25 YEARS

Convention on Biological Diversity
SAFEGUARDING LIFE ON EARTH

NATIONAL BIODIVERSITY PROGRAMME 2015-2025

4	STRATEGIES
14	GOALS
29	OBJECTIVES
74	OUTPUTS

БИОЛОГИЙН ОЛОН ЯНЗ БАЙДЛЫН ҮНДЭСНИЙ ХӨТӨЛБӨР (2015-2025 он)
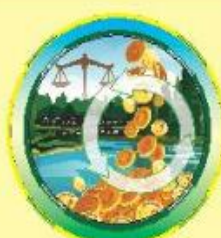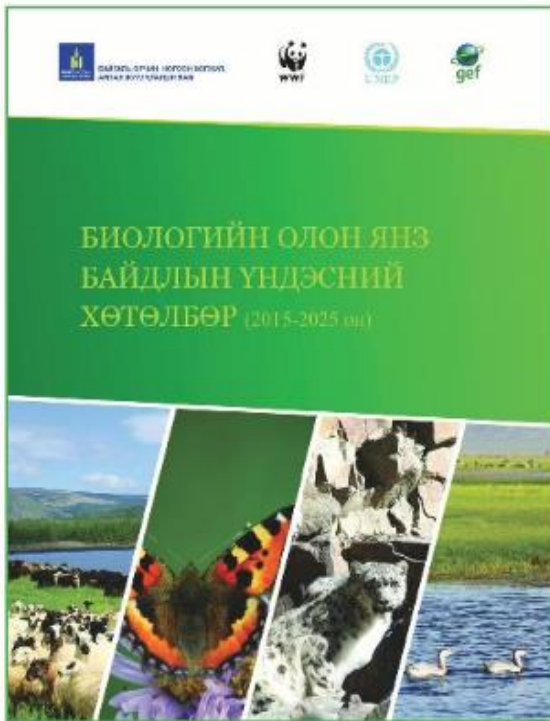
Biodiversity, or biological diversity, is the variability among living organisms from all sources including but not limited to terrestrial, marine and other aquatic ecosystems and the ecological complexes of which they are part, this includes diversity within species, between species and of ecosystems.

Biodiversity has become a fundamental concept in the development of policies for sustainable social and economic development. With the State Great Khural ratifying the Convention on Biological Diversity in 1993, Mongolia became the 30th nation to officially join this international agreement. The Mongolian Government first passed the "National Strategic Action Plan for the Protection of Biodiversity" in 1996.

At the 10th Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity held in Nagoya, Japan in 2010, a "Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020"

was adopted, with the aim of developing a flexible, base strategic plan reflecting the targets (The Aichi Biodiversity targets) set forward by this strategic plan. This plan stresses the importance of integrating the national development policy on conservation of biodiversity together with policies on poverty reduction into relevant sectoral or cross-sectoral plans, and embeds issues of biological diversity into the national accounting system.

The massive changes to Mongolia's society, economy, and environment, together with the implementation progress of the previous action plan has necessitated the update of the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan to reflect better the Aichi Biodiversity Targets as well as coordinate the plan with national environmental policies. Therefore, from 2012-2015, we have developed the second National Biodiversity Program, passed by the Mongolian Government on June 29, 2015 (Government Resolution No.325, August 04, 2015). The newly developed National Biodiversity Program is a mid-term policy document outlining prompt implementation of state policy at the national and sectoral level, goals and targets to solve critical issues, budgetary concerns and funding sources, and various other implementation details. The full implementation of this national strategic action plan by all parties will enable continuity and cohesion, and promote stability between sectoral and cross-sectoral policy documents.

AICHI BIODIVERSITY TARGETS

The National Biodiversity Program includes 14 goals, 29 objectives, and 74 outputs within the frame of 4 strategies to ensure the conservation and sustainable use of Mongolia's biological diversity until 2025
The full version: https://https://www.cbd.int/doc/world/mn/mn-nbsap-v2-en.pdf:

1 STRATEGY

Increase awareness and knowledge on Biodiversity conservation and sustainable use among both decision makers and the general public (2 goals, 4 objectives and 9 outputs)

2 STRATEGY

Develop and implement science based policy on conservation and sustainable use of biological resources (5 goals, 12 objectives and 34 outputs)

3 STRATEGY

Sustainable Use of Biodiversity (3 goals, 5 objectives and 14 outputs)

4 STRATEGY

Improve policies and legal environment for conservation and use of biological diversity and ecological services (4 goals, 8 objectives and 17 outputs)

1 | STRATEGY

Increase awareness and knowledge on Biodiversity conservation and sustainable use among both decision makers and the general public

GOAL 1:
The education for sustainable development is integrated into all level education curricula and this information is disseminated by at least 5 per cents of mass media.

GOAL 2:
Establish the biodiversity sub-database through improving the content and access to the National Environmental Information Database and ensure its use in decision making.

Objective 1:   To cohere and improve cooperation among policy developers, decision makers and general public in implementing program on education for sustainable development

Objective 2:   Provide the general public with systemized and comprehensive knowledge on sustainability.

Objective 3:   Create a state and private enterprise framework and development of economic incentives that support research on biodiversity.

Objective 4:   Improve the mechanism for systematic delivery of biodiversity related information and data on its state to general public and decision makers.
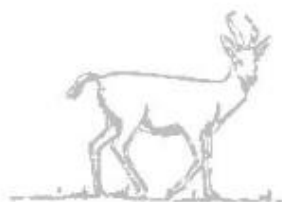
2 | STRATEGY

Develop and implement science based policy on conservation and sustainable use of biological resources

GOAL 3:

Create a legal environment for the protection, sustainable use, and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from widely used and economically significant genetic resources, and to implement sustainable use, and protection from genetic erosion and depletion.

Objective 5: Register and protect genetic funds of Mongolian livestock, cultivars and specimens of endemic and crop plants and their wild relative species.

Objective 6: Register genetic resources and GMO and create a genetic resource bank.

Objective 7: Create a legal environment enabling the sustainable use and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from genetic resources.

GOAL 4:

The national programs on conservation of rare and endangered animal and plant species is fully implemented.

Objective 8: Develop and implement a program on integrated conservation of rare and endangered species.

Objective 9: Carry out research on alien species spreading in Mongolia and undertake measures to prevent the spread of invasive species.

GOAL 5:

At least 30% of representatives from each main ecosystem and all patch and vulnerable to climate change ecosystems are included in to the National Protected Area network and their management is ensured.

Objective 10: Expand and strengthen PA network through integrating ecosystem representative areas into national and local land use management plans.

Objective 11: Improve management and capacity of PAs in cooperation of all interested parties.

Objective 12: Develop and implement conservation plan on ecosystems that are patch or vulnerable to climate change.

GOAL 6:

Protect soil and water resources from chemical and nutrient pollution.

Objective 13: Enable cooperation with government and the general public in the monitoring of legal enforcement of laws regarding chemical pollution from urbanization, mining and manufacturing.

Objective 14: Increase public awareness on direct and indirect effects on biodiversity by chemical substances used in agriculture.

Objective 15: Create a monitoring mechanism for sustainable use of plant pesticides and fertilizers

GOAL 7:

Increase forest cover to 9% by 2025 through the improvement of forest management, and thereby protect forest biodiversity.

Objective 16: Ensure intersectoral cooperation on the national policy on forest and it implementation plans

3 | STRATEGY

Sustainable Use of Biodiversity

GOAL 8:

Introduce management techniques for the sustainable use and conservation of natural resources, especially game animal resources, by mean of utilizing the creation of partnerships between government, local citizens, and private sectors.

Objective 17: Create a legal environment enabling local community partnerships to be responsible for surrounding natural resources in an integrated way including pasture, wildlife and forests.

Objective 18: Implement hunting management in all game reserve areas

GOAL 9:

Taking into account grazing capacity and livestock population size, utilize legislative and economic leverages in order to reduce pasture degradation by up to 70% and increase quality of existing pastures.

Objective 19: Reflect in Pasture law and in other relevant legislations the suitable economic instrument which regulates livestock breeding in accordance with its natural carrying capacity.

Objective 20: Create a stable financial framework for the restoration of degraded soil, protection of soil vulnerable to climate change and prevention of soil degradation.

GOAL 10:

Modernize industrial farming techniques and activities to meet requirements for food safety and conservation of biodiversity in the environment's agricultural ecosystem.

Objective 21: Integrate agriculture sector land use with environmental protection policies.

4 | STRATEGY

Improve policies and legal environment for conservation and use of biological diversity and ecological services

GOAL 11:
The biodiversity related indicators are reflected in the of project and programmes of relevant sectors.

Objective 22: Define biodiversity related indicators based on comprehensive research and integrate it into national accounting system.

Objective 23: Биологийн олон янз байдлын хамгаалал, зохистой ашиглах асуудлыг холбогдох салбаруудын бодлого, хөтөлбөртэй уялдуулах

GOAL 12:
Create a legal environment where subsidies or financial assistance are prohibited for use in agriculture, mineral resource extraction, infrastructure, energy, light industry, food manufacturing, and service industry projects and actions deemed to be harmful to or potentially harmful to biological diversity in accordance with environmental strategy evaluations.

Objective 24: Define and implement actions to reduce economic instruments that threaten biodiversity.

Objective 25: Define and establish economic incentives to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity.

GOAL 13:
Taking into account the value and importance of pasture, water resources and forest ecosystem services, develop and implement a framework for sustainable use and conservation of natural resources in which social and economic benefits of these resources are appropriately protected.

Зорилт 26: Improve legal environment for proper value and assessment of ecosystem services.

Зорилт 27: Develop and implement program to introduce payment for ecosystem services (PES).

GOAL 14:
Identify potential sources of funding that are needed to implement the national biodiversity program and create a framework for efficient use of these funds.

Objective 28: Include environment-related indicators into all special government funds that affect directly and indirectly the biodiversity.

Objective 29: Identify and implement funding sources such as PES and biodiversity offset for protection of biodiversity.