



**UNCCD**



**MONGOLIA**

**FOR**

**FOURTH NATIONAL REPORT TO THE**

**CONVENTION ON**

**COMBAT DESERTIFICATION**

***/Additional information/***

**Ministry of Nature, Environment and Tourism,  
Mongolia, 2010**

## List of abbreviations

ADB	Asian Development Bank
WB	World bank
SDC	Swiss Development and Cooperation Agency
NCCD	National Committee to Combat Desertification
MNET	Ministry of Nature, Environment and Tourism
NAP	National Action Program
UNEP	United Nations Environmental Programme
UNSO	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
ESCAP	Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
MNET	Ministry of Nature, Environment and Tourism
MOFA	Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Light Industry
GDP	Gross Domestic product
MRTCUD	Ministry of Road, Transportation, Construction and Urban Development
MECS	Ministry of Education, Culture and Science
MMRE	Ministry of Mineral Resources and Energy
NGO	Non-Government Organization
GTZ	German Technical Cooperation Agency
MAP	Mongolia Action Programme
NFP	National Focal Point
NCB	National Coordination Body
SRAP	Sub-regional Action programme
RAP	Regional Action Programme
TPN	Thematic Program Network
DSC	Desertification Study Center
WOCAT	World Overview of Conservation Approaches and Technologies
MONCAT	Mongolian Conservation Approaches and Technologies

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## 1. Executive Summary

### 1.2 Country profile

Mongolia is a landlocked country located in the North-East of Asia. Isolated from sea and surrounded by high mountains, 1580m above sea level, Mongolia is a country with 1.566 million km<sup>2</sup> of land and population density is 1.5 persons per km<sup>2</sup>. Mongolia is at the same time one of the most cold, dry countries with harsh climate. The Gobi desert covers over 40 % of Mongolia. It is a vast territory with predominantly unfertile soil. During Mongolia's history of development, the country quite often faced drought and desertification. The desertification and drought influence negatively on the social and economic life of the country. Agriculture is one of the main economic sectors and produces 35% of the GDP, and 25% of products for export. As negative result of drought and winter disasters ("dzud" in Mongolian) in last 5 years, rural people had lost faced challenges in supply of consumer products and due to the decrease of number of animals as source of living in rural areas the unemployment and poverty had increased.

The examples of negative impacts are as follows:

- In 1999-2002 the total number of livestock lose had reached 12 Mln head and the value of this lose was over 350 Billion tugrug.
- Agricultural production was reduced by 16.8 %

Due to above situation over 12 000 families lost the livestock- the only source of income which led to poverty and unemployment.

Mongolia became a signatory to the UNCCD in 1994, and ratified the Convention in 1996. With assistance from UNEP, UNDP and ESCAP Mongolia developed its first National Action Program to Combat Desertification (NAP) and the NAP was approved by the Government resolution No 169 in July 1996. The latest version of the National Action Program to Combat Desertification was improved with the technical assistance of the UN Office to Combat Desertification in 2003. Present National Action Program has 3 phases of implementation with different objectives. Due to following reasons the implementation of the NAP does not meet the expected results:

- Limited financial sources
- Limited source of knowledge and technology
- Weak coordination among the relevant sectors
- Limited capacity

### 1.3 Climate change and the Present state of the Desertification in Mongolia

***Climate change in Mongolia.*** Mongolia is one of the most arid countries in the world and ratio of precipitation to evaporation fluctuates between 0.04-0.78. In taiga and high mountain tundra this ratio is bit higher than 0.65 and reaches 0.78. The above information shows that how the country is affected by the desertification.

Average annual temperature in Mongolia is  $-4^{\circ}\text{C}$  in Altai, Khangai, Khentii, Khuvsgul highlands, in valley between mountains and in large rivers valleys  $-6-8^{\circ}\text{C}$  below freezing, in semi-desert steppe zone  $2^{\circ}\text{C}$ , in southern gobi  $6^{\circ}\text{C}$ , in Ekhiin gol  $8.5^{\circ}\text{C}$  degrees warm, the line of below  $0^{\circ}\text{C}$  Average annual temperatures divides semi-desert steppe zone from high mountainous areas and goes approximately along  $46^{\circ}$ - northern latitude and soil is under permafrost in areas where average annual temperature below  $2^{\circ}\text{C}$ .

Precipitation in Mongolia is generally low, in Khangai range, Khuvsgul, Khentii mountains 300-400 mm, in Mongolian Altai and forest-steppe zone 250-300 mm, in steppe zone 150-250 mm, in gobi-desert zone 150-50 mm, generally falling from north to south and from east to west and 85% of precipitation falls in warm season, of which 50-60% in July-August.

In UN CTCD aridity index less than 0.65 is a sign of areas vulnerable to desertification and in our country except Sayan and Khuvsgul mountains and western Khentii, all of the remaining territory falls in area vulnerable to desertification.

Climatic factors include decrease in groundwater levels due to many years of drought, loss of normal moisture level of plants causing decrease in pasture productivity and degradation of pastures due to human factors which causes loss of bioproductivity, all these creates a in regional climatic system a biogeophysical negative back chain mechanism feeding desertification and changing regime of climatic elements.

Due to global climatic change, average annual temperatures in our country warmed by 2.1<sup>0</sup>C in period of 1940-2007, while summer average temperatures in period of 1961-2007 were growing at the annual rate of 0.041<sup>0</sup>/year, in 1981-2007 at 0.115<sup>0</sup>/year and in 1991-2007 at 0.160<sup>0</sup>/year. Total annual precipitation volumes in 1940-2006 were falling at the rate of 0.206 mm per year, in 1961-2006 at 0.564 mm/year, in 1981-2006 at 1.416 mm/year. In addition to precipitation volume, summer rain situation is changing and frequency of rains covering large areas has decreased, instead mostly short shower rains over short strips of land now take place. Since 1980, share of shower rains increased by 20 per cent.<sup>1</sup>

Rapid increase in average summer temperatures and accompanied fall in precipitation is a main reason for current aridiization and drought in our country. In the last 60 years, dryness in desert zone increased over annual average over many years by 3.2-10.0%, in forest-steppe zone and in high mountains zone by 10-15% or on the average by 50-84 mm.<sup>2</sup>

In our country, all zones are vulnerable to drought and dzud and their frequency in dry and semi-dry areas mostly high. In some areas, drought and dzud are happening year after year which is one of the main reasons causing desertification. Increase in frequency of drought and dzud due to climatic change is causing great damage to animal husbandry. In 1996-2007 for this reason about 12 million heads of livestock were lost, which caused damage to economy of our country and citizens totaling about 350 billion tugrugs.

Land degradation causes rise in river waters level and increases danger and risks of floods. In our country, pastoral animal husbandry is vulnerable to nature, easily affected by drought and dzud

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<sup>1</sup> L.Natsagdorj. *Issues in evaluating climatic factors of pasture degradation(desertification) in Mongolia – in “Issues in improving pasture management”*, Ulaanbaatar., 2006, pp.125-140

<sup>2</sup> L.Natsagdorj. *On change in total ground table in Mongolia – Institute of water and weather. 2004, ' 26, pp. 42-55*

and in the recent years, droughts affecting 25 per cent of total territory were happening once in every 2-3 years, droughts affecting over 50 per cent of territory once in every 4-5 years.<sup>3</sup>

**Degradation of land and topsoil.** 90 percent of Mongolia's territory is affected by desertification and land degradation and among them the severely affected areas are Uvs lake depression, Great Lakes depression, Lake valley, territory of Dundgovi and Dornogovi aimags. The forest and steppe regions of our country are among the territories where desertification process is active from weak to medium level.

***The area affected by desertification***

<i>Degree of the Desertification</i>	<i>Area, thousands of km<sup>2</sup></i>	<i>Share of total, %</i>
None	23.6	1.6
Weak	215.4	13.8
Medium	582.5	37.2
Severe	633.3	40.4
Very severe	110.0	7.0

***State of the Desertification in Mongolia<sup>4</sup>***

<b>Level of desertification, covered area,%</b>	<b>1990</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2006</b>
Area with no desertification	-	-	1.5
Areas with weak desertification	76.0	34.9	16.5
Areas with medium level desertification	20.0	38.7	37.2
Areas with severe desertification	3.0	16.1	34.0
Areas with very severe level of desertification	1.0	1.8	7.0
Extremely dry desert areas	-	8.5	3.8

<sup>3</sup> N.Batsuur – State secretary of the Ministry of Agriculture, doctor of veterinary sciences, conference of Mongolian farmer universities, Ulaanbaatar, 2007

<sup>4</sup> Basic study on "Dynamics of desertification in Mongolia and its trends" by scientists of the Geoecology Institute of the Academy of Sciences, Ulaanbaatar, 2006

Decrease in soil yields limits citizen's income sources and leads to increased migration to urban areas. Dust storms in areas where land has lost its structure remove topsoil and cause degradation of land. Another specific feature of our country is recent disappearance of lakes, rivers, streams and springs leading to increase in topsoil salinization. This reduces groundwater tables and leads to loss of soil creation, soil recovery and waterflow in desertification. Specifics of salinization-created desertification are related to their regional and structural specifics.

Another negative factor contributing to soil erosion and reproduction is extremely high level of minerals mining combined with lack or insufficient degree of post-mining land reclamation. For example, the inspection carried out by Environment Ministry in 2005 at 34 mines in western region, 36 mines in central region, 37 mines in eastern region, total of 107 companies and organizations engaged in mining, showed that in these territories, 28510.9 thousand cubic meters of topsoil was removed and 25032.52 thousand cubic meters of sand was mined. Gold mines used in 2004 76.8 million cubic meters of water, in 2005 96.8 million cubic meters, in 2006 93.8 million cubic meters. Most mines don't follow mining standards and do not do biological reclamation. Soil erosion also increases due to overgrazing and plant loss and is a source of accumulation of soil in rivers and streams. Soil productivity will be reduced due to loss of colour soil and causes reduction in yields of hay fodder, fuel trees and crop harvests.

Soil erosion in watersheds also reduces capacity of water basins to accumulate water. For example, in Khomyn tal area in western part of Mongolian sands, as a result of bringing into cultivation brown soils of a large sandy gobi land unsuitable for cropping with use of capital and resources, coloured productive soil was removed by wind erosion and some parts were lost to salinization.

#### **1.4 Causes of desertification in Mongolia**

The Mongolian plateau with an average altitude of 1500m is characterized by a continental climate. This means low precipitation levels, and high variation of seasonal and daily temperatures. This makes this ecosystem vulnerable to climatic variations and the negative effects of inappropriate natural resource management. The present state of knowledge does not allow for a comparison of the relative importance of climate change and human intervention for desertification.

Climate change is pronounced in Mongolia with an increase of the mean annual temperature of 2.1°C between 1940 and 2007. This trend is observed all over Mongolia to a similar extent. While temperatures have been increasing, the mean annual precipitation has been decreasing at an accelerating rate, suggesting that this trend will increase. The total annual rate of rainfall is slightly decreasing in the South and Center while slightly increasing in the rest of the country.

Summer rainfall patterns are changing. The frequency of rainfall covering large areas has decreased and precipitation falls increasingly in form of torrential rains on small land surfaces. The Hydro-meteorological Institute estimates an increase of 20% since 1980 of torrential rains<sup>5</sup>.

According to the Hydro-meteorological Institute, evapotranspiration has also increased by 3.2-10% in the desert zones and by 10-15% in forest steppe and high mountain zones between 1940 and 2006<sup>6</sup>.

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<sup>5</sup> L.Natsagdorj. *Climate change issues for Mongolian Pasture(desertification) degradation Ulaanbaatar.,Mongolia. 2006.*



Between 1960 and 2006, the number of days with dust and sandstorm events has multiplied between 3 and 4 times, with 61 days of such events in the Gobi and 127 in the great lake depression.

Surface water sources are disappearing at an alarming rate. Compared to the 1970 census, 683 rivers, 1484 springs and 760 lakes have dried out by 2003.

Human factors are probably the most important factors contributing to desertification. Overgrazing is the major cause of land degradation and desertification in Mongolia. This is a result of inappropriate access regulations to pasture land. According to an assessment by the Agency for Land Affairs, Geodesy and Cartography conducted between 1999 and 2004, pasture carrying capacity was exceeded by 32.5%, which is equivalent to an excess of 16 million sheep units. Livestock stocking levels have reached roughly 70 million sheep units in 2009 as opposed to a 50 million average during the period 1940-1990.

Another direct human impact is cutting down of forests. Sauxal forest, for example, are vital for desert ecosystems and they make up one quarter of the 8.5% land area covered by forests. Sauxal timber is used as energy source for heating and cooking. Since 1970, 125 thousand hectares of sauxal stands have been destroyed and 370 thousand hectares lost their regenerative capacity.

Abandoned croplands, mining activities and unpaved multi-track roads also directly contribute to land degradation.

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<sup>6</sup> *L.Natsagdorj. Issues of evaporation changes on the land surface in Mongolia. 2004.*

## 2. Focal point institution:

Name of focal point	Tsesed BANZRAGCH; Director of Sustainable Development and Strategic Planning, Ministry of Nature, Environment and Tourism of Mongolia.
Address including e-mail address	15160 Zasgiin gazriin II bair, Negdsen undesnii gudamj 5/2, Chingeltei duureg, Ulaanbaatar, MONGOLIA E-mail: <a href="mailto:ts.banzgargch@mne.mn">ts.banzgargch@mne.mn</a>
Country-specific websites relating to desertification	1. <a href="http://www.mne.mn">www.mne.mn</a> (Ministry of Nature, Environment and Tourism of Mongolia) 2. <a href="http://www.greenmongolia.mn">www.greenmongolia.mn</a> (Coping with Desertification Project, SDC) 3. <a href="http://www.dsc.mn">www.dsc.mn</a> (Desertification Study Center, Institute of Geoecology, Academy of Science, Mongolia) 4. <a href="http://www.moncat.mn">www.moncat.mn</a>

## 3. Status of NAP

Date of validation	Government resolution No90, 14 April, 2010
NAP review(s)	November, 2009.
NAP has been integrated into the poverty reduction strategy (PRSP)	Yes. Millennium Development Goals-Based Comprehensive National Development Strategy of Mongolia. Parliament Resolution No.12 dated January 31. 2008.

NAP has been integrated into the national development strategy	Yes. Millennium Development Goals-Based Comprehensive National Development Strategy of Mongolia. Parliament Resolution No.12 dated January 31. 2008. /No/Currently under way (If yes, please specify the year in which the strategy was officially adopted.)
NAP implementation has started with or without the conclusions of partnership agreements	No
Expected NAP validation	December/2010
Final draft of a NAP exists	
Formulation of a draft NAP is under way	
Basic guidelines for a NAP have been established	Yes
Process has only been initiated	
Process has not yet started	

#### 4. Sub regional and Regional Programmes/SRAP and RAP/

	Name of subregional and/or regional cooperation framework	Involvement specifically in topics such as water harvesting techniques, soil erosion etc.
1	Regional Master plan for the Prevention and Control of Dust and Sand storms in North-East Asia.	Establishment of early warning monitoring system.
2	Green belt project with financial assistance of Republic of Korea	Planting trees in Gobi and Steppe zones.

#### 5. Composition of the NCB/NCCD

	Name of institution	Government (√)	NGO (√)	Male/female
1	The Minister of Nature, Environment and Tourism	√		Male
2	State secretary of Ministry for Agriculture, Food and Light Industry	√		Male
3	State secretary of Ministry of Foreign Affairs	√		Male
4	State secretary of Ministry of	√		Male
5	State secretary of Finance	√		Male
6	State secretary of Ministry for Road, Transport, Construction and Urban	√		Male
7	State secretary of Ministry for Education, Culture and Science.	√		Male
8	President of Academy of Science.	√		Male
9	Head of State Inspection Agency MXET	√		Male
10	Focal point for UNCCD	√		Male
11	Head of Department for Environment and Natural Resources, Ministry of Nature, Environment and Tourism	√		Male
12	Head of Department for Mining and Heavy Industry,	√		Male
13	Head of Water Agency	√		Male
14	Head of Forest Agency	√		Male
15	Head of National Agency Meteorology, Hydrology.	√		Male
16	Head of Agency for Land Relation, Geodesy and Cartography	√		Male
17	Head of Environmental Civil Society Council		√	Male
18	Secretary of National Committee to Combating Desertification	√		Male

**6. Total number of NGOs accredited to the process: 218**

Has an NGO National Coordinating Committee on desertification been established; if yes, how many NGOs or civil society organizations participate in it?	Yes. Environmental Civil Society Council is member of National Committee to Combating Desertification and 218 NGOs participate in Combating Desertification as a member of Environmental Civil Society Council.
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**7. Total number of acts and laws passed relating to the UNCCD: More than 30 laws**

/ Name up to five most relevant acts and laws and/or regulations/.

	Title of the law	Date of adoption
1	Millennium Development Goal based National Comprehensive Development Strategy	January 31, 2008
2	Government resolution No.44 to approve Government program "Green Belt".	March 09, 2005
3	Government resolution No.90 to approve NAP.	April 14, 2010.
4	Nature & Environment Conservation Law	March 30, 1995
5	The Land Law of Mongolia.	January 01, 2003.
6	The Law on prohibition of mineral resources' exploration and exploitation in the run of sources of river basin protection zone of water sources and forest areas	July 16, 2009

**8. The consultative process**

Number of partnership agreements that have been concluded and/or are being initiated within the framework of the UNCCD:

	Official title of partnership	Donor(s), international organization(s), and/or agencies of the UN system involved	Date of (expected) conclusion
1	Regional Master plan for the Prevention and Control of Dust and Sand storms in North-East Asia.	Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP)	2011
2	Implementation of the project "Coping with Desertification"	Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC)	2014
3	Implementation of the project "Combat Desertification and Sustainable Land Management"	UNDP, Government of The Netherlands, SDC	2012
4	"Green belt" project	Government of Republic of Korea	2016

List of consultative meetings on UNCCD implementation:

	Name of consultative meeting	Date/year	Donor countries and organizations involved	International organizations or agencies of the UN system involved
1	Consultative meeting	November, 2007	Swiss Development and Cooperation Agency(SDC), World Bank (WB), Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), German Technical Cooperation Agency (GTZ) and Representatives from Embassies of Republic of Korea, Japan	UNDP
2	Consultative meeting	April, 2009	SDC, World Bank (WB), GTZ,	UNDP

Name of country which has taken over the role of *Chef de file*:

**The Government of Mongolia and UNDP have taken the role of Chef de file**

## 9. Projects under the implementation which are indirectly and directly related to the UNCCD

	Name of project	Project implemented within the framework of the NAP/SRAP/RAP? (Yes/No)	Project implemented within the framework of ....	Timeframe	Partners involved	Overall budget
1	Prevention and Control of Dust and Sandstorm from Source Areas in China and Mongolia	Yes	Regional Master plan for the Prevention and Control of Dust and Sand storms in North-East Asia.	2010-2011	ESCAP, UNCCD, UNDP, UNEP	220,350 USD
2	Implementation of the project "Coping with Desertification"	Yes	Project implemented within the framework of Bilateral agreement	2008-2014	SDC	13,2 million CHF
3	Implementation of the project "Combat Desertification and Sustainable Land Management"	Yes	Project implemented within the framework of Multilateral agreement	2008-2013	UNDP, SDC, The Government of Netherlands	4.1 million USD
4	Sustainable pasture management	Yes	Project implemented within the framework of Multilateral agreement	2002-2007	UNDP, The Government of Netherlands	3.3 million USD
5	Sustainable Livelihood project Phase 2	Yes	Project implemented within the framework of Multilateral agreement	2007-2011	WB	18.73 million USD
6	Conservation of Bio Diversity of Eastern Mongolia, to support sustainable livelihood	National	Conservation of Bio Diversity to support sustainable livelihood	1998-2005	GEF, UNDP	6 174.0 million USD

7	Rural Poverty Alleviation project	National	Combat to desertification, Poverty Alleviation	2003-2010	IFAD Government of Mongolia	19 700.0 million USD
8	National Geo-information management centre for natural resource	National	To establish Natural resources database & metadata base	2006-2010	Netherlands and Government of Mongolia	0,330.0 million USD
9	Let's make keep Mongolia green	National	Pasture degradation, Rehabilitation of affected by desertification	2004-2009	International Rotary Organization Government of Mongolia	0,100.0
10	To combat desertification with joint participatory efforts at the "Zamiin-Uud" soum, Dornogobi Province, plantation and irrigation of affected areas	Local	Local capacity building	2003-2005	UNCCD Secretariat	0,050.0

## 10. Strategies and priorities established within the framework of sustainable development plans and/or policies

INDICATORS	EVALUATION PARAMETERS	REMARKS	QUESTIONS
<p><b>National plans and strategies available in other social and economic areas</b></p> <p><b>National plans or strategies in the field of combating desertification developed prior to the UNCCD NAP</b></p>	<p>Harmonization of national policies and strategies</p>	<p>The purpose here is to provide an update on analytical information with regard to national plans and strategies that have contributed towards combating desertification and into which NAP-related objectives/activities have been successfully integrated.</p> <p>It would be useful to quote instances where harmonized planning frameworks have led to better-integrated field programmes/projects.</p>	<p>To what extent have the strategies and priorities established within the framework of sustainable development taken into consideration the efforts to formulate a NAP or aspects of already completed NAPs?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <i>The Strategies and Priorities of sustainable development are considered as main goal of the NAP and these Strategies and Priorities are reflected in following Government documents and Programs:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>Millennium Development Goal based National Comprehensive Development Strategy, 2008</i></li> <li>- <i>Mongolian action program for XXI century MAP-21 (1999)</i></li> <li>- <i>Biodiversity action program (1996)</i></li> <li>- <i>National action program to combat desertification (1996 and 2003)</i></li> <li>- <i>National program on forestry (2001)</i></li> <li>- <i>National plan on Water (1999)</i></li> <li>- <i>National plan on climate change (2000)</i></li> <li>- <i>National program- Green Belt (2005)</i></li> <li>- <i>Animal Fodder Program, 2007</i></li> </ul> </li> <li>• In what ways are the UNCCD principles accommodated in other environmental frameworks (i.e. in terms of the participatory process, the consultative mechanism, programme approach, etc.)? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <i>UNCCD principles are accommodated in participatory approach and consultative mechanism.</i></li> </ul> </li> <li>• What working relationships have been established between the NFP and/or NCB and those Ministries dealing with the</li> </ul>



			<p>implementation of such strategies?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <i>The NFP is a member of National Committee to Combat Desertification(NCCD) and the NFP has close relationship with other representatives from the Ministries and Organizations.</i></li> </ul>
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**11. Institutional measures taken to implement the Convention, including legislative and institutional frameworks or arrangements, linkages and synergies with other environmental conventions and, as appropriate, with national development strategies**

INDICATORS	EVALUATION PARAMETERS	REMARKS	QUESTIONS
<b>NAPs as part of the National Economic and Social Development and Environment Protection Plans</b>	Making the NAP coherent with other environmental strategic and planning frameworks	In the light of the COP 6 decisions and the Declaration (decision 8/COP.4) calling for an integration of NAP objectives into national sustainable development strategies and plans, please provide an analysis of what efforts have been made to ensure complementarity and integration since the last report.	<p>How coherent is the NAP with other national and social development and environmental protection plans?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <i>The NAP is coherent to other Government documents and National Programs such as Millennium Development Goal based National Comprehensive Development Strategy, National program on Forestry, National plan on Water, National plan on climate change, National program- Green Belt, Animal Fodder Program, National Program on Poverty Reduction etc.</i></li> <li>• To what degree is the NAP considered a strategic framework for action with regard to the policy objectives specified in those plans? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <i>The NAP which was approved by the Government resolution is main document to Combat Desertification in Mongolia. According to the NAP implementation, the National Committee to Combat Desertification(NCCD) established and coordinates the activities in other sectors, relating to the desertification. The Committee consists of the representatives from the Ministries, Government Agencies and NGOs.</i></li> </ul> </li> </ul>

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What are the major institutional and/or programmatic obstacles in integrating the objectives of the NAP into such strategies? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <i>The economic sectors have their own strategies and priorities, which may make some kind of challenges to find appropriate way to integrate between different sectors.</i></li> </ul> </li>   <li>• Have policy measures and incentive schemes been adopted or initiated aiming at encouraging private sector support, notably with regard to technological and scientific cooperation, and how are these efforts reflected in the NAP? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <i>One of the objectives of the NAP is to encourage the private sector entities, private people, NGOs which participate actively in combating desertification and reforestation. The incentives are not limited by financing their initiated projects and to support them to develop their human and technological capacity. The center for technology and information supply for the public was established and started to collect national and international technologies and good experiences for combating desertification.</i></li> </ul> </li>   <li>• Are there any specific attempts in the NAP process aiming at closing the gaps between existing national sustainable policies and those that are currently drafted, i.e. through legislative adjustments or awareness-raising measures? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <i>Yes. The NAP is the document to integrate different Government programs and other sustainable policy documents.</i></li> </ul> </li> </ul>
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(cont.) Institutional measures taken to implement the Convention ...

INDICATORS	EVALUATION PARAMETERS	REMARKS	QUESTIONS
<p><b>Linkage achieved with subregional and regional action programmes (SRAPs and RAPs)</b></p>	<p>Linkages of the NAP with national, intra-regional and local approaches</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development, at the national level, of programmes of a subregional or regional character</li> <li>• Strengthening of relevant scientific networks at the national, subregional and regional levels</li> </ul> <p>Government's agreement</p>	<p>NAP objectives should be incorporated into all levels of the National Economic and Social Development and Environment Protection Plans.</p> <p>The desertification control programmes should be developed and implemented concurrently at the national, subregional and regional levels in a coherent manner. The level of interaction between national actors and relevant networks can measure the contribution from scientific networks.</p> <p>Indicate the work plans or the timeframe for preparing, adopting and implementing the</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What new initiatives have been undertaken since the last report on integrating the NAP into the national economic and social development and environment protection planning systems, including at the local and national levels? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <i>There was an attempt to integrate the NAP with other Government Programs such as . National program on Forestry, National plan on Water, National plan on climate change, National program- Green Belt etc</i></li> </ul> </li> <li>• How successful is such a process? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <i>National plan on Water , National Program on Forest integrate well.</i></li> </ul> </li> <li>• What kind of activities are being pursued which have a subregional or regional dimension and/or are directly linked with activities pursued under a SRAP or RAP and its thematic programme networks (TPNs)? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <i>In the frame of “Regional Master plan for Prevention and Control of Dust and Sandstorms in North-East Asia” there were implemented the projects with financial assistance of Japan, Republic of Korea, People’s Republic of China.</i></li> </ul> </li> <li>• In what way do they conform to the objectives of the NAP?</li> </ul>

		<p>NAP since the last report.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <i>The objective of the NAP to establish National Early Warning System to Prevent and Control the Dust and Sandstorms has very similar with the objective of these projects.</i></li> <li>• Are national scientific and technical institutions participating actively and effectively in subregional, regional and relevant international networks? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <i>Yes. For instance, the National Agency for Meteorology and Environmental Monitoring had implemented the projects together with the specialists from Japan, Republic of Korea and People's Republic of China.</i></li> </ul> </li> <li>• Has the Government officially adopted the NAP? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Yes</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Has a budget been officially approved to finance the implementation of the NAP? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <i>The Parliament approves yearly budget for the activities concerning the combating desertification.</i></li> </ul> </li> <li>• Provide a brief on the status of NAP implementation.</li> </ul> <p><i>As part of UNCCD, Mongolia developed two National Action Plans (NAP) so far (1996 and 2003). The first NAP (NAP CD 1) was developed by UNEP in collaboration with the Government of Mongolia. During the evaluation and reporting of the first NAP the need for a new NAP became evident, which was then adopted in 2003 (NAP CD 2). In the implementation framework of these two NAPs, the Government of Mongolia focused on national capacity building for combating</i></p>
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		<p><i>desertification and the creation of a more viable policy and legal environment to take real actions. For this purpose, the National Committee on Combating Desertification (NCCD) was established under the operational office of the Ministry of Nature and Environment and the Desertification Study Centre (DSC) under the Mongolian Academy of Sciences. The national legal framework has been strengthened by a number of new or modified laws regarding ecosystem management (Land Law of Mongolia, Law on Land Fees, Bufferzone Law, Law on Environmental Impact Assessment, etc.). A series of actions has been initiated to reduce impact of drought, land degradation and desertification in prone areas, such as establishing and restoring local tree breeding nurseries and creation of protective forest strips surrounding settlements, e.g. by the “green belt” program. In collaboration with research institutes and local communities, a total of 300 hectares have been afforested in Sukhbaatar, Umnogobi, Ovorkhangai, Gobi-Sumber, Tuv and Bayankhongor aimag to protect settlements from sandstorms. In Umnugobi, Dornogobi and Gobi-Altai aimag three large scale tree breeding nurseries have been established.</i></p>
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(cont.) Institutional measures taken to implement the Convention ...

INDICATORS	EVALUATION PARAMETERS	REMARKS	QUESTIONS
<p><b>Established and functional national coordination body (NCB)</b></p>	<p>Legal status</p>	<p>The status of the NCB, as well as the role and function of the NFPs, give an indication of the institutional capability of the NCB and its latitude to act as a supervisory and coordinating body in promoting UNCCD implementation.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• How influential is the NCB on matters of policy and legislation, and how well is it linked to the Government department responsible for development partners?               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <i>The National Committee to Combat Desertification includes representatives from different Ministries and Organizations and NGOs responsible for the implementation of NAP. The Committee coordinates all activities through the members.</i></li> </ul> </li> <li>• To what extent is the NCB decentralized in terms of financial, human and material resources?               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <i>Regarding NAP the related Ministries, Organizations have their own responsibility, budget, human capacity and material resources for the implementation of a activity to Combat Desertification.</i></li> </ul> </li> <li>• Has a full-time secretariat for the NCB been established since the last report?               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <i>Yes. The National Committee to Combat Desertification has its own Secretariat.</i></li> </ul> </li> <li>• How autonomous is the NFP in terms of resources and decision making?               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <i>At present, the NFP is Head of the Department of Sustainable Development and Strategic Planning of the Ministry for Nature, Environment and Tourism. So the NFP is dependent on the Ministry for Nature Environment and Tourism.</i></li> </ul> </li> <li>• To what extent can the NCB promote synergistic developments for sustainable land management with related programme frameworks?               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <i>As the National Committee to Combat Desertification(NCCD) includes representatives from other related organizations can</i></li> </ul> </li> </ul>

			<i>promote synergistic developments for sustainable land management with other programs in different sectors.</i>
	Resources	Resources (human, financial, material) as indicators of the NCB's capacity to act.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Review and evaluate the status of resources within the NCB as compared to the last report. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <i>With the assistance of SDC financed project "Coping with Desertification" the National Committee to Combat Desertification had improved its office facility and equipment.</i></li> </ul> </li> <li>• Does the NCB have the capacity to catalyze preparation, implementation and evaluation of the NAP? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <i>The present capacity of the NCCD has limited capacity to catalyze preparation, implementation and evaluation.</i></li> </ul> </li> <li>• What are the specific capacity needs of the NCB and the NFP, taking into consideration the cross-sectoral nature of the Convention? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <i>The specific capacity needs to catalyze preparation, implementation and evaluation of the NAP are:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>To increase the budget for the preparation, implementation and evaluation of the NAP</i></li> <li>- <i>External advisory service for the preparation and of the NAP</i></li> <li>- <i>Training of the NCCD officers, NFP and NCCD members</i></li> </ul> </li> <li>○ <i>To strengthen technical and human capacity of the NCCD office</i></li> <li>○ <i>-To improve the National and local authorities' capacity</i></li> </ul> </li> </ul>
	Cross-cutting and multi-disciplinary characters	The cross-cutting and multidisciplinary nature of the Convention should be reflected, within the NCB, by the presence of staff from various sectors who are trained and have experience in various socio-economic and environmental fields and in natural resource	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Has any review been done (in terms of representation) to ensure participation from other stakeholders? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <i>The review had been done on the Meeting of the NCCD</i></li> </ul> </li> <li>• Are there any changes to report with regard to how the NCB is linked to bodies of other United Nations conventions? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <i>There are no changes in reporting by the NCCD to bodies of other United Nations conventions.</i></li> </ul> </li> <li>• How does the composition of the NCB enhance the (synergistic) programming and implementation of UNCCD projects? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <i>The composition of NCCD enhances the programming and implementation of UNCCD(UNDP) projects because the NCCD has representatives from related Ministries and Organizations.</i></li> </ul> </li> </ul>

		management.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• How does the NCB/NFP address the need to involve in the NAP private sector initiatives and marketing strategies for dry lands products? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ <i>The NCCD/NFP encourage the participation of private sector initiatives and their marketing strategies for dry land products</i></li> </ul> </li> </ul>
	Composition and mode of operation	Describe how the NCB enables various actors to participate in its work, in particular NGOs and the representatives of the local populations.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Has the level of stakeholder participation increased since the last reporting and what are the mechanisms to ensure active participation? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ <i>The stakeholders participate actively as before the previous reporting. Because the NAP has a policy to encourage the stakeholders.</i></li> </ul> </li> <li>• How effective and efficient are the ways and means of communication or networking among members of the NCB and the groups they represent, especially with regard to civil society organizations? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ <i>The Secretariat of the NCCD communicates with the members using E-mail, phone call, sending letters. These tools are effective and efficient.</i></li> </ul> </li> <li>• Is the modality for nominating members to the NCB transparent? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ <i>The nominating of NCCD members is transparent in the member Ministries, Organizations and agencies internally. Based on the official request from member organizations the Minister for Nature, Environment and Tourism and the Head of the National Committee to Combat Desertification officially nominates the members of the NCCD.</i></li> </ul> </li> </ul>
	Status of information data	Databases, access to the internet, website, information networking (internal and external).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Critically review, analyse and compare the capacity of the NCB to organize and manage the information system since the last report. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ <i>The capacity of NCCD to organize and manage the information system had improved since last report.</i></li> </ul> </li> <li>• What is the status of the databases being maintained by the NCB? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ <i>Yearly report from related Ministries, Agencies and local Governors' Administration Offices.</i></li> </ul> </li> <li>• Evaluate the means of internal and external communication between the NFP and the NCB?</li> </ul>



			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <i>The communication between the NFP and NCCD is good.</i></li> </ul>
<b>Institutional framework for coherent and functional desertification control</b>	Measures adopted to adjust or strengthen the institutional framework since the last report	<p>Analysis of existing mechanisms for coordinating and harmonizing desertification control actions (at the local and the national levels) should reflect lessons from past experience.</p> <p>Analysis should form a basis for proposing measures to readjust, adapt and strengthen existing mechanisms, in particular to ensure the participation of local actors.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● How has the review and analysis of existing mechanisms for coordinating and harmonizing actions to combat land degradation at national and local levels contributed to strengthening coordination and implementation of UNCCD programmes? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <i>National and local stakeholder organizations report to the NCCD and the NCCD evaluate the actions regarding Combat land degradation. The NCCD together with NFP and other organizations develop the report to UNCCD.</i></li> </ul> </li> <li>● Where is it necessary to build capacity at the local and national level in order to establish a well functioning information exchange between relevant stakeholders? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <i>It is necessary to build capacity at local and national levels.</i></li> </ul> </li> </ul>
	Measures adopted to strengthen existing institutions at the local and national levels since the last report	<p>This involves any actions in capacity building that have been implemented since the last reporting.</p> <p>What are the future short- and medium-term activities that need to be implemented in order to</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Is capacity and institution building being continuously addressed and promoted at the local and national levels? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <i>Yes. The capacity building addresses at local and national levels</i></li> </ul> </li> <li>● What changes have taken place since the last report? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <i>The capacity of NCCD had improved since the last report.</i></li> </ul> </li> <li>● What is the feedback from stakeholders and institutions? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <i>Stakeholders and institutions' feedback is satisfactory.</i></li> </ul> </li> </ul>

		optimize capacities at local and national level?	
<b>Coherent and functional legal and regulatory framework</b>	Analysis of legislation on the environment and related fields	<p>The cross-analysis of environmental and other relevant legislation should, in particular, form a basis for ensuring greater responsibility by the local population and for ensuring an appropriate land tenure system.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• How coherent and functional is the environmental legislation in your country? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <i>The environmental legislation in Mongolia is coherent and functional at the present time. Due to changing situation some laws and resolutions needed some amendments.</i></li> </ul> </li> <li>• What progress has been achieved in the enforcement of environmental laws relating to desertification? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <i>The issues regarding desertification are reflected in newly approved Laws and regulations. For instance, the concept of Forest law had changed and new concept is concentrated on public involvement.</i></li> </ul> </li> <li>• What are the specific institutional and human resources capacity needs in order to improve proper law enforcement? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <i>Number of natural resource' user groups needed to be increased in order to improve proper law enforcement.</i></li> </ul> </li> <li>• What progress has been made on land tenure issues since the last report? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <i>There was amendment to the Land Law of Mongolia</i></li> <li>○ <i>Amendment to the Law on Forestry</i></li> <li>○ <i>The Law on prohibition of mineral resources' exploration and exploitation in the run of sources of river basin protection zone of water sources and forest areas"was approved by the Parliament in</i></li> </ul> </li> </ul>

			<p>2009.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <i>New Law on soil protection is in the process of formulation.</i></li> </ul>
	<p>Measures to adapt current legislation or introduce new enactments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Land tenure reform</li> <li>• Decentralization</li> <li>• Natural resource management (forestry code, pastoral code, extraction industries guidelines etc.)</li> </ul>	<p>All the measures should be supported by efforts to provide grassroots stakeholders with information on national policy orientations and the content of legal enactments and regulations at the grassroots level in order to promote greater participation by the local populations.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Have measures been taken to strengthen the capacity of local populations and local authorities to participate in decision making which is relevant to combating land degradation? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <i>Yes. For instance, there were several questionnaires and studies were provided among the local authorities and local populations to listen their opinions and suggestions.</i></li> </ul> </li> <li>• What are the needs for awareness raising among the local population for an improved compliance to new legislation? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <i>New laws, amendments to the existing laws and regulations needed to be advertized among the population by national and local media tools such as TV, Radio, FM, Newspapers etc.</i></li> </ul> </li> <li>• Does the NAP foresee particular projects that deal with law enforcement relating to the combat against desertification? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <i>Yes. For instance, according to the NAP implementation the related authorities initiated new law on Soil protection. There were financial and technical assistance from SDC. At present, SDC is implementing the project "Coping with Desertification".</i></li> </ul> </li> <li>• What are the procedures for identifying and implementing such measures? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <i>Relevant Government Ministries , Government Agencies and local Governors' Administration offices provide such measures.</i></li> </ul> </li> </ul>

**12. Participatory process in support of preparation and implementation of action programmes, particularly processes involving**

civil society, non-governmental organizations and community-based organizations

INDICATORS	EVALUATION PARAMETERS	REMARKS	QUESTIONS
<p><b>Effective participation of actors in defining national priorities</b></p>	<p>Methods of participation of various actors in regular consultations, meetings and regular exchange of information in mailing and e-mailing networks Gender balance of actors involved in defining NAP priorities</p>	<p>This entails verification of the extent of involvement by relevant actors in defining national priorities: local authorities, CBOs, NGOs, the private sector, academic institutions, youth, women and other groups. Providing relevant actors with accurate and timely information, in particular information concerning the UNCCD implementation process, and promoting their full participation in decision making. Whenever possible, responses to the following questions should disaggregate specific measures aimed at involving women, youth and poverty eradication</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ How effective are the participatory processes in the formulation and implementation of the NAP and its related activities? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <i>It was very effective the participatory process for the formulation and implementation of the NAP and its related activities.</i></li> </ul> </li> <li>○ What is the trend now in these processes, notably with respect to areas of the Declaration mentioned under vii below? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <i>The Government has policy to encourage the use of renewable energy</i></li> <li>○ <i>The Government pays attention to improve the Pasture Land management in rural areas and organizes seminars workshops for the herdsmen and land and water user groups.</i></li> <li>○ <i>The Government approved a program to encourage the initiatives and development of Crop land use with the protection by the trees.</i></li> </ul> </li> <li>○ Is gender and the private sector dimension a specific element of any programme in the NAP? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <i>Yes. The NAP consider gender and the private sector issues. Specially the NAP increased the opportunities of the private sector in its implementation.</i></li> </ul> </li> <li>○ Has progress been made in developing, with the assistance of the private sector, appropriate technologies aiming at promoting sustainable land use practices in areas such as cash crop, livestock production, aquaculture, recreation, ecotourism, adherence to mining/extraction industries?</li> </ul>

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <i>Yes. In some rural areas the herdsmen started to use the pasture land effectively. The herdsmen divide the pasture land for different seasons of the year which improve the grass and soil quality.</i></li> <li>○ What are the capacity needs in order to maintain and/or establish a mechanism for active involvement of national and local stakeholders with regard to the planning and implementation of NAP activities? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <i>To create a fund for financing or promoting of the projects initiated by the stakeholders.</i></li> <li>○ <i>To advertise the NAP among the public stakeholders.</i></li> </ul> </li> </ul>
	Representation of various actors in national priority identification processes (local forums, national forums)	The Declaration (decision 8/COP.4) refers specifically to the promotion of traditional knowledge and appropriate environmental education. Analyse what initiatives or projects have been undertaken in order to comply with the calls made since COP 4.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Examine the criteria used for selecting various actors in national priority identification processes. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <i>Experience to fulfill the task</i></li> <li>○ <i>Technical and human capacity</i></li> <li>○ <i>Financial sustainability</i></li> </ul> </li> <li>● Do the criteria encourage equal representation at all levels? If not, what is being done to ensure equal representation? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <i>Yes. Above criteria adequate and encourages the equal representation of different actors.</i></li> </ul> </li> <li>● How well is the national scientific community represented and what monitoring mechanisms have been established with its assistance? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <i>National Academy of Sciences is member of NCCD and the Academy represents national scientific community. The academy has number of scientific institutions from different sectors in its structure and has the monitoring mechanism.</i></li> </ul> </li> <li>○ Has a mechanism been put in place to ensure continuous consultations? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <i>A mechanism to ensure continuous consultation requires to be put in operation.</i></li> </ul> </li> </ul>
	Nature and scope		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● To what extent has the traditional knowledge system been</li> </ul>

	<p>of information, education, and communications</p>		<p>used in exchange, circulation, transfer and dissemination of information?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <i>Starting 2009 there was established National center(MONCAT) for collecting, exchanging, circulating and disseminating of information on traditional and modern knowledge for relevant actors and public. It has close relationship with WOCAT.</i></li> <li>● Does traditional knowledge/technology play a role in the framework of the NAP? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <i>Yes. The traditional knowledge plays important role in the framework of the NAP implementation.</i></li> </ul> </li> <li>● Have linkages with educational centers or governmental institutions responsible for education been established in order to promote environmental education relating to the combat against desertification? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <i>Yes. Through the Ministry of Education, Science and Culture(the member of the NCCD) the NCCD established linkage and promote environmental education relating to the combating against desertification.</i></li> </ul> </li> <li>● What are the mechanisms adopted to ensure that various categories of actors are involved in the process to provide information as well as to benefit from information networks? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <i>Through the media departments of the member organizations the NCCD provide information to the relevant actors.</i></li> </ul> </li> <li>● Have participatory awareness campaigns been conducted dealing with the following themes: (i) growing threat to ecosystems and sustainable livelihoods under a scenario of increasingly extreme climatic events, (ii) advocacy for participatory rural development as a key element in poverty eradication, (iii) recognition of the widespread downstream geopolitical consequences of phenomena such as forced migrations and conflicts, (iv) the prevention of land degradation is more cost-effective than suffering the severe</li> </ul>
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			<p>consequences of desertification, (v) dissemination of lessons learned and best practices?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Yes. The NCCD member Ministries and Agencies <i>directly provide awareness campaign for the public. Besides that the projects financed by international organizations such as UNDP, KOIKA, SDC and the Governments of Netherlands, Japan provide awareness raising campaign for the public and the Government officials.</i></li> </ul>
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**13. Consultative process in support of the preparation and implementation of national action programmes and partnership agreements with developed country Parties and other interested entities, particularly mobilization and coordination of both domestic and international resources**

INDICATORS	EVALUATION PARAMETERS	REMARKS	QUESTIONS
<b>Effective support from international partners for cooperation</b>	Degree of participation from international partners	<p>Commitments by international partners should lead to their participation in local and national consultations and their provision of financial support for the process.</p> <p>Mobilization of external resources can show the degree of commitment to the national process of partners in cooperation.</p> <p>Evaluation of the Global Mechanism's contribution should be oriented through its capacity to mobilize new</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● What new measures have been taken by the Government to ensure the involvement of international partners in the process and what is the extent of their involvement? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <i>The Government had organized the Meetings and round table discussions among the International organizations and the representatives from the Embassies in Mongolia.</i></li> </ul> </li> <li>● What kind of support for a national consultative mechanism has come from relevant international organizations? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <i>The International organizations and their country Offices were supported to provide National consultative mechanism. For instance, the SDC, UNDP Country Office, WB had jointly organized national consultative Meetings twice. The Government Ministries, relevant Government Agencies and NGOs participated actively.</i></li> </ul> </li> </ul>

		<p>resources, to direct the countries concerned towards existing financial resources, and to identify financial mechanisms which might help to implement the Convention.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Has conclusion of a partnership agreement been achieved? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <i>Yes. There was an Agreement to sign the Memorandum of Understanding to cooperate on Environmental issues including Combating Desertification and Land degradation.</i></li> </ul> </li> <li>• How many partners are there, and which of them specifically support the NAP process? Explain, as appropriate, the role of Global Environment Facility (GEF), its implementing/executing agencies and of the Global Mechanism (GM). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <i>There are 5 active partners and they support the NAP process. The GEF and its implementing agencies and of Global Mechanism finance small projects through its office in Mongolia.</i></li> </ul> </li> <li>• How well does this match the national need for international support in order to implement the Convention? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <i>However, there is the support from international organizations in order to implement the Convention and the NAP Mongolia needs international support in following areas:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>Support in improving the National capacity to implement bigger projects on forestation and reforestation, training of the people in forest sector etc.</i></li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> <li>• To what extent have traditional and alternative sources of finance been successfully generated for the implementation of the NAP, and what are the main obstacles to this? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <i>There is budget from the Government to finance small projects and activities. The International organizations such as SDC, UNDP, Government of Netherlands, and Government of Republic of Korea financed the projects on Land Degradation, Combating against Desertification and Reforestation/Afforestation. The obstacles for the implementation of these projects were the weak synergy between the International Organizations and Government Organizations. Besides that the International organizations design similar project proposals and copy from the others.</i></li> </ul> </li> </ul>
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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Have steps been undertaken to move from the conclusion of partnership agreements to actual implementation? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <i>Yes. The Government of Republic of Korea, based on the agreement with the Government of Mongolia, is implementing the project “ Green belt” in Mongolia.</i></li> </ul> </li> <li>• Has a country agreed to become <i>chef de file</i> of the consultative process? No.</li> <li>• Is there a calendar of activities to ensure continuous process monitoring? No</li> </ul>
	<p>Establishment of an informal consultation and harmonization process for actions between partner countries</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Is there a consultative mechanism established among partners at the national or local levels? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <i>Yes. With the assistance of the project “Coping with Desertification” there were organized several workshops as consultative mechanism.</i></li> </ul> </li> <li>• What are the frequency of meetings, the level of attendance and the degree of participation? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <i>The meeting organized ones a year and participated representatives from UNDP, WB, JICA, KOIKA, GTZ, SDC, representatives from the Embassies from Japan, Korea, Germany and relevant projects financed by international partners.</i></li> </ul> </li> <li>• What is the distribution of roles and tasks among the various partners? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <i>The Ministry for Nature, Environment and Tourism is the leading organization of the Meeting and other partners participate. The projects “Coping with Desertification” and “Combating to Desertification and Sustainable Land Management” are the main sponsors of the Meetings.</i></li> </ul> </li> <li>• How do the NFP and NCB participate in the discussions? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <i>The NCCD(NCD) and NFP regularly participate and make presentation on current situation of the Desertification and on the implementation of the NAP.</i></li> </ul> </li> <li>• What capacity needs exist in order to maintain the exchange of information with regard to internal consultations?</li> </ul>

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Available fund for organizing the meetings will be very helpful with regard to internal consultations</li> <li>○ Separate meeting of science community will be effective</li> <li>● In what manner can the UNCCD secretariat and the Global Mechanism assist in facilitating the convocation of the consultative processes? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Jointly with relevant Ministries the UNCCD can organize a consultative meeting involving the International organizations such as UNDP, other UN organizations and WB ADB or other international organizations.</li> </ul> </li> <li>● Has the communication and exchange of information been established between the national GEF focal point, the implementing agencies of the GEF, and the NFP? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Yes. The communication between the GEF focal point and NFP is established and work well.</li> </ul> </li> <li>● What difficulties have been identified in accessing funds through the GEF? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ The GEF funds are located at the UNDP Country Office in Mongolia and the accessing the funds is only through this office.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
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**14. Measures taken or planned within the framework of national action programmes, including measures to improve the Economic environment, to conserve natural resources and promote their sustainable use, to rehabilitate degraded land, to enhance knowledge on desertification and its control, and to monitor and assess desertification and drought**

INDICATORS	EVALUATION PARAMETERS	REMARKS	QUESTIONS
<b>Adequate diagnosis of past experience</b>	Synthesis and evaluation of activities undertaken in the field of combating desertification	The diagnosis in the national report should indicate the progress made in improving natural resources management since the last reporting, whereas the attached country profile should provide more quantified data relating to the extent of land degradation/desertification using climatic,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Has an exhaustive diagnosis or reevaluation been made of past experience useful to the NAP process? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Yes. There was an evaluation of the past experience useful to the NAP.</li> </ul> </li> <li>● What are the constraints/potential for data collection to establish the relevance of the</li> </ul>

		<p>bio-physical, socio-economic and demographic parameters.</p>	<p>Country Profiles?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <i>There are several NGOs and Research Institutes specialized in relevant issues of the Country profile. They can collect data regarding Country Profile.</i></li> <li>● Has the diagnosis resulted in specific recommendations for NAP formulation? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <i>Yes. There was a recommendation for new NAP formulation. One of the reasons to formulate new NAP is the new 10 year Strategic Plan of the UNCCD.</i></li> </ul> </li> <li>● Does the NAP need to be reviewed in the light of the findings and adjusted in the light of the increasing interest received from the international community? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <i>In 2007 the NAP was reviewed with international consultant from UNDP/GEF and there was a recommendation to formulate new NAP. Another point which was considered and recommended by the international consultant is to improve the capacity of the NCCD.</i></li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<p><b>Established technical programmes and functional integrated projects to combat desertification</b></p> <p><b>Action programmes implemented in compliance</b></p>	<p>Inventory, adaptation and integration of projects under way within the NAP process</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Measures for additional resource conservation</li> <li>• Measures to improve institutional organization</li> <li>• Measures to enhance knowledge on</li> </ul>	<p>Projects under way in resource management and desertification control should be analysed in relation to the UNCCD principles and, if necessary, adjusted accordingly. This should be a gradual action geared for the medium term.</p> <p>Decision 4/COP.6 requests Parties to integrate into their report information on the following priority areas of the Declaration (8/COP.4):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) renewable sources of energy;</li> <li>(ii) sustainable land-use management, including water, soil and vegetation in affected areas;</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● What steps are being taken to adapt and integrate ongoing projects into the NAP process? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <i>All ongoing projects regarding Desertification and Land degradation are integrated into the NAP process.</i></li> </ul> </li> <li>● To what an extent have the UNCCD principles been integrated into relevant ongoing projects relating to the areas identified in the left column? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <i>The principles of UNCCD been integrated into relevant ongoing projects in following priority areas:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>Renewable energy</i></li> <li>- <i>Sustainable pasture management</i></li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul>

<p><b>with priority fields set out in the Convention</b></p>	<p>desertification and its control</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Measures for monitoring and evaluating the effects of desertification and drought</li> <li>• Measures to improve the economic environment</li> </ul>	<p>(iii) mountain ecosystem preservation;  (iv) forest resources assessment;  (v) sustainable use and management of rangelands;  (vi) launch of reforestation/afforestation programmes and intensification of soil conservation programmes;  (vii) development of early warning systems for food security and drought forecasting.</p>	<p><i>including water, pasture, vegetation and soil</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>Reforestation/afforestation</i></li> <li>- <i>Development of early warning system for drought forecasting</i></li> <li>- <i>Forest management</i></li> <li>- <i>Mountain ecosystem preservation</i></li> <li>- <i>Research on dust and sandstorm issues</i></li> <li>- <i>Capacity development of relevant stakeholders</i></li> <li>- <i>Collecting of database on traditional and international technology and knowledge.</i></li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Otherwise, have concrete projects dealing with these issues been developed and implemented through the NAP? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <i>With active participation of NCCD 4 ongoing projects are dealing with following issues:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>Sustainable pasture management including water, pasture, vegetation and soil</i></li> <li>- <i>Forest management</i></li> <li>- <i>Development of early warning system for drought forecasting</i></li> <li>- <i>Capacity development of relevant stakeholders</i></li> <li>- <i>Collecting of database on traditional and international technology and knowledge.</i></li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul>
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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What specific activities have been identified and implemented to improve the economic environment with a view to eradicating poverty? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>The trainings on Sustainable pasture management including water, pasture, vegetation and soil were organized by the ongoing projects among the herdsmen and other natural resources' user groups. These trainings are very important for sustainable use of natural resources such as water, pasture etc.</i></li> </ul> </li>   <li>• In case activities are implemented in the framework of programmes other than the UNCCD, what management indicators have been put in place to ensure that these activities address the underlying causes of desertification? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <i>The following management indicators were putted in place to ensure the activities, addressing the causes of desertification:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>Reduce the illegal use of the forest</i></li> <li>- <i>Awareness raising activities among the public and the user groups</i></li> <li>- <i>Training of the herdsmen and other user groups in terms of sustainable natural resource use</i></li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li>   <li>• Have specific projects been promoted aiming at implementation of the Convention at a local level, addressing local ecological and socio-economic conditions in a more holistic manner? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ No</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
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	<p>Identification of new actions and planned measures</p>	<p>Whenever appropriate, highlight measures taken to respond to specific vulnerability issues in a context of poverty eradication (such as drought mitigation, mountain ecosystems, coastal areas, disaster prevention etc.).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Are there any new methods to combat desertification that have been generated recently? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <i>No.</i></li> </ul> </li> <li>• If yes, what are these planned measures?</li> </ul>
	<p>Specific actions to strengthen the national capacity to combat desertification, in particular at the local level</p>	<p>Under this item, specific responses on training and capacity-building processes are expected. Information on other institutional measures is to be provided under item (iv) on institutional measures taken to implement the Convention. Well-adapted training and scientific-technical programmes should be designed and implemented, notably to facilitate participatory and synergistic programming at local level.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• How is technical and scientific capacity being addressed at the local level? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <i>The technical and scientific capacity at the local level is very weak in Mongolia.</i></li> </ul> </li> <li>• In brief, what are the main features for capacity building at the institutional, participatory and consultative levels within the NAP process? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <i>The scientific organizations were established long time ago with the assistance of Soviet Union(former) their laboratories and equipment are outdated from modern trends. The researchers and scientists were trained and got the professional knowledge during this period. So these organizations are needed to improve the technical and human capacity.</i></li> </ul> </li> <li>• How are capacity-building measures aiming at the NAP process itself integrated into the NAP process? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <i>The NAP considered the capacity building at National and Local levels as very important issue for the implementation of the NAP and planned several activities concerning the capacity-building..</i></li> </ul> </li> </ul>

<b>Effectiveness of measures in local capacity building</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Degree of responsibility in natural resource management at the local level</li> <li>• Degree of decentralization</li> <li>• Involvement of actors in the monitoring and evaluation process</li> </ul>	<p>The degree of power which governments delegate to local actors and supporting measures (training for local organizations, etc.) needs to be clearly shown. Additional information on this indicator can be provided in responses to questions under previous indicators, in particular under item (iv) on the institutional measures taken to implement the Convention.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What kinds of capacity-building measures are needed to ensure implementation of the Convention, particularly at the local level? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <i>In order to improve the capacity at local level the following measures will be needed:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>Training of the persons responsible for Land degradation and Combating Desertification</i></li> <li>- <i>To assist the local Administration in formulating of the Medium term Planning on Combating Desertification.</i></li> <li>- <i>Financial assistance or increase of the budget for the activities to Combat Desertification and Land Degradation.</i></li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> <li>• Does the NAP reflect such capacity needs and does it outline ways of addressing them? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <i>Yes. The NAP reflect such capacity improving measures.</i></li> </ul> </li> </ul>
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**15. Financial allocations from national budgets in support of implementation as well as financial assistance and technical cooperation including their inflows. Processes to identify their requirements, areas of funding and setting priorities**

INDICATORS	EVALUATION PARAMETERS	REMARKS	QUESTIONS
<b>Adopted financial mechanisms</b>	Measures to facilitate access of local actors to existing sources of funding	Revision of existing financial mechanisms should make finance-related tools more accessible to local actors.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What further measures have been taken to ensure access by local actors to funding sources? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <i>Local stakeholders and user groups will have a right for sustainable use of natural resources. The user groups will have right to sell the natural resources and products.</i></li> </ul> </li> <li>• Are these measures provisional or permanent, and how can they be sustained? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <i>The money from the income</i></li> </ul> </li> </ul>

			<i>generation they will spend for their sustainable use(restoration etc).</i>
	Working out new, adapted methods to mobilize internal and external resources	GEF funding can trigger greater co-financing flows for combating land degradation and desertification through the UNCCD process New forms of financing could comprise a National Fund to Combat Desertification, or the promotion of funds at the local level. Within this frame, it is expected to define the terms and conditions for participation by various actors in the financing and management of desertification control activities. The international partners should support this process conceptually and financially.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Have any other specific mechanisms been determined to ensure financing for the NAP? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ No.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• What are the modalities of participation of the various relevant actors in the funding and the management of activities to combat desertification? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <i>All user groups and relevant actors will have right to participate in funding and management of the activities to combat desertification.</i></li> </ul> </li> <li>• Are international partners supporting these specific financial mechanisms? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <i>At present there is not an International organization to support such financial mechanism.</i></li> </ul> </li> </ul>
	Analyse flows of investment in dryland development	Promoting environmentally sound and economically profitable investment is an essential scheme for pursuing sustainable development in drylands.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Has a type of activity that generates sufficient economic return in an environmentally sound way been properly identified and promoted for investment projects? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <i>No. There is not a activity or investment project that generate sufficient income and economic return.</i></li> </ul> </li> <li>• Has the return on investment been properly reinvested to ensure financial sustainability? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <i>No.</i></li> </ul> </li> <li>• Has investment in drylands been generating environmental and socio-economic benefits for multiple stakeholders?</li> </ul>



			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <i>No. There is not an investment in drylands which generates environmental and socio-economic benefits for the stakeholders.</i></li> </ul>
<b>NAP financing</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Complementary to information provided on the sources of external resources under (vi) above, indicate mobilization of national resources</li> <li>● Contribution from the Global Mechanism</li> <li>● Amount of financial resources available</li> </ul>	<p>Mobilization of internal resources indicates the degree of priority attached to desertification control by countries within the framework of action programmes.</p> <p>Detail and comment on modalities of support, if any, of the Global Mechanism.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● In what way is the national Government allocating money towards effective implementation of the Convention? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <i>The Government allocates money in yearly State Budget towards the implementation of the NAP and Convention.</i></li> </ul> </li> <li>● What kind of difficulties exists with regard to increasing the existing level of financing? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <i>In general, the State Budget is not satisfactory to finance effective bigger projects towards the implementation of the NAP and the Convention.</i></li> </ul> </li> <li>● Has a National Desertification Fund or any other budget line within the Government been established which provides funding exclusively for activities of the NAP? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <i>No. there is not a National Desertification Fund in Mongolia. The Government allocates the yearly State Budget for funding small projects and activities.</i></li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>Technical cooperation developed</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Mobilization of technical cooperation</li> <li>● Identification of priority needs in technical assistance</li> </ul>	<p>Capacity building for the UNCCD process includes the full range of NAP-related activities from national communications to the development and testing of methodologies and the setting up of a reliable monitoring and evaluation process. It also includes support to networking activities in the subregional or regional contexts.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Has a plan been formulated for requesting technical cooperation, including envisaged multilateral and bilateral cooperation? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <i>Yes. There is a plan for cooperation with International organizations and partner countries.</i></li> </ul> </li> <li>● What technical cooperation support has been received other than financial resources? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <i>There are the projects, financed by the International organizations and partner countries. The technical cooperation support is</i></li> </ul> </li> </ul>

			<p><i>in following areas:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>Capacity building of stakeholders</i></li> <li>- <i>Reforestation/afforestation</i></li> <li>- <i>Small projects for planting trees in different areas</i></li> <li>- <i>Training of researchers</i></li> <li>- <i>Establishing of database system</i></li> <li>- <i>Establishing of early warning system for Dust and sand storms ets</i></li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>What are the needs for capacity building/technical cooperation, notably from the GEF?</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <i>Training of the technical people in reforestation/afforestation and planting trees</i></li> <li>○ <i>Training of young researchers</i></li> <li>○ <i>Improving the national and local capacity of the officers dealing with Desertification, land degradation.</i></li> </ul> </li> <li>• <b>What is the order of priority of the needs identified?</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <i>Implementing of the projects in specific regions. For instance, a projects for reforestation/Afforestation in dryland areas.</i></li> </ul> </li> </ul>
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## 16. Review of benchmarks and indicators utilized to measure progress and an assessment thereof

INDICATORS	EVALUATION PARAMETERS	REMARKS	QUESTIONS
<b>Operational mechanisms for monitoring and evaluation</b>	<p>Establishment and/or strengthening of national environmental monitoring and observation capacities</p> <p>Information systems on desertification at the national level</p> <p>Main actors' access to available information</p> <p>Mechanisms for consultation concerning an analysis of results</p> <p>Regular production of reports</p> <p>Feedback on evaluation for programme management</p>	<p>Affected countries should have a national capacity to harness relevant environmental information, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The capacity to collect, analyse and process information, and to produce impact indicators;</li> <li>• The functional efficiency for disseminating information and networking at the national level;</li> <li>• The capacity to harmonize existing information systems in related fields (environment, agriculture, energy, climate change, biodiversity, coastal and marine resource management, etc.);</li> <li>• The capacity to monitor, assess and evaluate the impact of NAPs.</li> </ul> <p>Responses to this indicator and parameters can refer to the information provided on the same subject under item (iv) on institutional measures taken to implement the Convention.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Are the processes and dynamics of land degradation being monitored in your country? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <i>Yes. The researchers of the Institute of Geo-Ecology had studied the Dynamics of the Desertification and the Trend of Desertification in Mongolia. The report shows that 5% are very severely, 18% severely, 26% moderately and 23% slightly degraded<sup>7</sup>. This means that roughly 72% of the total territory is degraded to some extent. Seriously affected territories are the Uvs lake basin, the great lake depression, and Dundgobi and Dornogobi aimags. Land degradation and desertification has a negative impact on the economies of rural settlements such as Khukh-Morit, Zamiin-Uud, Tes, Urgamal and some other 145 settlements that experience sand burial and shifts, and water scarcity.</i></li> </ul> </li> <li>• What measures do you have on the ground to assess the rate of resource degradation? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <i>The researches of recent years, it reached to conclusion that land degradation and desertification directly related to climate changes(global warming) and increasing in drought. Also there are measures to evaluate the degradation such as Frequency of windy days, the frequency of drought. Climate change is pronounced in Mongolia with an increase of</i></li> </ul> </li> </ul>

<sup>7</sup> Dash D., Mandakh N., Khaulenbek A. 'Desertification assessment of Mongolia', 2006

			<p><i>the mean annual temperature of 2.1°C between 1940 and 2007. This trend is observed all over Mongolia to a similar extent. While temperatures have been increasing, the mean annual precipitation has been decreasing at an accelerating rate, suggesting that this trend will increase. The total annual rate of rainfall is slightly decreasing in the South and Center while slightly increasing in the rest of the country.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What is the rate of resource degradation that can be attributed to drought or climate change? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <i>It provided with opportunity to report precisely drought occurrences and frequencies of the national level in localities and regions at the given time basing the management research of the natural environment. It took measures to select and plant sorts of trees and bushes with ability to adopt to dry and arid lands and found trees-growing areas at the national level since 1995. It prepares 32 millions saplings and uses saplings for afforestation in there. Also some works to restore pulverized pastures, mined lands and damaged soils are being implemented. The area affected by natural disasters such as Zud(hard winter phenomenon, drought).</i></li> </ul> </li> <li>• Are there any early warning mechanisms set up in an effort to mitigate the effects of drought and desertification? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <i>In the frame of North-East Asian master plan in Mongolia established 7 stations for Monitoring the drought and dust and sand storms.</i></li> </ul> </li> </ul>
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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In your opinion, to what extent have the results from these measures been used to facilitate better policy formulations or responses? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <i>The results from these measures been used to facilitate the better policy. Because the information from the studies used by the policy makers.</i></li> </ul> </li> <li>• What are the measures taken for harmonization of existing mechanisms and systems? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <i>Based on existing mechanisms and systems the new measures formulated. New mechanisms should be improved in harmonization of existing.</i></li> </ul> </li> <li>• What monitoring system has been formulated to assess and evaluate the impact of the NAP? Has it been adopted? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <i>The NCCD receives report from relevant Ministries, Agencies and rural Administration offices. The monitoring of the NAP implementation at national and local level carried out every year.</i></li> </ul> </li> </ul>
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**17. Newly introduced indicators, according to decision 10/COP.5**

<b>INDICATORS</b>	<b>EVALUATION PARAMETERS</b>	<b>REMARKS</b>	<b>QUESTIONS</b>
<b>Scientific and technical desertification control activities</b>	Listing, adapting and integrating scientific and technical activities into the NAP	<p>Scientific and technical activities should be analysed to verify their compliance with the principles of the Convention.</p> <p>Linkages of such activities with thematic programme networks in subregional or regional contexts are also to be reviewed.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Which scientific and technical activities relating to desertification control and drought mitigation have been identified under the NAP? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <i>The NAP had a plan to Establish the National Early warning system for desertification control and drought.</i></li> </ul> </li> <li>• Have the scientific and technical desertification</li> </ul>

			<p>control activities been considered with a view to determining their conformity with the principles of the Convention?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <i>Yes. The desertification control activities been considered with view to determining their conformity with the principles of the Convention.</i></li> <li>● If so, how and by whom was this done?       <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <i>The Institute of Geo-Ecology provide the activities relating to desertification control and they make a report on the result. The latest report was done by the researchers of the Institute in 2006.</i></li> </ul> </li> <li>● What proposals have been made to integrate the scientific and technical community into the NAP process?       <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <i>The NAP considered the involvement of the scientific and technical community. According to the NAP the Universities and the Institutes of Academy of Sciences have the responsibility to provide research activities and establish national database on traditional and modern technology database for Combating Desertification. Scientific Institutes and Organizations have responsibility to provide information for policy makers.</i></li> </ul> </li> <li>● What arrangements have been made to adapt the scientific and technical activities under way to the NAP process?       <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <i>The NAP has planned to provide an assistance to the scientific Institutes to carry out the scientific and technical activities concerning the NAP implementation process.</i></li> </ul> </li> <li>● Have the scientific and technical desertification</li> </ul>
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			<p>control activities specifically recommended in the NAP been implemented, what progress have they made and what are their results and impact?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <i>The scientific and technical activities relating to desertification control been planned in the NAP and these activities are under the implementation.</i></li> <li>● What consultation procedures have been implemented with the scientific and technical community? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <i>There were organized several meetings among the scientific and technical people from the Institutes of Academy of Sciences. All these meetings were concerned to the land degradation, Desertification and other environmental issues.</i></li> </ul> </li> <li>● What mechanism has been set in place to facilitate consultation? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <i>The meetings and workshops to discuss relevant issues concerning the Land degradation, Desertification, Desertification control, the establishment of National database on the traditional and modern technology and knowledge.</i></li> </ul> </li> </ul>
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**Newly introduced indicators, according to decision 10/COP.5**

<b>INDICATORS</b>	<b>EVALUATION PARAMETERS</b>	<b>REMARKS</b>	<b>QUESTIONS</b>
<b>Implementation of the recommendations of the Committee on Science and Technology</b>	Assessment of progress made in implementing the recommendations of the Committee on Science and Technology	In presenting essential activities, projects and programmes under way or envisaged to address the underlying causes or to remedy the visible effects of desertification, with a view to drawing	<p>What lessons have been drawn from implementing the recommendations of the CST, in particular in respect of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Benchmarks and indicators;</li> </ul>

	<p>Number of activities and recommendations of the CST used in combating desertification and mitigating the effects of drought, for example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development and use of benchmarks and indicators which should not be only physical and biological, but should also address institutional matters, including legislative, social and economic issues, such as the qualitative and quantitative assessment of the participation of civil society</li> <li>• Promotion, use and enhancement of traditional knowledge</li> <li>• The use of or need to use early warning systems for drought management</li> <li>• Training and field studies to identify pilot sites to be used in supplementing information and data on desertification generated by such advanced technology as remote sensing and geographical and environmental information systems</li> </ul>	<p>lessons and to popularizing the scientific and technical methods used, it is recommended that the following points be stressed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Illustration of South-South and North-South collaboration activities, highlighting the advantages of information exchange and the transfer of technology and technical know-how;</li> <li>• Presenting strategies and approaches used to collect, popularize and disseminate information with a view to mobilizing and raising awareness and promoting, using and enhancing traditional knowledge in order to combat desertification;</li> <li>• Presenting existing or envisaged methods and activities based on synergy or collaboration with other multilateral environmental agreements, in particular the Convention on Biological Diversity and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>Remote sensing methods should be combined with traditional research methodologies and knowledge</i></li> <li>- <i>Desertification and land degradation database (wind, water degradation, pasture degradation)</i></li> <li>- <i>Timely evaluation of research results in the field of desertification combat</i></li> <li>• Traditional knowledge; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>Rehabilitate traditional livelihood formats that are nature-friendly</i></li> <li>- <i>Implement traditional nature preservation motivations in compliance with modern nature conservation principles</i></li> <li>- <i>Educating children and youth on traditional nature conservation methods</i></li> </ul> </li> <li>• Early warning systems; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>Information sharing and exchange with neighboring countries affected by desertification,</i></li> <li>- <i>Use of modern information technology</i></li> <li>- <i>Submit national data to the inter-regional early warning system on a timely basis.</i></li> </ul> </li> <li>• Training and field studies to identify pilot sites? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>Establishment of Desertification control system</i></li> <li>- <i>Land Research sites are needed to be located to natural zones, and provinces</i></li> <li>- <i>Proper introduction of principles, methodology and tools for local</i></li> </ul> </li> </ul>
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			<p><i>experts</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• What use has been made of experts from the roster of independent experts drawn up by the secretariat?<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ <i>No use of independent experts drawn up by the secretariat.</i></li></ul></li></ul>
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**Rainfall.** Mongolian rainfall is generally low. 250-400mm a year in forest-steppe region, 150-250mm a year in steppe region, 50-150mm a year in desert-steppe and desert region figure.1 annual year total rainfall separation  $\pm 30$  mm rainfall change in dry region is more sensible for average square deviation and standard deviation of rainfall in desert region. And also  $\pm 30$ -50 mm in desert region,  $\pm 50$ -70 mm in steppe region,  $\pm 70$ -90 mm in forest- steppe region. Annual rainfall coefficient is 0.24 in forest-steppe region, 0.27 in steppe region, 0.33 in mountainous region, 0.38 in steppe and steppe-forest.

## 2. Vegetation and land use

Integrated fund of Mongolian land is divided into Agricultural land, Road and Electricity system areas, forest fund areas, water pool areas, and State resources areas.

As end of the 2004, 115580.5 thousand hectare (73.9%) area are occupied for Agricultural land, 432.9 thousand hectar (0.27%) for Urban and rural settlement areas, 353.1 thousand hectar (0.22 %) for Road and Electricity network areas, 14673.8 thousand hectar (9.4 %) for forest fund areas, 943.4 thousand hectar (0.60%) for water pool areas, and 24427.9 thousand hectar (15.6%) for State resources areas in each.

Land use	1990 – 1999	2000 – 2005
Arable crop land	900.0 thous.hec	500 thous.hec
	Irrigated	16.0 thous.hec
	Rainfed	10.1 thous.hec
Pasture	125.0 mln.hec	110.9 mln.hec
Forest and woodland	12.9 mln.hec	12.2 mln.hec
Other land	17.6 mln.hec	17.9 mln.hec

### 3. Water resources

3.1. Fresh water availability (km <sup>3</sup> )	<u>1007.5km<sup>3</sup></u>
3.2. Fresh water resources per capita (m <sup>3</sup> )	<u>0.375 m<sup>3</sup></u>
3.3. Agricultural water use (million m <sup>3</sup> )	<u>123.28</u>
3.4. Industrial water use (million m <sup>3</sup> )	<u>312.1</u>

### 4. Energy

#### Consumption

4.1. Energy use per capita (kg oil equivalent)	<u>1311.6 kW/h</u>
4.2. Agricultural energy use per hectare (millions of BTU)	<u>0.2 kW/h</u>

#### Production

4.3. Energy from renewables excluding combustible renewables and waste (% of total supply)	<u>15.095 gW/h</u>
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#### Renewables - Consumption by sector

4.4. Industry (% of total renewable consumption)	2149.9 g.Kal
4.5. Residential (% of total renewable consumption)	3000.9 g.Kal
4.6. Agriculture (% of total renewable consumption)	77.2 g.Kal

### 5. Types of land degradation

Type of degradation	2004		2008	
	ha	Percent of total area	ha	Percent of total area
Pasture			10015401,9	
Crop production	115580.5	73.9	250452,4	

### 6. Rehabilitation

Lands under rehabilitation	2004	2008
Rehabilitation of degraded crop land (km <sup>2</sup> )	3000	99305,8
Rehabilitation of degraded rangeland (km <sup>2</sup> )	97000	5548149,5
Rehabilitation of degraded forest (km <sup>2</sup> )	9755	93153,2

## Socio-economic indicators related to desertification and drought

### **7. People and economy**

7.1. Population (total)	<u>2 683.5</u>
f Population: urban (percent of total)	<u>1 373.6</u>
f Population: rural (percent of total)	<u>1 310</u>
7.2. Population growth (annual %)	<u>1.7</u>
7.3. Life expectancy (years)	<u>67.23</u>
7.4. Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	<u>19.4</u>
7.5. GDP (current US\$)	<u>4 378 785 714</u>
7.6. GNI per capita (current US\$)	
7.7. National poverty rate (% of population)	<u>35.2</u>
7.8. Crop production (thousand tons)	<u>714,6</u>
7.9. Livestock production (thousand tons)	<u>19904,8</u>

### **8. Human development**

8.1. Primary education completion rate (% age group)	<u>96.2</u>
8.2. Number of women in rural development (total number)	<u>529 000</u>
8.3. Unemployment (% of total)	<u>2.8</u>
8.4. Youth unemployment rate (age 15-24)	<u>3.0</u>
8.5. Illiteracy total (% age 15 and above)	<u>7.2</u>
8.6. Illiteracy male (% age 15 and above)	<u>2.8</u>
8.7. Illiteracy female (% age 15 and above)	<u>4.4</u>

### **9. Science and technology**

- 9.1. Total number of scientific institutions engaged in desertification-related work - 12

### **10. Data sources**

1. Statistical year book 2008
2. State of the desertification and its dynamic, 2006, Institute of Geo-Ecology
3. Report on Water, 2009, Water Agency of Mongolia
4. Official information data from the Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare

Annex

Annex1. Map of desertification in Mongolia

