

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND GREEN DEVELOPMENT

CBD workshop in Jeju

"PROTECTED AREA NETWORK IN MONGOLIA"

Yo.ONON

Ministry of Environment and Green Development

15. July.2014

CONTENT



Achievement to Protected area National target



Biodiversity gap analysis and Ecoregional assessment



First stage for effective management of PA



Community based conservation area





Biodiversity

Numerous ecosystems

2800 sp vascular plants
77 sp fishes
22 sp reptiles
473 sp birds
143 sp mammals

How much is being lost in last years?

- About 550 rivers, 450 lakes dried out
- 75% of pastureland is degraded
- 1.5 ml ha forest area deforested
- Argali, Khulan,
 Gazelles and other
 mammals' population
 reduced



What are the major reasons for biodiversity loss?

Habitat destruction, degradation and fragmentation are the major causes of population decline for species.

Why ...

- Land use
- Pasture use
- Logging
- Hunting
- Mining ...

... are totally UNSUSTAINABLE

What we are doing to reduce this growing loss of biodiversity?

- One of the tool is PA







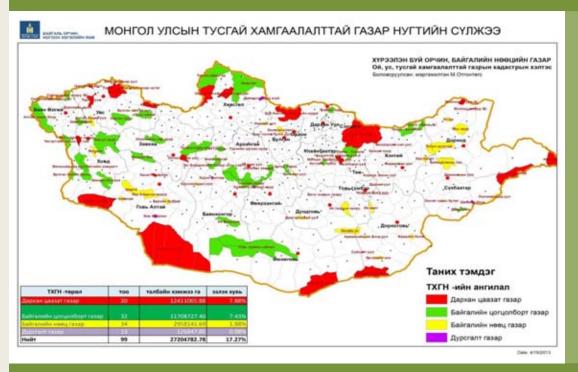
Quick guide to the

Aichi Biodiversity Targets

Protected areas increased and improved

By 2020, at least 17 per cent of terrestrial and inland water areas and 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services, are conserved through effectively and equitably managed, ecologically representative and well-connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, and integrated into the wider landscape and seascape.

Well-governed and effectively managed protected areas are a proven method for safeguarding both habitats and populations of species and for delivering important ecosystem services. Particular emphasis is needed to protect critical ecosystems such as tropical coral reefs, sea-grass beds, deepwater cold coral reefs, seamounts, tropical forests, peat lands, freshwater ecosystems and coastal wetlands. Additionally, there is a need for increased attention to the representativity, connectivity and management effectiveness of protected areas.

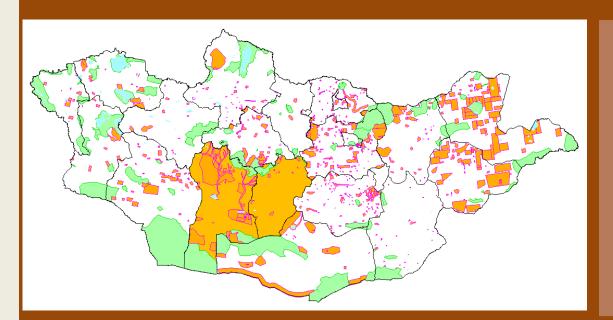


- 26,7 mln
 ha area is
 under state
 protection
- 17.4% of total territory

99 State Protected areas
Strictly PA - 20
National parks - 32
Nature reserve - 13
Natural monument - 34

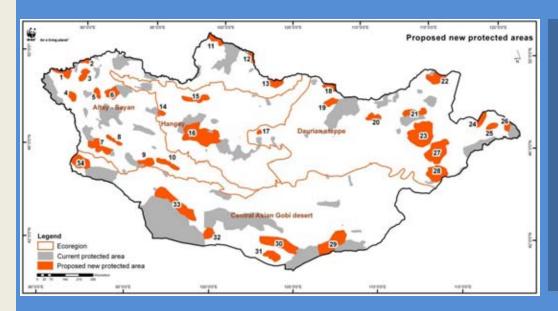
National target:
Establish PA
network covering
up to 30% of the territory.

Law on Land use



Totally 16 mln ha under the 911 Local PA in Mongolia
Almost 10.3 % of total territory occupied by the Local protected areas

Main tool: Local people and authorities



Hot spot areas of biodiversity have been identified

34 Priority Areas for Biodiversity conservation

- What biodiversity is or is not conserved in protected area system?
- What is the "gap" between current situation and conservation vision?
- Are the protected areas "effectively conserved"?

Protected Area Biodiversity Gap Analysis

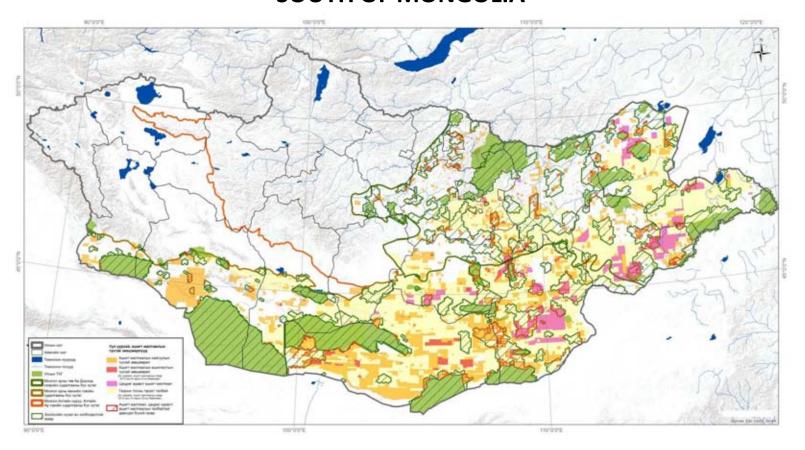
Biodiversity representative gap analysisManagement gap analysis

Main recommendation of Biodiversity Gap analysis

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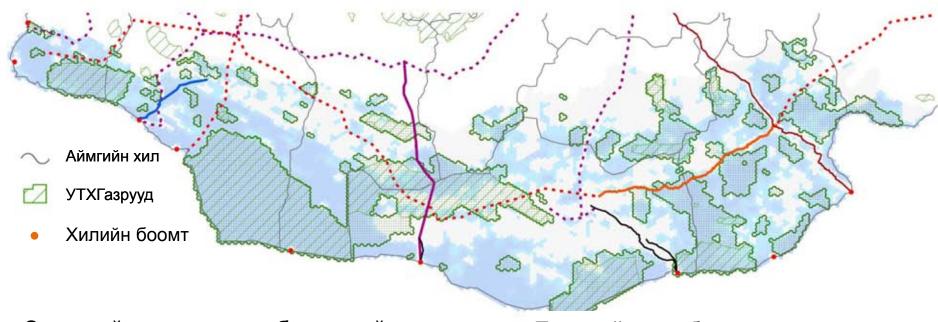
- Combine efforts in both increasing the PA network and establishing more efficient land use planning and watershed management for the adequate conservation of the aquatic ecosystems and watersheds
- Increase integrity of PA network and focus more on productive ecosystems such as high mountain steppe, sub-boreal mixed forest and the desert steppe ecosystems
- Increase highest protection levels

ECOREGIONAL ASSESSMENT OF THE GRASSLANDS OF EASTERN AND SOUTH OF MONGOLIA



Map will be contribute to the expansion of the protected areas network and mitigate impacts of mineral development.

PLANNED TRANSPORTATION AND ECOLOGICAL CONNECTIVITY AREAS



Экологийн чухал ач холбогдолтой газар нутаг

Экологийн чухал ач холбогдолтой газрууд

Зэрлэг амьтадын шилжилт, тэдгээрийн амьдрах орчинд чухал бэлчээр нутаг

хамгийн тохиромжтой/өөрчлөгдөөгүй

өөрчлөлтөд орсон

Тээврийн дэд бүтэц

Одоогийн төмөр зам

Уурхайн зам

Төлөвлөж буй Сайншанд-Таван Толгойн т өмөр зам

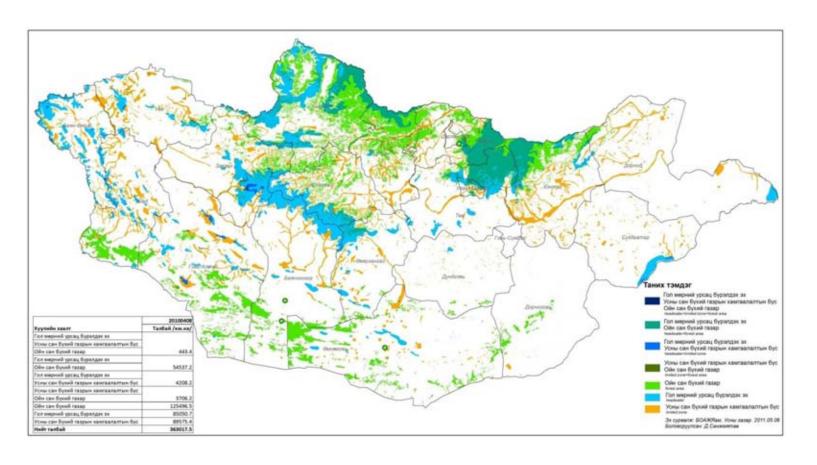
Төлөвлөж буй Баянговь-Шивээ хүрэн төмөр зам

🔥 Төлөвлөж буй Таваннуур-Бургастай төмөр зам

У Бусад төлөвлөж буй төмөр зам

Бусад төлөвлөж буй хурдны зам

Result of gap analyses and ecoregional assessment



Some key corridor areas has been filled based on Gap analysis and eco-region assessment

No mining area and biodiversity offset area maps have been developed and no mining area map will approve by Government in end of 2014.



Management Gap analysis

Legal framework
Financial
mechanism
Human resources
Public awareness

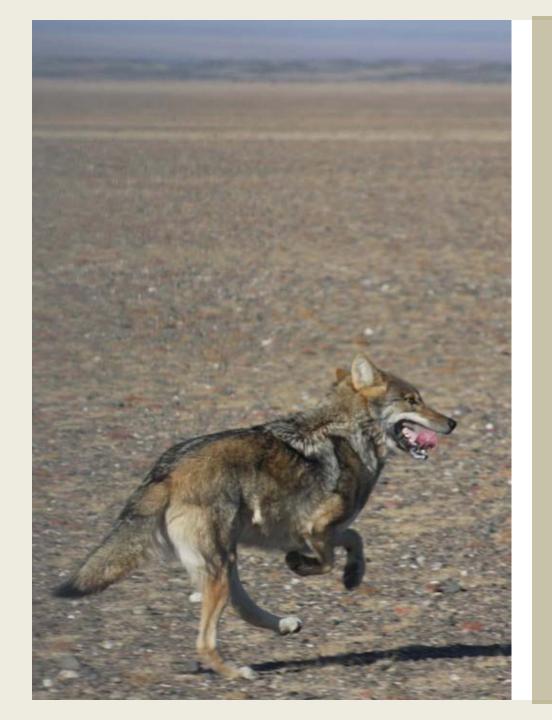
Key findings identified and recommendation was elaborated



Management of PA

- New tool adopted (CAP, MIRADI) 11 PA has developed management plan through new guideline
- Management effectiveness tracking tool
- Biodiversity monitoring mechanism started in 2011
- •3 NGO responsible 3 PA management
- 2 trans-boundary PA were established





Law on Wildlife

- Game species resource area

Main tool: Community based wildlife management

16 communities established for responsible hunting areas



Community based organizations

more than

1200

- Pasture
- Forest
- Wild animals

















WWF- Snow Leopard Enterprise programme

Total 31 herder community groups of more than 300 household involve in Snow Leopard enterprise programme

Alternative income sources of members of Snow Leopard programme have been increased in priority areas

One member produces products worth to USD 600-1400 annually

Mongolian Saiga conservation

- 17 communities groups
- Pasture management
- Population increased by 43.3 %
- Habitat increased by 10 %





