

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, GREEN DEVELOPMENT AND TOURISM



UN-REDD MONGOLIA NATIONAL PROGRAMME INCEPTION REPORT

18 – 26 January, 2016 Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia

UN-REDD Mongolia National Programme Inception Report 18 – 26 January 2016

PROGRAMME INFORMATION

Country: Mongolia Title of Programme: UN-REDD Mongolia National Programme MPTF Project ID: 00092166

Implementing Partner: Ministry of Environment, Green Development and Tourism Participating organizations: FAO, UNDP and UNEP Funded budget: USD 3,996,450

Document management log

Reference number Revision number Date of issue Status Type of document MNP/E001/2016 v2.0 09/05/2016 Comments from the regional colleagues reflected Inception report

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1. INTRODUCTION

As a signatory to both the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC, in 1992) and the Kyoto Protocol (1997), Mongolia is fully aware of the causes and potential impacts of climate change. To comply with the obligations and commitments to reduce its greenhouse gas emissions under these international agreements, a number of measures and actions have been taken by the Government of Mongolia (GoM) at national level.

Recognizing the decisions made by the Conference of the Parties (COP) to the UNFCCC to encourage developing country Parties to take climate change mitigation actions related to the forestry sector, Mongolia became a partner country of the United Nations collaborative initiative on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation in developing countries (UN-REDD Programme) in June 2011. Mongolia has significant potential to reduce its forest carbon emissions, and enhance and sustainably manage its forest carbon stocks, through the implementation of REDD+ activities.

Mongolia has taken number of efforts to start implementing REDD+ readiness activities. With technical support provided by UN-REDD Targeted Support and other development partners, a National REDD+ Readiness Roadmap was adopted by the GoM in 2014. The Roadmap sets out how Mongolia will implement its REDD+ Readiness activities and develop a comprehensive National REDD+ Strategy. The Roadmap has four main outcomes, as follows:

- 1. National REDD+ management arrangements established while ensuring improved stakeholder awareness and effective stakeholder engagement;
- 2. National REDD+ strategy prepared;
- 3. Forest reference emissions levels and forest reference levels developed; and
- 4. National forest monitoring system and safeguards information system developed.

Based on this Roadmap, Mongolia's submitted a National Programme Document (NPD) to the UN-REDD Programme Policy Board in July 2015. Upon approval of the NPD, the Programme Inception was conducted from January to February 2016¹. This report presents proceedings of inception activities including two-days of Induction for Stakeholders, a one-and-a-half day of internal inception sessions, the official launch, the first meeting of the Programme Executive Board (PEB) and followed by an introduction workshop for the PEB members. During this process, the key project deliverables together with budgets, results framework, risk log and the monitoring framework were discussed and finalized, and are summarized in this document.

 $^{^1}$ A decision to postpone approval of the NP 2016 Annual Work Plan was made at the first meeting of the PEB due to some members' lack of knowledge and unfamiliarity with REDD+. Hence, the PEB requested the PMU to host another introduction session for the PEB members to familiarize with REDD+ and the programme.

2. BACKGROUND AND PROGRAMME SUMMARY

Within the UN-REDD Programme, Mongolia is the first country with boreal forest, the carbon stock of which is predominantly underground. Although efforts are being made towards sustainable forest management, deforestation and forest degradation are still an issue. As such, there is a high potential for Mongolia to benefit from the REDD+. In addition, the Programme is expected to contribute to the implementation of Mongolia's Green Development Policy aligned with the global commitment to shift the current development trends to low-carbon, socially inclusive and equitable development.

In particular, the UN-REDD Mongolia National Programme (here onwards called 'National Programme') will contribute to the objectives of Mongolia's National REDD+ Readiness Roadmap. The overall goal of the National Programme is to support the GoM in designing and implementing its National REDD+ Strategy and in meeting the requirements under the UNFCCC Warsaw Framework to receive REDD+ results-based payments.

The National Programme also counts on key national counterpart institutions and development partners to play active roles and take on specific responsibilities in maintaining the momentum in the REDD+ management processes and prioritizing and implementing those strategic options identified through the National Programme.

The UN-REDD Mongolia NP document was signed by the Ministry of Environment, Green Development and Tourism and participating UN agencies on 18 September 2015. In preparation for commencement of the Programme, a Programme Management Unit (PMU) has been established to co-ordinate and manage the NP activities under the leadership of the National Programme Director (NPD), who is the Director of Department of Forest Policy and Coordination (DFPC) within the MEGDT. The DFPC is the lead implementing partner, working closely with other departments of the MEGDT such as Department of Green Development Policy and Strategic Planning and Climate Change Project Implementation Unit (CCPIU).

Once the essential staff of the PMU had been brought on board, the implementation of the National Programme was initiated, with inception activities. During the inception phase, the following activities were completed.

- 1. Induction Session
- 2. Internal Inception Session
- 3. Official Launch
- 4. The first PEB meeting
- 5. Introduction to REDD+ and UN-REDD Programme for PEB members

During this inception process, the key National Programme deliverables together with budgets, results framework, risk log and the monitoring framework were discussed and are summarised in this report.

3. INCEPTION WORKSHOP

The Inception workshop was organized in two sessions: Induction session and Internal Inception session. The following section summarizes objectives, participation, key issues discussed and outcomes of these two sessions.

3.1. Induction Session

The Induction Session was organized for one-and-a-half days between 18 and 19 January, 2016 at the Corporate Hotel, Ulaanbaatar Mongolia. The main goal of the session was to ensure a common understanding among implementing partners about the readiness process – meeting international requirements. Targeted audiences of the induction session were the PMU staff, UN Agency focal points, representatives from MEGDT and other stakeholders including universities, institutions and NGOs (see Annex 1: Induction session agenda and participants list).

The key objectives of the induction session were to:

- ensure a common understanding among implementing partners about the readiness process – meeting international requirements;
- raise awareness of REDD+ and REDD+ readiness capacity requirements among newly recruited staff members of the National Programme and key national counterparts/partners;
- align with national priorities and expectations;
- introduce UN-REDD Programme approaches and tools; and
- develop a clear understanding of how UN-REDD Programme support to Mongolia ties in with the overall REDD+ capacity requirements.

During the Induction Session, participants were introduced to the following subjects:

- Introduction to REDD+;
- Drivers of Deforestation & Forest Degradation;
- REDD+ National Strategies & Action Plans;
- National Forest Monitoring Systems (NFMS);
- Forest Reference Emission Levels;
- Policies and Measures;
- Safeguards and Safeguards Information System; and
- Public Awareness and Stakeholder Engagement.

Audiences were presented with each subject through presentations delivered by UN-REDD Programme regional team.

Each presentation was followed by a discussion and Q&A session to allow participants to engage and clarify issues and concerns about REDD+ and the UN-REDD Programme approaches and tools. Stakeholders engaged actively and raised various issues, concerns and points for clarification. Some of the main issues discussed and clarified were:

- Drivers of forest degradation and deforestation;
- The relationship and difference between CDM, Carbon trade and REDD+;
- Sustainable forest management practices;
- Potential inclusion of Saxaul forests in REDD+;
- The importance of awareness raising for stakeholders and general public (key messages, baseline survey);
- Expected timing of preparation of National REDD+ Strategy and development forest reference emission level;
- The potential link between national forest monitoring system and national communication/reporting to the UNFCCC (to include emissions from LULUCF activities);
- Inconsistent data held by public institutions (land and land use change data is inconsistent between Administration of Land Affairs, Geodesy and Cartography and Forest Research Development Centre due to GIS program differences) and the need to integrate the system during REDD+ readiness phase;
- The difference between FRELs and FRLs;
- Expected timing of receiving payments under REDD+;
- The need to review the definition of 'forest' because varying definitions are currently being used in Mongolia;
- Examples of Policies and Measures (PAMs);
- Examples of potential social and environmental harms that could be caused by REDD+ related policies and measures, activities or actions; and
- Examples of safeguard measures from other countries.

At the end of the Induction Session, a common understanding among implementing partners about the readiness process – meeting international requirements – seemed have been reached; awareness of REDD+ and REDD+ readiness capacity requirements among newly recruited staff members of the UN-REDD Mongolia NP and key national counterparts and partners was raised; and participants were introduced to UN-REDD Programme approaches and tools.

There was a request from some participants that this type of training would be useful if provided periodically during the life of the NP rather than being just a one-off event. If provided, such opportunities would greatly assist relevant stakeholders in supporting and activity participating in different technical work-streams under the NP.

3.2. Internal Inception session

The Internal Inception session was held on 20 and 21 January, and was participated by the PMU staff, the representatives of Department of Forest Policy and Coordination, MEGDT, and the three UN agencies (FAO, UNDP and UNEP).

The key objectives of this session were as follows:

• Ensure the full ownership of NP by PMU, MEGDT and UN Agencies.

- NP goal, objectives and expected outcomes, outputs, activities, M&E framework, risks are understood and relevant to the current circumstances, if not, make necessary adjustments within the allowed limits.
- Ensure roles and responsibilities of all involved parties are well understood.
- Concept of Adaptive Management, including technical and administrative implementation procedures, is understood.
- Reporting requirements are understood.
- Review PEB ToR

The discussions during the internal workshop led to several conclusions that were reflected in the programme results framework and risks matrix. The relevant changes made are summarised below and revised results framework and risks matrix are annexed to this report.

Summary of Internal review of UN-REDD programme documents

Results Framework Validation - Summary of key revisions

- 1. No proposals were made to alter Outcome or Output wording. It was subsequently noted that for simplicity FRL will be used in preference to FREL in Mongolia, and future documents will omit FREL from the text.
- 2. A theme that was introduced throughout the signed NP document was referencing target dates to the inception event rather than the administrative programme start². Given the shortened programme implementation timeframe³, those target dates which went beyond 24 months from the inception event were adjusted accordingly to meet the new programme end date. Those going beyond the 24 months have now been adjusted to either 24 months or "the end of programme" from the inception event.
- 3. A lengthy discussion was held about the Taskforce operating in parallel with and above TWGs when the government and other stakeholder awareness and interest in REDD+ is still quite limited. Given a very small group of stakeholders in the country, it was agreed that creating a complex and multilayer institutional structure would not seem so feasible. Hence, it was concluded that that the Programme would start with two TWGs one on strategies, and the other one on technical matters (i.e., NFMS), and towards the end of the programme, if there were enough support and interest, the Programme would help GoM in forming a taskforce for the implementation of National Strategy. A key proposal for Output 1 which was accepted at the internal review was that Task Force would be removed from the framework wording, and that TWGs would operate in its place, and that TWGs may later be merged to become the Task Force.

² The UN-REDD Programme Secretariat considers the date of fund transfer to be the administrative programme start date. The fund transfer was completed on 3rd November, 2015.

³ As a result of the transition of UN-REDD Global Programme into a new programme strategy cycle 2016-2020, the NP was requested to temporarily accept a shorter implementation timeframe, which would end at the end of 2017, in order to allow the UN-REDD Programme Secretariat to demonstrate a full financial closure of the previous programme cycle at the end of 2017. This artificial adjustment of timeframe was accepted by the NP but not on a technical basis, and therefore, it is expected that the NP would seek approval for a no-cost extension from the Global Programme Executive Board in 2017.

However, PMU believes this decision has created an inconsistency with the Programme objectives, in which an executive body must exist to oversee post-UN-REDD programme and REDD+ efforts in Mongolia, which has been identified as the Task Force. Because of its executive nature, it is unlikely that many (if any) of the members of TWGs would form the Task Force. Therefore, PMU plans to propose some changes or adjustments and get it approved by the next PEB meeting and to reinstate the Task Force related activity but identify that its formation will not take place till the end of the Programme or on completion of the project. Hence, everything that needs to be done to ensure that it exists and functions beyond the end of the programme has been restored.

- 4. For Output 4 Public Awareness, some minor modifications were included to reflect the need to include an initial perception survey and follow-up surveys to be able to measure impact.
- 5. For Output 7 Barriers to REDD+, indicative activity #2 was deleted, subsequently no record exists for a Land Use Study having been undertaken. Minor wording changes were included to reflect that Land Tenure is not an appropriate expression in Mongolia. Land management and use rights are to be used in preference. A new target to review and update the drivers study was introduced.
- 6. Output 8 contains reference to strategies where the intent was PAMs and causes confusion with the use in relation to the REDD Strategy. The whole output has been reworded to reflect this, and a new target relating to the reviewed Drivers study included.
- 7. Output 9 contains some minor amendments relating to removing reference to Land Tenure.
- 8. Output 14 Capacity Building for FRL Development has an additional means of verification: that a Team of National FRL experts participate in the FRL submission to UNFCCC.
- 9. Output 16 NFMS and FIS Developed the Baseline and Means of Verification have been clarified.
- 10. Output 17 FRL Development. As this contains reference to activity relating to GHG inventory and NFI, it was agreed to wait until GIZ had an opportunity to comment on any overlap between their programmes. Following the subsequent meeting with GIZ, it was agreed that no major modifications were needed just a switch in emphasis from national to targeted support in GHG and NFI activities including contribution to future methodologies.
- 11. PMU has adopted a hierarchical numbering system for output/activity referencing which has been added to the results framework.

Risks Matrix Validation – summary of key revisions.

1. Organisational – Lack of willingness to share and harmonize data across the government institutions. Risk was raised from Medium to High, and the mitigation measures reworded to reflect that a Task Force will not exist for the Programme and transferring the responsibility for inter-sectorial cooperation to the TWGs.

- 2. Operational Ineffective national REDD+ coordination mechanism. Risk was raised from Low to Medium, and again responsibility for mitigation transferred to the TWGs.
- 3. Operational Risk of remote access to information and legal barriers to benefit sharing have had their risk set to none as they are thought not to be an issue in the Mongolian situation, however they remain on the risk register.
- 4. Operational Risk of weak mechanism to allow effective participation by stakeholders has been raised from Low to Medium.
- 5. Strategic there was some rewording to simplify the language to express stakeholder support for process and products as well as Inter-sectorial coordination risks.

The changes and adjustments reported above were made in Results Framework (see Annex 5: Revised Results Framework) and Risks log (see Annex 6: Revised Risks log) by the representatives of Department of Forest Policy and Coordination, MEGDT, and the three UN agencies (FAO, UNDP and UNEP). These changes and adjustments were then presented to the PEB.

The first PEB meeting was held on 26 January, with the key objectives to:

- 1. review and approve the Terms of Reference (ToR) of the PEB;
- 2. review and approve 2016 Annual Workplan of National Programme; and
- 3. review and discuss anticipated major issues and risks.

All the PEB meeting documents, including Terms of Reference of the PEB, 2016 Annual Work Plan of National Programme and Risk and Issues log, were drafted by the PMU and sent to the PEB members for review in advance of the meeting. Hence, draft documents were presented by Programme manager and discussed by the PEB members in detail at the meeting. However, only the first two items were discussed in detail and third item was not discussed at this meeting. The reasons why all three items were not discussed at this meeting are explained below.

Although the PEB members along with others (PMU staff, UN Agency focal points, representatives from MEGDT and other stakeholders) were invited for the one-and-half day Induction session that took place one week before the PEB meeting, only two members of the PEB attended the session. One of the objectives of this session was to provide PEB members, along with others, with the background information necessary in order to approve the AWP. Hence, due to lack of background knowledge about REDD+ and the Programme, some PEB members requested PMU to host another introduction session for the PEB members so that they can be familiarized with REDD+ and UN-REDD Programme, in general. This resulted in a decision to postpone the approval of the AWP. If the Induction session were participated by the PEB members, the decision to approve the AWP could have been made at its first meeting. This experience, however, reveals that a decision from an executive body whose members have limited understanding or are informed of and presented with new concepts and project/programmes is unlikely to be made. Instead, an alternative measure as part of adaptive management could have been taken by the PMU. For example, it could have been planned either to organize a separate Introduction session for the PEB members were not familiarized with REDD+ and the Programme.

In addition, a lesson from this first PEB meeting was that AWP may had been presented in slightly detailed level, down to activity level. The way the AWP was presented could have been handled better, given that the draft AWP was distributed to the PEB members in advance of the meeting. However, it must also be noted that planning and managing all inception activities in one week was administratively challenging for the PMU.

4. OFFICIAL LAUNCH OF THE UN-REDD MONGOLIA NATIONAL PROGRAMME

The UN-REDD Mongolia National Programme was officially launched in on 26 January by the MEGDT at the Shangri-la hotel in Ulaanbaatar. This event was considered as a momentum for Mongolia to prepare for REDD+ which will also contribute to the country's strategy to mitigate climate change. The occasion was honoured by distinguished guests including Mr. Tsolmon. Ts, Advisor to the Minister of Environment, Green Development and Tourism, Mrs. Beate Trankmann, UN Resident Coordinator, Mr. Thomas Eriksson, UNDP Deputy Resident Representative, Thomas Enters, UN-REDD Regional Coordinator, Ms. Tungalag. M, National Programme Director of UN-REDD Mongolia National Programme and other high-level government officials, key implementing partners and other stakeholders from the civil society, private sector, academia, media and public sector.

On behalf of the Minister of Environment, Green Development and Tourism, Mr. Tsolmon. Ts, advisor to the Minister, in his welcome address briefly emphasized the roles that the UN-REDD Programme can play in managing Mongolia's forest resources, mitigating greenhouse gas emissions forest degradation and deforestation, conservation of the forest carbon dioxide, sustainable management of forests, reforestation and forest conservation. He then continued to stress the key targets of the NP and concluded his address by officially announcing the launch of the Programme and by thanking all the agencies that have worked towards REDD+Readiness Roadmap including FAO, UNDP, UNEP, other international partners and all national agencies.

Mrs. Beate Trankmann, UN Resident Coordinator, in her opening remarks emphasised the fact that greenhouse gas emissions are contributed by different sectors, and that globally around 10% of greenhouse gas emissions are generated through forest loss and forest degradation. She then continued to highlight the fact that although forests, cover only about 8% of Mongolia's total land area, that this is still an impressive 110,000 square kilometres, the size of the total land area of Bulgaria. Therefore, Mongolia can also play a significant role in climate change mitigation through, the sustainable management of its forests and restoration of degraded forests. She also emphasised that services provided by forests go beyond carbon sequestration or storage, and that such environmental and social services are required for Mongolia's economy and people to prosper.

Mrs. Trankmann then stressed that the idea behind REDD+ is to provide so-called "resultsbased payments" to developing countries that can demonstrate that through forest conservation they emit less greenhouse gases, as compared to a business-as-usual scenario. The UN-REDD Programme is providing support to the Government of Mongolia, to get ready for REDD+. It will work together with the Ministry of Environment, Green Development and Tourism and other stakeholders over the next three years to assist Mongolia in meeting all the requirements to ultimately become eligible for results-based payments'.

Mrs Trankmann concluded by emphasising to the Programme's focus is not only on reducing carbon emissions, but its potential contribution to a number of Sustainable Development Goals, such as "Goal 13: To take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts" and "Goal 15: To protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss". She then highlighted the contributions of key implementing partners to the programme through activities such as a national forest inventory supported by the German International Cooperation Agency, and a Global Environmental Facility project implemented by FAO.

The audience was then presented with an overall introduction to the REDD+ progress in Mongolia and next steps by Ms. Tungalag. M – Director, Department of Forest Policy, Coordination, MEGDT and the National Programme Director of the UN-REDD Mongolia National Programme. The presentation covered a brief introduction on what REDD+ is and its three phases, REDD+ readiness activities and results achieved up to the present, and a brief introduction to REDD+ Readiness Roadmap, outlining the four outcomes of the Roadmap and how the UN-REDD programme and other initiatives by key implementing partners are contributing to the implementation of the Roadmap.

Mr Khishigjargal Batjantsan, Programme Manager, provided a brief introduction of the UN-REDD Mongolia National Programme, including its goal, expected outcomes and outputs, management arrangements and stakeholders of the Programme.

The official launch was concluded with a media session, in which Ms Trankmann and Ms. Tungalag, along with other high-level government officials, were interviewed by the media. The focus of the interview was the importance of the programme and the potential contributions to the forest sector, coordination between all sectors in better managing our forests and associated resources, the contributions to the SDGs and Green Development Strategy of Mongolia.

5. INTRODUCTION TO REDD+ AND UN-REDD PROGRAMME FOR THE PEB MEMBERS

A decision to organize this session was made by the PEB at its first meeting at the request of some PEB members. Hence the PMU organized the session to introduce the PEB members to REDD+ and the UN-REDD Programme on 04 February at the UN House, Ulaanbaatar. Participants included PEB members and their alternates.

The key objectives of the session were to:

- reach a common understanding about REDD+ and UN-REDD National Programme;
- provide details on the content, goal, expected results and outcomes of the Programme; and

- explain activities planned under the proposed Annual Workplan for 2016 and its budget.
- to provide PEB members with the background information necessary in order to approve the AWP

The opening remarks were delivered by Mr. Tsengel.Ts, State Secretary of MEGDT and Chair of the PEB. In his remarks, he thanked all the PEB members for accepting to be a member of the PEB and highlighted the important roles and responsibilities of the PEB members in overseeing and providing overall guidance for the effective implementation of the UN-REDD Mongolia National Programme through a broad-based, multi-sectoral integrated approach.

The presentations were as follows:

- Introduction to REDD+ and the UN-REDD Programme
- Drivers of Deforestation & Forest Degradation, REDD+ National Strategies & Action Plans and Policies and Measures;
- National Forest Monitoring Systems;
- Forest Reference Levels;
- Safeguards and SIS;
- Risks and Measures;
- The UN-REDD Mongolia National Programme Annual Workplan for 2016

Each presentation was followed by a Q&A session to provide opportunities for the PEB members to clarify some issues, concerns or questions. Key questions clarified by the PEB members were mainly about different phases of REDD+, potential benefits of REDD+, challenges in meeting UNFCCC requirements particularly in MRV and NFMS areas, the linkages between the four outcomes of the programme and some activities planned under the 2016 AWP. It was agreed by the PEB at its first meeting and the follow up workshop that PEB members would provide written comments and recommendation on the 2016 AWP within two weeks after the Introduction session in order to approve the AWP, and that if no comment received within two weeks, AWP will be considered as approved. Within two weeks, a number of comments and recommendations were received at the PMU from number of PEB members. All comments, suggestions and recommendations were then complied and a response matrix explaining the potentials and/or limitations to implement the activities proposed by the PEB members was developed by the PMU to inform the members. The PEB members who had proposed the additional activities were then informed through the matrix and agreed on the response by signing off the response matrix. So that the 2016 AWP was approved by the PEB.

ANNEXES

Annex 1: Induction session agenda and participants list





Induction session of UN-REDD Mongolia National Programme

January 18-19, 2016, Meeting Room, 2nd Floor, Corporate Hotel Mongolia, Ulaanbaatar

Workshop Agenda

Workshop objectives:

To ensure a common understanding among implementing partners about the readiness process – meeting international requirements while aligning with national priorities and expectations, and introduction to UN-REDD approaches and tools.

Facilitators: Akihito Kono, Ben Vickers, Thomas Enters

January 18, 2016

Time	Session	Presenter
9:00 - 10:00	Opening remarks / introducing the agenda	Khishigjargal. B. / Aki
10: 45 – 11: 45 Session 1: Introduction to REDD+ Q&A		Thomas Enters
11: 45 – 12: 45	Session 2: Drivers of Deforestation and Forest Degradation Q&A	Thomas Enters
12: 45 – 13: 45	Lunch	
13: 45 – 14: 45	Session 3: REDD+ National Strategies and Action Plans (NS/AP) Q&A	Aki Kono
14: 45 – 15: 15	Coffee/Tea	
15: 15 – 16: 15	Session 4: National Forest Monitoring Systems (NFMS) Q&A	Ben Vickers
16: 15 – 17: 15	Session 5: Forest Reference Emission Levels (FREL) Q&A	Ben Vickers
17: 15 – 17: 30 Wrap up		Khishigjargal. B

Time	Session	Presenter
9:00 - 10:00	Session 6: Policies and Measures (PAMs) Q&A	Aki Kono
10:00 - 11:00	Session 7: Safeguards and SIS Q&A	Thomas Enters
11:00 - 11:20	Coffee/Tea	
11:20 – 12:20 Session 8: Public Awareness and Stakeholder Ben Vickers Engagement Q&A		Ben Vickers
12:20 – 12:45	Wrap up/ concluding remarks Khishigjargal. B	
12:45 – 13:45	Lunch	

19 January 2016

Participants list. 2016.01.18-19

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Annex 2: Internal Inception agenda



MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, GREEN DEVELOPMENT AND TOURISM



Internal Inception of UN-REDD Mongolia National Programme

January 20-21, 2016, Ulaanbaatar

Workshop Agenda

Workshop objectives:

- Ensure the full ownership of NP by PMU, MEGDT and UN Agencies.
- NP goal, objectives and expected outcomes, outputs, activities, M&E framework, risks are understood and relevant to the current circumstances, if not, make necessary adjustments within the allowed limited.
- Ensure roles and responsibilities of all involved parties are well understood.
- Concept of Adaptive Management, including technical and administrative implementation procedures, is understood.
- Reporting requirements are understood.
- Review and finalize PEB TOR and membership.

January 20, 2016

TIME	SESSION	PRESENTER / FACILITATOR	
8:30 - 09:00	REGISTRATION		
09:00 - 11:00	National Programme goal, objectives and expected outcomes, outputs, and activities	NPD, PMU, Regional Advisors, FAO, UNEP, UNDP	
11:15-11:30	COFFEE BREAK		
11:30 – 13:30 National Programme goal, objectives and expected outcomes, outputs, and activities		NPD, PMU, Regional Advisors, FAO, UNEP, UNDP	
13:30 - 14:30	LUNCH		
14:30 - 15:45	National Programme goal, objectives and expected outcomes, outputs, and activities	NPD, PMU, Regional Advisors, FAO, UNEP, UNDP	
15:45 - 16:00	COFFEE BREAK		
16:00 - 17:30	National Programme's M&E framework, risks are understood and relevant to the current circumstances,	NPD, PMU, Regional Advisors, FAO, UNEP, UNDP	

TIME	SESSION	PRESENTER / FACILITATOR
	if not, make necessary adjustments within the allowed limited	

January 21, 2016

TIME	SESSION	PRESENTER / FACILITATOR
8:30 - 09:00	REGISTRATION	
09:00 – 10:00	Ensure roles and responsibilities of all involved parties of the Programme are well understood	NPD, PMU, Regional Advisors, FAO, UNEP, UNDP
10:00 - 11:15	Concept of Adaptive Management, including technical and administrative implementation procedures, is understood	NPD, PMU, Regional Advisors, FAO, UNEP, UNDP
11:15-11:30	COFFEE BREAK	
11:30 - 12:00	Programme Reporting requirements are understood	NPD, PMU, Regional Advisors, FAO, UNEP, UNDP
12:00 - 12:45	Review and finalize PEB TOR and membership	NPD, PMU, Regional Advisors, FAO, UNEP, UNDP
12:45 – 13:45	LUNCH	

Participants list:

- 1. Thomas Enters, UNEP, UN-REDD Regional Coordinator
- 2. Ben Vickers, FAO RAP
- 3. Kevin Gallagher, FAO CO
- 4. Nyamjargal Gombo, FAO CO
- 5. Richard Metcalfe, UN-REDD, FAO International Consultant for NFMS and RELs
- 6. Akihito Kono, UNDP, Regional Technical Advisor, REDD+, Bangkok Regional Hub
- 7. Bunchingiv Bazartseren, ETL, UNDP CO
- 8. Khishigjargal Kharkhuu, PO, UNDP CO
- 9. Khishigjargal. B, UN-REDD PMU
- 10. Bilguun. O, UN-REDD PMU
- 11. Tungalag. M, NPD, DFPC, MEGDT
- 12. Jagdag, Officer, DFPC, MEGDT

Annex 3: Official Launch agenda and participants list



MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, GREEN DEVELOPMENT AND TOURISM



UN-REDD MONGOLIA NATIONAL PROGRAMME

OFFICIAL LAUNCH AND CEREMONIAL EVENT

Tuesday, January 26th, 2016 Shangri-La Hotel, Ballroom, Ulaanbaatar

Agenda

Workshop objectives:

- To start official launch of the UN-REDD MONGOLIA NATIONAL PROGRAMME
- To give brief introduction about REDD+, UN-REDD Mongolia Programme and UN-REDD Target Support to Mongolia

Facilitator:

Ms M.Tungalag, Director, Department of Forest Policy and Coordination, National director of UN-REDD Mongolia National Programme

TIME	SESSION	PRESENTER / FACILITATOR	
14:00 - 14:30	REGISTRATION		
14:30 - 14:45	Opening remarks	Mr Battsereg.N, Minister, MEGDT Ms. Beate Trankmann, UN Resident Coordinator in Mongolia	
14:45 – 15:30	National REDD+ process and next steps	M.Tungalag, National Programme Director, UN- REDD Mongolia National Programme, Head, Department of Forest Policy and Coordination, MEGDT	
15:30 – 16:00	UN-REDD Mongolia Programme expectations and outcomes (adjustments brought about during internal inception and technical validation sessions will be reflected)	B. Khishigjargal, Programme Manager of UN- REDD Mongolia National Programme	
16:00-16:30	Official launch ceremony (ribbon cutting & champagne)		
16:30-17:00	Buffet		

Official Launch Participants list

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Annex 4: agenda and participants list of Introduction session for the PEB members



MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, GREEN DEVELOPMENT AND TOURISM





UN-REDD MONGOLIA NATIONAL PROGRAMME

INTRODUCTION to REDD+ AND UN-REDD PROGRAMME FOR THE PROGRAMME EXECUTIVE BOARD MEMBERS

FEBRAURY 4, 2016 Meeting Room, 6th Floor, United Nations House Mongolia, Ulaanbaatar

AGENDA

TIME	SESSION		PRESENTER / FACILITATOR
14:00 - 14:05	Opening remarks / introducing the agenda	Tsengel.Ts, Programme Executive Board Director, State Secretaria MEGDT Tungalag.M, Programme Executive Board Secretary, National Programme Director, Head of the Department of Forest Policy and Coordination, MEGDT	
14:05 – 14:30	Session 1: Introduct Programme Q&A	ion to REDD+ and UN-REDD	Khishigjargal.B, Programme Manager
14:30 - 15:10	Degradation,	f Deforestation and Forest ational Strategies and Action Plans	Bilguun. O, Programme Governance Coordinator
15:10 - 15:30	Coffee/Tea break		
15:30 - 16:00	Session 4: National Q&A	Forest Monitoring Systems (NFMS)	Richard Metcalfe, Programme International expert
16:00 - 16:30	Session 5: Forest Re Q&A	ference Emission Levels (FREL)	Richard Metcalfe, Programme International expert
16:30 - 16:50	Safeguards Q&A		Khishigjargal.Kh, Programme Analyst
16:50 - 17:10	The Programme Im Expenditure	plementation, Risk, Budget and	Khishigjargal.B, Programme Manager
17:10 - 17:30	2016 AWP for UN-R	EDD Mongolia NP	Khishigjargal.B, Programme Manager
17:30	Closing		

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Annex 5: Revised Results Framework

UN-REDD National Programme Goal :	Support the Government of Mongolia in designing and implementing its National REDD+ Strategy and in meeting the requirements under the UNFCCC Warsaw Framework to receive REDD+ results-based payments.					
Baseline:NationalREDD+ReadinessRoadmapnotunderfullimplementation yet.Means of verification:mid-term and final evaluations	Indicator: Full scale implementation of the National REDD+ Readiness Roadmap with necessary capacities to meet the international requirements for receiving REDD+ results-based payments and necessary institutional arrangements to implement the National REDD+ Strategy.					
	Target: By 36 months after Inception,, evidence of national ownership in the REDD+ processes and increased support by development partners					
National Programme outcomes, outputs and activities	Indicators	Baseline	Target	Means of	Lead	
	(for outcomes and outputs)	(for outcomes and outputs)	(for outcomes and outputs)	Verification	UN Org.	
OUTCOME 1: NATIONAL REDD+ MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS ESTABLISHED and IMPROVED STAKEHOLDER AWARENESS AND EFFECTIVE STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT	Indicators: Stakeholder engagement mechanisms in place for accountable, transparent and equitable decision making	Baseline: Some preliminary efforts and interests Limited understanding of REDD+	Targets: By 9 months after Inception, mechanisms of engagement and participation are established. By 36 months, stakeholder awareness is increased significantly.	Means of verification: surveys, reports, mid-term and final evaluations, etc.	UNDP	

Output 1: A broad-based, multi-stakeholder National REDD+ Taskforce	A broad-based, multi-	Existing National	By 6 months after Inception,	Decree	UNDP
established	stakeholder National	REDD+	TWGs are established.	establishing	
Indicative activities:	REDD+ Taskforce.	Taskforce, draft		TWGs and	
1.1. Conduct detailed institutional mapping for REDD+, including sub-		ToR available,	By 36 months, National	Taskforce	
national level to identify relevant policy actors to be represented in the		but membership	REDD+ Taskforce is	Reports and	
National REDD+ Taskforce.		not fully	established and functional	minutes of	
1.2. Review operation of current Taskforce and identify any changes		comprehensive.	with full representation of all	TWGs	
required (e.g. to functions, mandate and membership).			stakeholders.	meeting	
1.3. Prepare draft terms of reference for Technical Working Groups, which					
may later be merged to become a Task Force by ministerial decree.					
1.4. Undertake capacity needs assessment for Taskforce and TWGs upon					
operationalization (TWGs on an as-needed basis) in order to fulfil their					
expected roles and responsibilities.					
1.5. Provide capacity support based on identified needs to ensure effective					
functions of Taskforce and TWGs.					
Output 2: UN-REDD Mongolia Programme Management Unit (PMU)	PMU established and	Draft ToR in	By 2 weeks, proposal to	Collection of	UNDP
established	fully operational.	Roadmap and	establish REDD+ Unit agreed.	reports,	
		preliminary	By 5 weeks, REDD+ Unit	minutes and	
Indicative activities:		consultations	established and operational	guidelines.	
2.1. Review options for establishing and locating the PMU (e.g. where can		have been held.	(note: international advisor		
it be best placed to ensure broad-based, cross-sectoral engagement?).			may come on board slightly		
2.2. Agree on ToR for the PMU, and establish the PMU.			later)		
2.3. Establish clear working arrangements between the PMU and DFPC,			By 18 months after Inception,		
MEGDT, coordinating all relevant REDD+ activities.			conduct a participatory		
2.4. Identify capacity development needs of PMU and develop and			internal evaluation of NP to		
implement a capacity development plan.			ensure adaptive management		
2.5. Conduct a mid-term internal evaluation and organise a final evaluation			By 36 months, organise an		
of the National Programme (NP).			independent final evaluation of NP.		
Output 3: CSO/LC ⁴ forum established	Forum established	No existing	By 6 months after Inception,	Minutes of	UNDP
	and fully operational.	mechanism.	draft stakeholder mapping	Taskforce	
Indicative activities:	and fully operational.	meenamism.	completed.	meetings.	
3.1. Conduct detailed stakeholder mapping of non-government sector, if				incetings.	

⁴ FAO GEF project already established LC forum

 3.2. Prepare proposal for structure, membership and ToR of CSO/LC Forum, and any sub-fora (e.g. FUGs, IPs, private sector, women's groups, etc.), and undertake initial capacity assessment. 3.3. Consult and validate proposal at national level workshop. 3.4. Support self-organization and independent management of the Forum. 3.5. Carry out capacity building for effective stakeholder engagement by CSOs and LCs on an as-needed basis. 			By 8 months after Inception, a draft proposal agreed to establish Forum, with ToR. By 9 months after Inception, Forum established and operational, and civil society is satisfied with the framework.	Minutes of Forum meetings. Survey of Forum members	
 Output 4: Public awareness raised Indicative activities: 4.1. Develop a national public awareness-raising strategy (including an initial perception survey) and plan, with details of target audience, key messages, indicators of success, communication media, costs and responsible parties 4.2. Identify the role of television, internet, radio programmes and printed materials. 4.3. Implement the national public awareness-raising strategy and plan (Conducting follow up surveys). 	Awareness-raising plan developed and implemented. Evidence of awareness increase.	Not known, but understanding of REDD+ can be assumed to be weak	By 6 months after Inception, website developed. Baseline survey completed By 8 months after Inception, REDD+ related material (leaflet, booklet, poster etc.) in circulation and TV and radio programmes broadcasted. By 36 months, stakeholder awareness raised (confirmed through mid-term and final survey).	Results of surveys Feedback and reports from the extension worker REDD+ related materials and Website.	UNDP
 Output 5: Consultation and participation plan developed Indicative activities: 5.1. Identify target stakeholder groups and appropriate communication methods, materials, targets and media for each group. 5.2. Review communication processes for CSO/LC Forum. 5.3. Establish guideline for creating sub-national stakeholder forums, as necessary. 5.4. Prepare draft Consultation and Participation Plan, including full details of audience, communication tools, responsible parties, targets, etc.). 	Consultation and participation plan developed and implemented. Evidence of awareness increase among non- government stakeholders of means of participation and providing feedback to policy processes.	No existing materials on REDD+ in this context.	By 10 months after Inception, Consultation and Participation Plan prepared. By 12 months after Inception, implementation of Plan has commenced and REDD+ consultation materials available	Plan available Reports of consultation and participation activities (e.g. workshop reports)	UNDP

 5.5. Organize regular meetings and workshops with stakeholders for communication and consultation. Output 6: National FPIC guidelines adapted to Mongolian context Indicative activities: 6.1. Prepare draft FPIC Guidelines that reflect both international norms and national circumstances. 6.2. Undertake stakeholder consultation and validation of final Guidelines. 6.3. Consider how to institutionalise the Guidelines (e.g. in law). 	National FPIC guidelines developed and considered for institutionalisation.	No FPIC guidelines for the forest sector. FPIC guidelines for the mining sector at the community level have been prepared by	By 24 months after Inception, draft National FPIC Guidelines prepared By 2.5 years, options for institutionalisations agreed.	Mongolia- specific FPIC Guidelines available Institutionali sation options available.	UNDP
OUTCOME 2: NATIONAL REDD+ STRATEGY PREPARED	Indicators: Mongolia has the National REDD+ Strategy with clear institutional arrangements to implement results- based actions	Oxfam. Baseline: None	Targets: By the end of NP	Means of verification: Reports, meeting minutes, mid-term and final evaluations	UNDP UNEP
 Output 7: Barriers to REDD+ identified through: analysis of drivers of deforestation and forest degradation ; and assessment of legal and policy alignment needs (this output is delivered by the existing TS) Indicative activities: Identify and analyse the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation. 7.2. Assess existing laws and policies, including clarifying whether securing forest and land management /use rights is required for REDD+. 7.3. Assess institutional framework for forest management and governance supply of forest resource, corruption risk-mapping of forest and public finance sectors, etc.). 7.4. Provide policy recommendations and sectoral action plans for REDD+ (linking to energy, agriculture and transformational policies toward green economy) 	Challenges and opportunities in addressing land use and land cover change identified. Associated weaknesses and strengths in the policy, legal and institutional framework and capacities recognised.	Preliminary identification of drivers and review of policy and legal framework by National REDD+ Roadmap Taskforce.	By 12 months after Inception, national study to identify and assess drivers completed By 18 months after Inception, study completed on legal alignment of laws and policies. By 24 months, review and update drivers study	Studies available Minutes of validation meetings available	UNDP

7.5. Validate recommendations with stakeholders.					
Output 8: REDD+ policies and measures (PAMs) identified and prioritised through:	Different PAMs options for	Preliminary assessment by	By 18 months after Inception, draft list of PAMs prepared.	Studies available	UNDP
1)identification of PAMs to address barriers to REDD+; and	addressing drivers of	National REDD+			
2)demonstration activities to test identified PAMs for REDD+	deforestation and	Roadmap	By 2 years, national study		
	forest degradation,	Taskforce on	completed to identify and		
Indicative activities:	stakeholder	PAMs	assess strategies.		
8.1. Carry out studies and consultations to identify main PAMs, which will	engagement,				
address each of the prioritized drivers, including an assessment of the	technical approaches		By 21 months after Inception,		
potential impacts of each of these PAMs on poverty alleviation, and	at national and		cost-benefit analysis of Saxaul		
men and women.	subnational levels		forest completed.		
8.2. Prepare proposed list of strategies to address deforestation and forest	identified.				
degradation and validate with stakeholders.			By 26 months, review and		
8.3. Conduct cost-benefit analysis of including southern Saxaul forests in			update PAMs in relation to		
the national PAMs			updated drivers.		
Output 9: National fund management and mechanism for distribution of	Transparent system	UNDP has	By 15 months after Inception,	Reports	UNDP
positive incentives designed	for REDD+ finances	existing review of	option paper prepared and	available	
	identified	environmental	available		
Indicative activities:		law framework.	By 18 months after Inception,	Minutes of	
9.1. Assess existing systems for financial management and distribution			assessment of institutional	validation	
(e.g., fee for using natural resources, micro-finance, national pension		Information	structure for forest	meeting	
and healthcare schemes, etc.).		available from	management completed,	available	
9.2. Prepare options paper and recommendations for transparent and		other projects on	including corruption risk		
accountable management of national REDD+ revenues. If appropriate,		benefit sharing.	assessment.		
propose establishment of National REDD+ Fund.			By 22 months after Inception,		
9.3. Prepare options paper and recommendations on positive incentive			proposals for national fund		
sharing mechanism.			management and PIDP are		
9.4. Propose a Positive Incentives Distribution Plan (PIDP), as necessary.			being reviewed by the public,		
9.5. Validate proposals and policy recommendations with stakeholders.			national authorities and		
			international community.		
Output 10: Capacity-building plans developed for key institutions for	Institutional	No	By 10 months after Inception,	Reports	UNDP
REDD+ implementation (this is delivered by the existing TS)	competencies and	comprehensive	a Competency Framework is	available	
	capacities required	plan.	designed and adopted.		
Indicative activities:	for receiving results-			Minutes of	
10.1. Identify key institutions involved in REDD+ implementation;	based payments	Capacity		validation	
10.2. Develop a competency framework.	identified and used	development			

 10.3. Conduct the Capacity Needs Assessment. 10.4. Develop and initiate Capacity-Building Action Plan for enabling REDD+ institutional arrangements. 10.5. Validate proposed Action Plan with stakeholders. 	to assess capacity needs for which concrete capacity development plans designed and implemented (# of plans).	action plan for mainstreaming financing for sustainable forest management into sectoral budgets	By 12 months after Inception, a Capacity Needs Assessment completed. By 22 months after Inception, a Capacity Building Plan is under implementation.	meeting available	
 Output 11: Gender analysis undertaken to make all outputs under the National Programme gender sensitive Indicative activities: 11.1. Conduct a gender analysis of proposed national and local institutional structures for REDD+. 11.2. Conduct a gender analysis of proposed demonstration activities, where relevant. 11.3. Prepare a proposal and guidelines for mainstreaming gender considerations under the proposed national REDD+ strategy, including monitoring indicators. 11.4. Validate policy recommendations with stakeholders. 	Concrete strategies and guidelines available to systemically address gender considerations and inclusion of women in REDD+ processes.	No analysis done	Gender analysis conducted by 18 months after Inception. Proposals to mainstream gender approved and implemented by 2 years.	Reports available Minutes of validation meeting available	UNDP
 Output 12: REDD+ social and environmental safeguard policy framework developed Indicative activities: 12.1. Determine the objectives of the safeguards through a multi-sectoral consultation process. 12.2. Review existing national laws and policies on safeguards with respect to UNFCCC Cancun Agreement and identify whether new laws and policies are required. 12.3. Prepare draft REDD+ Social and Environmental Safeguard Policy Framework with clear principles and criteria, while also reviewing existing international standards and initiatives on safeguards. 12.4. Develop indicators and verifiers linking to the identified principles and criteria. 12.5. Seek stakeholder feedback and validation on draft Policy Framework. 	REDD+ Social and Environmental Safeguard Policy Framework prepared and officially approved.	No material available.	Preparation and approval of draft safeguard Framework by 20 months after Inception.	Framework available. Minutes of validation meeting available Official approval.	UNEP

12.6. Link Safeguards with Safeguard Information System and National Forest Monitoring System (Outcome 4) and Grievance Mechanism.					
 Output 13: National REDD+ Strategy prepared through the collation of technical outputs from Outcomes 1-4 Indicative activities: 13.1. Prepare draft National REDD+ Strategy based on all assessments and consultation (including under the Outputs described under Outcomes 1, 3 and 4). 13.2. Validate draft National REDD+ Strategy with stakeholders. 	Comprehensive National REDD+ Strategy in place to implement results- based actions.	No current strategy, there is the Roadmap	By 36 months, National REDD+ Strategy prepared and in final stages of approval	National REDD+ strategy available and adopted by stakeholders and Government	UNDP
OUTCOME 3: FOREST REFERENCE EMISSIONS LEVELS AND FOREST REFERENCE LEVELS DEVELOPED	Indicators: National or sub- national FREL/FRL drafted and endorsed	Baseline: No FREL/FRL	Targets: Nationally-endorsed FREL/FRL	Means of verification: Programme reports, mid-term and final evaluations	FAO
Output 14: Capacity built for the development of FRELs/FRLs Indicative activities: 14.1. FRELs/FRLs capacity building workshops and seminars held with stakeholders.	Number of individuals with capacities for developing FREL/FRLs.	Almost no capacity in Mongolia specific to preparing FREL /FRL	By 24 months after Inception, 15 individuals. By 12 months after Inception, Action Plan developed	Documents available Minutes of TWG. Team of national FRL	FAO

Annexes

 14.2. Development of an Action Plan for the development of FRELs/FRLs in Mongolia. 14.3. Expert and multi-stakeholder review process to recommend national decisions for FREL/FRL on forest definition, scope and scale. 14.4. Stakeholder consultation workshop to present findings of the FREL/FRL review. 	Action Plan developed and adopted National agreements on forest definition, scope and scale reached	No Action Plan on FREL/FRL development No national agreements	By 18 months after Inception, national agreements reached	experts participates in UNFCCC FRL assessment process	
 Output 15: FRELs/FRLs methodologies developed and tested (corresponds to outputs 15, 16 and 17 in Roadmap) Indicative activities: 15.1. Data compiled and methodologies tested, including: a. Compilation of a harmonised, historical time series of activity data b. Compilation of emission factors c. Testing and agreement on methodological elements 15.2. Mongolia's national circumstances assessed, and decision on whether and how an adjustment to the FREL/FRL is required 15.3. FREL/FRL drafted through an iterative process, expert review and refinement, for submission to UNFCCC. 	Complete set of historical activity data and emission factors compiled. Decision on adjustment for national circumstances made Process for iterative FREL/FRL development established and FREL/FRL submitted to UNFCCC	Some initial work has been done, but it is not verified and not complete. No decision No process	By 18 months after Inception, data compiled. By 24 months after Inception, a decision on adjustment for national circumstances reached By 30 months after Inception, a FREL/FRL submitted to UNFCCC	Documents available Minutes of TWG UNFCCC submission	FAO
OUTCOME 4: NATIONAL FOREST MONITORING SYSTEM AND SAFEGUARDS INFORMATION SYSTEM DEVELOPED	Indicator: NFMS developed and functional as a MRV system for REDD+	Baseline: None	Targets: One NFMS	Means of verification: mid-term and final evaluations	FAO and UNEP
Output 16: NFMS and Forest Information System (FIS) development process managed (corresponds to outputs 18, 19 and 22 in Roadmap) Indicative activities: 16.1. NFMS Action Plan management: a. Organize NFMS work and regular Working Group meetings. b. Formalize institutional arrangements for the implementation and management of NFMS.	NFMS Action Plan % of activities implemented Number of NFMS Action Plan annual revisions conducted Central FIS database operationalised.	NFMS Action Plan exists: (30%)* of activities implemented through GIZ No revisions	By 36 months, 3 annual CBNA and NFMS reviews conducted By 24 months after Inception, a web-GIS platform and FIS database are operational By 18 months after Inception, a method for determining	Reports, minutes, training materials.	FAO

 c. Conduct annual reviews of Capacity needs for NFMS. 16.2. Forest Information System (FIS) suitable for monitoring of REDD+ Actions: a. Establishment of a web-GIS platform for forest information. b. Establishment of central REDD+ FIS database. c. Develop monitoring protocols for REDD+ policies and measures, including community forest monitoring. d. Forest boundary delineation in the field and GIS. 	Number of government institutions linked by Data sharing agreements. Forest management and monitoring system and guidelines developed Forest boundary delineation completed	No FIS database	monitoring protocols for PAMs is adopted By 24 months after Inception, monitoring protocols are piloted in two sub-national units By 36 months, forest boundary delineation completed	Team of national experts	
Output 17: REDD+ MRV system developed (corresponds to outputs 19,	MRV system	No REDD+ MRV	By 18 months after Inception,	Reports,	FAO
20 and 21 in Roadmap)	completed and	System in	training on remote sensing	minutes,	
	capable of generating	Mongolia	and GIS is provided.	training	
Indicative activities:	national GHG-I		By 24 months after Inception,	materials,	
17.1. Establishment of Satellite Land Monitoring System (SLMS):	reports (BURs)		the REDD+ SLMS is	web-GIS	
a. Capacity building on GIS and remote sensing	including LULUCF		operational	platform.	
b. Establishment of land cover classification system.	data suitable for	No SLMS	By 18 months after Inception,		
c. Create land cover maps.	REDD+ reporting		a tree species and forestry database is established and		
17.2. National Forest Inventory (NFI) cycle supported:	SLMS established		data gap analysis completed.		
a. Targeted capacity building programme for NFI.	with common land	First NFI	By 24 months after Inception,		
b. Develop targeted tree species, e.g Saxaul, and forest inventory	classification system	designed and	the National forest inventory		
database, data gap analysis for estimation of emission factors.		completed, but	methodology is assessed		
c. National dialogue on the use of NFI results.	National emission	no national	By 36 months, national		
d. Assessment of NFI methodology for second cycle.	factors developed	emission factors	emission factors are		
			developed.		
17.3. Greenhouse Gas Inventory (GHG-I) for the Forest Sector:	Assessment report		Within 36 months, Mongolian		
a. Capacity building programme for GHG-I.		State of GHG-I	reports to UNFCCC (GHG		
b. Develop GHG database and archiving system.	Number of	reporting	inventory, LULUCF), as part of		
	individuals trained	capacity not	the BUR, are recognised as		
	and capable:	determined	being of higher quality.		
	- In SLMS		By 36 months, a national		
	- In GHG-I		team of 12 individuals is		

			capable of implementing each pillar of the MRV system		
 Output 18: Safeguards Information System (SIS) established Indicative activities: 18.1. Develop a full list of the potential social, environmental and other benefits and risks. Study the potential benefits and risks. Prioritise amongst this list for benefits and risks to be monitored. 18.2. Finalize the list of social, ecological or governance impacts that should be covered by the Safeguards. 18.3. Identify and assess related in-country national and international initiatives related to governance, and other REDD+ safeguards. 18.4. Establish baselines and indicators for each (i) all co-benefits to be monitored and (ii) all safeguards. 18.5. Develop a system to monitor changes in the selected elements and to share information – the Safeguard Information System (SIS). 18.6. Consult stakeholders and validate the resulting proposals and policy implications. 	Effective SIS providing information on how REDD+ safeguards are addressed and respected in Mongolia.	No safeguard information system in place	By 18 months after Inception, nationally appropriate safeguards and indicators are identified. By 24 months after Inception, National REDD+ safeguards and indicators are tested and submitted for official endorsement. By 30 months after Inception, the safeguards information is made available in the central database.	National REDD+ Safeguards Information System	UNEP

Annex 6: Revised Risk log

Risk Category	Description of Risk	Assessmen	Mitigation Measure		
		t of Risk (H,			
		M, or L)			
Political	Lack of political will in		Advocacy programme targeting policy makers and key decision makers would have a positive		
	support of the Roadmap,	Medium	impact creating and maintaining the political will necessary for a successful programme		
	supporting policies and		implementation. REDD+ will be aligned with and discussed in the context of green		
	institutional reforms		development.		
			Awareness raising initiative for national, Aimag and soum-level politicians.		
Organizational	Lack of coordination		Weak coordination will be strengthened through the Green Development Strategy		
	among the government	Medium	Implementation Plan (GDSIP). It has been designed to establish an interactive process		
	institutions to work jointly		involving all key ministries to provide adequate collaboration on critical social and		
	and support joint actions		environmental issues for sustainable development as embodied in the strategies and		
	(MRV, forest definition,		proposed actions. The REDD+ involvement in the GDSIP is expected to create a common		
	law enforcement, etc.)		platform for different stakeholders to act together across land use sectors.		
	Lack of willingness to		Representatives of all relevant institutions will be members of Technical Working Groups		
	share and harmonize data	High	(TWGs).		
	across the government		In addition, the Government is currently working on a national data sharing mechanisms,		
	institutions.		which TWGs will ensure the implementation in the future.		
Operational	Ineffective national		The TWGs will be established to mitigate this risk. The TWGs' coordination and decision-		
	REDD+ coordination	Medium	making process will ensure adequate coordination and consensus between all the stakeholder		
	mechanism		institutions. National Task Force will be formed from TWGs. In addition, it should be noted		
			that over-reliance on TWGs for facilitating progress can also be a risk.		
	Weak mechanism to allow		Further targeted awareness raising among stakeholders and effective platforms will be		
	effective participation of	Medium	developed to ensure stakeholder participation. Such forums will include a Civil Society		
	all relevant stakeholders.		Organization/ Local Community forum and private sector bodies. The Programme is designed		
			to analyse emerging obstacles and develop effective mechanisms.		

Risk Category	Description of Risk	Assessmen t of Risk (H, M, or L)	Mitigation Measure
Strategic	Lack of stakeholder buy-in and support for key processes and products	Medium	Detailed analysis to develop a clear understanding of potential impacts and different stakeholder interests together with awareness raising and consultation will enhance effective participation and support of stakeholders.
	Weak inter-sectorial coordination	Medium	Institutional analysis conducted and follow up activities to strengthen inter-sectorial coordination identified and implemented.