

Biodiversity is a complex system consists of all living organisms, their genetic diversity, habitats in biosphere and ecosystem diversity. Most important benefit of biodiversity is the ecosystem services. Biodiversity has been deteriorating rapidly, which calls for an urgent change of development prospective.



Mongolian territory spans across the Siberian taiga, Euroasian steppes and the deserts of Central Asia. Due to the transitional ecosystems and harsh continental climatic conditions, the biodiversity in Mongolia is quite delicate, thus natural rehabilitation is very slow and sometimes the negative impacts can be almost

irreversible. In addition, the nomadic civilization and pastoral farming has been a unique part of Mongolian biodiversity.

However, during the past 20 years pressures on biodiversity including urbanization, mining, infrastructure development, dramatic increase of livestock number and climate change, have been increased and so does the negative impacts. For instance:

During the past 75 years average ambient air temperature has been increased by **↑2.20°C** annual precipitation has been decreased by **↓7%**

Greenhouse gases emission is estimated to increase by **3.25 folds by 2030** as compared to 2006

Volumetric flow rate of water bodies has been decreased by **↓9.0%** in year 2014

77.8% of the total territory has been affected by desertification;

70% percent of the pastureland has been overgrazed.

<http://www.mne.mn/mn/1342>

“Convention on Biological Diversity” has been approved 160 countries including Mongolia ratified the convention.

“Earth summit”
UN Conference
Rio De Janeiro, 1992

20 targets to be achieved by year 2020 was approved.

A guideline to develop a National Biodiversity Strategic Action plan was approved.

Global workshop on “Convention on Biological Diversity”
Aichi, Japan, 2010

It was estimated that 130-440 billion USD per annum is needed to meet Aichi targets.

Global partnership with 30 countries, including Mongolia, was established.

“Biodiversity Finance Initiative” project was launched by UNDP 2012

Strategic goals of Aichi targets 2010 - 2020

- Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society;
- Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use;
- To improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity ;
- Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services;
- Enhance implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity building.

<http://www.cbd.int/sp/targets>



**БАЙГАЛЬ ОРЧИН,
АЯЛАЛ ЖУУЛЧЛАЛЫН ЯАМ**

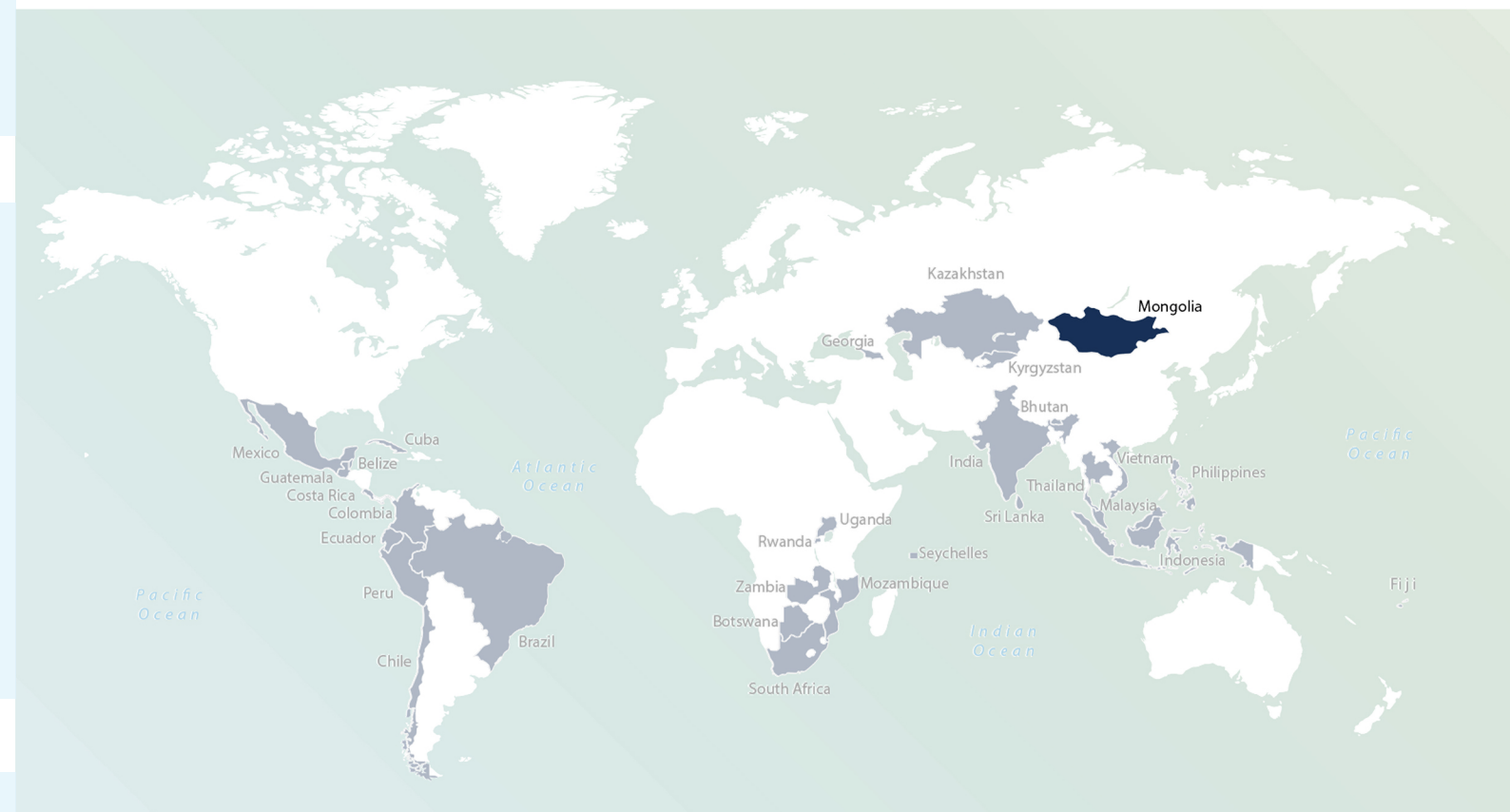


National Biodiversity Program 2015 - 2025

Mongolia’s National Biodiversity Program has the vision of guaranteeing all citizens’ “right to a healthy and safe environment and to be protected against environmental pollution and ecological imbalance” as defined by the Constitution of Mongolia. The strategic goals are:

- Increase awareness and knowledge on Biodiversity conservation and sustainable use among both decision makers and the general public;
- Develop and implement science based policy on conservation and sustainable use of biological resources;
- Sustainable use of biodiversity;
- Improve policies and legal environment for conservation and use of biological diversity and ecological services.

<https://www.cbd.int/doc/world/mn/mn-nbsap-v2-mn.pdf>



Biodiversity Finance Initiative (BIOFIN) outcomes 2015 - 2018

Primary goal of BIOFIN is build a sound business case for increased investment in the management of ecosystems and biodiversity, with a particular focus on the needs and transformational opportunities at the national level. The main outcomes are:

- Component 1: Integrate biodiversity and ecosystem services in sectoral and development policy, planning and budgeting;
- Component 2: Assess the financing and governance needs for the management and conservation of biodiversity and ecosystem services;
- Component 3: Identify, combine and sequence different funding sources to meet biodiversity financing needs, and develop resource mobilization plan;
- Component 4: Pilot test selected options included in the resource mobilization plan

BIOFIN

The Biodiversity Finance Initiative

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