

# UN-REDD PROGRAMME



Food and Agriculture  
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## National Programme Final Report

### **MONGOLIA**

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UN-REDD Programme

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03 February 2020

In accordance with the decision of the Policy Board, hard copies of this document will not be printed to minimize the environmental impact of the UN-REDD Programme processes and contribute to climate neutrality. The UN-REDD Programme's meeting documents are available on the internet at: [www.unredd.net](http://www.unredd.net) or [www.un-redd.org](http://www.un-redd.org).

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## **Final Report for the UN-REDD National Programmes**

The Final Report for the UN-REDD Mongolia National Programme (UN-REDD Mongolia NP) highlights overall results throughout the implementation of the UN-REDD Mongolia NP. These results are reported against the consolidated National Programme Document results framework, as approved by the Programme Steering Committee or Executive Board, or as adjusted following a mid-term review or evaluation.

The report includes the following sections:

- 1.) National Programme Identification;
- 2.) Progress Reporting;
- 3.) Lessons Learned;
- 4.) Warsaw Framework for REDD+ and Associated UNFCCC Decisions;
- 5.) Financial Delivery; and
- 6.) Adaptive management.

The lead agency for each National Programme is responsible for coordinating inputs to the Final Reports, and for ensuring all agency and counterpart perspectives have been collected - in particular government and civil society organizations. The reports are reviewed and vetted by the regional agency teams, who provide quality assurance and recommendations to the national teams for a focus on results and adjustments to be made. It therefore follows an iterative process which serves to enhance the quality of the reports and enable a meaningful assessment of progress and identification of key lessons that could be exchanged among partner countries.

The Final Report for the National Programmes should be submitted to the UN-REDD Programme Secretariat ([un-redd@un-redd.org](mailto:un-redd@un-redd.org)).


## 1. National Programme Identification

Please identify National Programme (NP) by completing the information requested below. The Government Counterpart and designated National Programme focal points of the Participating UN Organizations are requested to provide their electronic signatures below, prior to submission to the UN-REDD Secretariat.

National Programme Title	UN-REDD Mongolia UN-REDD National Programme
Implementing Partners <sup>1</sup>	The Department of Forest Policy and Coordination (DFPC) of the Ministry of Environment and Tourism (MET)
Participating Organizations	FAO, UNDP and UN Environment

Project Timeline			
Programme Duration	09/2015-03/2019	Original End Date <sup>2</sup>	30 November, 2018
NPD Signature Date	18/09/2015	No-Cost Extension	31/07/2019
Date of First Fund Transfer <sup>3</sup>	03/11/2015	Current End Date	31/07/2019

Financial Summary (USD) <sup>4</sup>			
UN Agency	Approved Programme Budget <sup>5</sup>	Amount Transferred <sup>6</sup>	Cumulative Expenditures up to 31 December 2019 <sup>7</sup>
FAO	1,095,000	1,095,000	1,093,167
UNDP	2,240,000	2,240,000	2,239,810
UNEP	400,000	400,000	403,352
Indirect Support Cost (7%)	261,450	261,450	254,595
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,996,450</b>	<b>3,996,450</b>	<b>3,990,925</b>

Signatures from the designated UN organizations <sup>8</sup>			Signature by the Government Counterpart
FAO	UNDP	UN Environment	
			
Date and Name of Signatories in Full:			
Vinod Ahuja FAO Representative in Mongolia 	Elaine Conkievich Resident Representative UNDP in Mongolia 11.02.2020	Gabriel Labbate Global Team Leader, UN-REDD Senior Programme Officer UN Environment Programme	Oyunsanaa Byambasuren State Secretary a.i Ministry of Environment and Tourism 

1 Those organizations either sub-contracted by the Project Management Unit or those organizations officially identified in the National Programme Document (NPD) as responsible for implementing a defined aspect of the project.

2 The original end date as stated in the NPD.

3 As reflected on the MPTF Office Gateway <http://mptf.undp.org>.

4 The financial information reported should include indirect costs, M&E and other associated costs. The information on expenditure is unofficial. Official certified financial information is provided by the HQ of the Participating UN Organizations by 30 April and can be accessed on the MPTF Office GATEWAY (<http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/fund/CCF00>).

5 The total budget for the entire duration of the Programme as specified in the signed Submission Form and NPD.

6 Amount transferred to the participating UN Organization from the UN-REDD Multi-Partner Trust Fund.

7 The sum of commitments and disbursement

8 Each UN organization is to nominate one or more focal points to sign the report. Please refer to the UN-REDD Programme Planning, Monitoring and Reporting Framework document for further guidance.

## 2. Progress Reporting

This section aims to summarize the results and identify key achievements of the UN-REDD Mongolia NP. Additionally, the section provides the opportunity to capture government and civil society perspectives and for these parties to provide additional or complementary information.

### 2.1 Overall Results of the National Programme

Please provide a brief overall assessment of the extent to which the UN-REDD Mongolia NP has reached the expected outcomes and outputs identified in the National Programme Document. [500 words]

#### National Strategy

Mongolia's National Program on REDD+ (NP), which is Mongolia's National REDD+ Strategy, has been prepared along with an Action plan (AP). The formulation of Mongolia's REDD+ NP and AP were informed by a series of baseline and feasibility studies conducted between 2015 and 2018. The NP and AP underwent an extensive stakeholder consultation process and incorporated guidance from the Core Group (CG) throughout 2018. In early 2019 the draft NP and AP were revised following inter-ministerial and multi-stakeholder consultations and a process of obtaining Cabinet-level endorsement was initiated and then Mongolia's National Strategy and Action Plan for REDD+ has been approved and endorsed by the Ministry of Environment and Tourism (Minister's decree #A/533) in September.

#### National Forest Monitoring System (NFMS)

Mongolia's first comprehensive and multi-purpose NFI from 2016 was updated in 2018 to include information on poorly-stocked forests. A decision to undertake the NFI on an annual continuous basis, covering at least 10% of permanent NFI sample plots, was taken by the MET, including a commitment to allocate budget for the NFI under the MET's forest management budget from 2019 onwards. Based on the collected raw data on belowground biomass stock of Mongolia's dominant tree species, i.e. larch and saxaul, regionally specific biomass models were developed by national research institutes. Data generated through these studies will help improve the accuracy of biomass and GHG emission estimates in the future. In Oct 2018, the government formally approved a technical guidance document that makes Mongolia's national land use and land use change statistics compliant with the IPCC guideline.

#### Forest Reference Level (FRL)

A nationally endorsed FRL was submitted to the UNFCCC for a Technical Assessment (TA) in January 2018. The FRL was further amended based on TA recommendations and resubmitted in June 2018 entailing a complete set of compiled historical activity data and emission factors. The FRL was developed by a core group of technical specialists from key national institutions, capacities of whom have been strengthened by the UN-REDD Mongolia National Programme throughout the process. The TA team acknowledged the fact that the information and data set used for Mongolia's FRL were transparent, complete, and in overall accordance with the UNFCCC guidelines. In late November 2018, the UNFCCC provided a draft TA report, and Mongolia's response to the TA report was submitted to the UNFCCC in February 2019. The modified version of FRL is available on the UNFCCC website.

#### Safeguards and Safeguard Information System (SIS)

Mongolia's national REDD+ Safeguards Framework (NSF) has been designed with stakeholder participation in accordance with the UNFCCC safeguards and national goals and circumstances

making full use of existing systems and institutions in the country. It includes the following five key components: 1) goals and scope; 2) potential benefits and risks and measures to enhance/mitigate the benefits and risks; 3) safeguards relevant policies, laws and regulations; 4) national safeguards clarification; and 5) information on Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM). Mongolia's Safeguards Information System (SIS) has also been designed and is set out in a two-volume report 'Mongolia's REDD+ Safeguard Information System: Proposed Structure, Functions and Roles'. In addition, an excel version of the SIS database structure has been developed with relevant indicators, which will be potentially integrated into an online database hosted by the Environment Information Center (EIC). The development of the NSF and SIS design was led by the Technical Working Group on Safeguards and SIS (TWG-S&SIS).

## 2.2 Ancillary results

Please provide a description of results that had not been planned for in the National Programme Document but delivered in the process of implementing the National Programme. [250 words]

As a direct result of the efforts of the UN-REDD Mongolia NP, particularly the use of REDD+ academy materials as prepared through the UN-REDD Global Programme, disseminated and translated into the Mongolian context, three national universities, namely, National University of Mongolia, University of Science and Technology, and University of Life Sciences, have initiated elective/mandatory courses on Forest and Climate Change for Bachelor's and Master's students. In addition, the government formally approved a technical guidance document that makes Mongolia's national land use and land use change compliant with the IPCC guideline, this had not been planned for in the National Programme Document but delivered during the implementation of the National Programme.

## 2.3 In Focus

Please provide an example of an outstanding achievement made by the UN-REDD Mongolia NP. [150 words]

Mongolia is the first boreal forest country to submit a Forest Reference Level (FRL) to the UNFCCC. The FRL was calculated based on a comprehensive study of forest change using the Open Foris Collect Earth tool. Over 120,000 points were assessed across the entire country, demonstrating that approximately 140,000 ha of forest were degraded annually over the ten-year period from 2005-15 and that 5,300 ha were converted every year from forests to other purposes. The methods described in Mongolia's FRL submission have attracted the attention of the international research community on boreal forest dynamics, including US, Canada, Russia and Northern Europe, leading to heightened exposure of Mongolia's forestry sector in academic conferences and the potential of the forest sectors in developed countries to obtain practical lessons from REDD+ readiness efforts in Mongolia.

## 2.4 Government Comments

Government counterparts to provide their perspective and additional complementary information not included in the overall progress assessment. [500 words]

Despite the delays caused by changes in personnel, notable progress was made by the UN-REDD Mongolia National Programme in relation to the four pillars of the Warsaw Framework for REDD+. Key areas of progress include:

- Successful construction, completion and submission of Mongolia's FRL to the UNFCCC for a TA and resubmission of the FRL based on TA recommendations, and a satisfactory level of

technical support was provided by the UN-REDD Mongolia National Programme in the preparation/revision of the FRL;

- NP and AP were prepared through an extensive stakeholder consultation process, including several rounds of reviews by the CG, TWGs and Forest and Sustainable Development Council (FSDC) a CSO Forum, and the effort by the PMU in promoting active participation of all stakeholders in this process needs to be highlighted, particularly in the midst of the Government restructuring to ensure progress in the development of the NP and AP;
- National Forum on the NP and AP was successfully organized under the leadership of the DFPC to solicit input from a wide range of stakeholders, and the NP and AP are expected to be officially adopted by the Government in early 2019;
- National REDD+ vision was identified, and the vision underpins Mongolia’s sustainable development visions by emphasizing the contributions of forests to ensuring social, economic and ecological well-being of Mongolian people, particularly in rural areas; and
- Mongolia’s NSF and SIS were prepared and submitted for official endorsement by the Government.

In relation to the above areas of progress, various capacity development and awareness-raising activities that were successfully implemented by the PMU must be recognized. Such activities include the “Basic and Advanced REDD+” training, high-level study tour, technical training programs on forest monitoring, safeguards, SIS operationalization, social inclusion and gender mainstreaming and university curriculum on Forest and Climate Change.

Overall, activities were well planned and organized by PMU in coordination with national stakeholders. The PMU has developed good working relationships with all stakeholder groups including government institutions, NGOs, CSOs, the private sector and international development partners.

## 2.5 Non-Government Comments

Civil society stakeholders to provide their perspective and additional complementary information (Please request a summary from existing stakeholder committees or platforms). [500 words]

As described above, the CSO Forum known as the FSDC was formed on 2nd November 2016. Since then, the FSDC with 18 member organizations, representing FUGs, local communities, private-sector actors, ethnic groups and other civil society groups, has actively participated in the development of the NP and AP and during the baseline and feasibility studies.

The FSDC representatives have also participated in the PEB and TWGs, and they have been involved in discussions on the PAMs, social inclusion and gender, risks and benefits analysis, safeguards and corruption risks. Many CSO members expressed that this was the first time they had been asked to contribute to policy development and their voices were reflected and integrated in such a process. They also expressed that opportunities for them to engage in policy processes outside REDD+ were still limited in Mongolia. The FSDC applauds the achievement and efforts made by the PMU in involving CSOs in the ‘training of trainers’ programs to promote local capacity development and advocacy.

During 2018, the FSDC continued its good working relationship with PMU and had stepped up to take greater ownership and leadership in undertaking local capacity development activities. Furthermore, steps were taken to ensure the sustainability and legal recognition of the FSDC by

identifying its mid and long-term visions and registering the FSDC as a legal entity (NGO). However, the sustainability of the FSDC is still challenged by a lack of resources, weak self-governing capacity, and limited recognition of the role of civil society in policy processes by the Government. These challenges together raise a question concerning the FSDC's sustainability and continued involvement in Mongolia's REDD+ process.



## 2.6 Results Framework Matrix

Outcome 1: NATIONAL REDD+ MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS ESTABLISHED and IMPROVED STAKEHOLDER AWARENESS AND EFFECTIVE STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Outcome Achieved		<input type="checkbox"/> Outcome not achieved	
<p>Results against the Outcome: [100 words]</p> <p><b>REDD+ Management Arrangements:</b>            Institutional arrangements for the implementation of REDD+ actions are outlined in Mongolia’s National Program on REDD+ (NP) and Action Plan (AP). The PEB agreed and decided that REDD+ Task Force would be established when the NP and AP is approved by the Cabinet.</p> <p>Initial institutional and management arrangements for the NFMS and SIS were outlined and built on existing data collection mechanisms. Mongolia’s NSF were designed with stakeholder participation in accordance with the UNFCCC safeguards and national goals and circumstances making full use of existing systems and institutions in the country.</p> <p><b>Improved Stakeholder Awareness and Effective Stakeholder Engagement:</b>            Relevant stakeholder awareness was raised through the TWGs, FSDC, validation meetings for technical studies’ findings and recommendations, public awareness campaigns and events, a high-level study tour, local study tours and professional conferences. In addition, the necessary technical awareness was raised by conducting the Advanced REDD+ Training based on REDD+ Academy of 200 national stakeholders (130 female and 70 male) and the Basic REDD+ Training of 400 aimag-level stakeholders (250 female and 150 male) and 200 CSO members (110 female and 90 male). In 2018, CSO trainers (who were trained through the Basic REDD+ training of trainers (ToT) in 2017) conducted Basic REDD+ training events for more than 200 local level stakeholders, including soum and aimag level government officials, FUGs, forest enterprises, rangers and indigenous groups. The FSDC contributed actively to the development of REDD+ policies and measures.</p>			
<i>Outcome Indicators</i>	<i>Baseline</i>	<i>Expected Target</i>	<i>Assessment Against Target</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Stakeholder engagement mechanisms in place for accountable, transparent and equitable decision making</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Some preliminary efforts and interests</li> <li>Limited understanding of REDD+</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>By 9 months after Inception, mechanisms of engagement and participation are established.</li> <li>By 36 months, stakeholder awareness is increased significantly.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Achieved</li> <li>Achieved</li> </ul>

<b>Output 1: A broad-based multi-sectoral stakeholder National REDD+ Taskforce established</b>			
<i>Output Indicators</i>	<i>Baseline</i>	<i>Expected Target</i>	<i>Assessment Against Target</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A broad-based, multi-stakeholder National REDD+ Taskforce.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Existing National REDD+ Taskforce, draft ToR available, but membership not fully comprehensive.</li> <li>Draft ToR in Roadmap and preliminary consultations have been held.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>By 6 months after Inception, TWGs are established.</li> <li>By 36 months, National REDD+ Taskforce is established</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Three TWGs established in 2016.</li> <li>It was agreed and decided by PEB that the Taskforce would only be established after the approval of the NP and AP by the Government in 2019. See <a href="#">a Briefing Paper on Options for the REDD+ Taskforce</a></li> </ul>
<p>Assessment towards Output:</p> <p>TWGs provided invaluable technical inputs to the development of four REDD+ elements. To ensure effective function of the TWGs, capacities of at least 200 technical experts (130 female and 70 male), including the members of the TWGs and REDD+ partner government institutions were strengthened using capacity building materials that were designed by the UN-REDD Mongolia NP based on REDD+ Academy Learning Journals and other materials. The technical staff and members of the TWGs developed a better understanding of REDD+, Forests and Climate Change, Nature-based climate solutions and the technical skills and knowledge needed for stakeholder engagement. The establishment of a National REDD+ Taskforce was postponed until the NP and AP are approved and endorsed by the Cabinet. Taskforce Briefing Paper can be found <a href="#">here</a>. However, the government established a National Committee on Climate Change (NCCC), a high-level coordinating body on climate change, in May 2019, to coordinate and oversee the development and implementation of NDC. Hence, a REDD+ taskforce could be created under the responsibility and function of this body.</p>			

<b>Output 2: UN-REDD Programme Management Unit (PMU) established</b>			
<i>Output Indicators</i>	<i>Baseline</i>	<i>Expected Target</i>	<i>Assessment Against Target</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>PMU established and fully operational.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Draft ToR in Roadmap and preliminary consultations have been held.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>By 2 weeks, proposal to establish REDD+ Unit agreed.</li> <li>By 5 weeks, REDD+ Unit established and operational (note: international advisor may come on board slightly later)</li> <li>By 18 months after Inception, conduct a participatory internal evaluation of the UN-REDD Mongolia NP to ensure adaptive management</li> <li>By 36 months, organise an independent final evaluation of the UN-REDD Mongolia NP.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>PMU established.</li> <li>MTR conducted</li> <li>Final Evaluation completed.</li> </ul>

<p>Assessment towards Output: PMU operated with 9 staff (CTA, Programme Manager, AFO, Communications Officer, Secretary and Translator, and four technical experts). The overall performance of the PMU was rated 'satisfactory' by the Final Evaluation team.</p>			
<p><b>Output 3: CSO/LC<sup>9</sup> forum established</b></p>			
<i>Output Indicators</i>	<i>Baseline</i>	<i>Expected Target</i>	<i>Assessment Against Target</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Forum established and fully operational.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No existing mechanism.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>By 6 months after Inception, draft stakeholder mapping completed.</li> <li>By 8 months after Inception, a draft proposal agreed to establish Forum, with ToR.</li> <li>By 9 months after Inception, Forum established and operational, and civil society is satisfied with the framework.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Stakeholder mapping completed</li> <li>Draft proposal to establish Forum with ToR agreed during initial consultations with civil society.</li> <li>CSO Forum, called Forest and Sustainable Development Council (FSDC), established and operationalized .</li> </ul>
<p>Assessment towards Output: As a result of a self-assessment of the FSDC's operational structure and functions, the FSDC took the necessary steps to become a legal entity with NGO status in order to play a greater advocacy role during the implementation of NP and AP. However, this does not mean the sustainability of the Forum is ensured fully and it is still an issue due to lack of openness of the government to the civil society in general, and lack of resources. The majority of activities planned under this output were successfully completed by the FSDC members as the FSDC was fully in charge of planning, implementation, monitoring and reporting of its own activities. Quarterly meetings of the FSDC were conducted to assess the progress against activities planned by the FSDC. The FSDC is now officially registered as a legal entity, NGO that can play an greater role in supporting full and effective stakeholder engagement through REDD+ implementation.</p>			

<p><b>Output 4: Public awareness raised</b></p>			
<i>Output Indicators</i>	<i>Baseline</i>	<i>Expected Target</i>	<i>Assessment Against Target</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Awareness-raising plan developed and implemented.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Not known, but understanding of REDD+ can be assumed to be weak</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>By 6 months after Inception, website developed. Baseline survey completed</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Website developed and Baseline survey completed</li> </ul>

<sup>9</sup> FAO GEF project already established LC forum

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Evidence of awareness increase.</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>By 8 months after Inception, REDD+ related material (leaflet, booklet, poster etc.) in circulation and TV and radio programmes broadcasted.</li> <li>By 36 months, stakeholder awareness raised (confirmed through mid-term and final survey).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>REDD+ related materials circulated through various channels, including TV and radio programmes.</li> <li>Stakeholder Awareness surveyed during MTR and Final Evaluation. Indicating improved and enhanced awareness.</li> </ul>
<p>Assessment towards Output:  <a href="#">The REDD+ Communication and Knowledge Management Strategy</a> was developed and implemented successfully, with a focus on raising awareness of the key target groups of decision and policy makers, technical experts, civil society group, local community and forest user groups, international donors and partners, and general public. Stakeholder and public awareness surveys conducted in 2016 and 2017 indicated that behavioral change or shifts in attitudes towards sustainable development and forests were only marginal, whereas knowledge of REDD+ and key activities that were supported by the UN-REDD Mongolia National Programme increased. Based on these findings, the focus and key messages were narrowed to target national and local stakeholders in the forestry and environment sectors in 2018, with a message highlighting the role of forests in rural livelihoods, economy and ecosystem protection and climate change. A Training of Trainers (TOT) approach was used to strengthen the knowledge and understanding of key REDD+ stakeholders including local governments and service providers through the ‘Basic’ and ‘Advanced’ REDD+ Training courses. A follow-up survey in 2018 indicated that more than 600 participants (380 female and 220 male), including local stakeholders, had a better understanding of the role of forest in climate change. All public awareness raising products were circulated through various channels, including TV programs, website (<a href="http://www.reddpluss.mn">www.reddpluss.mn</a>, with 102,647 visitors, on average 522 visitors/month), social media (FB page: <a href="#">REDD+ Mongolia</a>, with 21,000+ followers) and <a href="#">YouTube channel</a>. Sample of awareness raising and communication materials can be found at these channels, in addition to websites and social media (twitter and Facebook) pages of UNEP-WCMC (<a href="#">A communication piece</a>), UN-REDD Global (<a href="#">UN-REDD 10 year stories</a>), <a href="#">the Global Landscape Forum</a>, UNDP Mongolia and other international and national platforms.</p>			

<b>Output 5: Consultation and participation plan developed</b>			
<i>Output Indicators</i>	<i>Baseline</i>	<i>Expected Target</i>	<i>Assessment Against Target</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Consultation and participation plan developed and implemented.</li> <li>Evidence of awareness increase among non-government stakeholders of means of</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No existing materials on REDD+ in this context.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>By 10 months after Inception, Consultation and Participation Plan prepared.</li> <li>By 12 months after Inception, implementation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="#">Stakeholder Engagement Plan developed</a></li> <li><a href="#">Competence-based needs assessment and capacity building plan</a> prepared and implemented under Outputs 1, 3, 4 and 5.</li> <li>Key results under this output include the development of the university curriculums - Bachelor’s and Master’s level programs called Forest and Climate Change are now offered at</li> </ul>

participation and providing feedback to policy processes.		of Plan has commenced and REDD+ consultation materials available	three public universities starting from the 2018/2019 academic calendar year.
<p>Assessment towards Output:  Implementation of the Consultation and Participation Plan commenced in early 2017 and continued until the end of the UN-REDD Mongolia NP. REDD+ consultation materials were made available and these materials were used to raise the awareness of stakeholders including the general public and decision-makers. Stakeholder consultations were organized through the TWGs, FSDC, provincial forums, and sub-national REDD+ planning processes, as described under Outputs 1, 3 and 4. Participation of non-government stakeholders in policy development process increased as CSOs had actively participated and provided their feedback to the development process of policies and measure to address drivers of deforestation and forest degradation in Mongolia.</p>			

<b>Output 6: Stakeholder Engagement Operational Guidelines, adapted to Mongolian context, developed and considered for institutionalization<sup>10</sup></b>			
<i>Output Indicators</i>	<i>Baseline</i>	<i>Expected Target</i>	<i>Assessment Against Target</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Stakeholder Engagement Operational Guidelines for REDD+ Implementation developed and easily accessible</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No existing guidelines.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>By April 2018 draft Stakeholder Engagement Guidelines are prepared;</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Capacity Building Training Manual and Handbook for “Gender responsive and socially inclusive stakeholder engagement for REDD+ in Mongolia” developed and tested (The comments and feedbacks provided by local and national stakeholders on draft manual and handbook during two rounds of test trainings and workshops were very practical and valuable in incorporating operational issues).</li> <li>The Manual and Handbook directly contributed to the implementing MET’s efforts in building local capacities in gender and social inclusion, which were identified as major shortcomings in Mongolia (The development of such capacities was instrumental in the development of the Gender Action Plan for the MET).</li> </ul>
<p>Assessment towards Output:  With the Manual and Handbook, the UN-REDD Mongolia NP aimed to build capacities of specialists and officers of the aimags and soums on how to engage with stakeholders in a socially inclusive and gender-responsive manner in the development and implementation of policies and measures under the NP and AP. <a href="#">The Handbook</a> was structured to turn the facilitator into a tour guide, who would then take the participants onto a journey across six modules to help them build their attitudes, skills and knowledge for guiding socially inclusive and gender responsive actions. The Handbook and Manual can now be accessed by local and national stakeholders.</p>			

<sup>10</sup> Description, indicators and targets of this output was amended following the Mid-term review.

Outcome 2: NATIONAL REDD+ STRATEGY PREPARED			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Outcome Achieved		<input type="checkbox"/> Outcome not achieved	
Results against the Outcome: The NP, which is Mongolia's National REDD+ Strategy, was prepared along with the AP based on a series of baseline and feasibility studies conducted between 2015 and 2018. The formulation of the NP and AP was informed by the technical outputs and findings of Outcomes 1-4, including those of NFMS, FRL, Safeguards and SIS.			
Outcome Indicators	Baseline	Expected Target	Assessment Against Target
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mongolia has the National REDD+ Strategy with clear institutional arrangements to implement results-based actions</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>None</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>By the end of UN-REDD Mongolia NP</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The NP and AP completed through extensive stakeholder consultations and based on guidance from technical working groups and Core Group throughout implementation (In early 2019 the draft NP and AP were revised following inter-ministerial and multi-stakeholder national consultations, and a process of obtaining Cabinet-level endorsement was initiated).</li> </ul>

Output 7: Barriers to REDD+ identified through: 1) analysis of drivers of deforestation and forest degradation; and 2) assessment of legal and policy alignment needs (this output is delivered by the existing TS)			
Output Indicators	Baseline	Expected Target	Assessment Against Target
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Challenges and opportunities in addressing land use and land cover change identified.</li> <li>Associated weaknesses and strengths in the policy, legal and institutional framework and capacities recognised.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Preliminary identification of drivers and review of policy and legal framework by National REDD+ Roadmap Taskforce.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>By 12 months after Inception, national study to identify and assess drivers completed</li> <li>By 18 months after Inception, study completed on legal alignment of laws and policies.</li> <li>By 24 months, review and update drivers study</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Analysis of drivers of deforestation and forest degradation (D&amp;D) completed in 2016</li> <li>Findings of D&amp;D analysis endorsed by all stakeholders' groups.</li> <li>Safeguards-relevant PLRs and institutional arrangements for their implementation reviewed, and additional measures to address benefits and risks of PAMs proposed.</li> <li><a href="#">Drivers study</a> updated.</li> </ul>
Assessment towards Output: Drivers study was completed in 2016 and then updated later when multi-purpose National Forest Inventory report was completed.			

**Output 8: REDD+ policies and measures (PAMs) identified and prioritized through: 1) identification of PAMs to address barriers to REDD+; and 2) demonstration activities to test identified PAMs for REDD+**

<i>Output Indicators</i>	<i>Baseline</i>	<i>Expected Target</i>	<i>Assessment Against Target</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Different PAMs options for addressing drivers of deforestation and forest degradation, stakeholder engagement, technical approaches at national and subnational levels identified.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Preliminary assessment by National REDD+ Roadmap Taskforce on PAMs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>By 18 months after Inception, draft list of PAMs prepared.</li> <li>By 2 years, national study completed to identify and assess strategies.</li> <li>By 21 months after Inception, cost-benefit analysis of Saxaul forest completed.</li> <li>By 26 months, review and update PAMs in relation to updated drivers.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Total of 74 policies and measures (PAMs) initially identified as potential PAMs for the Mongolia’s REDD+ Strategy.</li> <li>Thirteen (13) PAMs prioritized through extensive stakeholders’ consultations under four strategic areas: 1) Emissions reductions from reducing deforestation and forest degradation; 2) Enhancement of forest carbon stocks; 3) REDD+ co-benefits in climate change adaptation, biodiversity conservation, and rural economic development; and 4) Operationalization of specific REDD+ design elements.</li> <li>Rapid economic valuation and policy recommendations on <a href="#">Saxaul Forest</a> completed for PAMs selection and national REDD+ strategy development.</li> </ul>

Assessment towards Output:  
PAMs to address the drivers of D&D were identified and prioritized. The PAMs were further assessed against the existing Policies, Laws and Regulations (PLRs). The FSDC and TWGs continued to provide valuable input to the process of reviewing and updating PAMs. Feedbacks were received through TWG meetings and consultations took place at subnational and national levels. This process was also greatly supported by additional technical studies. The assessment of potential risks and benefits of proposed PAMs was also proven useful in contributing to the formulation of specific actions under PAMs.

<b>Output 9: Options for National REDD+ Funding Mechanism is developed<sup>11</sup></b>			
<i>Output Indicators</i>	<i>Baseline</i>	<i>Expected Target</i>	<i>Assessment Against Target</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Potential mechanisms for financing the REDD+ National Program are identified and described</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>UNDP has existing review of environmental law framework.</li> <li>Information available from other projects on benefit sharing.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>By February 2018, option paper for financial mechanisms is prepared.</li> <li>By November 2018, an Investment Plan for implementing the REDD+ Strategy is prepared.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="#">Assessment of Financing Mechanisms and Options for Mongolia's REDD + Action Plan</a> completed in 2017.</li> <li>Key findings and recommendations shared with policymakers to reconsider resource allocation and priorities for efficient spending on forest protection and forest management activities (As an immediate result, a change in public resource allocation and prioritization practices was observed in FY 2019 budget allocation).</li> <li>Action Plan along with detailed budgets required for implementation of Mongolia's NP on REDD+ prepared.</li> </ul>
<p>Assessment towards Output:  The study on Finance Mechanisms provides an insight into funding flows and revenues generated by the forestry and wood processing sectors, how they are spent and options for increasing financing for SFM. The study also provides recommendations for financing REDD+ implementation and SFM in Mongolia. The recommendations on the financing options for the promotion of SFM and more efficient use of current finance (e.g., a sharp reduction on pest control expenditure), more efficient forest revenue collection, earmarking of forest revenue for SFM, and providing positive economic or policy-based incentives to attract private sector finance, most obviously to the wood-processing sector, were reflected in the PAMs, NP and AP. An evidence of take up by the Government was observed as explained above.</p>			

<b>Output 10: Capacity-building plans developed for key institutions for REDD+ Readiness</b>			
<i>Output Indicators</i>	<i>Baseline</i>	<i>Expected Target</i>	<i>Assessment Against Target</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Institutional competencies and capacities required for receiving results-based payments identified and used to assess capacity needs for which concrete capacity development plans designed and implemented (# of plans).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No comprehensive plan.</li> <li>Capacity development action plan for mainstreaming financing for sustainable forest</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>By 10 months after Inception, a Competency Framework is designed and adopted.</li> <li>By 12 months after Inception, a Capacity Needs Assessment completed.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="#">Competence-based Capacity Needs Assessment Framework and Capacity Building Plan</a> designed and adopted.</li> <li>Major skills and knowledge needed for the design and implementation of REDD+ Readiness for the major stakeholder groups were identified.</li> <li>Framework and plan covered a wide range of issues from the basic understanding of climate change to</li> </ul>

<sup>11</sup> Description, indicators and targets of this output was amended following the Mid-term review



	management into sectoral budgets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>By 22 months after Inception, a Capacity Building Plan is under implementation.</li> </ul>	capacity development for stakeholder engagement by the FSDC.
<p>Assessment towards Output: Based on <a href="#">Institutional Capacity and Arrangement Assessment for REDD+</a> and <a href="#">Competence-based Capacity Needs Assessment Framework</a>, technical and functional capacities of REDD+ relevant institutes and stakeholders were strengthened in areas related to the four design elements of REDD+, and capacity building activities were mainstreamed throughout activities planned under other Outputs.</p>			

<b>Output 11: Gender analysis undertaken to make all outputs under the National Programme gender sensitive</b>			
<i>Output Indicators</i>	<i>Baseline</i>	<i>Expected Target</i>	<i>Assessment Against Target</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Concrete strategies and guidelines available to systemically address gender considerations and inclusion of women in REDD+ processes.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No analysis done</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Gender analysis conducted by 18 months after Inception.</li> <li>Proposals to mainstream gender approved and implemented by 2 years.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="#">Analysis of Social Inclusion and Gender Dynamics for REDD+</a> conducted.</li> <li>Findings and recommendations summarized in a <a href="#">synthesis</a> to encourage policy discussion in the environment sector and concurrently, contribute to improve policy coordination and implementation across other sectors.</li> <li>Training manual for Gender Responsive and Socially Inclusive Stakeholder Engagement for REDD+ in Mongolia and a <a href="#">Handbook for Socially Inclusive Stakeholder Engagement</a> developed and implemented.</li> </ul>
<p>Assessment towards Output: The extent of gender and social inclusion across forest sector of Mongolia was assessed by identifying men and women’s roles, rights and responsibilities and gender dynamics in natural resources management. This was to ensure that stakeholder engagement mechanisms were socially inclusive and gender responsive. While forest is a source of income and livelihood for many Mongolians, both men and women participate and benefit differently from the forest resources and forest management. Furthermore, these different roles tend to be less recognized and extensive gender gaps, lower levels of female participation in decision making, among others, exist. The analysis and recommendations informed potential PAMs to reflect the concerns and priorities of men, women and youth and elderly stakeholders at the national and sub-national levels.</p>			

<b>Output 12: REDD+ social and environmental safeguard policy framework developed</b>
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<i>Output Indicators</i>	<i>Baseline</i>	<i>Expected Target</i>	<i>Assessment Against Target</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>REDD+ Social and Environmental Safeguard Policy Framework prepared and officially approved.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No material available.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Preparation and approval of draft safeguard Framework by 20 months after Inception.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Goals/scope for the safeguards approach have been determined;</li> <li>Potential benefits and risks of proposed REDD+ actions assessed and ways to reduce risks and enhance benefits identified through a multi-stakeholder process (assessment tables: <a href="#">Eng</a> and <a href="#">Mon</a>), and results informed policy impact assessment for National REDD+ Program.</li> <li>Mongolia's national safeguards clarification in line with the Cancun safeguards and IFC performance standards finalized in 2018 (<a href="#">Eng</a> and <a href="#">Mon</a>).</li> <li>PLRs assessed and the findings and recommendations of PLR review fed into several subsequent processes, including through a set of recommendations submitted to the MET for consideration in their review of environmental legislation in 2018.</li> <li>Critical PLR gaps also identified by this process. For more information, please see Background report on Policies, laws and regulations relevant to the Cancun Safeguards in Mongolia (<a href="#">Eng</a> and <a href="#">Mon</a>).</li> <li>National REDD+ Safeguards Framework (NSF) developed (<a href="#">Eng</a> and <a href="#">Mon</a>).</li> <li>Options for REDD+ Grievance Redress mechanism assessed, and the assessment results included in the NSF.</li> </ul>
<p>Assessment towards Output:  The NSF was developed through a participatory process during 2017-2018. Its aim was to help the country contextualize the international REDD+ safeguards, meet international REDD+ safeguards requirements in a way that accords with national goals and circumstances, and make full use of existing systems and institutions in the country. The development of the NSF was led by the TWG on S&amp;SIS. It included the consideration of the following five key components: 1) goals and scope; 2) potential benefits and risks and measures to enhance/mitigate the benefits/risks; 3) REDD+ Safeguards relevant policies, laws and regulations; 4) national REDD+ safeguards clarification; and 5) REDD+ Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM). The NSF is available in both <a href="#">Eng</a> and <a href="#">Mon</a>.</p>			

<b>Output 13: National REDD+ Strategy prepared through the collation of technical outputs from Outcomes 1-4</b>			
<i>Output Indicators</i>	<i>Baseline</i>	<i>Expected Target</i>	<i>Assessment Against Target</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Comprehensive National REDD+ Strategy in place to implement results-based actions.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No current strategy, there is</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>By 36 months, National REDD+ Strategy prepared and in final stages of approval</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mongolia's NP, which is Mongolia's National REDD+ Strategy, prepared along with the AP (The formulation of NP and AP was informed by a series of baseline and feasibility studies conducted between 2015 and 2018).</li> </ul>

	the Roadmap		
<p>Assessment towards Output:          Although there was some reluctance initially to support development of a high-profile policy, but with successful stakeholder engagement and awareness raising, a consensus was reached. However, due to the initial confusion regarding the formats of the NP and AP, there were some delays. It was later agreed that the NP and AP would follow the new Regulation #249 to ensure seamless integration with the national policy process and strong national ownership. The updates were discussed and agreed through an extensive consultation process and active engagement of the TWGs on Policies and Strategies, Safeguards and SIS, and NFMS/FRL and CG throughout the implementation. In early 2019 the draft NP and AP were updated and revised again following inter-ministerial and multi-stakeholder consultations. A process of obtaining Cabinet-level endorsement was initiated and then Mongolia's National Strategy and Action Plan for REDD+ has been approved and endorsed by the Ministry of Environment and Tourism (Minister's decree #A/533) in September 2019.</p>			

Outcome 3: FOREST REFERENCE LEVELS DEVELOPED			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Outcome Achieved		<input type="checkbox"/> Outcome not achieved	
<p>Results against the Outcome:          With active participation by a team of national FRL experts, <a href="#">Mongolia's first FRL</a> was constructed and submitted to the UNFCCC for Technical Assessment (TA) in January 2018. In the 1st half of 2018, the FRL underwent TA with international experts through the UNFCCC. <a href="#">A modified FRL</a> was submitted to the UNFCCC in June 2018. At least, 15 individuals from different government institutions were equipped with the necessary skills and knowledge to develop FRL/FREL. Additional data collection in relation to the country-specific FRL components was conducted by national research institutes and universities.</p>			
Outcome Indicators	Baseline	Expected Target	Assessment Against Target
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National or sub-national FREL/FRL drafted and endorsed</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No FREL/FRL</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Nationally-endorsed FREL/FRL</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Achieved</li> </ul>

Output 14: Capacity built for the development of FRLs			
Output Indicators	Baseline	Expected Target	Assessment Against Target
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of individuals with capacities for developing FREL/FRLs.</li> <li>Action Plan developed and adopted</li> <li>National agreements on forest definition, scope and scale reached</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Almost no capacity in Mongolia specific to preparing FREL /FRL</li> <li>No Action Plan on FREL/FRL development</li> <li>No national agreements</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>By 24 months after Inception, 15 individuals.</li> <li>By 12 months after Inception, Action Plan developed</li> <li>By 18 months after Inception, national agreements reached</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>More than 15 individuals from different government institutions equipped with the necessary skills and knowledge to develop FRL/FREL.</li> </ul>

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• FRL Action Plan developed in 2016<sup>12</sup>.</li> <li>• All agreements reached on necessary definitions ahead of FRL submission</li> </ul>
<p>Assessment towards Output: Capacity building training was delivered to the stakeholders relevant to the future FRL submission, and stakeholder consultation workshops to present findings were organized on a quarterly basis.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• One staff member from CCPIU, 2 staff members from FRDC and 1 staff member from IRIMHE were involved in the FRL development, Technical Assessment and FRL guidance development.</li> <li>• Capacity building training was delivered to the stakeholders relevant to the future FRL submission.</li> <li>• Two TWG workshops for FRL knowledge exchange were held (Jan, Oct 2018).</li> <li>• Four technical training events regarding the use of tools for remote sensing data analysis and field inventory methodology were delivered (1 NFI method, 2 FAO open foris tools, 1 R programming for data interpretation).</li> <li>• Two carbon stock data collections, and 1 additional NFI data collection work were financed through contracts with national counterparts (Below ground biomass, saxaul forest inventory and Updated NFI data).</li> </ul>			

<b>Output 15: FRLs methodologies developed and tested</b>			
<i>Output Indicators</i>	<i>Baseline</i>	<i>Expected Target</i>	<i>Assessment Against Target</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Complete set of historical activity data and emission factors compiled.</li> <li>• Decision on adjustment for national circumstances made</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Some initial work has been done, but it is not verified and not complete.</li> <li>• No decision</li> <li>• No process</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• By 18 months after Inception, data compiled.</li> <li>• By 24 months after Inception, a decision on adjustment for national circumstances reached</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Additional biomass data (saxaul, below ground biomass, degraded forest land) compiled as references for future FRL establishment.</li> <li>• Adjustment of FRL based on national circumstances not considered due to lack of quantitative data on climate change impacts and potential effects of PAMs (i.e., future carbon scenario, vegetative distribution change)</li> </ul>

<sup>12</sup> Since some parts in the FRL Action Plan has been altered during the FRL establishment process (2018), this document is not available for the public to avoid confusion.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Process for iterative FREL/FRL development established and FREL/FRL submitted to UNFCCC</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>By 30 months after Inception, a FREL/FRL submitted to UNFCCC</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>FRL submitted to UNFCCC, revised through TA, and resubmitted in June 2018</li> </ul>
<p>Assessment towards Output: FRL methodology was developed and refined. The suitability of FRL construction methodology in relation with the IPCC guidance &amp; guidelines and UNFCCC decisions was assessed by the Technical Assessment Team of UNFCCC. A user manual of FRL construction was developed.</p> <p>ALAMGC was officially delegated to produce land use change statistics in accordance with the IPCC guideline using both field verification data and remote sensing data for the next cycle of BUR with FRL.</p>			

Outcome 3: NATIONAL FOREST MONITORING SYSTEM AND SAFEGUARDS INFORMATION SYSTEM DEVELOPED			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Outcome Achieved	<input type="checkbox"/> Outcome not achieved		
<p>Results against the Outcome: National capacity, online data platform and institutionalization plan for operating NFMS are all in place.</p>			
Outcome Indicators	Baseline	Expected Target	Assessment Against Target
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>NFMS developed and functional as a MRV system for REDD+</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>None</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>One NFMS</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Existing NFMS was strengthened and functional as a MRV system for REDD+</li> </ul>

Output 16: NFMS and Forest Information System (FIS) development process managed			
Output Indicators	Baseline	Expected Target	Assessment Against Target
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>NFMS Action Plan % of activities implemented</li> <li>Number of NFMS Action Plan annual revisions conducted</li> <li>Central FIS database operationalised.</li> <li>Number of government institutions linked by Data sharing agreements.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>NFMS Action Plan exists: (30%)* of activities implemented through GIZ</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>By 36 months, 3 annual CBNA and NFMS reviews conducted</li> <li>By 24 months after Inception, a web-GIS platform and FIS database are operational</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>NFMS institutionalization document developed (pending government endorsement);</li> <li>Future cycle of NFI execution, GHG inventory reporting and a plan of</li> </ul>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Forest management and monitoring system and guidelines developed</li> <li>• Forest boundary delineation completed</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No revisions</li> <li>• No FIS database</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• By 18 months after Inception, a method for determining monitoring protocols for PAMs is adopted</li> <li>• By 24 months after Inception, monitoring protocols are piloted in two sub-national units</li> <li>• By 36 months, forest boundary delineation completed</li> </ul>	<p>online forest information system operationalization identified.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The governmental decision made on the continuous data collection for Multipurpose NFI using annual state allocated budget for management planning forest inventory.</li> </ul>
<p>Assessment towards Output: NFMS and FIS were developed.</p> <p>NFI: 2nd cycle of NFI endorsed by government and its methodologies in accordance with Forest Taxation Inventory (FTI) approved;</p> <p>FRDC developed a recommendation paper on the implementation of the 2nd cycle of NFI within government's operational and technical capacity range.</p> <p>GHG inventory: Regarding international reporting, CCPIU is delegated to submit the report as a focal point of the UNFCCC in coordination with ALAMGC's land use change data and FRDC's forest degradation and deforestation data;</p> <p>For both the purpose of international and domestic reporting, afforestation activities with silvicultural practices at soum level, in the context of REDD+ was decided to be reported (OM table recorded by soum government) to measure carbon benefits of forest conservation and carbon stock enhancement activities.</p> <p>The relevant stakeholders having institutional mandates of the data reporting and provision were identified (FRDC, ALAMGC, Soum-level Forest Unit) as well as the role of data sharing platform with quality control was specified (EIC and National Statistics Office) in NFMS institutionalization document.</p>			

<b>Output 17: REDD+ MRV system developed</b>			
<i>Output Indicators</i>	<i>Baseline</i>	<i>Expected Target</i>	<i>Assessment Against Target</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MRV system completed and capable of generating national GHG-I reports (BURs) including LULUCF data suitable for REDD+ reporting</li> <li>• SLMS established with common land classification system</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No REDD+ MRV System in Mongolia</li> <li>• No SLMS</li> <li>• First NFI designed and completed, but no</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• By 18 months after Inception, training on remote sensing and GIS is provided.</li> <li>• By 24 months after Inception, the REDD+ SLMS is operational</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National land use change statistics became compliant with IPCC land use category to meet data transparency and consistency requirements with UNFCCC process</li> </ul>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National emission factors developed</li> <li>Assessment report</li> <li>Number of individuals trained and capable: In SLMS In GHG-I</li> </ul>	<p>national emission factors</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>State of GHG-I reporting capacity not determined</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>By 18 months after Inception, a tree species and forestry database is established and data gap analysis completed.</li> <li>By 24 months after Inception, the National forest inventory methodology is assessed</li> <li>By 36 months, national emission factors are developed.</li> <li>Within 36 months, Mongolian reports to UNFCCC (GHG inventory, LULUCF), as part of the BUR, are recognised as being of higher quality.</li> <li>By 36 months, a national team of 12 individuals is capable of implementing each pillar of the MRV system</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>REDD+ SLMS portal developed and operationalized with updated MRV data (Forest reference data in GIS format) in Forest Atlas web</li> <li>Emission factors were developed on the basis of the NFI and included in the FRL</li> <li>2nd edition of NFI book (2018) drafted and officially endorsed.</li> </ul>
<p>Assessment towards Output: REDD MRV system was developed.</p> <p>MRV capacity was developed through multiple training courses on QGIS, Openforis tools (Collect, Collect Earth, and SEPAL), Field inventory with NFI methodology</p> <p>REDD+ SLMS Portal was developed with updated MRV data base in Forest Atlas web</p> <p>Institutional responsibilities for international MRV (BUR, FRL) were officially assigned to ALAMGC, CCPIU and FRDC.</p>			

<b>Output 18: Safeguards Information System (SIS) established.</b>			
<i>Output Indicators</i>	<i>Baseline</i>	<i>Expected Target</i>	<i>Assessment Against Target</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Effective SIS providing information on how REDD+ safeguards are addressed and respected in Mongolia.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No safeguard information system in place</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>By 18 months after Inception, nationally appropriate safeguards and indicators are identified.</li> <li>By 24 months after Inception, National REDD+ safeguards and indicators are tested and submitted for official endorsement.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SIS objectives determined,</li> <li>Information systems and source assessed against information needs for the SIS,</li> <li>Indicators and an excel version of the SIS developed</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• By 30 months after Inception, the safeguards information is made available in the central database.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Institutional roles, functions and arrangements determined,</li> <li>• Operational requirements for the system determined.</li> </ul>
<p>Assessment towards Output:  The SIS was designed together with stakeholders and set out in a two volume report 'Mongolia's REDD+ Safeguard Information System: Proposed Structure, Functions and Roles' (<a href="#">Volume 1</a> and <a href="#">Volume 2</a>). In addition, an excel version of the SIS database structure was developed, setting out its structure and proposed content/indicators. An integrated, online database, hosted by the Environment Information Centre (EIC) is proposed for further development.</p>			



## 2.7 Revisions to the National Programme Document

Please provide a summary of any key changes made to the National Programme Document relating to the results framework, indicators, outcome, outputs, implementing partners or duration of the UN-REDD Mongolia NP.

If the **results framework** was revised following the inception meeting or mid-term review, please provide a short narrative outlining the changes. [100 words]

Results framework was revised following the inception meeting and mid-term review. Please see below for details.

If the **UN-REDD Mongolia NP outcomes or outputs** were revised following the inception meeting or mid-term review, please provide a short narrative outlining the changes. [100 words]

After the inception phase, all outputs were updated to reflect the situation in country as it had changed between the UN-REDD Mongolia NP submission one year previously. These changes were particularly necessary in the context of Outcome 4 to reflect activities undertaken by GIZ NFI project. Revisions were made to wording of Outputs 1, 6 and 9 following mid-term review. These changes were based on lack of political relevance for a high level Task Force, and on the experience of other UN-REDD partner countries in FPIC and Resource distribution. Please see inception report and mid-term report, for more details.

If the **results framework indicators** were revised following the inception meeting or mid-term review, please provide a short narrative outlining the changes. [100 words]

Indicators were revised following the inception phase in accordance with the changes made to output narratives.

After inception event, target timeframes were adjusted to reflect the duration from the inception date rather than official programme start date. Also, those target dates which went beyond 24 months from the inception event were adjusted accordingly to meet the new programme end date.

Following mid-term review, the wording of Output 1, 6 and 9 were revised based on experiences from other countries as well local context, these are neither major changes to the objectives of the program. Please refer to MTR report and Annual reports.

If the **UN-REDD Mongolia NP implementing partners** were changed following the inception meeting or mid-term review, please provide a short narrative outlining the changes. [100 words]

N/A

If the **duration of the UN-REDD Mongolia NP** was changed following the inception meeting or mid-term review, please provide a short narrative outlining the changes. [100 words]

No activities were carried out for three months after official programme start date. After inception phase, the end date of the UN-REDD Mongolia NP was adjusted from August 2018 to Nov 2018. This was reflected in official endorsement from UN-REDD executive board in 2017. During the final evaluation, a recommendation was made for no-cost extension for further 4 months until March 2019. The PEB meeting in March 2019 recommended a second no-cost extension for 4 months, until July 2019, which was also endorsed by the UN-REDD executive board.

### 3. Lessons Learned

This section aims to capture the most significant lessons learned in the context of the National Programme, as they relate to the thematic work areas on REDD+ or more generally to the practical aspects of implementation, coordination and communication. The sections below should be completed only as applicable and in case where lessons learned have been identified.

Please provide a narrative of the **most significant lessons** learned during the implementation of the National Programme. Include explanations of what was learnt, why the lesson is important, and what has been done to document or share those lessons. [150 words]

Through the implementation of the UN-REDD Mongolia NP, the following critical lessons have been learnt.

- Effective intersectoral coordination requires a context-specific approach
- Data consistency is critical in ensuring effectiveness and coordination of sectoral policies and planning processes
- Longer term support is needed to maintain the momentum created through REDD+ towards sustainable forest management
- REDD+ must be adapted to local contexts and needs to ensure strong national ownership and commitment
- Adaptive management are critical but not easy

These lessons are described further in the following sections.

Please provide a narrative of the most significant lessons learned relating to **inter-sectoral coordination** during implementation of the national programme: (150 words)

Effective intersectoral coordination requires a context-specific approach. Effective intersectoral coordination was contingent upon sector-based institutions' and stakeholders' awareness and knowledge of REDD+ and its potential contributions to their specific interests. Initially, REDD+ was presented from a general, international climate policy perspective, but the PMU quickly learned that to ensure enabling conditions for effective intersectoral coordination and collaboration, it was essential to describe REDD+ and its potential contributions in a context-specific manner to mobilise support and interest for REDD+ from across a wide range of sectors.

Please provide a narrative of the most significant lessons learned relating the **technical dimensions** of the national programme during implementation: [150 words]

Data consistency and coherence is critical in ensuring effectiveness and coordination of sectoral policies and planning processes. Mongolia had already demonstrated its considerable technical capacity to monitor environmental change including deforestation, forest degradation and forest carbon enhancement; thus, having good data availability and quality. However, several institutions including the Forest Research and Development Center (FRDC), Environmental Information Center (EIC) and National Statistics Office (NSO) with different areas of focus and mandates had been collecting, processing and disseminating data concerning environmental change and associated socioeconomic impacts to inform various sectoral and national development policy and planning processes without a clear coordination mechanism. This presented a need for greater coordination in data management, processing and dissemination to ensure consistency and coherence among sectoral policies, target setting and progress monitoring. Being a cross-sectoral planning process, REDD+ offered an ideal entry point to instigate a process to reduce data discrepancies and improve coherence among sectoral policies.

Please provide a narrative of the most significant lessons learned relating to the **REDD+ readiness process** during implementation of the national programme: [150 words]

Longer term support is needed to maintain the momentum created through REDD+ towards sustainable forest management. New and innovative global climate efforts/processes like REDD+ require a longer timeframe for capacity development at the national and local levels, as they need considerable time to develop awareness and interest among policymakers and the public and institutionalise new approaches, techniques and technologies into both policy and practice. An extended commitment from international development partners would thus be required to ensure that the process of transformational change instigated by REDD+ would be completed to deliver sustained impacts in terms of addressing climate change and supporting Mongolia's sustainable development. The risk of reversal of this process is a real concern as the UN-REDD Mongolia NP has come to an end. Coordinated support from the UN agencies and other development partners is required.

Please provide a narrative of the most significant lessons learned relating to **anchoring REDD+** in the national development process: [150 words]

REDD+ must be adapted to local contexts and needs to ensure strong national ownership and commitment. Anchoring REDD+ in the national development process (i.e., Green Development Strategy and Sustainable Development Vision 2030) to highlight the forestry sector's contributions was identified essential. However, in countries like Mongolia where the need for adaptation to climate change is more visible and strongly emphasised in the national development policies, the framing of REDD+, as it is a climate change mitigation process, must be carefully considered to make a rational justification of how REDD+ can make a strategic contribution. This was a challenge as the PMU did not initially have information on baseline emissions and estimates of emissions reduction/removal potential through REDD+. It is, therefore, recommended that identifying a national Forest Reference Level (FRL) and policies and measures and their potential impacts at an earliest possible stage is crucial in most appropriately framing/situating REDD+ and facilitating constructive stakeholder dialogue. That would have allowed for more time to critically evaluate the role of REDD+ and its contributions in the national development context to ensure full integration of REDD+ into the national policy and budget planning process.

Please provide a narrative of the most significant lessons learned relating to the **implementation and sequencing** of national programme support: [150 words]

**Adaptive management is critical but not easy.**

The importance of adaptive management was well recognised, but it was often hampered by a staff turnover of critical positions in the Government, PMU and UN agencies as it had made swift decision-making and keeping consistent directions and approaches difficult. Notably, there were periods during which the National Programme Director and Chief Technical Advisor were absent. Some confusion and significant delays were caused during these periods. This highlights the need for an adaptive management strategy when internal decision-making becomes difficult to adaptively and swiftly respond to changing external circumstances.

### **3.1 Unforeseen Benefits or Unintended Consequences**

Please provide a summary of any ancillary/unforeseen benefits or unintended consequences that may have become evident during implementation or conclusion of the national programme. [150 words]

Unforeseen Benefits [150 Words]

N/A

Unintended Consequences [150 words]

N/A

### 3.2 Inter-agency Coordination

This section aims to collect relevant information on how the UN-REDD Mongolia NP is contributing to inter-agency work and “Delivering as One”.

Was the UN-REDD Mongolia NP in coherence with the UN Country Programme or other donor assistance framework approved by the Government? If not, please explain what measures were put in place to address this. [150 words]

The UN-REDD Mongolia NP was fully in line with the first objective of the Mongolia UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) 2017-21 for “promoting inclusive growth and sustainable management of natural resources”.

Please briefly summarize what types of coordination mechanism and decisions were taken to ensure joint delivery of the UN-REDD Mongolia NP. [150 words]

The Programme Executive Board (PEB) was established for oversight and guidance of the Mongolia UN-REDD National Programme, co-chaired by MET Secretary and UN Resident Coordinator (UNRC), with all three participating UN agencies as members.

The Programme Management Unit (PMU) was established for implementation and management of the UN-REDD Mongolia NP. It was situated in the premises of the MET to ensure regular access to, and facilitate advisory input, guidance and oversight from, the National Programme Director within the MET. The UN partner agencies agreed that UNDP would serve as the lead agency for the implementation of the UN-REDD Mongolia NP, and therefore be responsible for establishing the PMU, including hiring of key PMU staff. Following approval of annual work plans by the PEB, the PMU was accountable to the National Programme Director in MET for delivery of agreed activities and jointly accountable to the regional technical advisors (RTAs) of the three UN agencies for technical direction.

To ensure smooth collaboration between the different components of the Programme, FAO placed personnel recruited for implementation of FAO-supported components of the UN-REDD Mongolia NP within the PMU office premises. To facilitate capacity development and the institutionalization of the UN-REDD Mongolia NP results, FAO personnel were also stationed part-time within the premises of the Forest Research and Development Centre (FRDC).

Was a HACT assessment undertaken? If yes, to what degree was the HACT being taken up and by which agency? [150 words]

No. A HACT assessment was not carried out for the Programme.

### 3.3 Risk Narrative

This section aims to capture the key internal and external risks experienced by the programme during implementation.

Please provide a summary of the key internal risks experienced by [the UN-REDD Mongolia NP](#) as well as responses. [250 Words]

<b>Risk Category</b>	<b>Description of Risk</b>	<b>Actions Taken</b>
Operational	Ineffective national REDD+ coordination mechanism	The TWGs' coordination and decision-making process ensured effective coordination and consensus between all the stakeholder institutions.
	Weak mechanism to allow effective participation of all relevant stakeholders.	Highly targeted awareness raising among stakeholders and effective platforms was conducted to ensure stakeholder participation. A civil society organizations forum, Forest and Sustainable Development Council, was established to support the participation of relevant stakeholders representing the voices of civil society.
	Operational continuity	A constant communication with PEB to seek executive decisions and support to address the delays caused by the high turnover of staff in the government, PMU and UN agencies.

Please provide a summary of the key external risks experienced by [the UN-REDD Mongolia NP](#) as well as responses. [250 Words]

<b>Risk Category</b>	<b>Description of Risk</b>	<b>Actions Taken</b>
Political	Lack of political will in support of the Roadmap, supporting policies and institutional reforms	Advocacy programmes targeting policy makers and key decision makers were designed and implemented to create and maintain the political will necessary for a successful programme implementation. REDD+ was aligned with and discussed in the context of green development. Awareness raising initiative for national, Aimag and soum-level politicians was conducted.
Organizational	Lack of coordination among the government institutions to work jointly and support joint actions (MRV, forest definition, law enforcement, etc.)	Roadmap implementation was made congruent with the Green Development Strategy Implementation Plan (GDSIP), which is designed to increase coordination and collaboration among key ministries. The REDD+ involvement in the GDSIP provided a common platform for different stakeholders to act together across land use sectors.

	Lack of willingness to share and harmonize data across the government institutions.	All relevant institutions were represented in Technical Working Groups (TWGs). National data sharing mechanisms and agreements were established where necessary with the support of the TWGs.
Strategic	Lack of stakeholder buy-in and support for key processes and products	Detailed analysis was conducted to develop a clear understanding of potential impacts and different stakeholder interests together with awareness raising and consultation to enhance effective participation and support of stakeholders.
	Weak inter-sectorial coordination	Institutional analysis was conducted and recommendations were followed up to strengthen inter-sectorial coordination.

#### 4. Warsaw Framework for REDD+ and Associated UNFCCC Decisions

This section aims to provide insight and to support a thought process into how countries are progressing against the framework of the convention, namely: 5.1) a National REDD+ Strategy or Action Plan; 5.2) a Safeguards and Safeguards Information System; 5.3) a National Forest Reference Emission Level/National Forest Reference Level; and 5.4.) a National Forest Monitoring System. Only complete the sections that apply to the priorities identified for the country and mark as not applicable (N/A) any criteria that do not apply to the context of the country.

This section aims to provide insight and to support a thought process into how countries are progressing against the framework of the convention, namely: 5.1) a National REDD+ Strategy or Action Plan; 5.2) a Safeguards and Safeguards Information System; 5.3) a National Forest Reference Emission Level/National Forest Reference Level; and 5.4) a National Forest Monitoring System. Only complete the sections that apply to the priorities identified for the country and mark as N/A any criteria that do not apply to the context of the country.

##### 4.1 National Strategy or Action Plan

##### 4.2 National Strategy or Action Plan

Supported by (select all that apply and provide name of other source): <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> National Programme; <input type="checkbox"/> Targeted Support; <input type="checkbox"/> Other Source; <input type="checkbox"/> Not Applicable
Please provide a brief description of the progress being made in developing a National REDD+ Strategy or Action Plan (NS/AP) as well as the source of the support provided in this regard (100 words):
The formulation of the NP and AP was informed by a series of baseline and feasibility studies. The NP and AP underwent an extensive stakeholder consultation process and incorporated guidance from the Core Working Group (CWG) throughout 2018 and early 2019. Mongolia’s National Strategy and Action Plan for REDD+ has been approved and endorsed by the Ministry of Environment and Tourism (Minister’s decree #A/533) in September.

Indicator	Start <sup>13</sup>	End <sup>13</sup>	Qualifier (select all that apply)	Please provide a short narrative describing the reason for selection as well as means/source of verification
Does the country have a National Strategy or Action Plan (NS/AP) to achieve REDD+?	✓		Not yet initiated	The NP and AP were prepared and reviewed through extensive consultation processes, including several rounds of reviews by the CWG, TWGs and FSDC. Both the changes in key personnel and initial confusion regarding the type of NS/AP to be produced resulted in slow progress. The
			Under design	
			Drafted, under deliberation	

<sup>13</sup> Mark with an X, the progress indicated by the qualifiers at the start and end of NP implementation.

Indicator	Start <sup>13</sup>	End <sup>13</sup>	Qualifier (select all that apply)	Please provide a short narrative describing the reason for selection as well as means/source of verification
		✓	Adopted	current NP and AP followed the new Regulation #249 to ensure strong national ownership and increased chances of implementation. Ultimately, Mongolia's National Strategy and Action Plan for REDD+ has been approved and endorsed by the Ministry of Environment and Tourism (Minister's decree #A/533) in September 2019. The government is in process of uploading the strategy and action plan onto the UNFCCC REDD+ Info Hub.
			Link to the NS/AP provided on the UNFCCC REDD+ Web Platform Info Hub	
			Implementation in early stages	
			Full implementation of NS/AP	
Degree of completeness of national REDD+ strategies and/or action plans.		✓	The NS/AP identifies, assesses and prioritizes the direct and underlying drivers of deforestation and forest degradation, as well as the barriers to the "plus" (+) <sup>14</sup> activities on the basis of robust analyses.	An analysis of drivers of deforestation and forest degradation was undertaken and updated based on the updated NFI report. As part of the Collect Earth assessment, drivers of deforestation and forest degradation, especially concerning fires, pests and logging were re-assessed and provided activity data for the FRL.
		✓	The NS/AP proposes a coherent and coordinated set of policies and measures (PAMs) for REDD+ that are proportionate to the drivers & barriers, results-oriented and feasible.	A set of four policy-level objectives and twelve measures were identified to address the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation, and to increase co-benefits.
		✓	The NS/AP relates to the scope and scale of the FREL/FRL, taking into account national circumstances.	The NP and AP are fully informed by the FRL. Following the FRL, the NP and AP focus initially on three REDD+ activities; reducing emissions from deforestation, reducing emissions from forest degradation, and enhancement of forest carbon stocks. Initial results of PAMs implementation will contribute to future improvement of the FRL.
		✓	The NS/AP defines the institutional arrangements for REDD+ implementation, including governance measures, participatory oversight and inter-sectoral coordination.	The institutional and management arrangements for REDD+ implementation are described in the NP and AP.
Degree to which the NS/AP incorporates principles of social		✓	The NS/AP is developed through a multi-stakeholder, gender-responsive and participatory consultation and dialogue process.	The NP and AP went through extensive consultation processes as indicated above.

<sup>14</sup> Plus (+) activities within the context of REDD+ refer to conservation of forest carbon stocks, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks



Indicator	Start <sup>13</sup>	End <sup>13</sup>	Qualifier (select all that apply)	Please provide a short narrative describing the reason for selection as well as means/source of verification
inclusion and gender equality.		✓	The proposed policies and measures for REDD+ integrate gender-responsive actions.	Proposed PAMs were analyzed through analysis of social inclusion and gender dynamics for REDD+. The NP and AP thus integrate gender-responsive and socially inclusive actions.
		✓	The proposed policies and measures for REDD+ consider the realization of land and resource tenure rights (when relevant), as well as the development priorities of indigenous peoples and local communities as well as their development priorities.	Results of studies on social inclusion gender dynamics, corruption risks assessment and potential benefits and risks informed the PAMs prioritization and related stakeholder consultations.
Degree of anchoring of the NS/AP in the national development policy and institutional fabric.		✓	There is effective inter-ministerial coordination for REDD+ action.	The government established a National Committee on Climate Change (NCCC), a high-level inter-sectorial coordinating body on climate change, in May 2019. Coordination and overseeing for REDD+ action could be one of the roles and responsibilities of this body.
			Endorsement of the NS/AP has been obtained at a high political level, beyond the agency or ministry that led the REDD+ readiness process.	
		✓	REDD+ actions or targets are embedded in the national plan or policy for sustainable development.	Mongolia's REDD+ actions and targets are embedded into a number of existing national policies, including the State Forest Policy, Green Development Policy, Sustainable Development Vision and their respective action plans. Official endorsement of REDD+ NP and AP by the Government requires an assessment of linkages to the existing national policies and action plans. This has been done, and the result of this assessment is included in the NP as an annex.
		✓	There is evidence that ministries/agencies outside the forest and environment sectors are committed to implementing REDD+ policies and measures.	Other key ministries and agencies provided substantive inputs to the development of the NP and AP. For example, Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Light Industry is committed to implementing REDD+ PAMs that are relevant to its operational mandate. Likewise, the National Development Agency is interested in being involved in PAMs implementation, where rural livelihood and economic development are concerned.
		✓	Financing arrangements to start implementing the NS/AP (or to channel results-based finance) are designed.	Recommendations on financing mechanisms and options for REDD+ implementation have been provided.

### 4.3 Safeguard Information System

Supported by (select all that apply and provide name of other source):  National Programme;  Targeted Support;  Other Source;  Not Applicable

Please provide a brief description of the progress being made in developing a Safeguard Information System (SIS) as well as the source of the support provided in this regard (100 words):

Mongolia's SIS was designed together with stakeholders and is set out in a two volume report 'Mongolia's REDD+ Safeguard Information System: Proposed Structure, Functions and Roles' ([Volume 1](#) and [Volume 2](#)). In addition, an excel version of the SIS database structure was developed, setting out its structure and proposed content/indicators. An integrated, online database hosted by the Environment Information Center (EIC) is proposed for further development.

Indicator	Start	End	Qualifier (select all that apply)	Please provide a short narrative describing the reason for selection as well as means/source of verification
Does the country have a Safeguard Information System (SIS) that provides information on how the Cancun safeguards are being addressed and respected throughout implementation of REDD+ actions?	✓		No	SIS objectives, information needs, and structures and initial indicators were determined. Relevant information systems and source were assessed. Institutional arrangements for SIS were identified. The excel version of SIS database structure was developed. The SIS structure, functions and roles have been proposed and pending government endorsement.
		✓	SIS objectives determined	
		✓	Safeguard information needs and structure determined.	
		✓	Existing information systems and sources assessed.	
		✓	The SIS is designed, building on existing, together with any novel, information systems and sources clearly articulated in a national government-endorsed document.	
			The SIS is functional, building on existing, together with any novel, information systems and sources that are clearly articulated in a national government-endorsed document.	
			Summary of information on REDD+ safeguards, informed by the SIS, has been submitted to UNFCCC.	
Degree of completeness of the design of a country approach to address the social and environmental safeguards for REDD+		✓	Aligns with the NS, covering the social and environmental benefits and risks of the policies & measures for REDD+ being considered by the countries.	The national approach to the safeguards was developed through a multi-stakeholder process and is set out in Mongolia's National Safeguards Framework document. As part of this, social and environmental benefits and risks were assessed and informed policy impact assessment of the PAMs. Safeguards-relevant PLRs and institutional arrangements for their implementation were reviewed, and additional measures to address benefits and risks were proposed. Institutional arrangements for REDD+ implementation, including for safeguards, were also proposed.
		✓	Defines specific policies, laws and regulations (PLRs), as well as other measures, to address the identified benefits and risks.	
		✓	Have institutional arrangements and/or capacities to implement those PLRs and to monitor the REDD+ safeguards.	
			Transparently provides information on how safeguards are respected and addressed.	

#### 4.4 Forest Reference Emission Level / Forest Reference Level

Supported by (select all that apply and provide name of other source):  National Programme;  Targeted Support;  Other Source;  Not Applicable

Please provide a brief description of the progress being made in developing a Forest Reference Emission Level / Forest Reference Level (FREL/FRL) as well as the source of the support provided in this regard (100 words):

A nationally-endorsed FRL was submitted to the UNFCCC for a Technical Assessment (TA) in January 2018. The FRL was further amended based on TA recommendations and resubmitted in June 2018 entailing a complete set of compiled historical activity data and emission factors. The FRL was developed by a core group of technical specialists from key national institutions, capacities of whom have been strengthened by the UN-REDD Mongolia National Programme throughout the process.

Indicator	Start	End	Descriptor (select all that apply)	Please provide a short narrative describing the reason for selection as well as means/source of verification
Has the country established a FRL?	✓		Not yet initiated	
			Capacity building phase	
			Preliminary construction phase	
			Advanced construction phase (scope/scale/definition)	
			Submission drafted	
		✓	Submitted to the UNFCCC	The <u>first FRL</u> and modified FRL report were submitted to the UNFCCC in January and June 2018, respectively.
Robustness of FRL submissions		✓	Submission is transparent, complete, consistent and as much as possible accurate and allows reconstruction of the submitted FRL.	The UNFCCC TA acknowledged the information and data set used for Mongolia's FRL to be transparent, complete, and in overall accordance with the IPCC Guidance & guidelines, and UNFCCC decisions.
		✓	Includes pools and gases, and REDD+ activities (Scope) and justification for omitting significant pools and/or activities.	Mongolia's FRL covers the entire national territory, covers the net emissions from the annual average CO2 emissions associated with gross deforestation and forest degradation and annual average removals from reforestation and afforestation, and four carbon pools. The revised FRL, submitted in June 2018 excluded soil carbon and left it as a primary improvement area in next cycle of FRL.
		✓	Justifies where the submission is inconsistent with previous versions of GHG inventory.	Inconsistency between the submitted BUR (2017) and FRL (2018) was explained to the TA team, and future BUR submission expected to adopt improved methodologies and estimates consistent with the FRL

	✓	Includes details of the forest definition used and national circumstances.	A forest definition was adopted from MPNI. National circumstances were not considered in this current FRL due to lack of quantifiable data.
	✓	Defines the geographic area covered by FRL (scale).	The FRL covered boreal and saxaul area and reported the change estimate at national scale. However, carbon emission factor for saxaul area was not considered due to weak species-specific data at the time of submission.
	✓	Defines the geographic area covered by FREL/FRL (scale).	Geographical area covered by FRL is defined as national scale.

#### 4.5 National Forest Monitoring System

Supported by (select all that apply and provide name of other source):  National Programme;  Targeted Support;  Other Source;  Not Applicable

Please provide a brief description of the progress being made in developing a National Forest Monitoring System (NFMS) as well as the source of the support provided in this regard (100 words):

NFMS institutionalization document was developed (to be endorsed by government);

Future cycle of NFI execution, GHG inventory reporting and a plan for setting up an online forest information system were identified. A range of technical training was delivered to the TWG and provincial land managers including the use of monitoring tools and field measurement. A decision by the Government was made on continuous data collection for multipurpose NFI using annual state allocated budget.

Indicator	Start	End	Descriptor (select all that apply)	Please provide a short narrative describing the reason for selection as well as means of verification
Has the country established a NFMS?	✓		No	
			NFMS capacity building phase	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>NFMS/MRV capacity has been developed with a number of LoAs and ToRs.</li> <li>Web-based SLMS developed and displays NFI sample units with attribute information, forest cover and forest change map with GIS format.</li> <li>Updated NFI data (2018) was added in Forest Atlas web.</li> <li>ALAMGC, CCPIU and FRDC will play a main data provider role for future cycle of international reporting and domestic NFMS.</li> </ul>
			Preliminary construction phase	
		✓	Advanced <sup>15</sup> construction phase (SLMS, NFI, GHGi)	
		✓	NFMS generating preliminary information for monitoring and MRV	
		NFMS institutionalized and generating REDD+ monitoring and MRV (satellite land monitoring system, national forest inventory, greenhouse gas inventory)		

<sup>15</sup> NFMS elements at an advanced stage (satellite land monitoring system, national forest inventory, greenhouse gas inventory).

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A proposal for NFMS institutionalization was prepared and pending approved by the Government.</li> </ul>
Degree of completeness of the NFMS in UN-REDD supported countries		✓	NFMS includes a Satellite Land Monitoring System (SLMS)	SLMS web and Forest Atlas portal have been updated and operational as a conjoint MRV and inventory platform.
		✓	NFMS includes a National Forest Inventory (NFI)	1st Cycle of NFI completed. MET committed to conduct annual quota of NFI sampling and FTI field measurement. NFI 2nd cycle is secured.
		✓	NFMS includes a National GHG Inventory (GHGi)	ALAMGC issued a decree (2018) and is delegated as a main body for National GHGi data provision.
		✓	The NFMS is suitable for estimating anthropogenic forest-related greenhouse gas emissions by sources, and removals by sinks, forest carbon stocks, and forest-area changes resulting from the implementation of REDD+ activities;	Together with NFI/FTI, OM table format provides the information on the forest degradation and deforestation factors as well as afforestation practices by soum government. Measuring protocol of carbon outcomes of REDD+ demonstration activities at local level were proposed by FRDC in the SOPs on FUG monitoring.
		✓	The NFMS is consistent with Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) guidance and guidelines	ALAMGC converted its accumulated land data to the IPCC land use category for consistency with international reporting.
	✓	The NFMS enables the assessment of different types of forest in the country, including natural forest.	Boreal forest was assessed though 1st cycle NFI. FRDC visited and set 40 semi-permanent sample plots in saxaul area (2018). Saxaul forest mapping and area estimate is being updated. The revised NFI/FTI annual sampling plots includes the degraded forest stock, forest land under varied silvicultural treatment and saxaul forest (all forest in the country).	

## 5. Financial Delivery

The table below gathers information on the cumulative financial progress of the National Programme at the end of programme implementation (including all cumulative yearly disbursements). Please add additional rows as needed.

Programme Outcome	UN Organization	Total Funds Transferred <sup>16</sup>	Total Expenditure <sup>17</sup>	Delivery Rate <sup>18</sup> (%)
Outcome 1: [input text]	FAO			
	UNDP	1,740,000	1,779,985	102%
	UNEP			
Sub-total				
Outcome 2: [input text]	FAO			
	UNDP	500,000	459,647	92%
	UNEP	200,000	144,949	72%
Sub-total				
Outcome 3: [input text]	FAO	525,409	539,847	102.7%
	UNDP			
	UNEP			
Sub-total				
Outcome 4: [input text]	FAO	569,591	553,321	97.1%
	UNDP		178.02	
	UNEP	200,000	258,403	129%
Sub-total				
Indirect Support Costs (7% GMS)	FAO	76,650	76,522	100%
	UNDP	156,800	156,787	100%
	UNEP	28,000	21,286	76%
Indirect Support Costs (Total)			261,450	254,595
FAO (Total):		1,171,650	1,171,650	1,169,689
UNDP (Total):		2,396,800	2,396,800	2,396,597
UNEP (Total):		428,000	428,000	424,638
Grand TOTAL:			3,996,450	3,990,925

<sup>16</sup> Amount transferred to the participating UN Organizations from the UN-REDD Multi-Partner Trust Fund as reflected on the MPTF Office Gateway <http://mptf.undp.org>.

<sup>17</sup> The sum of commitments and disbursements

<sup>18</sup> Total Expenditure / Total Funds Transferred

## 6. Adaptive management

Referring to the deviations and delays indicated in the results framework above please provide a short narrative of delays encountered, the reasons for them and what actions were considered to alleviate their impact on the Programme. Please indicate if these were discussed at the Programme Executive Board (PEB) or National Steering Committee (NSC) meetings, between the Programme Management Unit (PMU) and national counterparts and what measures have been proposed to overcome them.

### 6.1 Delays and Corrective Actions

What delays/obstacles were encountered at country level? [100 words]
Delays were encountered due to changes in key personnel, including resignation of CTA in June 2018, and three changes of MET's NPD due to political changes resulted from the 2016 Election. This required significantly longer time for technical consultations, approval and endorsement of the NP and AP.
Were any of the delays/obstacles raised and/or discussed at the Programme Steering Committee meetings? [100 words]
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes; <input type="checkbox"/> No Obstacles encountered were discussed at the PEB meetings and during the MTR and Final Evaluation, for guidance and recommendations.
What are the delays/obstacles anticipated in terms of their impact on the UN-REDD Mongolia NP? [100 words]
The completion of the NP and AP and their endorsement by Government of Mongolia were not achieved by the end of the first No-Cost Extension (NCE) period of the UN-REDD Mongolia NP.
How were these delays/obstacles addressed? [100 words]
Additional extension was required to accompany the approval process for the REDD+ National Strategy, which moved into the critical final stage following technical revisions to the strategy during the first no-cost extension period. In particular, the proposed extension period was utilized to facilitate political consensus building and support with the high level decision making bodies.

### 6.2 Opportunities and Partnerships

During the UN-REDD Mongolia NP implementation, have any opportunities that were not foreseen in the design of the programme been identified to help advance efforts on REDD+? [100 words]
Two national initiatives with direct relevance to REDD+, the GIZ-supported Multipurpose National Forest Inventory (MNFI) project, and the FAO GEF project 'Mainstreaming Biodiversity Conservation, SFM and carbon sink enhancement into Mongolia's productive forest landscapes', were implemented concurrently with the UN-REDD Mongolia NP. During the UN-REDD Mongolia NP, the UNFCCC Paris Agreement mandated the creation of the Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency (CBIT) to support Greenhouse Gas (GHG) inventory and reporting.
How were these opportunities being incorporated into the work of the UN-REDD Mongolia NP? [100 words]
Outputs and activities under Outcome 4 of the NP were adapted in consultation with GIZ in order to build directly on the early results of the MNFI. The FAO GEF project was involved in Output 8 on the identification of community-focused Policies and Measures (PAMs). Representatives of both initiatives were invited to become full members of the PEB in 2017. FAO developed a CBIT proposal

to build on GHG-I activities carried out under the UN-REDD Mongolia NP, which was approved by GEF Secretariat in 2018.

### 6.3 Measures to Ensure Sustainability of National Programme Results

Please provide a brief overall assessment of any measures taken to ensure the sustainability of the National Programme results during the reporting period. Please provide examples if relevant; these can include the establishment of REDD+ institutions expected to outlive the Programme and regulations, or capacities that will remain in place after the completion of the programme.

Measures taken to ensure the sustainability of the National Programme. [150 words]

The NP has pursued several actions and initiatives to promote sustainability of the results achieved in the readiness phase. Under the joint coordination and oversight of the MET and MOFALI, the implementation of Mongolia's REDD+ NP and AP will involve an array of national and sub-national public institutions and other stakeholders representing the civil society, private sector, and academia. The NP and AP identified the main institutions and key roles for the overall implementation. Furthermore, phasing out strategy of the UN-REDD Mongolia, which was approved by the PEB, pays out detailed steps required to ensure the sustainability of the UN-REDD Mongolia NP results, in the following areas: 1. Capacities Built, 2. Institutionalization, 3. Knowledge – Standard Operating Procedures, 4. Finance and 5. Policy Implementation. CBIT project is expected to build on GHG-I activities carried out under the UN-REDD Mongolia NP.

The questions below seeks to gather relevant information on how the National Programme is putting into practice the principles of aid effectiveness through strong national ownership, alignment and harmonization of procedures and mutual accountability.

Are the national implementing partners and UN-REDD focal points involved in the planning, budgeting and delivery of the National Programme?

Programme Executive Board Established:  Yes  No

Date of Last Meeting: 27 March 2019

Number of meetings annually: twice a year

Please explain what measures are in place to ensure national ownership: [150 words]

Please refer to institutional arrangements described above, which ensured national stakeholders particularly implementing partners had full involvement in decision making. The UN-REDD Mongolia NP also established several TWGs and FSDC, which provided guidance on all aspects of the UN-REDD Mongolia NP implementation.

Are the UN-REDD Programme's Guidelines for Stakeholder Engagement applied in the National Programme process?

Fully  Partially  No

Please explain, including if level of consultation varies between non-government stakeholders: [150 words]



Guidelines for Stakeholder engagement were used in a discretionary way and adapted to the local context. Stakeholder identification, engagement and participation in general were efficient. This was made possible in particular through the establishment of FSDC.

Programme sustainability depends on the extent to which sectorial counterparts, civil society representatives, private sector relevant to the REDD+ dynamic in the country and other relevant stakeholders are involved in the Programme’s activities and ownership of strategic matters. In the box below please select applicable options and provide an indication of how these different sets of stakeholders are involved in and appropriate Programme activities.

Member of the steering committee  
 Member of technical or other advisory committees  
 Implementing partner for some activities of the National Programme

Please explain, including if level of consultation varies between non-government stakeholders: [150 words]

Civil society representation was consisted at all PEB meetings. The FSDC was established and was a key source of strategic guidance from the civil society perspectives.

#### 6.4 National Programme and/or R-PP Co-Financing Information

If additional resources (direct co-financing) were provided to activities supported by the UN-REDD National Programme including new financing mobilized since start of implementation, please fill in the table below:

Sources of Co-Financing <sup>19</sup>	Name of Co-Financer	Type of Co-Financing <sup>20</sup>	Amount (US\$)	Supported Outcome in the NPD	Year Mobilized

<sup>19</sup> Indicate if the source of co-financing is from: Bilateral aid agency, foundation, local government, national government, civil society organizations, other multilateral agency, private sector, or others.

<sup>20</sup> Indicate if co-financing is in-kind or cash.

## 7. Annex – UNDG Guidelines: Definitions

The following definitions for results based reporting from the UNDP Guidelines are to be used for the annual report:

- **Results:** A result is a describable or measurable change that is derived from a cause-and-effect relationship. There are three types of such changes – outputs, outcomes and impact – which can be set in motion by a development intervention.
- **Results Based Reporting:** Seeks to shift attention away from activities to communicating important results that the programme has achieved at output and outcome levels. An effective results-based report communicates and demonstrates the effectiveness of the intervention. It makes the case to stakeholders and donors for continued support and resources.
- **Results Matrix:** An important aid in results-based reporting is the results matrix, which clearly articulates the results at output and outcome level and the indicators, baselines and targets. These items, along the review of indicators, assumptions and risks, should serve as guides for reporting on results.
  - **Outcomes:** Outcomes describe the intended changes in development conditions resulting from UNCT cooperation. Outcomes relate to changes in institutional performance or behavior among individuals or groups as viewed through a human rights-based approach lens.
  - **Outputs:** Outputs are changes in skills or abilities, or the availability of new products and services that are achieved with the resources provided within the time period specified. Outputs are the level of result in which the clear comparative advantages of individual agencies emerge and accountability is clearest. Outputs are linked to those accountable from them giving the results chain a much stronger internal logic.
  - **Indicators:** Indicators help measure outcomes and outputs, adding greater precision. Indicators ensure that decision-making is informed by relevant data.