

# **MONGOLIA: The 4th National Report to the CBD**

## **STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF NBAP**

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# SCHEDULE OF ACTIVITIES FOR PREPARATION OF FNR

## What was done for Preparation of FNR of Mongolia:

- ✓ Submit request of funding for FNR preparation to GEF through UNDP, CO- 8 Nov, 08
- ✓ Initial Data Gathering for implementation of NBAP - 10-15 Nov, 08
- ✓ Assessment of implementation of NBAP 15 -25 Nov 08
- ✓ Consultation meeting for Implementation of NBAP- 26 Nov 08
- ✓ Preliminary draft of NBAP prepared in Mongolian
- ✓ Participation in Capacity-Building workshop for Asia (East, South and South-East) on the fourth national report, Tsukuba, Japan, 2-4 December 2008

# SCHEDULE OF ACTIVITIES FOR PREPARATION OF FNR

## What to be done for preparation of FNR of Mongolia:

- ✓ Initial Data Gathering for Chapters 1, 3, 4 of FNR - 15-20 December, 08
- ✓ Preparation of Chapters 1, 3,4 and Conclusions – from 20 December to 15 Feb, 09
- ✓ Regional Consultations
  - Western region - 20 Feb,09
  - Central region - 25 Feb, 09
  - Eastern region - 8 March 09
  - National Consultation - 05 March 09
- ✓ Writing of Final Report - 20 March 09
- ✓ Submission of soft copy of FNR to CBD - 25 March 09
- ✓ Preparation of last version of FNR – 15 April 09
- ✓ Publication and Launching of 4NR – May 09

## Brief description of Mongolia's Biodiversity Conservation Action Plan (NBAP)

- ♦ The NBAP has consciousness of biodiversity is integrated into economic and social programs. It advocated **17 specific objectives** and **4 legal and institutional measures**, all with detailed actions described
- ♦ The overall objective of the NBAP is to set in place measures to protect biodiversity and to restore damaged areas.
- ♦ Mongolia's Biodiversity Conservation Action Plan (NBAP) **was prepared 1996** by the Ministry of Nature and the Environment, with the assistance of GEF and UNDP.
- ♦ A wide range of people and institutions participated in preparation of the plan, which was adopted by Government in July 1996.
- ♦ NBAP was printed in 1997 and widely distributed to Stakeholders
- ♦ **NBAP is used extensively by officials** in the Ministry for Nature and the Environment as a tool for biodiversity conservation

# Main priority activities of NBAP and their Achievements

## **Objective 1: Establish national education and training programs for biodiversity conservation**

### **Main Achievements;**

- In 1997, Government approved an environment including biodiversity conservation program in the curricula of formal and informal education
- ♦ Biodiversity conservation program included in high education curriculum
- ♦ New class room designed for biology/ biodiversity conservation were established in each secondary schools of the country
- ♦ Ministry of Nature and Environment and other relevant institutes organized about 50 seminars and workshops per year on biodiversity conservation topics
- ♦ More than 30 specialist attended short and long term courses abroad per year
- ♦ Assisted local people in obtaining books, magazines, slides, videos, and other audio-visual material.
- ♦ Institute a college level has been established degree program in ecology.
- ♦ School teachers have been trained on how to teach ecology classes while they are doing their own teacher training courses.
- ♦ As part of executive training programs provide local leaders with training in basic ecological concepts tied to applied conservation.

# Main priority activities of NBAP

**Objective 2: Establish a public information program to improve people's knowledge of biodiversity and the importance of conserving it**

## **Main Achievements;**

- ♦ **Environmental conservation fund established** for promotion public awareness activities on environment including biodiversity
- ♦ **National Environment public awareness program developed**, adopted by Government that are being implementing
- ♦ **More that 300 local NGOs or indigenous people** are successfully functioning on environment and biodiversity. About 50 small biodiversity conservation project are implementing by Local communities and NGOs with support of donors and Government
- ♦ **More than 200 policy documents, books, information bulletins, indigenous and traditional knowledge, innovations and practices and visual materials** on biodiversity issues has been published and became available as a source for community information needs
- ♦ Evaluated and monitored nationally and regionally the public's perception of biodiversity and the importance of its conservation.
- ♦ **Government (1 TV) and private ( 4TVs) has produced television and radio programs** and the holding of public meetings and seminars on biodiversity issues.

# Main priority activities of NBAP

## ♦ Objective 3 Improve in situ conservation management

### **Main Achievements;**

- ♦ National protected area system representative of all ecosystems and protecting endangered species has been established
- ♦ Law on protected areas was developed and approved
- ♦ 13 percent of the whole country's territory covered by protected areas
- ♦ Land area protected to maintain biodiversity will be increased up to
- ♦ 30 % of whole country's territory in 2015 (according to MDG)

## **Objective 4: Control pollution of air, water and soil**

### **Main Achievements;**

- ♦ Air, water and soil pollution monitoring network established.
- ♦ Pollution control strategy and legal system has been developed
- ♦ Identified sampling points in key areas where industrial development is planned



# Main priority activities of NBAP

**Objective 6: Implement an effective environmental impact assessment program to understand the effects of proposed actions on biodiversity**

## **Main Achievements;**

- ♦ Mongolia has adopted Law on Environmental Impact Assessment on 22 January, 1998.
- ♦ EIA legislation helps to understand public the impacts of development projects to biodiversity. The total 6043 EIAs carried out in Mongolia for last 12 years. Each EIA conducted natural resources assessment and it's effects biodiversity.
- ♦ EIA procedure consistent to the Constitution of Mongolia, the NBAP and Law on Environmental Protection and other legislative acts provides full and adequate basis for applying Environmental Impact Assessment in Mongolia.

# Main priority activities of NBAP

**Objective 7. Establish a research program that improves knowledge of biodiversity and relevant threats**

**Main Achievements;**

- ♦ Mongolian biodiversity database established
- ♦ Made inventory of endangered species
- ♦ Developed conservation action plan for Mongolian fauna and flora
- ♦ Studied habitat and ecology for Mongolian Mammals

**Objective 8: Improve ex-situ management for species conservation and conserving genetic resources**

**Main Achievements;**

- ♦ Organized Ex situ conservation activities on
- ♦ Reintroduction Wild horses
- ♦ Artificial reproduction of Wild Bactrian camel, endemic species of central Asia.
- ♦ Red deer reintroduced from one place to other one
- ♦ Improved the facilities and work of the Ulaanbaatar Botanic Garden, focusing on educational programs.

# Policy responses in implementation of NBAP are:

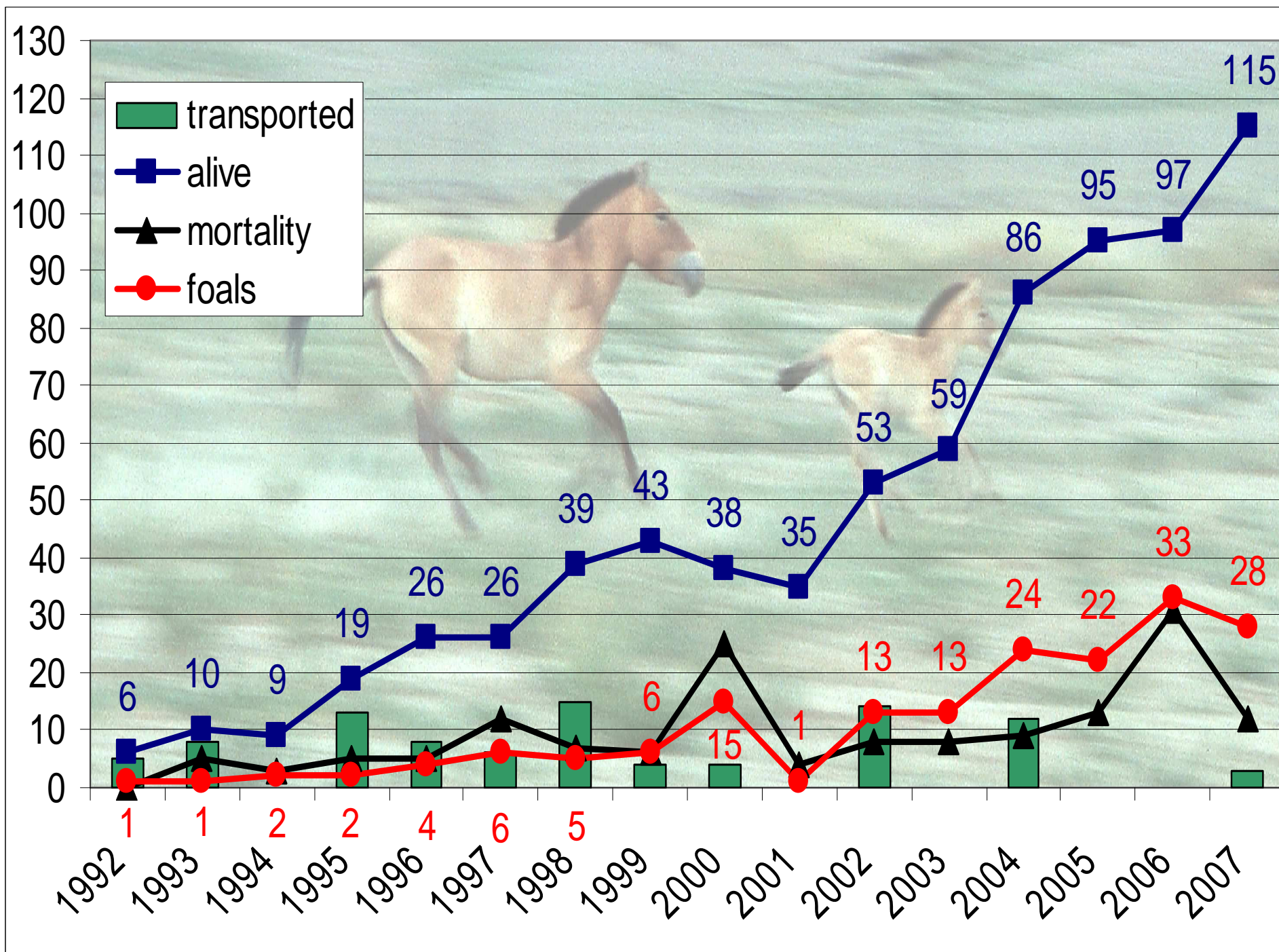
- ♦ A legal foundation for implementation of NBAP in terms of the biodiversity conservation and sustainable use its resources was created through the enactments of different environmental laws( total law 10) by Parliament of Mongolia
- ♦ laws have been supplemented by around more than 450 important regulations and resolutions including
  1. rules for biodiversity management ,
  - '2.Rules for estimation of damage caused by biodiversity exploration
  - 3.EIA procedures for development project to mitigate impacts to biodiversity
  - 4 rules on fees for use of biodiversity resources
- ♦ Biodiversity conservation and sustainable use its resources policies included in :
  1. Mongolian action Programm for 21<sup>st</sup> century and Agenda 21
  2. The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)-based Comprehensive National Development Strategy (NDS) of Mongolia for the next fourteen years 2025
  3. Basic orientation of the Government of ecology,
  4. National action programme to combat desertification
- ♦ 5 action plans developed relevant to implementation of NBAP
- ♦ Mongolia has 7 inter-Governmental agreements

# Challenges encountered in implementation of NBAP

- ♦ Political and economic developments in transition period from Central planning economy to market one have accelerated through urbanization, industrialization ( mining), privatization ( land)
- ♦ Current social-economic difficulties have also lead to sharp decrease in the funding available for implementation of actions of NBAP
- ♦ The poor social development ( poverty) badly influenced to successful implementation of actions of NBAP
- ♦ Unsustainable business development ( make income using free natural resources) realization presents a potential threats to biodiversity
- ♦ Weak enforcement of laws and lack of human and technical capacity to implement NBAP
- ♦ Lack of strong and effective mechanisms to implement, monitor , and evaluate the NBAP
- ♦ Limited communication because of weak horizontal links between different sectors
- ♦ Weak links between government and Nongovernment agencies
- ♦ Weak links between public and private partnership (3 PPP)
- ♦ Lack of awareness of the existence of the NBAP to the public

# Recommendation of improvement of implementation of NBAP

- ♦ **Revise the NBAP** and elaborate each actions and activities of which according to current changes of social and economic development
- ♦ **The committee to oversee implementation should be reactivated** and promote responsibilities of each members and promote review of progress in regularly basis mobilize more financial resources should be generated through an environmental trust fund and user charges( ecotourism development and a portion of revenues from forest and agriculture sectors) .
- ♦ **Find out new ways for monitoring of implementation** of actions of NBAP
- ♦ **Increase the public participation** and promote public awareness
- ♦ **Conservation biodiversity in trans boundary areas**





# Success story 1.

- Wild horse was disappeared in 1950
- Reintroduction activities of wild horse in Mongolia started in 1992
- Now Mongolia has more than 130 wild horses



## Success story 2

- ♦ *Gobi Bear. (Ursus gobinsus).* *Population has decreased* due to Climate changes and desertification
- ♦ Gobi bear population is *facing the danger of extinction*
- ♦ *25-50 heads of Gobi Bears* live in nature, 16000 sq.km territory of Southern Gobi of Altai.
- ♦ Identified habitat and ecology of Gobi bear.
- ♦ Conservation activities started up.



Mom and cub with sensors on their necks



Back feet of a Gobi Bear



A Gobi bear comes to get additional food at the nourishing point.



Thanks for your attention