestry sector by government level in Mongolia.

## 5 Summary of workshop proceedings

### 5.1 Presentations

The Khuvsgul *aimag* Governor, Mr. L. Tserenjav, opened the workshop, welcoming participants and indicating Mongolia's interest in developing a plan for Mongolia to engage with the emerging international REDD+ mechanism. UNDP Asia-Pacific Regional Technical Advisor, Mr Akihito Kono made opening remark, as well, highlighting the fact that Mongolia had been invited to be a partner in the UN-REDD Programme and that a Taskforce had been established on 4 October 2011 to prepare a National REDD+ Roadmap which was discussed by various stakeholders. It was further noted that Khuvsgul *aimag* had been selected for the regional workshop because of its experience in the forestry sector, and that participants should take this opportunity to include their voices in the finalization of the National REDD+ Roadmap.

The first lecture on linkages of climate change and REDD+ was given by Dr Bunchingiv Bazartseren, UNDP Mongolia Environment Team Leader. She articulated on issues including why and how the global climate is changing, how it is linked to deforestation and forest degradation, the impacts of climate change in Mongolia, how REDD+ mechanism can help countries in climate change adaptation and mitigation and what are the main components of the REDD+ mechanism.

The second presentation on Forest areas and its management in Mongolia was given by Mr Dashdavaa Sonom, Director of the Reforestation Division of the Forestry Agency, which covered:

- Forest cover distribution and types in Mongolia and Khuvsgul *aimag*;
- Legal contexts and policy for forest conservation and utilization and their implementation and enforcement;
- The main causes of forest degradation in Mongolia are: insect infestation (the effects of which gets multiplied after forest fires); thawing of permafrost (causing roots to dry out and die leaving trees prone to being blown over); forest fires and illegal logging.
- Capacity building needs in the forestry sector in Mongolia;
- Allocation of timber harvesting quotas from the Forestry Agency to *aimag* level and then to *soum* level are not based on scientific assessments.

Mr Akihito Kono, Asia-Pacific Regional Technical Advisor, UNDP made the third presentation on the UN-REDD Programme and prospects for obtaining funding for REDD+. Dr Enkhstesteg Bat-ochir, UNDP National Consultant, presented REDD+ opportunities for regional and local implementation. The fifth presentation, on forest measurement and monitoring, was given by Dr Joel Scriven, FAO Forestry Officer (see **Annex B** for the workshop programme).

To view a copy of the all the presentations given at the Workshop, in both English and Mongolian, visit <http://www.undp.mn/news-snrm.html> and <http://www.forestry.gov.mn>

## 5.2 Findings of group discussions

Following the lunch break, participants broke into six working groups and were asked to consider a number of questions, including: ***What types of supports in which areas are needed for improved forest management (through REDD+) and increased benefits?*** (See **Annex C** for detailed findings of each of the four Discussion Groups).



Photo: Group discussion (Photo credits: B. Bunchingiv, Khuvsgul *aimag*, Mongolia)

### 5.3 Workshop conclusions

The workshop organizers drew the following conclusions from the workshop:

- There is urgency for adaptation activities with opportunities for REDD+ to assist and willingness of local stakeholders to participate.
- Khuvsgul province, which accounts for one third of the country's forest cover (forest in all districts with necessity of "in-forests" livestock grazing) will require specifically designed measures for improved forest resources management.
- Capacities need to be enhanced at the local level, to Government officers (Forest bureau, inter-soum forest units and professional entities) and communities (FUGs and herders) (see Annex C for details).
- There is a clear desire for FUGs to play a more active role in forest management, and a clear indication that FUGs are prepared to take responsibility for the actions required. The FUGs also expressed an interest in exploring opportunities to engage with REDD+, such as considering the possibility of changing their Forest Management Plans.

## 6 Direct consultation with Forest User Groups

On 17 March 2012 the UN REDD team travelled to Khatgal village, three hours drive from Murun *soum* centre to meet with representatives from Khuin Kholboo FUG. Findings of the discussion are summarized in **Annex D**.

### 6.1 Conclusion of consultation with FUGs

The consultation session with FUG resulted in the following findings:

- FUGs represent a good model for community-based forestry management in Mongolia which could play a significant role in the implementation of REDD+ at the local level. The three FUGs consulted were able to demonstrate that they have achieved very positive results in addressing two of the major drivers of forest degradation in Mongolia, namely, reducing illegal logging, and avoiding or containing forest fires.
- FUGs do not receive any financial or technical support from the Government, although the FUGs in *soums* of Khuvsgul *aimag* have been supported in the past by an FAO project. In order to play a role in supporting REDD+ activities, FUGs require more support, including: information and capacity building on REDD+; technical assistance to prepare improved Forest Management Plans; legal training and provision of equipment (GPS, radios, cameras) (note: none of the FUGs have a radio) to help them to improve law enforcement in their FUG areas; assistance with vehicles and fuel, or fodder for horses used for monitoring and enforcement purposes.
- FUGs operate on a very small, local scale, based on existing community relationships. This offers significant opportunities for benefit-sharing and dispute resolution under REDD+.
- FUGs are often managed by women, as the men are busy engaging in other income-earning activities such as herding livestock. FUGs are generally seen as 'women's work' because they do not generate much income. FUGs therefore offer an opportunity for forest managers (women) to communicate and raise awareness with herders (men), particularly on the issue of over-grazing in forests. FUGs expressed a clear preference to resolve this issue through awareness-raising and consensus.
- FUGs have good experience with reforestation and could be used as a vehicle to support REDD+ activities which seek to increase forest carbon stocks.



## Annex A: List of invitees and participants of the Awareness Workshop on REDD+ in Murun Soum, Khuvsgul aimag - 15 March 2012

No	Name	Soum Name	Organization	Position	Attended
1	Yo.Batsaikhan	Jargalant	"Erchimt Ider" inter-Soums' Forest unit	Chair	Yes
2	G.Unursaikhan		"Erchimt Ider" inter-Soums' Forest unit	Specialist	Yes
3	P.Enkhtur		Tashgai FUG	Leader	Yes
4	R.Byambasuren		Tsetsuukh Burgas FUG	Leader	Yes
5	J.Idernasan		Darzag FUG	Member	Yes
6	Sh.Lkhagva		Ajil Buteel LLC	Director	Yes
7	N.Khurelbaatar	Galt	Bayan Khangai FUG	Leader	No
8	M.Tsend-Ayush	Burentogtokh	Huh saig ongon khairhan FUG	Leader	Yes
9	D.Galbadrakh		Teel FUG	Leader	Yes
10	D.Ganbat		Soum Government	Ranger	Yes
11	Nordog	Tsagaan-Uul	Bayan Bulnai FUG	Leader	Yes
12	Ch.Amarsanaa	Tsetserleg	Didan Lkhumbe FUG	Leader	Yes
13	D.Lkhavgajav	Ulaan-Uul	Buunstog FUG	Leader	Yes
14	Kh.Batsukh		Mungashyn Khurkthree FUG	Leader	Yes
15	B.Chinzorig		Uushigdai FUG	Member	Yes
16	Ulziijargal		Khuulgat FUG	Leader	Yes
17	Gantulga		Soum Government	Governor	Yes
18	B.Nyamkhisig		Bayanshishged inter-Soums' Forest unit	Chair	Yes
19	D.Batsuuury	Renchin-lkhumbe	Soum Government	Governor	Yes
20	Renchindavaa		Soum Government	Ranger	Yes
21	Munkhdavaa		Munkhchachir FUG	Leader	Yes
22	B.Nyamrenchin		Bayankhangai FUG	Leader	Yes
23	Battumur	Tsagaannuur	Soum Government	Deputy Governor	Yes
24	Bazarragchaa		Gurvansaikhan FUG	Leader	Yes
25	M.Batchuluun	Arbulag soum	Bayanbural FUG	Leader	Yes
26	Janzankhorloo	Alag-Erdene	Tsakhiryn am FUG	Leader	Yes
27	P.Naranbaatar	Khatgal village	Soum Government	Ranger	Yes
28	Munkhbat		Urkhhot FUG	Leader	Yes
29	Davaasambuu		Jinst-Orgil FUG	Leader	Yes
30	B.Ganbold		Ulaanbulag FUG	Leader	Yes
31	D.Munkhbayar		Janchivtolgol FUG	Leader	Yes
32	O.Purevsuren		Khuin Kholboo FUG	Leader	Yes
33	Munkhsaikhan		Itgekh Uram LLC	Director	Yes
34	Sh.Byambajav		Tosontsengel	Uliastai Ev Sanaa FUG	Leader
35	B.Purevdalai	Bayantal FUG		Leader	Yes
36	S.Byambajav	Tarialan	Jargalant FUG	Leader	Yes
37	Davaadorj		Dulaankhaan FUG	Leader	Yes

38	Bat-Erdene	Tunel	Soum Government	Ranger	Yes
39	D.Tserendolgor		Talyn Tolgoi FUG	Leader	Yes
40	Molomdash		Urt Bulag FUG	Leader	Yes
41	B.Sasha		Altgana FUG	Leader	No
42	Erdenebat		Khongor FUG	Leader	Yes
43	N.Batbayar	Ikh-Uul	Ar Zuaslan FUG	Leader	Yes
44	B.Namuuntsetseg	Murun	Khuvsgul Tugol Oi LLC	Director	Yes
45	O.Mart	Tsagaan-uur	"Nars, shinesen tuugl" Inter-Soums' Forest Unit	Chair	Yes
46	L.Byambasuren		"Nars, shinesen tuugl" Inter-Soums' Forest Unit	Specialist	Yes
47	Otgonbayar		Dandar-Urgoo LLC	Director	Yes
48	D.Erdenetuya		Badar FUG	Leader	Yes
49	B.Odgerel		Tsakhir FUG	Member	Yes
50	Battuya		Burgaltai FUG	Member	Yes
51	S.Otgonbayar	Erdenebulgan	Soum Government	Ranger	Yes
52	Nergui		Enkh bulgan LLC	Manager	Yes
53	Munkhjargal		Bayan Buurog FUG	Leader	Yes
54	Nergui	Chandmani-Undur	Bayan-Uul FUG	Leader	Yes
55	Khishigjargal	Khankh soum	Soum Government	Ranger	Yes
56	N.Enkhat		Doloon-Uul FUG	Leader	Yes
57	A.Naimanjin	Murun	"Delger Murun" Inter-Soums' Forest Unit	Chair	Yes
58	Och		"Delger Murun" Inter-Soums' Forest Unit	Specialist	Yes
59	L.Tserenjav	Aimag	Aimag Government	Governor	Yes
60	Kh.Gan-Ochir	Aimag	Aimag Government	Director of Development Policy Division	No
61	Ch.Urtnasan	Aimag	Unit of NET	Director	No
62	R.Jargalsaikhan	Aimag	Forest Bureau	Chair	Yes
63	Kh.Khadbaatar	Aimag	Forest Bureau	Specialist	Yes
64	M.Bolormaa	Aimag	Forest Bureau	Specialist	Yes
65	A.Batbold	Aimag	Forest Bureau	Specialist	Yes
66	B.Bayarmunkh	Aimag	Vocational school	Director	Yes
67	S.Oyunchimeg	Aimag	Vocational school	Teacher	Yes
68	S.Dashdavaa	UB	Forestry Agency	Division director	Yes
69	Akihito Kono	Bangkok	UNDP APRC	Technical Advisor	Yes
70	Joel Scriven	Rome	FAO	Forestry Officer	Yes
71	B.Bunchingiv	UB	UNDP Mongolia	Environment team leader	Yes
72	B.Enkhtsetseg	UB	UNDP Mongolia	National Consultant	Yes
73	Uyanga	Murun	-	Translator	Yes

## Annex B: Workshop programme

Workshop objectives:

- To explain the link between climate change and deforestation
- To provide information on Reduced Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+)
- To understand needs for support in Forestry sector in Khuvsgul *aimag*

TIME	SESSION	PRESENTER
<b>SESSION ONE: Welcome and introductions</b>		
9:30 – 10:50	Opening remarks	Mr L.Tserenjav, Governor of Khuvsgul <i>Aimag</i> , Mr Akihito Kono, Technical Advisor of the Asia-Pacific Regional Centre, UNDP
09:50 – 10:00	Introduction of participants	Participants to introduce themselves
<b>SESSION ONE: WHAT IS CLIMATE CHANGE AND WHAT IS REDD+?</b>		
10:00 – 10:40	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What is climate change?</li> <li>• What is the link between deforestation and climate change?</li> <li>• What is REDD+?</li> </ul>	B. Bunchingiv, Environment Team Leader, UNDP Mongolia
10:40 – 11:00	Question and answer session	B.Bunchingiv
11:00 – 11:20	<b>Coffee break</b>	
11:20 – 11:50	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Presentation on Mongolian Forest</li> </ul>	S.Dashdavaa
11:50 – 12:20	Question and answer session	B.Bunchingiv
<b>SESSION TWO: UN-REDD PROGRAMM, OPPORTUNITIES AND RISKS OF REDD+</b>		
12:20 – 12:35	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Introduction to the UN-REDD Programme</li> <li>• Prospects for obtaining funding for REDD+</li> </ul>	Akihito Kono
12:35 – 12:50	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• How could REDD+ work at the <i>aimag</i> and <i>soum</i> levels?</li> <li>• What are the opportunities and risks?</li> </ul>	B.Enkhtsetseg
12:50 – 13:00	Question and answer session	B.Enkhtsetseg
13:00 – 14:00	<b>Lunch break</b>	
<b>SESSION THREE: UN-REDD Programme, Monitoring, Measurement, Reporting and Verification (MRV) of REDD+</b>		
14:00 – 14:20	<b>REDD+ ROADMAP FOR MONGOLIA:</b> Forest Monitoring and Measurement	Mr. Joel Scriven, FAO
14:20 – 14:50	Question and answer session	B.Bunchingiv
<b>SESSION FOUR: DISCUSSION OF FORESTRY ISSUES IN KHUVSGUL AIMAG</b>		
14:50 – 15:20	<p><b>Question: What types of supports are needed in which areas in order to improve forest management and increase benefits (through REDD+)?</b></p> <p>Focus groups:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Forest entity and forest units;</i></li> <li>• <i>Professional organizations;</i></li> <li>• <i>Forest user groups</i></li> </ul>	B.Bunchingiv
15:20 – 16:30	Discussion of the results of group work	B.Bunchingiv and groups
16:30 – 16:40	Closing remarks	Mr S.Dashdavaa and Mr P.Jargalsaikhan, Chair of Forest bureau, Khuvsgul <i>aimag</i>

## Annex C: Group work findings

### Question to working groups:

***What types of support is needed in which areas in order to improve forest management (through REDD+) and increase benefits?***

- ***Forest entities and forest units;***
- ***Professional organizations;***
- ***Forest user groups***

#### **Working group 1. – Local authorities, forest units:**

- Capacity building for specialists;
- Forest units and bureau will be provided by equipment and tools of forestry production (introduce new technologies);
- Organize study tour to introduce and share experiences from developing countries' forestry activities and put in local level place;
- Provide forest units and bureau by certain rights for monitoring and patrolling;
- Organize trainings and workshops on Forest policy and its management between local authorities;
- Prepare specialists in local level, who make emissions and carbon measurement, monitoring and assessment;
- Increase operational budget and expenditure of the Forest units.

#### **Working group 2. – Local authorities, forest units:**

- Capacity building (trainings and workshops) for forest bureau and units and FUGs;
- Assess current situation for Forest inventory and improve monitoring and Inventory quality;
- Provide by modern tools and equipment are needed to forest inventory;
- Design and re-design Forest inventory methodology and methods;
- Improve legal environment related to the REDD+ programme;
- Improve coordination and linkages of local administrative organizations and give unified understandings;
- Develop unified information and data base;
- Awareness rising on Forest law and REDD+ programme to all citizens by TV, radio and other medias.

#### **Working group 3. – Professional organizations (private entities):**

- Assess certain condition and emission level of the forest areas;
- Organize trainings and provide training center by equipment and manuals;
- Develop information and data base;
- Determine critical zones in forest area and improve monitoring;
- Support to determine emission levels and develop map financially;
- Improve coordination and linkages between Inter- *Soum* forest units, professional organizations and FUGs;
- Improve and support internal and external controls:
  - Control of the same levels (prof. organizations);
  - Participatory control (for transparency and friendly control from citizens);
- Support afforestation activities – establish a mechanism on payment of afforestation (restoration) in 100m<sup>3</sup> to the foresters;
- Improve legal environment on Forest conservation;
- Provide equipment and tools for collecting falling trees and roofs;
- Organize study tour, experience-sharing events in abroad.

**Working group 4. – Professional organizations (private entities):**

- Provide professional trainings on:
  - Timber logging
  - Seed preparation
  - Seedlings growing etc.;
- Provide modern techniques and equipment which can work in slope areas and trainings;
- Provide tools of productions;
- Our input to the REDD+ is provide internal consumptions by falling and standing dry woods.

**Working group 5. – FUGs and local people:**

- Organize detailed Forest inventory;
- FUGs need rights;
- Improve legal environment for FUGs and on possession processes;
- Forest inventory makes by state and project budgets;
- Conduct an assessment on enforcement of the related Environmental laws in local areas for improving of Environmental Laws;
- Provide local participation of the FUGs to the REDD+ programme implementation;
- Financial support for Forest restoration and fighting with forest insects;
- Trainings for FUGs members;
- Provide FUGs by tools for increasing income generation;
- Provide FUGs by necessary equipment such as cell-phones and binoculars for forest fire fighting;
- Improve Law on Special Protected Areas and amend for PAs forest thinning and cleaning.

**Working group 6. – FUGs and local people:**

- Capacity building: trainings for FUGs, Forest agency, Forest bureau, forest units and Vocational schools;
- REDD+ programme provides FUGs by required equipment and tools;
- Trainings for Local authorities (*Soum* Governors, Members of the *Soum* Citizens representatives Khurals);
- Price reduction on using of non-timber forest products

## Annex D: Summary of consultations with Forest User Groups

Along with the Leader of Khuin Kholboo Forest User Group from Khatgal bag of the Alag-Erdene *soum*, and members met with representatives from UNDP / UN-REDD Programme on 17 March 2012 to explain the role that their organisations play in forest management in their area.

A summary of the information given by each of the FUGs is below:

### 1. Khuin Kholboo FUG

Leader: Mr Purevsuren

- Established: in September 2010. Initially established for 1 – 3 years, but now that it has run successfully and demonstrated its sustainability, it will now run for 10 years.
- Members: There are 15 families in this FUG, with 21 members.
- Area covered: 9,732 hectares.
- Before the FUG was established, there was much illegal logging. The FUG has been very successful in halting illegal logging and forest fires through the participation of all members.
- In 2011, the FUG developed a Management plan for 2012-2013 and had been approved its by *Soum* Citizens' Representatives Khural.
- The FUG's members collect berries from possessed forest areas and increase their income.

- They do not receive any financial support from the government, but raise money through selling non-forest products. The FUG has an initial Group's Fund, which is established by 1,000 MNT from each member.
- In 2010-2011, members of the FUG organized thinning and cleaning in the possessed forest areas, which was demarcated by the Forest bureau and unit and provided organizations and households by fuel woods. 43 people participated to the cleaning activities and got 2,400,000 MNT.
- Aimag Forest bureau emphasised that the FUG could prepare 675 m<sup>3</sup> fuel wood in 2011 and 900 m<sup>3</sup> fuel wood in 2012 and provide *Soum's* households and organizations.
- The FUG's members developed an Operational plan for 2012 and they will build a small kiosk for selling diary products and berries and jams for increasing income of the members. FUG's members will make hey for their supply and sell to others.
- Some members of the FUG wonder why don't establish FUGs in other *soums* such as Rashaant *soum*.
- 2 members participated to the training on preparation of tree seeds and if members learn to collect seeds well, they can find some income from that activity.
- Would like more training on law enforcement and how to grow seedlings.
- They do not receive any financial assistance from the Government, but have received training from GIZ.
- They have sold some fuel wood to Ulaanbaatar in order to generate income for their FUG.