

**Capacity Building Workshop for South, East and SE Asia on National
Biodiversity Strategic Action Plans and the mainstreaming of biodiversity
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Mongolia Development and Implementation of Biodiversity Conservation Action Plan (BNAP)

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Mongolia's hope is that the proposed actions will ensure for future generations the heritage of its magnificent biodiversity and culture. The guiding principles on which this vision is based include the following:

- all Mongolians depend on biodiversity and have a responsibility to contribute to its conservation;
- an ecological approach to resource management is essential to achieve conservation and sustainable development;
- development must be ecologically and economically sustainable;
- activities within Mongolia's control will not cause damage to the environment of other states;
- cooperation with other nations for the conservation of biodiversity is essential;
- biodiversity is best conserved in natural rather than artificial settings;
- broad public participation in conservation planning and actions is required;
- the knowledge of local people, such as the nomadic herders, should be preserved, respected, and use

Objective of BNAP

To set in place measures to protect biodiversity and restore damaged areas and

.... ensure of sustainable developments that consciousness of biodiversity be integrated into economic and social programs..

Preparatory process and stakeholder involvement

Preparation of NAP

- Organized 3 national workshops
- Working group (15) meetings
- Participation of more than 70 people
- Approved by Government on June, 1996
- Set 17 clear objectives with more than 40 different measures actions



Development of NAP

Representatives

- Ministry representatives (Nature and Environment; Education; Infrastructure; Food and Agriculture)
- International Projects (GTZ; UNDP; WWF)
- Environmental Institutions (Botany; Biology; Geography)
- Universities (National University, State Pedagogical University; Health University)
- National Park administrations
- Different NGO and other CSO



Mechanisms to Implement NAP

- National Committee for Implementation headed by Ministry of Nature and Environment and members from different environmental organizations
- Organizing meetings on a quarterly basis
- Prepare national reports according to a given format from SCBD
- Improving institutional capacity and information sharing
- Improving human and technical capacity
- Allocating funds for research, monitoring activities in regard to implementation of NAP

Priority action identified for Implementation of NAP

1. General status of Biodiversity of Mongolia

- a. collection of data and review and discussion
- b. Identification of threats to Biodiversity

2. Assessment of Biodiversity Conservation

- a. Protected Area Network
- b. Existing institution assessment
- c. Conservation approaches

3. Planning and putting actions

Total 17 different objectives put (Increasing protected area network, improving EIA, Strengthening research institutions, establishing monitoring system, developing strategy for improving public awareness)

4. Given specific emphasis on Institutional arrangements in regard implementation

- a. Improving legislation and regulation on conservation
- b. Improving and strengthening institutional capacity
- c. Improve financing system for implementation of NAP

Achievements on Implementation

- **Amendments to law**

Forest law amended a “full chapter on community participation of biological diversity

- **Increased Protected areas network**

Increased protected areas by 860 000 ha and as 2006 total 13.9 percent of total country territory is under protection of state and local administration

- **Improving donor coordination working in environmental conservation**

- **Building a technical capacity of protected areas**

Mainstreaming other strategies and planning

NAP been incorporated into following other action plans:

- National program for conservation and appropriate exploitation of Mongolian rare animals and plants;
- National program of Mongolian saker Falcon conservation
- National program on conservation of snow leopard
- National Program for Argali conservation
- National Action plan on Agriculture development

Legal amendments:

Forest law (2006)

Law on Protected Areas

National targets

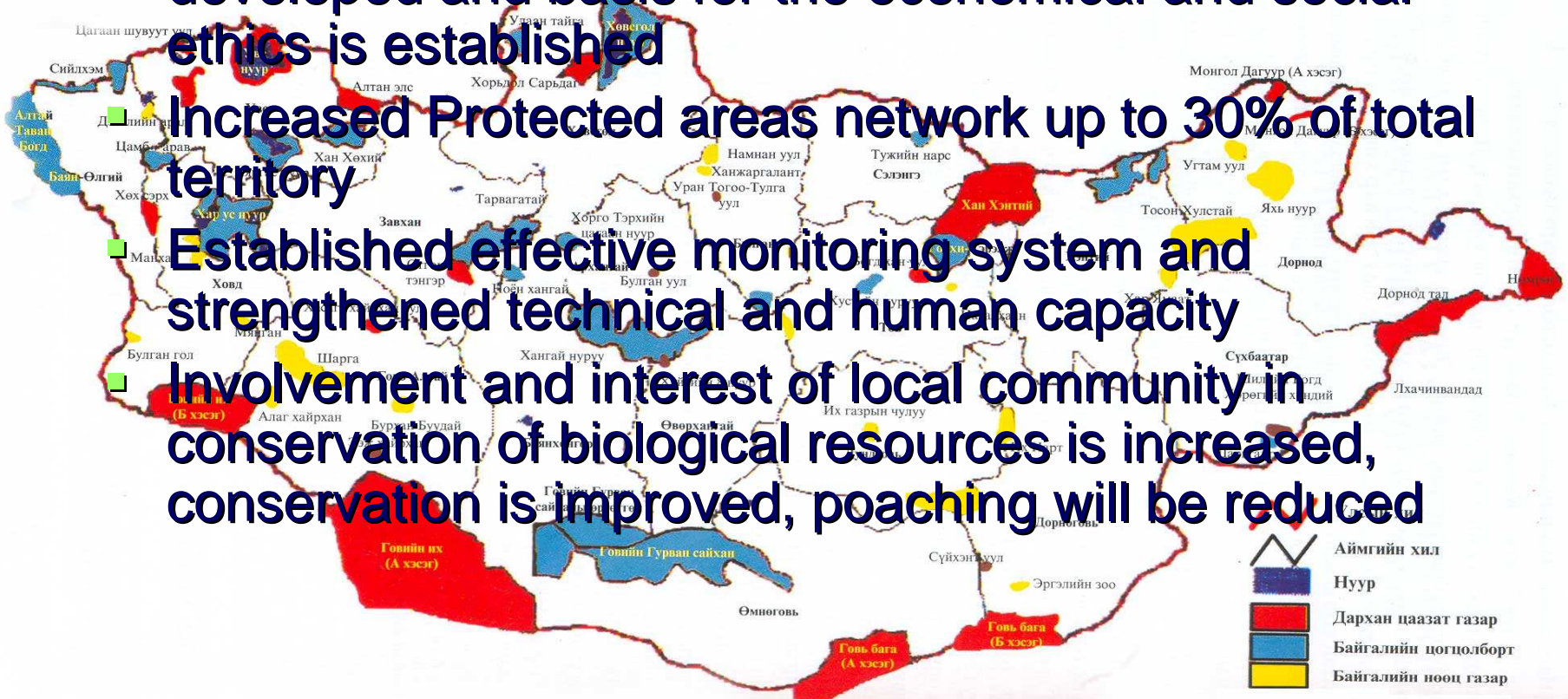
There are some targets/ indicators

- Legal condition of the biodiversity conservation were developed and basis for the economical and social ethics is established

Increased Protected areas network up to 30% of total territory

- Established effective monitoring system and strengthened technical and human capacity

Involvement and interest of local community in conservation of biological resources is increased, conservation is improved, poaching will be reduced



Review and assessment

National Action Plan is not yet updated

Assessment of NAP is done through development of Second and Third National Report in 2002 and 2007.

Many individual projects and programs implemented in biodiversity conservation but coordination system is poor.

Difficulties encountering

- Political willingness still weak for implement NAP
- Government changes
- Lack of financial resources
- Lack of understanding among other development sectors (as 70% of total territory under some level of mining licenses)
- Lack of human resource/ frequent changes of human resource
- Poor coordination mechanisms in biodiversity conservation
- Public awareness is poor about the biodiversity



THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION

