







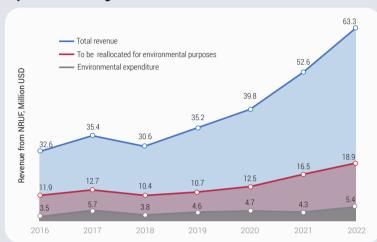
FINANCING OF BIODIVERSITY IN MONGOLIA

FINANCE SOLUTION: Enforcement of Natural Resource Use Fee Law implementation

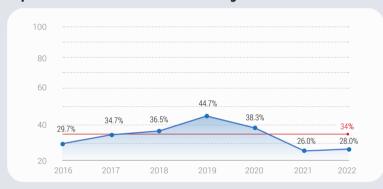


IMPLEMENTATION until 2022

Revenue from natural resource use fee and its environmental expenditure during 2016-2022



Implementation rate of NRUF law during 2016-2022



Main bottlenecks

- Lack of transparency (database) for environmental planning, budgeting and reporting;
- Revenue for land protection and restoration measures generated only from the land use within protected areas;
- Environmental planning and budgeting do not relate to fiscal planning and timelines;
- No environmental expenditure from outperformed revenue.

- Revised bylaw on Regulating revenue generation from use fees, expenditure, and reporting on local measures for nature protection and rehabilitation;
- Database on environmental planning and budgeting (operational since May 2022);
- **9** Full-scale remote training (46 local trainers);
- Awareness raising and training field missions (through 12 aimags and 16 soums);
- Awareness raising contents;
- Weekly speech in collaboration with Mongolian Association of Local Administration;
- Consultations with each aimags

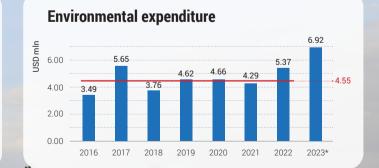
2023 approved budgets from 14 aimags and **256** soums delivered to BIOFIN country team:

- At least US\$ 29.0 mln as NRUF revenue;
- At least US\$ 5.87 mln as environmental expenditure compared to historic average of USD 4.55 mln;
- US\$ 1.04 mln planned from 2022 outperformed

> US\$ 2.37 mln increase

for the environment from the historic average of US\$ 4.55 mln

74.7% of implementation rate of the Natural Resource Use Fee law compared to previous state average of 34%



Effect of simple protective measure on critically endangered Gobi tree - Populus diversifolia Schrenk

- Creation of a National Conservation Trust Fund;
- Re-purposing biodiversity harmful subsidies



