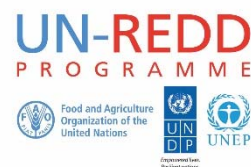
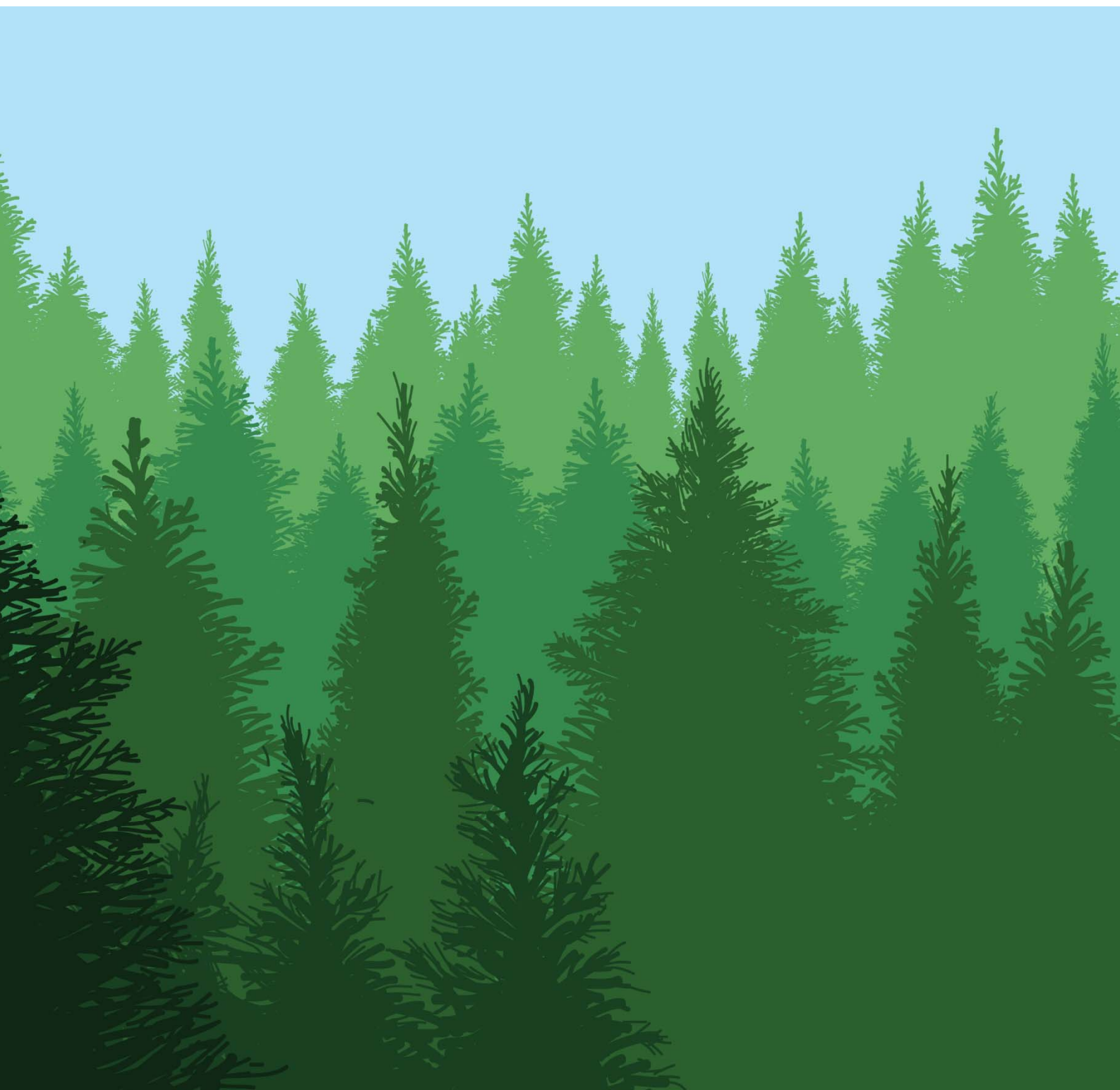




MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT,
GREEN DEVELOPMENT AND TOURISM



Consultations on benefits from forests in Mongolia in Khovsgol and Tov Aimags



The consultations covered in this report were organized by the Environmental Information Centre Division of the Information and Research Institute of Meteorology, Hydrology and Environment (IRIMHE) and the UN-REDD Mongolia Programme as part of Mongolia's National UN-REDD Programme.

The UN-REDD Programme is the United Nations Collaborative Initiative on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation (REDD) in developing countries. The Programme was launched in 2008 and builds on the convening role and technical expertise of the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations (FAO), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP). The UN-REDD Programme supports nationally-led REDD+ processes and promotes the informed and meaningful involvement of all stakeholders, including Indigenous Peoples and other forest-dependent communities, in national and international REDD+ implementation.

The UN-REDD Programme provided technical support for this workshop via the United Nations Environment Programme World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC). UNEP-WCMC is the specialist biodiversity assessment centre of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the world's foremost intergovernmental environmental organization. The Centre has been in operation for over 30 years, combining scientific research with practical policy advice.

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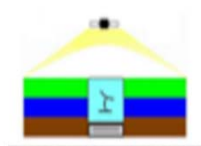
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Report on consultations on benefits from forests in Mongolia in Khovsgol and Tov Aimags

Consultations convened as a part of Mongolia's UN-REDD National Programme, 3-6 November 2015

Information and Research Institute of Meteorology, Hydrology and Environment (IRIMHE), Ulaanbaatar

Report compiled by: Zagdaa Narangerel (IRIMHE), Charlotte Hicks (UNEP-WCMC), Xavier de Lamo (UNEP-WCMC) and Miriam Guth (UNEP-WCMC)



Information and Research Institute of
Meteorology, Hydrology and Environment



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Acronyms and abbreviations

ALAGAC	Administration of Land Affairs, Geodesy, and Cartography
EIC	Environment Information Center
ES	Ecosystem services
FRDC	Forest Research and Development Center
GHG	Greenhouse gas
GIS	Geographic Information System
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit
IRIMHE	Information and Research Institute of Meteorology, Hydrology and Environment
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
MEGDT	Mongolian Ministry of Environment, Green Development and Tourism
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
NFI	National Forest Inventory
NGO	Non-government organization
NTFPs	Non-timber forest products
REDD+	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation; ‘plus’ Conservation of forest carbon stocks, sustainable management of forests; and enhancement of forest carbon stocks
UNEP-WCMC	United Nations Environment Programme World Conservation Monitoring Centre

Executive Summary

This report presents the outcomes of two consultation workshops held with multiple stakeholders in two aimags (provinces) of Mongolia in November, 2015. Each workshop involved around 35 participants, representing a range of organizations, including government agencies, civil society and the private sector.

The purpose of the consultations was to understand and identify benefits from forests in Khovsgol and Tov aimags. These priorities will then inform further analysis being undertaken by the project on planning to enhance potential benefits from REDD+ and to reduce potential risks through map-based analysis.

The consultations were held as part of a wider collaboration under Mongolia's National UN-REDD Programme between the Mongolian Ministry of Environment, Green Development and Tourism (MEGDT), the Institute for Research and Information on Meteorology, Hydrology and Environment (IRIMHE), and the United Nations Environment Programme World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC). This project is developing capacity to use decision spatial support tools for REDD+ planning.

Box 1: What is REDD+?

REDD+ (Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation¹) is an initiative intended to combat climate change by reducing deforestation and forest degradation, and changing the ways in which forests are used and managed, so that emissions of greenhouse gases from forests are reduced and carbon sequestration is increased. REDD+ may require many different actions, such as protecting forests from fire or illegal logging or rehabilitating degraded forest areas.

¹ The "+" indicates the inclusion of the following activities, i) conservation of forest carbon stocks, ii) sustainable management of forests and iii) enhancement of forest carbon stocks.

1 Introduction

1.1 Overview

This report presents the outcomes of two consultation workshops on the benefits from forests in Mongolia, held in Murun (capital of Khovsgol aimag) and Zuunmod (capital of Tov aimag) on 3 and 6 of November respectively. The workshops followed a technical working session on spatial analysis to support REDD+ planning in Mongolia held in October 2015 in Ulaanbaatar (documented in a separate report).

Mongolia became a partner country of the UN-REDD Programme in June 2011, and is the first country with significant boreal forest cover to join the Programme. Mongolia's large area includes approximately 13 million hectares of forest, which can be broadly categorized as boreal forests in the north and Saxaul forests in the south. In 2014, Mongolia released a National REDD+ Readiness Roadmap, which it is now implementing.

Photos: Larch forest in Khovsgol aimag, Mongolia



These workshops were part of a wider collaboration between the Mongolian Ministry of Environment, Green Development and Tourism (MEGDT), the Institute for Research and Information on Meteorology, Hydrology and Environment (IRIMHE), and the United Nations Environment Programme World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC). This collaboration aims to support the implementation of Mongolia's REDD+ Readiness Roadmap by developing capacity to use spatial decision support tools for REDD+ planning, helping to enhance potential benefits from REDD+ and to reduce potential risks.

The workshops were jointly organized in Khovsgol and Tov by the aimag Nature and Environment agencies, IRIMHE and the UN-REDD Programme. Held with aimag (provincial) level stakeholders, the purpose of the consultations, was to understand and identify priority benefits from forests in Khovsgol and Tov. These priorities will then inform the analysis being undertaken on planning to enhance potential benefits from REDD+ (see Box 2) and to reduce potential risks through map-based analysis.

The consultation workshops involved around 35 participants in each aimag, representing a range of organizations, including government agencies (for forest, environment, tourism, water, land, etc.), community groups (forest user groups), civil society and the private sector (forestry and tourism companies). Lists of participants are provided in Annex 1.

1.2 Objectives

The main objective of the consultations was to *understand and set priorities for future analysis on the multiple benefits for forests at the aimag level, in the project's two focal aimags, Tov and Khovsgol*. To this end, the consultations brought together stakeholders from different sectors in order to find out:

- What are the main benefits provided by forests in the aimag?
- Which of these are of high priority for further analysis, in the context of REDD+?
- Which forest types/areas in the aimag are important for providing these benefits?

Box 2: What are REDD+ multiple benefits?

While the main objective of REDD+ is to protect and enhance the carbon stored in our forests, REDD+ also has the potential to deliver multiple benefits beyond carbon. These multiple benefits may be environmental, social and political.

For example, it can promote biodiversity conservation and secure ecosystem services from forests such as water regulation, erosion control and non-timber forest products. It can also lead to improved livelihoods for forest-dependent communities and clarified tenure over forest lands.

2 Topics covered

The basic agenda that structured both of the consultation workshops is provided in Annex 2; the main topics and issues covered are summarized below, and presentations are included in Annex 3.

2.1 Introductory session

Both the consultation workshops began with an introductory session, in order to give participants an overview of the project and the workshops, the forest resources in their aimag, and the benefits provided by forests.

Welcoming remarks were given by an aimag government representative to open each workshop - Mr Khadbaatar, Senior specialist of the Environment and Tourism Office, Khovsgol, and Mr Battsengel, Head of the Environment and Tourism Office, Tov. After a round of introductions, Charlotte Hicks (UNEP-WCMC) gave a presentation outlining background information on the project and REDD+, as well as the objectives and activities of the workshop.

Mr Khadbaatar in Murun and Mr Dawaanymbuu in Zuunmod then presented information on the status of forest resources and key trends in the aimag, covering topics such as forest area, forest types, forest cover change in recent years and key forestry programmes (e.g. pest control and reforestation efforts).

Xavier de Lamo (UNEP-WCMC) then gave a presentation on the benefits of forests, discussing ecosystem services or benefits that forests can provide to human populations: forest goods (e.g. timber, fuelwood, non-timber forest products (NTFPs)); regulating and supporting services (e.g. hydrological services, provision of habitat); and cultural services (e.g. tourism and recreation, religious/spiritual significance).

During the discussions after the introductory presentations, participants raised a number of issues including:

- The importance of fuelwood for local families, and the need to find alternatives or more efficient options in order to conserve forests. For example, there is strong interest in Khovsgol in compressing sawdust or other types of wood waste into fuel bricks, though access to technology and funding are challenges.
- Challenges related to reforestation projects, such as keeping the seedlings alive. Natural regeneration has proved more successful in Khovsgol aimag. Reforestation efforts have been relatively successful in Tov aimag, with protection of seedlings for the first three years.
- In addition to fire and pests, illegal logging is also having some negative impacts on forests (in both protected areas and utilization zones) in Tov aimag, though some feel this is decreasing.

Photos: Environment & Tourism Office representatives presenting in Murun (left) and Zuunmod (right)



2.2 Results of discussions and exercises

The main part of the consultation workshops involved facilitated discussions and exercises in order to better understand and identify the benefits from forests in each aimag, and to prioritise particular benefits for further analysis through the project. The results of these exercises are detailed below.

Exercise 1: What are the benefits provided by forests in the aimag?

Participants split into three groups to discuss the key benefits provided by forests in their aimag in the following categories:

1. Forest goods (e.g. food, timber, fiber.....)
2. Forest services (e.g. habitat, water, soil.....)
3. Cultural benefits (e.g. recreation, tourism, spiritual.....)

Khovsgol aimag – key benefits identified	
Forest goods	Fuelwood (including sawdust, fallen branches, old/damaged trees) Woodchip (for chipboard, for animal feed) Timber Birch syrup NTFPs (berries, nuts, mushrooms, medicinal plants, tea, wildlife)
Forest services	Water regulation Wildlife habitat Regulation of soil moisture Soil erosion control Carbon storage & oxygen supply Reduction of impacts from natural disasters (e.g. floods, winds) Protection from desertification, sand movement
Cultural benefits	Religious sites (e.g. monasteries, Buddhist sites) Habitat for wildlife (hunting, endangered species) Research, museum displays Tourism (forests, rivers, camps) Natural springs and rest areas Medicinal plants, traditional medicine Protected areas and natural monuments Historic/archaeological sites (e.g. deer stones, steles) Social/livelihood benefits

Photos: Group work to identify benefits from forests in Murun (left) and Zuunmod (right)



Tov aimag – key benefits identified	
Forest goods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Timber Wildlife Fuelwood NTFPs (fruit, berries, pine nuts, seeds and cones, mushrooms, moss) Forage, animal feed Water supply Birch syrup Birds (hunting)
Forest services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Natural regeneration of forests¹ Plant diversity Desertification control Water regulation Clean air Habitat for wildlife Protection of permafrost Control of soil erosion Support soil quality Overall natural balance of ecosystems/functions in landscape
Cultural benefits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tourism Springs and rest areas Religious traditions and sites (e.g. shamanism, monasteries) Aesthetic value

¹ Referring to the role that existing forests provide in supporting the natural regeneration of degraded forests, e.g. providing seeds.

Photos: Timber operations near lake Khovsgol (top row); and NTFPs (berries, medicinal plants and tea) for sale in Murun



Exercise 2: Which of these benefits should be prioritised for further analysis?

Participants then used stickers to 'vote' for the top three benefits that they would prioritize for further analysis through the project. The collated results are shown in the tables below. The benefits prioritised by each aimag demonstrate some similarities as well as differences. For example, both aimags rated hydrological services, such as water supply and quality, fuelwood provision and tourism or recreational aspects in their top five. However, though timber supply is considered important in Khovsgol aimag, in Tov aimag it was rated lowest, due to the fact that there is little production forest in the aimag. In Khovsgol, timber is an important forest product, particularly for construction materials.

Khovsgol – prioritization of benefits	
Benefit	Priority
Carbon storage and oxygen supply	1
Water regulation/supply	2
Timber	3
Fuelwood	4
Springs/rest areas	4
NTFPs (berries, nuts, mushrooms, medicinal plants, etc)	5
Seeds and seedlings	6
Historical/archaeological sites	7
Tourism	7
Woodchip/bark	8
Wildlife	8
Desertification control, Permafrost protection	9

Photos: Workshop participants prioritizing benefits for analysis in Murun (left) and Zuunmod (right)



Tov – prioritization of benefits	
Benefit	Priority
Natural regeneration	1
Overall natural balance/functioning	2
Fuelwood	3
Water regulation/supply	4
Clean air	5
Wildlife habitat	5
Tourism	5
Oxygen supply	6
Seeds and cones, pine nuts	6
Soil services - desertification control, permafrost protection, soil erosion control	7
Aesthetic value, leaves/forage/fodder	8
Timber, medicinal plants, plant diversity, disease control, springs/rest areas	9

Exercise 3: Participatory mapping

The final exercise held during the consultations involved participatory mapping. After the participants and facilitators together examined the results of the identification and prioritization of key benefits from forests, 4-5 of these highly rated benefits were selected for mapping. The participants split into 4-5 small groups, with each group focusing on one particular benefit or set of benefits. Each group then marked out on a basic map of the aimag the forest areas important for providing that benefit, and then presented their final map to the plenary.

The maps that were created have been digitised (Annex 4).

Photos: Participants mapping forest areas important for key benefits (top) and presenting results (below)



2.3 Closing session

To wrap up the consultation workshops, Charlotte Hicks (UNEP-WCMC) gave a short presentation on the planned next steps for the project (see Box 3 below). Questions were also taken from the participants, which included issues such as:

- What kinds of benefits could be expected in the aimags in the future from REDD+? REDD+ planning is at a very early stage in Mongolia, and that in the future REDD+ may deliver certain benefits, which could be environmental, social and economic. As the country proceeds with REDD+ planning, they will develop a national strategy and define areas for REDD+ implementation, and eventually it may also develop approaches to enhance benefits and distribute incentives.
- How the aimag participants can be involved in the ongoing work of the project? In addition to the consultations, this includes aspects such as: helping to source/provide data for the analysis; participation of an aimag representative in the technical working sessions in Ulaanbaatar; and validation of the results in 2016.

Box 3: Next steps

- After consultation workshops, collate results and prepare workshop reports
- Decide how to analyse the priority benefits and assess data availability
- Collect data (especially spatial data)
- Process and conduct analysis in QGIS (with second working session in early 2016)
- Present and validate results through workshop
- Finalise analysis, prepare maps and report, and share (by June 2016)

The workshops closed with remarks from the representatives of the aimag Offices and thanks to the participants for their hard work and input.

ANNEX 1: Participants lists

A. Khovsgol consultation workshop:

No.	Name	Soum and position
1	Altangerel	Murun "Tsahiriin asga" company
2	Narangerel	Bvrentogtokh "Khukh seeg ungun khairkhan" forest user group (FUG)
3	Tsogt-Erdene	Bvrentogtokh "Tumurtei" FUG
4	Och.Sh	General engineer, Delgermurun Forest Unit
5	Oyunbileg	Tvnel "Bayn-Erkhet" FUG
6	Bvdragchaa	Tvnel "Baynkhairkhan" FUG
7	Khandarmaa.B	Officer of Environmental Pollution, Environment and Tourism Office
8	Dulamsvren.M	Tourism Officer, Environment and Tourism Office
9	Khadbaatar.Kh	Officer of Forest Service, Environment and Tourism Office
10	Otgonbayar.A	Director of "Urt tsakhiur" company
11	Chinchuluun	Teacher of professional education center
12	Darivsren.G	Engineer of "Tsahiriin asga" company
13	Tserenpurev.O	"Dens" forest company
14	Suvd	Director of "Gurwan iveel" company
15	Davaakhvv	Ranger of Murun soum
16	Erdene-Uul.P	Director of "Mon Travel" tourism company
17	Munkhtuya.Ts	Ranger of Tvnel soum
18	Dantsagdulam.D	Environment and Tourism Office
19	Bayartsetseg	Khatgal "Domogt dalai" FUG
20	Naranbaatar.P	Ranger of Khatgal
21	Enkhmaa	Khatgal "Ulaan bulag" company
22	Ulziijargal	Khatgal "Urkht" FUG
23	Bayarkhvv.B	Ranger of Murun soum
24	Gendensvren	Tosontsengel Uliastai FUG
25	Svkhbaatar	
26	Ariunbold	Tvnel "Tvnel Eg" FUG
27	Odontuya	Delgermurun
28	Sanchirdulam	Delgermurun
29	Tsogtsaikhan	Ranger of Bvrentogtokh
30	Ganbat	Ranger of Bvrentogtokh
31	Gereltsogt	"Khotgoid tugul" company
32	Davaadorj	Inspector of Local Inspectorate agency
33	Dashdendev.Kh	Inspector of Local Inspectorate agency
34	Khukhrii.Ch	Ranger of Murun soum
35	Gereltsogt.B	Bvrentogtokh soum

B. Tov consultation workshop:

No.	Name	Soum and position
1	Battsengel.J	Head of Environment and Tourism Office
2	Dawaanymbuu.Ts	Officer of Environment and Tourism Office
3	Zanabazar.E	Officer of Environment and Tourism Office
4	Erdenetsogt.S	Officer of Environment and Tourism Office
5	Batzaya.D	Officer of Environment and Tourism Office
6	Khand.G	Officer of Environment and Tourism Office
7	Dorjsvren.A	Head of Local Environment and People Society
8	Baljidmaa	Batsvember FUG
9	Iderjavkhlan.M	Director of “Munkh ewiin khvch” company
10	Bymbatseren.S	Officer of Mungunmorit
11	Enkhmaa.E	Officer of Mungunmorit
12	Munkhtuya.D	Mungunmorit soum FUG
13	Tsengeldalai.D	Batsvember soum, Head of Forest Unit
14	Tsogtbayar.Sh	Batsvember soum, Officer of Forest Unit
15	Batmagnai.M	Batsvember soum, Officer of Forest Unit
16	Erdenetuya.T	Ranger of Batsvember soum
17	Battogtokh.J	Officer of Province Governor's Office, Department of Law and Policy
18	Mungunzul.B	Officer of Province Governor's Office, Department of Law and Policy
19	Munkhbayar.N	Ranger of Bayantsogt soum
20	Davaasvren.Ch	Bayantsogt soum FUG
21	Jigjid.J	Bornuur soum FUG
22	Amarjargal.M	Bornuur soum FUG
23	Munkhzul.T	Ranger of Bornuur soum
24	Otgonbuyn.J	Inspector of Local Inspectorate Agency
25	Naratsetseg.E	Inspector of Local Inspectorate Agency
26	Oyun-Erdene.M	Engineer of Local Meteorology Office
27	Tselmeg.P	Head of Local Meteorology Office
28	Batsuuri.B	Food and Agriculture Agency
29	Uuganbayar.L	Ranger of Jargalant soum
30	Erdenebat.G	Officer of Land Agency
31	Nasanjargal.B	Officer of Land Agency
32	Tseepil.M	Officer of Environment and Tourism Office
33	Boldbayar.B	Officer of Environment and Tourism Office
34	Delgertsetseg.B	Officer of Environment and Tourism Office
35	Batbayar.D	Ranger of Jargalant soum
36	Dashyichil.J	Officer of Environment and Tourism Office

ANNEX 2: Agenda

Time	Item	Presenter
09:00 – 09:15	Welcoming remarks	Forest Office
09:15 – 09:30	Introductions	
09:30 – 10:00	Overview of workshop purpose and UN-REDD Programme in Mongolia	Charlotte Hicks (UNEP-WCMC)
10:00 – 10:30	Forest resources in the Aimag: status and trends	Forest Office
10:30 – 11:00	<i>Coffee/tea break</i>	
11:00 – 11:30	Presentation: What are the multiple functions or benefits of forests?	Xavier de Lamo (UNEP-WCMC)
11:30 – 12:30	Exercise: key benefits of forests in Tov Aimag <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Participants brainstorm key benefits and then group/categorise them 	Facilitators: Charlotte Hicks & Zagdaa Narangerel (IRIMHE)
12:30 – 13:30	<i>Lunch</i>	
1:30 – 14:30	Exercise: prioritising benefits for further analysis <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Participants vote using stickers for which forest benefits should be prioritised and then discuss results 	Facilitators: Charlotte Hicks & Zagdaa Narangerel
14:30 – 15:30	Participatory mapping exercise: which areas are important for which benefits? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In 4-5 groups, participants mark on basic map of Tov the areas they think are important for the provision of the priority ecosystem services. 	Facilitators: Xavier de Lamo & Zagdaa Narangerel
15:30 – 16:00	<i>Coffee/tea break</i>	
16:00 – 16:30	Each group reports back on their mapping results	Group representatives
16:30 – 16:45	Overview of next steps	Charlotte Hicks (UNEP-WCMC)
16:45 – 17:00	Closing remarks	Forest Office

ANNEX 3: Presentations

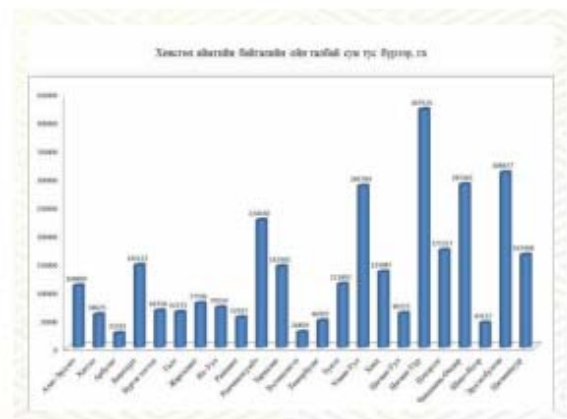
A. Aimag forests (Mongolian only)

Khovsgol Aimag:



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Нп ЁР. ОЙН АШИГЛАЛТ

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Талбай тусгаарлалт:

- 2014 онд мод бэлтгэлийн ажилд 48 ойн нөхөрлөл,
- 61 Ойн мэргэжлийн байгууллага оролцож

2220.7 га талбайд ажил гүйцэтгэсэн.

Үүнд:

Хэрэглээний мод 68090 м³ - 52600м³ буюу 77,3%,

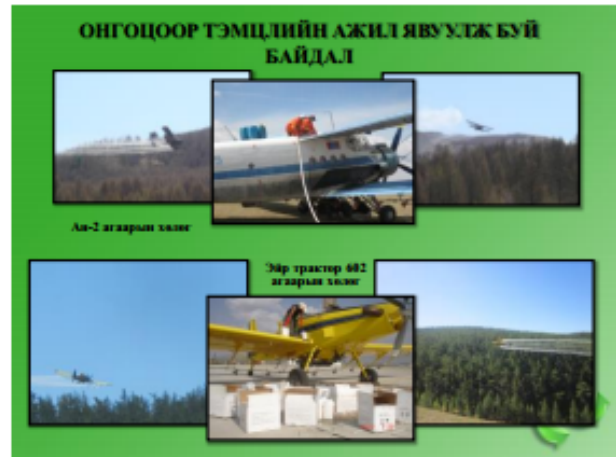
Түлээний мод 280831 м³ -195200,м³ буюу 69,5%

ХОЁР. ОЙ ХАМГААЛАЛ

Ойн хөнөөлт шавжтай тэмцэх арга хэмжээ:
Ойн хөнөөлт шавжтай тэмцэх ажлыг жил бүр улс, орон нутгийн төсвийн хөрөнгөөр гүйцэтгэж байна.

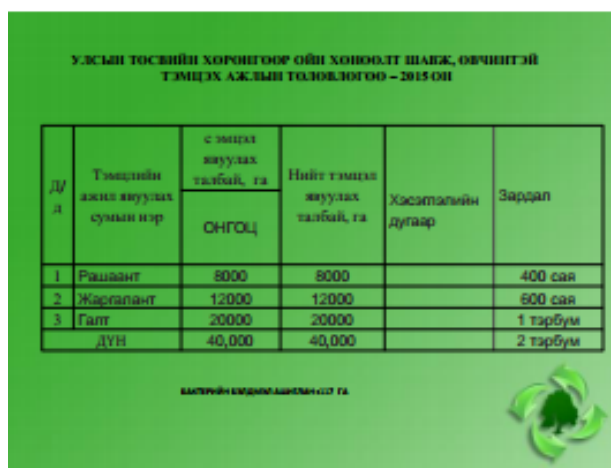
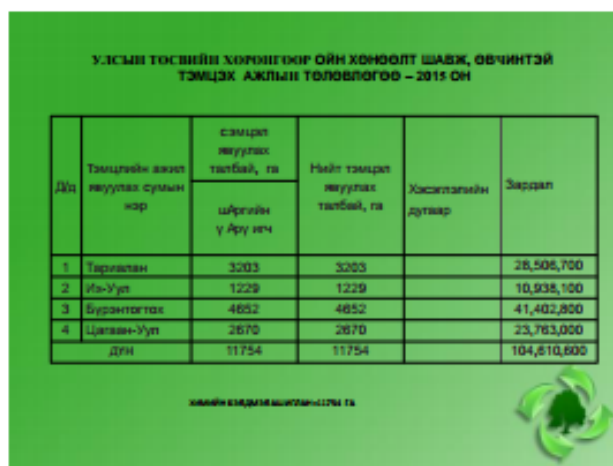
Үүнд:

- Судалгааны ажлыг жилд дунджаар 235 мянган га –д
- Тэмцлийн ажлыг ажлыг жилд дунджаар 30 мянган га –д



Сумын хөрөнгөөр 2015 онд хийгдсэн тэмцлийн ажлын дүн				
д/д	Сумын нэр	Талбай /га/-р	Хэсэгтөлийн дугаар	Зардал /сая. төгр/
1	Тариалан	1500		7,500,000
2	Баянзүрх	1500	247,248,249,280,281,283,250,251	9,500,000
3	Их-Уул	1500	181,184,185,186 /1-29/-р ялгарал	9,000,000
4	Цэцэрлэг	450	107,108,127,128	4,200,000
	Нийт	4950		30,200,000

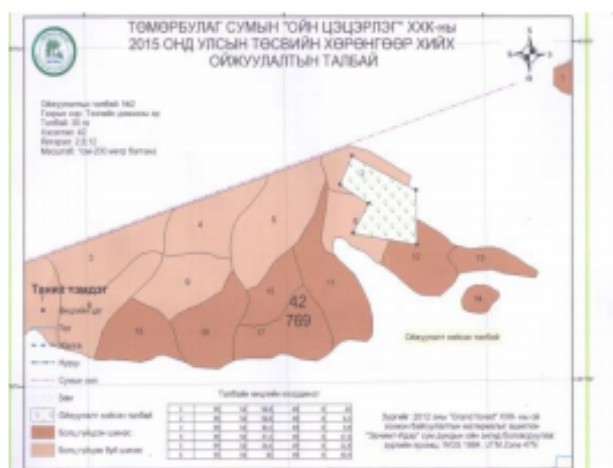
Аймгийн хөрөнгөөр 2015 онд сумдад хийгдсэн тэмцлийн ажлын дүн				
№	Сумын нэр	Төлбөй /тг/-р	Хэсэгтөлийн дугаар	Зардал /сая. тг/
1	Арбулаг	2905	33, 34, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43	22,116.90
2	Баянзүрх	4208	247, 248, 278, 279, 290, 291, 290, 293, 295, 296, 297	32,884.80
3	Тосондунгал	2483	35, 45, 51 12	20,315.00
4	Түшэт	2314	181, 186, 185, 184	19,381.40
Нийт		11910		106,000.000



ГУРАВ. ОЙГ НӨХӨН СЭРГЭЭХ АРГА ХЭМЖЭЭ

Ойг нөхөн сэргээх арга хэмжээг улс, орон нутгийн төсвийн хөрөнгөөр жил бүр дунджаар 150 га талбайд 2-3 сумын нутагт ойн мэргэжлийн байгууллагаар гүйцэтгүүлж байна. Ойжуулалтын ажлыг орон нутгийн ойг сангийн онцлогоос хамаарч гар аргаар /хүр, зориулалтын царил/ гүйцэтгэдэг.

2015 онд: Ойн цэцэрлэг ХХК Арбулаг суманд 50 га,Төмөрбулаг суманд 50, Ариван ой ХХК Рашаант суманд 50 га талбайд тус тус улсын төсвийн хөрөнгөөр ойжуулалтын ажил гүйцэтгэсэн.



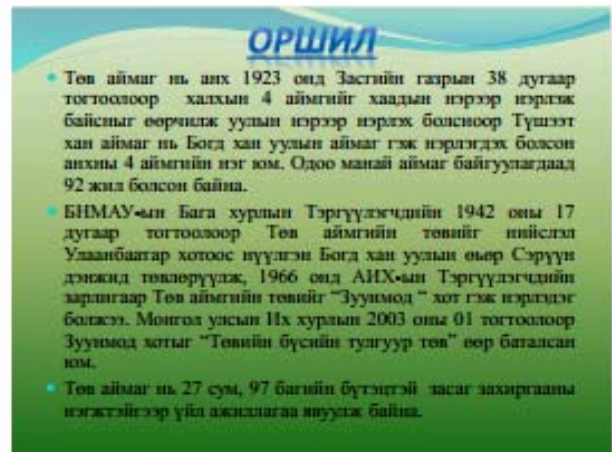


ДӨРӨВ. СУРГАЛТ МЭДЭЭЛЭЛ

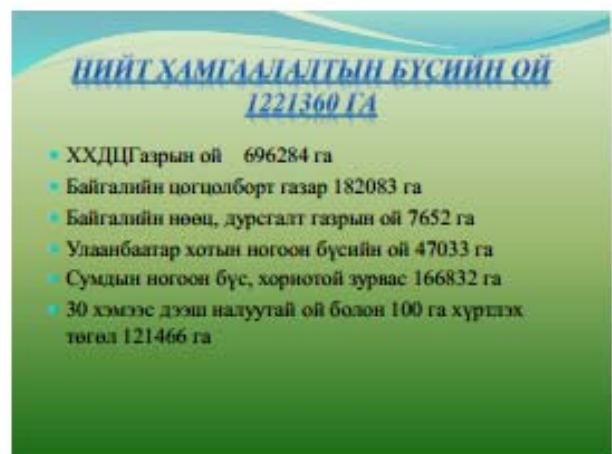




Tov Aimag:



№	Газрын нэр	Ойн нөөцийн талбай	Ойн талбайн талбай	Ойн талбайн талбай
1.	Дархан	372	0	372
2.	Амгалан	248	37	285
3.	Өмнөд	117	0	117
4.	Зүүн	499	0	499
5.	Зүүн	2117	30	2147
6.	Баянгол	86	0	86
7.	Архан	128	0	128
8.	Архан	66	0	66
9.	Баянгол	1262	36	1298
10.	Төв	4079	112	4191
11.	Төв	1809	37	1846
12.	Төв	4004	36	4040
13.	Төв	990	7	997
14.	Баянгол	1068	198	1266
15.	Баянгол	1360	132	1492
16.	Баянгол	2470	36	2506
17.	Баянгол	1208	36	1244
18.	Баянгол	13670	1069	14739
19.	Баянгол	11032	1071	12103
20.	Баянгол	10121	1064	11185
21.	Баянгол	86	0	86
22.	Баянгол	112	0	112
	Бүгд	110128	7296	117424



АШИГЛАЛТЫН БҮСИЙН ОЙД

- Зөвхөн ашиглалтын бүсийн ой орно
- Ашиглалтын бүсийн ойд байгаль орчны тэнцэл, хөрсний эдрэлээс сэргийлэх, гадаргын болон газар доорхи усны горимыг зохицуулах зэрэг хамгаалатын ач холбогдлыг алдагдуулахгүйгээр ашиглах боломжтой хамгаалалтын бүсийн ойд хамаараагүй ойн сангийн ой орно.
- Иргэн, аж ахуйн нэгж, байгууллага хууль тогтоомж, гэрээнд заасан нөхцөл, болзол, эрхийн бичгийн дагуу зохих төлбөр хугацаатайгаар үйлдвэрлэлийн болон ахуйн зориулалтаар ашиглалтын бүсийн ойд хэрэглээний мод, түлээ бэлтгэх, ойн дагалт баялгийг ашиглаж болно.

АШИГЛАЛТЫН БҮСИЙН ОЙ 166839 Га

- Мөнгөнморьт суманд 71068 га ,
- Батсүмбэр суманд 24582 га ,
- Эрдэнэ суманд 12917 га
- Нийт 108567 га ойтой талбай 15134180 шоо метр нөөцтэй байна. 58272 га ойгүй талбайд орж байна.
- Аймгийн ойн талбайн 13,7 хувийн этгэлж байна.

ОЙН МОДНЫ ТӨРӨЛ

- Аймгийн ойн сав нь шилмүүст болон навчит мод бүхий хэснмөг ой, гол мөрний дагуух бут соогмоос бүрдэх тэд ойн бүс, төрөл тус бүрээр шилмүүст, навчит, торлогны аж ахуйн гэж ялгадаг байна.
- Ойн талбай 80.5 хувь буюу 1054089 га-г шилмүүст модны, 8.9 хувь буюу 117445 га-г навчит модны, 137857 га-г торлогны аж ахуй этгэлж байна. Энэ тооцооноос харахад ойн санд шилмүүст модны аж ахуй зонхилж байна.
- Аймгийн ойн савд шингэ / хар мод /, нарс, хуш, гацуур зэрэг шилмүүст мод, ушантар, хуе, ушас, бусад торлогны бут соог зэрэг навчит мод хэснмөг ургах байна.



ОЙН БОДЛОГЫН ТАЛААР

- Монгол улсын Засгийн газар “ Ойн тухай үндэсний хөтөлбөр”-ийг 2001 онд батлан гаргаснаар ойг хамгаалах, зүй зохистой ашиглах, нөхөн сэргээх ажлыг бодлоготойгоор явуулж ирсэн байна.
- Аймгаг 2003 онд “Ойн дэд хөтөлбөр”-ийг аймгийн иргэдийн Төлөөлөгчдийн Хурлын Тэргүүлэгчдийн 2003 оны 05 дугаар сарын 08 ны 55 дугаар тогтоолоор батлан гаргаж хэрэгжүүлж ирснээр энэ онд хөтөлбөр дуусч байна.
- 1 дүгээр үе 2003-2005 он
- 2 дугаар үе 2006-2010 он
- 3 дугаар үе 2011-2015 он хүртэл
- Ойн дэд хөтөлбөрийг хэрэгжүүлэх арга хэмжээний төлөвлөгөөг үе шат бүрээр нь боловсруулан хэрэгжүүлж ирсэн байна.

ОЙН БОДЛОГЫН ТАЛААР

- Ойн тухай хууль 2012 оны хуулиас өмнө 6 удаа шинэчлэн мөрдөж ирсэн. Өмнөх хуулиуд нь ойг зүй зохистой ашиглах тухайн үед улс ардын аж ахуйн хөгжүүлдэхд ойн савг зохистой ашиглах талаар голлон зохицуулагдсан байжээ.
- 2007 онд шинээр баталсан хууль нь ойн бүтэцийг шинээр бий болгох, ойг эзэмшиж хамгаалах олон нийтийн оролцоог хууль эрхийн хүрээнд баталгаажуулж өгсөн байна.
- Одоо манай аймагт БОАЖГазрын дэргэд ойн нэгж, 2 суманд сум дундын ойн ангул, 14 суманд 35 байгаль хамгаалагч ажиллаж байна.

ОЙГ ХАМГААЛАХ ТАЛААР

- 2007онд батлагдсан “Ойн тухай” хуулийн гол ач холбогдол нь ойн БАТэцийг бий болгож ойг эзэнтэй болгож гэрээгээр ойг эзэмү ААгж хамгаалах, ойг менежментийн төлөвлөгөөтэй хамгаалах ,Ай зохистой аү иглах, нөхөн сэргээх зэрэг асуудлуудыг тусгаж өгсөн байна.
- Манай аймагт ой бүхий 11 суманд 124 ойн нөхөрлөл 239.2 мянган га, 10 байгууллага аж ахуйн нэгж 39.5 мянган га талбайг тус тус ойг гэрээгээр, эзэмшин нийт 278,7 мянган га талбайг хамгаалж байна.

ОЙГ ХАМГААЛАХ ТАЛААР

- Ойг хээрийн түймэрээс урьдчилан сэргийлэх сумдад зохион байгуулж, жил бүр түймрийн эрсдэлтэй сумдад аймгийн ОБГ-аартай хамтран үзүүлэх сургууль хийж, сум орон нутгийн иргэд байгууллага, аж ахуйн нэгжүүдийг түймрийн багаж хэрэгсэлтэй болгож, хавар намрын улиралд түр хугацааны урамшуулалт морин эргүүл гаргах хэрэг ажлуудыг хийснээр ойг хээрийн түймэр сүүлийн 3 жилд 30 гаруй хувиар буурсан байна.



ОЙГ ХАМГААЛАХ ТАЛААР

Ойг хамгаалт шааж өгчийн биологич, экологийн онцлог, тархалтыг тогтоох, тэмцлийн ажил явуулах талбай сонгох судалгааны ажлыг ой бүхий сумдад жил бүр 150-180 мянган га-д хийж 1500-3000 га-д тэмцлийн ажлыг орон нутгийн төсвөөс 35.8-75.4 сая төгрөг зарцуулан явуулж ирснээр энэ нь ихэвчлэн үр дүнгээ өгч байна.



ОЙН АШИГЛАЛТЫН ТАЛААР

- Аймагт одоогийн байдлаар ойн мэргэжлийн байгууллага 20 гаруй байгаагаас үйлдвэрлэлийн огтлолтын эрхтэй 2 аж ахуйн нэгж, ойн арчилгаа, цэвэрлэгээний огтлолтын эрхтэй 6 аж ахуйн нэгж, ойжуулалт, мод үржүүллийн эрхтэй 10 аж ахуйн нэгж, ойн дагалт баялаг ашиглах эрхтэй 2 аж ахуйн нэгж/Аад тус тус үйл ажиллагаа явуулж байна.
- Аймаг жил бүр орон нутгийн иргэд байгууллага аж ахуйн нэгжид үзэрдэгтай хэрэгцээний болон т/Ау ний модыг тухайн сум орон нутгийн саналыг Андсэлэн хэмжээг тогтоож эл ННАЖЯаманд х/Аг/Алж дээд хэмжээг баталсны Андсэн дээр аймгийн йс Нсэрг/Алж-гийн хурлаар батлуулан мод олгох ажлыг хэрэгж/Алж байна.

Жилдээ аймаг хэрэгцээний мод 8.0-10.0 мянган ү оометр, т/Ау ний мод 25.0-28.0 мянган ү оо метрийг орон нутгийн хэрэгцээнд олгож орон нутгийн төсөвт 180.-200.0 гаруй сая төгрөгний орлого оруулж байна.



ОЙГ НӨХӨН СЭРГЭЭХ ТАЛААР

- Ойг нөхөн сэргээх ажлыг улсын болон орон нутгийн төсөв, мод бэлтгэгч байгууллага, аж ахуйн нэгжүүд өөрийн хөрөнгөөр жилдээ 400 – аас доошгүй га-д хийж байна.



Аймаг нь 1960- аад оноос ойг нөхөн сэргээх ажлыг хийж ирсэн бөгөөд одоогийн байдлаар н өнгөнморьт, Эрдэнэ, Жаргалант, з орнуур сумдад 596 га таримал ойг улсын санд ү илж/Алжсэн байна.




МОД ҮРЖҮҮЛЭГ

- Аймгийн хэмжээнд 8 суманд 16 мод үржүүдгийн газар ажиллаж жилдээ шилмүүст модны 1.0 сая гаруй тарьц, навчит модны 150.0 гаруй мянган ширхэг суулгац ургуулж, ү аардлагатай ойжуулалт, төв суурин газрын цэцэрлэгжүүлэлт, ойн зурвасанд ү илжүүлэн тарьж байна.




B. Overview of project and workshop, Charlotte Hicks (UNEP-WCMC)



Overview of Project and Workshop
Objectives & Activities


Charlotte Hicks, UNEP-WCMC

November 2015




Outline

1. Background information on UN-REDD Programme and this project
2. Workshop objectives and activities



1. Background information




REDD+

REDD+

= Reducing emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation

+ Conservation of forest carbon stocks
Sustainable management of forests
Enhancement of forest carbon stocks

- REDD+ is an international initiative intended to combat climate change by changing the ways in which forests are used and managed, so that emissions of GHG from forests are reduced and carbon sequestration is increased.
- REDD+ may require implementation of different actions, such as protecting forests from fire or illegal logging or rehabilitating degraded forest areas.



UN-REDD Programme

- UN-REDD = United Nations collaborative initiative on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation (REDD) in developing countries.
- Started in 2008; joint programme of UNDP, FAO, UNEP
- Supports national REDD+ readiness efforts in more than 60 partner countries.
- Mongolia joined UN-REDD in 2011.
- Mongolia released its REDD+ Readiness Roadmap in 2014; currently implementing.
- Mongolia will also start its National REDD+ Programme this year.




Introduction to UNEP-WCMC

- United Nations Environment Programme World Conservation Monitoring Centre
- Provide support to UN-REDD partner countries on REDD+ multiple benefits, land-use planning and safeguards.
- Work in close collaboration with in-country partners, FAO & UNDP; focus on capacity building & participatory approaches

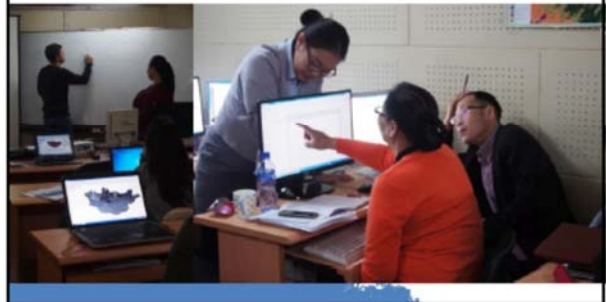


This project

- Project under UN-REDD, aimed at supporting REDD+ planning in Mongolia; developed last year together with EIC/IRIMHE
- Objectives:
 - Support Mongolian REDD+ planners to use spatial analysis for REDD+ planning, to help deliver multiple benefits and reduce potential risks.
 - Build capacity for Mongolian partners on spatial decision support tools for REDD+ planning that incorporate multiple benefits and environmental safeguards.

This project, cont.

- Activities:
 - A) Introduce QGIS (free GIS software) to support REDD+ planning



Activities, cont.

- B) Hold consultations on priority multiple benefits from forests in two focal aimags: Tov & Khovsgol



Activities, cont.

- C) Conduct analysis (using QGIS) of multiple benefits from forests and other REDD+ relevant factors in Tov and Khovsgol
- D) Present analysis in final workshop and report

- Timeframe: May 2015 – May 2016



Role of spatial analysis in planning for REDD+

- Spatial analysis provides **decision support** for REDD+ planning, among other tools and approaches
- Spatial analysis can help plan for REDD+ that is **feasible, enhances potential benefits, reduces potential risks and minimizes costs**
- Spatial analysis can also help planners and stakeholders to **identify suitable REDD+ actions and locations** for those actions
- It is important to **integrate stakeholder priorities and needs** into planning for REDD+, including in preparing spatial analysis

What are REDD+ multiple benefits?

- Forest ecosystems provide humans with numerous goods & services or benefits
- While main aim of REDD+ is to reduce GHG emissions and increase CO₂ stocks, it has the potential to deliver other benefits
- Multiple benefits are all of these other benefits – social and environmental – that result from REDD+ actions to protect, manage or enhance forests. For example:
 - Improved ecosystem services
 - Improved biodiversity conservation
 - Support for livelihoods and social benefits



2. Workshop objectives and activities

Workshop objectives

- Project is holding consultations on **priority multiple benefits from forests** in two focal aimags: Tov & Khovsgol
- This workshop brings together **stakeholders from different sectors** (e.g. forest, environment, tourism, agriculture), in order to find out:
 1. What are the **main benefits provided by forests** in the aimag?
 2. Which of these are of **high priority** for further analysis, in the context of REDD+?
 3. Which **forest types/areas** in the aimag are important for providing these benefits?

Workshop activities / topics

1. Presentation overview of forest status and trends in the aimag
2. Presentation introduction to the multiple functions and benefits from forests
3. Discussion to identify main benefits from forests in aimag
4. Exercise to prioritise benefits for further analysis
5. Group participatory mapping exercise, to identify forest types/areas important for providing those benefits
6. Discussion of next steps

Thank you!

charlotte.hicks@unep-wcmc.org




C. Multiple benefits of forests, Xavier de Llamó (UNEP-WCMC)

UN-REDD PROGRAMME

The Multiple Benefits of Forests

November, 2015

Xavier de Llamó, UNEP-WCMC



Ecosystem services: benefits from ecosystems

- Ecosystem services are the benefits people obtain from ecosystems. These include:
 - **Provisioning goods:** Tangible items with clear monetary value (i.e. timber)
 - **Regulating and supporting services:** benefits arising from the natural function of healthy ecosystems (i.e. climate regulation).
 - **Cultural services,** such as recreational, tourism, aesthetic, and spiritual benefits;

(Millennium Ecosystem Assessment, 2005)



What environmental benefits are provided by forests?

Forests contribute more than other terrestrial ecosystems in providing provides a complex array of goods and services, that benefits people in different ways:

IMPORTANT FOREST GOODS

TIMBER: Still the most important economic product from most forests of the world.

FUELWOOD: A significant part of the world's energy come from biomass.

NON-WOOD FOREST PRODUCTS: Includes a wide variety of food, fiber, and medicinal plants, honey, among others.

- In Mongolia, valuable NTFPs include pine nuts, berries, medicinal plants
- In Suriname, Indonesia, 7 out of 8 most valued medicinal species are collected from forests (Van Andel & Havinga, 2008).



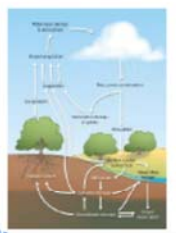
What environmental benefits are provided by forests?

ECOSYSTEM SERVICES

Forests provide **hydrological services**, regulating water quality and quantity

Forests are a moisture source for downwind/downstream ecosystems. In the Amazon, 60% of precipitation comes from water transpired by upstream ecosystems (MEA 2005)

- **Aquifer recharge**, by allowing more precipitation to infiltrate in the soil
- Reduce frequency and damage from **flooding** in short steep slopes.



What environmental benefits are provided by forests?

ECOSYSTEM SERVICES

SOIL EROSION CONTROL

Forests stabilises soil material, increasing soil stability and reducing the potential for landslides.

- Saxaul forests in Mongolia help to stabilise sand dunes and reduce the effects of sand storms
- In Zhangjiajie National Forest Park in China, soil loss was reduced by 2.77 million tons per year due to the existence of forests (Zhao et al., 2009)



What environmental benefits are provided by forests?

ECOSYSTEM SERVICES

- Forests are a **carbon sink**: they store carbon and continue to sequester from the atmosphere.
 - As much as 45% of the carbon stored in land is in the world's forests (NASA, 2012)
- Forests provide **climate services**, regulating rainfall and temperatures.
 - Providing shade and shelter
- Forests provide **pollination services** and **pest control**
 - In malaria-prone areas, presence of forest within a 400 m radius reduced the presence of avian malaria (Mendenhall et al., 2013).

What are cultural benefits from forests?

"Non-material cultural, spiritual, religious and recreational values"

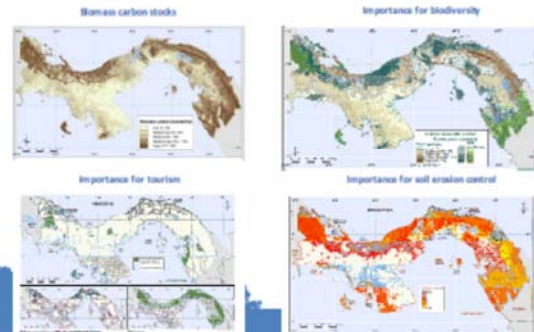
- Forests support (eco-)tourism
 - Forests and protected areas are often valuable for attracting tourists, e.g. wildlife spotting, bird-watching, hiking, horse-trekking
- Forests have cultural and spiritual value, e.g. sacred sites, recreation
- Amenity values
 - Living near to forests secures some benefit in terms of amenity



Multiple benefits vary geographically

Some areas / forest types are more important than others for providing benefits

For example:
benefits of forests
in Panama



Summary: multiple benefits from forest

- Forests provide important ecosystem services, which benefit people in a range of ways, including social and environmental
- Important areas for providing these benefits vary across the landscape
- Well-planned REDD+ implementation should enhance these multiple benefits, while reducing risks



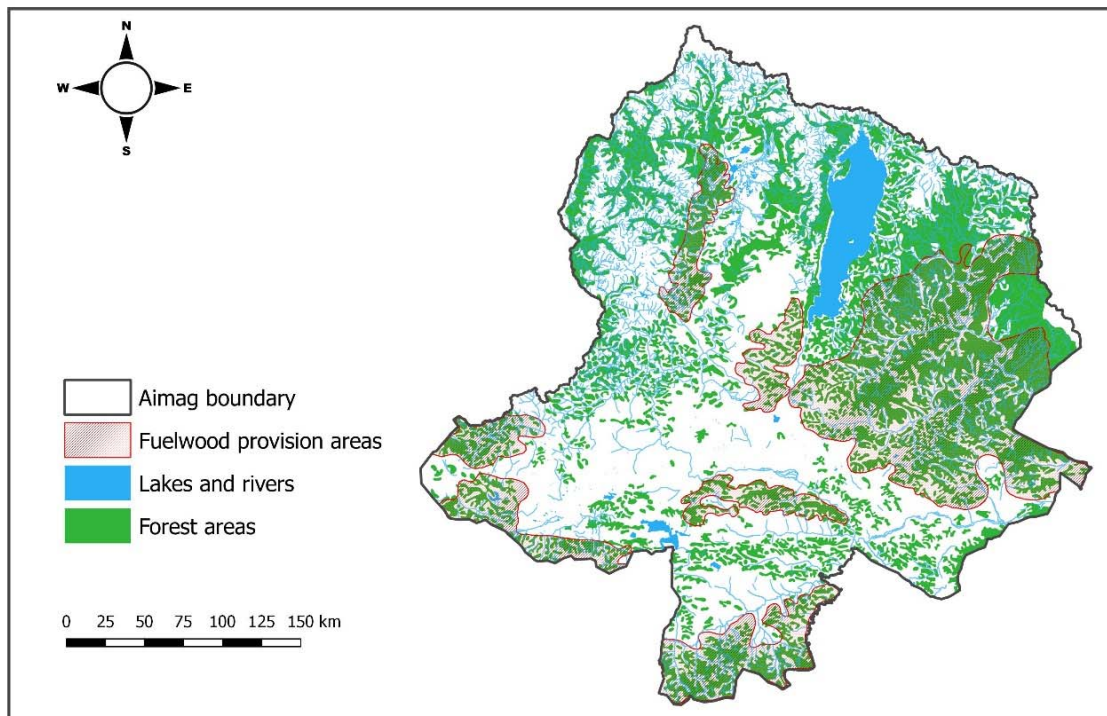
Thank you!

xavier.delamo@unep-wcmc.org

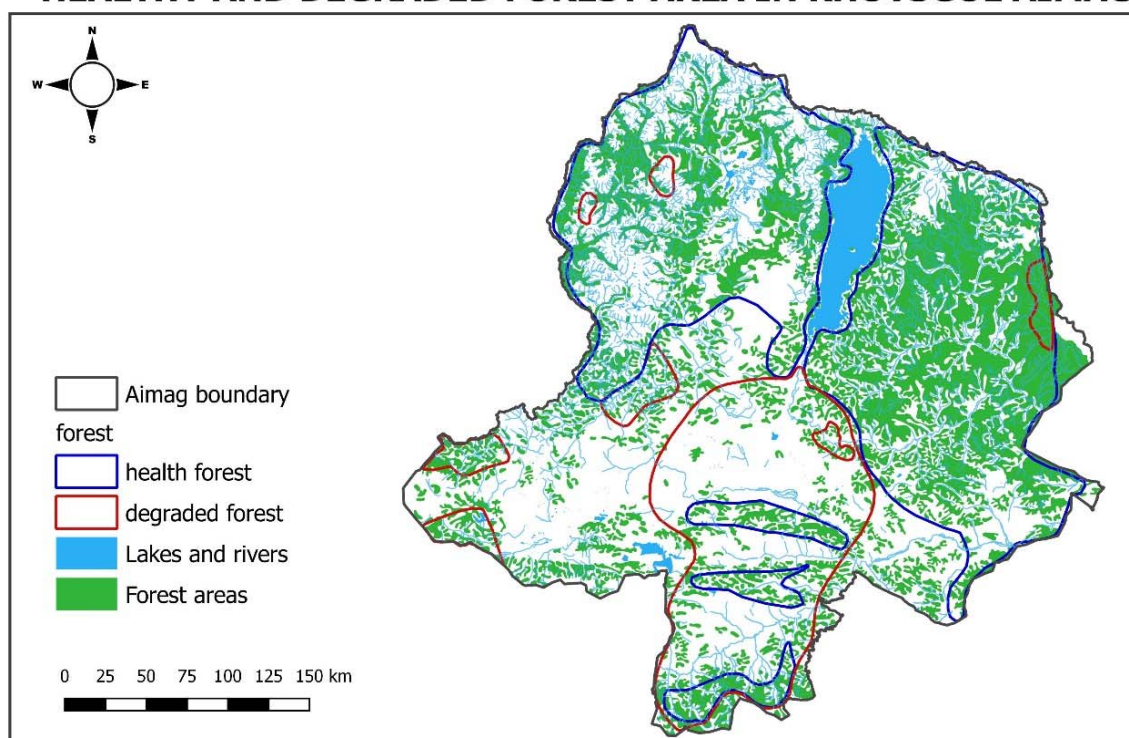


ANNEX 4: Maps

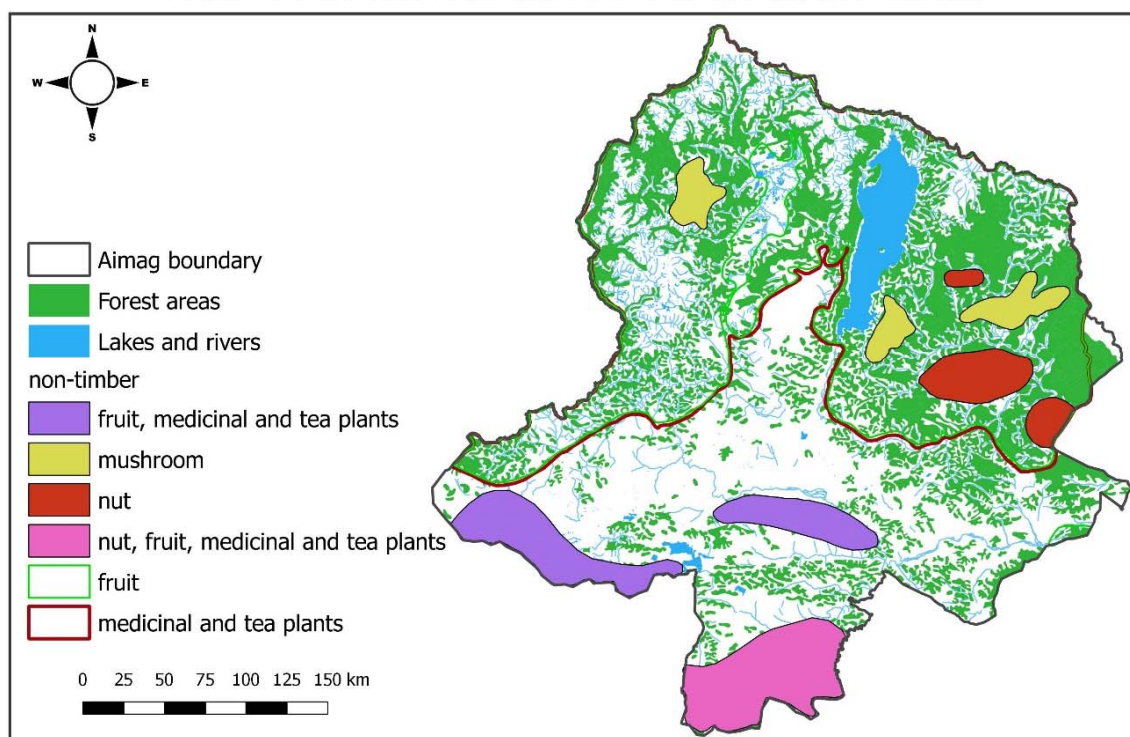
IMPORTANT FOREST AREAS FOR FUELWOOD PROVISION IN KHOVSGOL AIMAG



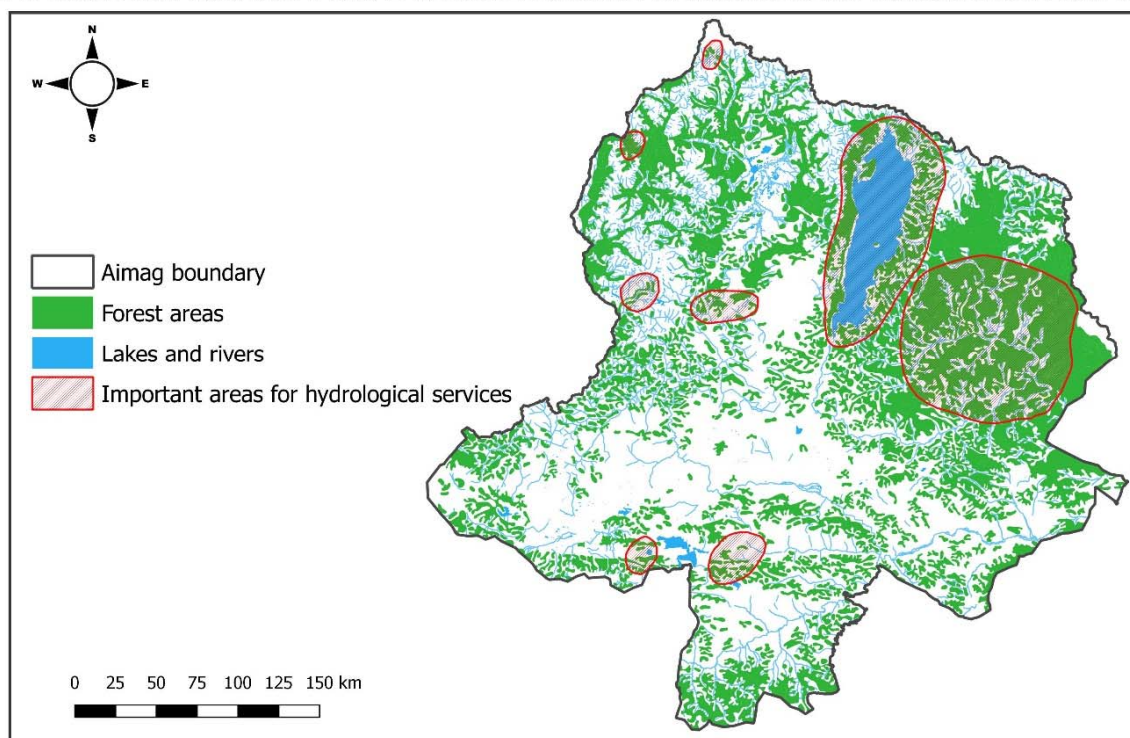
HEALTHY AND DEGRADED FOREST AREA IN KHOVSGOL AIMAG



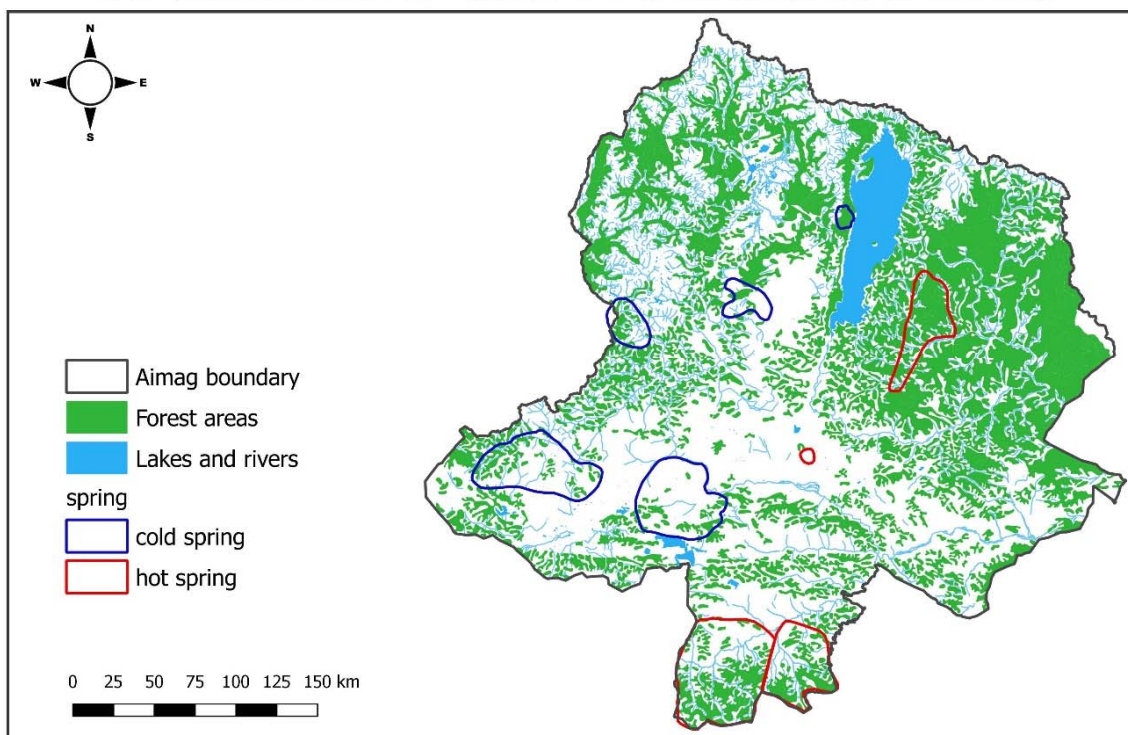
NON-TIMBER PRODUCTS IN KHOVSGOL AIMAG



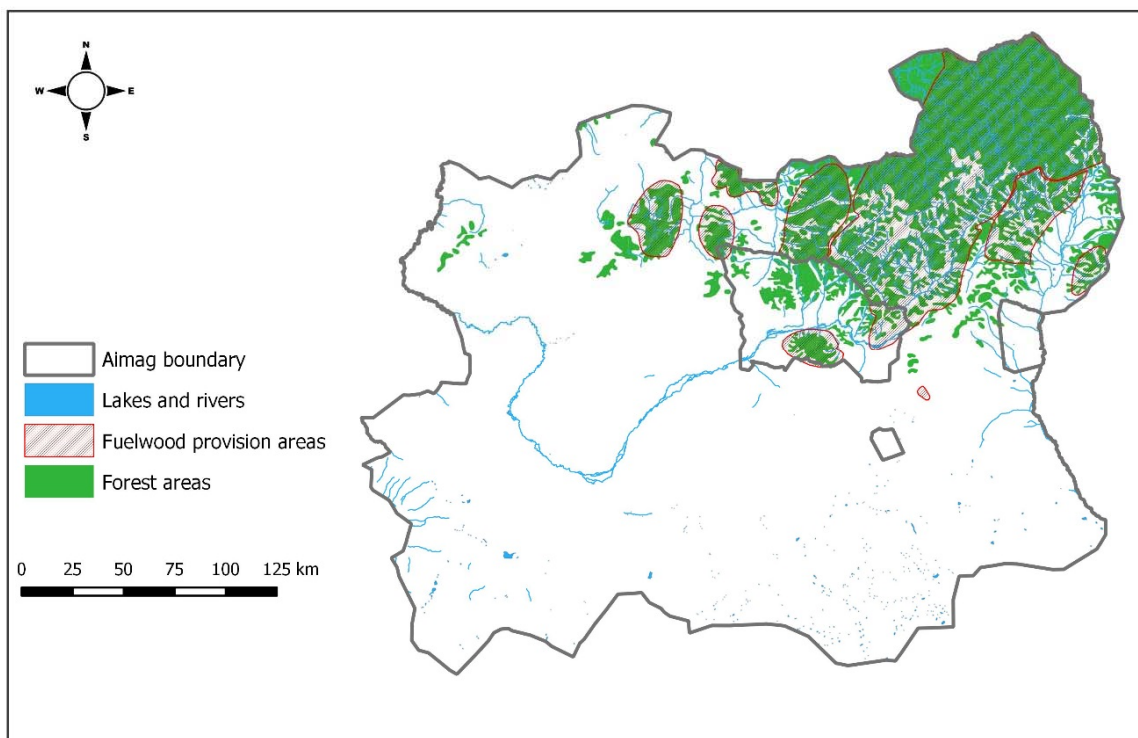
IMPORTANT AREAS FOR HYDROLOGICAL SERVICES IN KHOVSGOL AIMAG



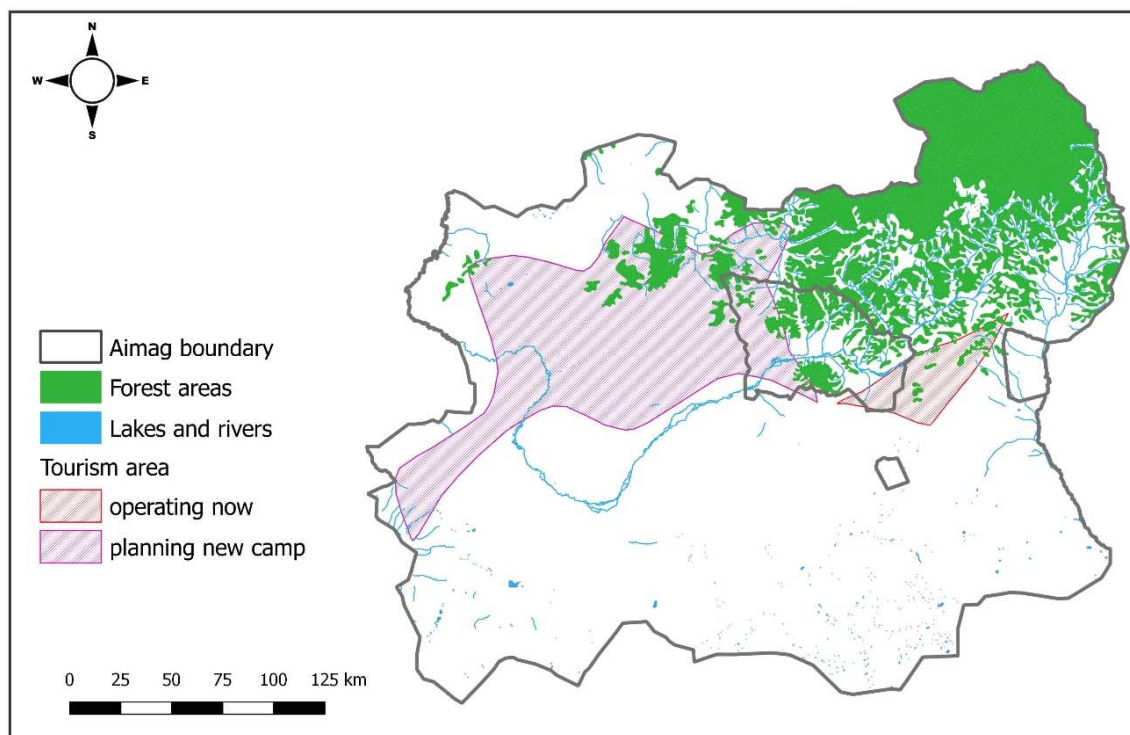
IMPORTANT AREAS FOR SPRING IN KHOVSGOL AIMAG



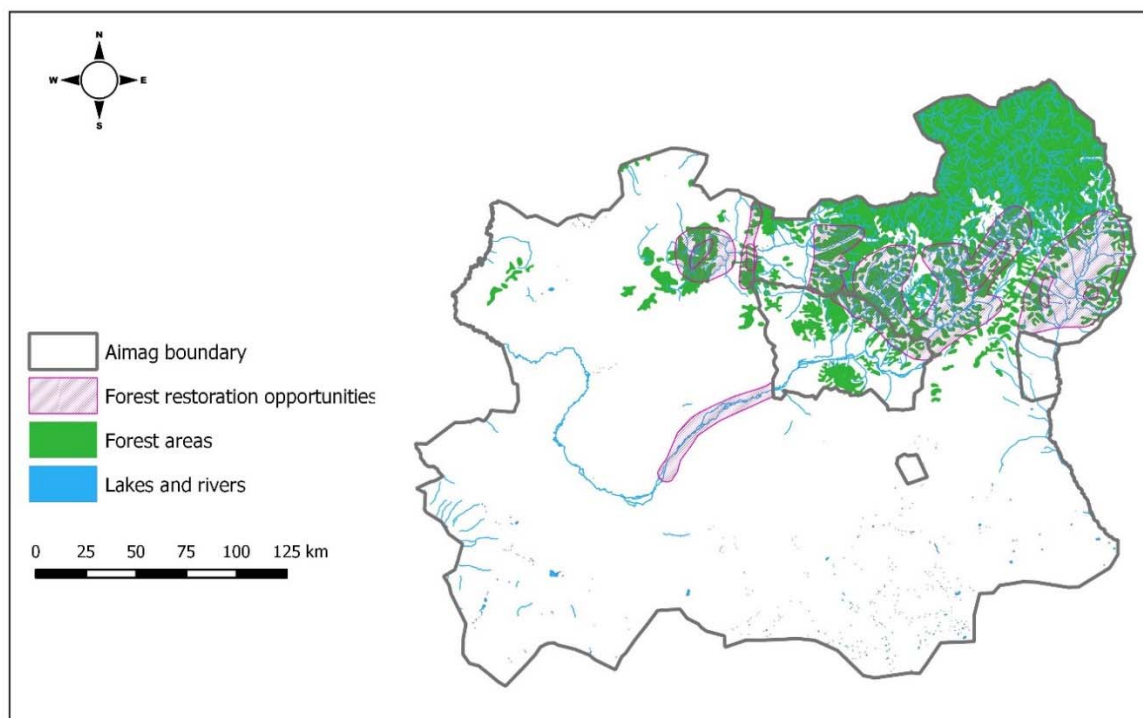
IMPORTANT FOREST AREAS FOR FUELWOOD PROVISION IN TOV AIMAG



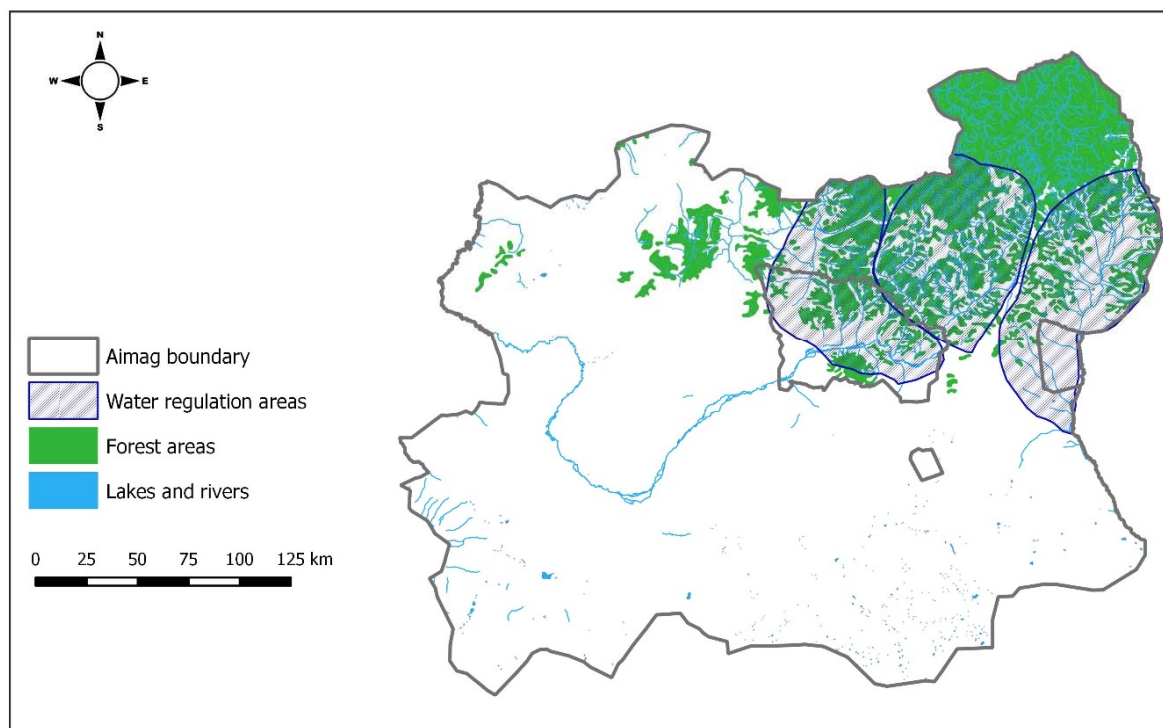
TOURISM AREAS IN TOV AIMAG



OPPORTUNITY AREAS FOR FOREST RESTORATION IN TOV AIMAG



WATER REGULATION AREAS IN TOV AIMAG



WILDLIFE AREAS IN TOV AIMAG

