National Programme
Annual Report

MONGOLIA

UN-REDD Programme

January to June 2015
January to December 2016

In accordance with the decision of the Policy Board, hard copies of this document will not be printed to minimize the environmental impact of the UN-REDD Programme processes and contribute to climate neutrality. The UN-REDD Programme's meeting documents are available on the internet at: www.unredd.net or www.un-redd.org.

+ 976-77117750
www.reddplus.mn

Засгийн газрын II байр, 304 тоот, Нэгдсэн үндэсний гудамж 5/2, Чингэлтэй дүүрэг Улаанбаатар 15160, Монгол улс

1. Annual Report for the UN-REDD National Programmes

The Annual Report for the National Programmes (NPs) highlights progress over the twelve-month period ending 31 December (1 January-31 December). This progress is reported against the consolidated Annual Work Plan and Budget for 2016, as approved by the National Programme Steering Committee or Executive Board.

The report includes the following sections:

     1) National Programme Identification;

     2) Progress Reporting;

     3)

     Government & Non-Government Comments;

     4) Results Matrix;

     5) Warsaw Framework for REDD+ and Associated UNFCCC Decisions;

     6) Financial Delivery;

     7) Adaptive management; and

     8) Targeted Support.

The lead agency for each National Programme is responsible for coordinating inputs to the Annual Reports, and for ensuring all agency and counterpart perspectives have been collected - in particular government and civil society organizations. The reports are reviewed and vetted by the agency teams, who provide quality assurance and recommendations to the national teams on articulating results and on adjustments to be made. It therefore follows an iterative process which serves to enhance the quality of the reports and enable a meaningful assessment of progress and identification of key lessons regarding knowledge exchange.

The Annual Report for the National Programmes should be submitted to the UN-REDD Programme Secretariat (un-redd@un-redd.org) as per timeline indicated below.

Annual Report timeline:

Annual Report template sent to Country teams:	*20 January 2017*
Submission of first draft of the Annual Report:	*26 February 2017*
Secretariat revision sent back to Country:	*4 March 2017*
Submission of final Annual Report:	*11 March 2017*
Submission of final signed Annual Report:	*25 March 2017*

2.   National Programme Identification

Please identify the National Programme (NP) by completing the information requested below. The Government Counterpart and designated National Programme focal points of the Participating UN Organizations are asked to provide their electronic signatures below, prior to submission to the UN-REDD Secretariat.

National Programme Title	UN-REDD Mongolie National Programme
Implementing Partners[1]	The Department of Forest Policy Coordination (DFPC) of the Ministry of Environment and Tourism (MET)
Participating Organizations	FAO, UNDP and UNEP

Project Timeline			
Programme Duration	09/2015-08/2018	Original End Date[23]	08/2018
NPD Signature Date	18/09/2015[4]	No-Cost Extension	[n/a]
Date of First Fund Transfer[5]	03/11/2015	Current End Date	A temporary closing date was requested by REDD Secretariat so that the Mongolia would fall within current official cycles of the UN-REDD Program. It was agreed that the original length of the program, i.e. 36 months, would be reinstated in 2017. The arrangement was an administrative one and not officially approved by Mongolia parties. This issue needs clarification. {See Text}

---

1 Those organizations either sub-contracted by the Project Management Unit or those organizations officially identified in the National Programme Document (NPD) as responsible for implementing a defined aspect of the project.

2 The original end date as stated in the NPD.

3 This is the end date in the National Program Document. The actual end date is subject to some uncertainty and a request letter has been drafted or submission to the REDD Secretariat.

The Government of Mongolia and UN Agencies signed agreements for a 3-year National Program. However, in Project Inception Report the program was asked to start a temporary shortened program of 24 months due to the closure of the current cycle of global UNREDD program in 2017. It was agreed that this would not affect technical deliverables and that the original date would be reinstated in 2017. There is no documentation whereby Mongolia Government officially approved, or requested, a shortened program.

4 The UNREDD accepted starting date is the date of first transfer, i.e. 3 Nov 2015; hence the closing date is 36 months after date of transfer

5 As reflected on the MPTF Office Gateway http://mptf.undp.org.

Financial Summary (USD)[6]			
UN Agency	Approved Programme Budget[7]	Amount Transferred[8]	Cumulative Expenditures up to 31 December 2016[9]
FAO	1,095,000	1,095,000	239,302
UNDP	2,240,000	2,240,000	537,141
UNEP	400,000	400,000	0
Indirect Support Cost (7%)	261,450	261,450	54,396
Total	3,996,450	3,996,450	**830,839**

Signatures from the designated UN organizations[10]			Signature by the Government Counterpart
FAO	UNDP	UNEP	
[Signature]	[Signature]	[Signature]	[Signature]
Date and Name of Signatories in Full:			
[Date]	[Date]	[Date]	[Date]
[Name]	[Name]	[Name]	M. Tungalag

---

6 The financial information reported should include indirect costs, M&E and other associated costs. The information on expenditure is unofficial. Official certified financial information is provided by the HQ of the Participating UN Organizations by 30 April and can be accessed on the MPTF Office GATEWAY (http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/fund/CCF00).

7 The total budget for the entire duration of the Programme as specified in the signed Submission Form and NPD.

8 Amount transferred to the participating UN Organization from the UN-REDD Multi-Partner Trust Fund.

9 The sum of commitments and disbursement

10 Each UN organization is to nominate one or more focal points to sign the report. Please refer to the UN-REDD Programme Planning, Monitoring and Reporting Framework document for further guidance.

3.   Progress Reporting

This section aims to summarize the progress and identify key achievements of the NP during the reporting period. Additionally, the section aims to identify key challenges and solutions/ lessons that could be shared with other countries. These will be used as input to the UN-REDD consolidated annual report so please stick to the word limits.

3.1 Achievements

Please provide a description of key achievements made by the NP in relation to the 4 pillars of the Warsaw Framework and how the NP has supported those. [250 words for **each** pillar]

1.   National Strategy or Action Plan (NS/AP)

The Technical Working groups have been established and initial capacity building has been undertaken for the action plan has been undertaken, supported by key studies under including drivers of deforestation, social inclusion, stakeholder mapping, institutional assessment and the initial analysis and selection of policies and measures; the latter needs further work by REDD+ Mongolia team. Mongolia is a unique situation in the UN-REDD program, being the only 'boreal' country, affected by an increase in temperature 3 x greater than global average which leads to ecosystem vulnerability and with forest based green development and adaptation measures equally important to the countries development, as fulfilling its aims to also reduce emissions. However, initial data for forest change shows that the actual anthropogenic caused deforestation and degradation are lower than expected, with forest fire, pests, poor management being direct and indirect drivers of deforestation and degradation. Therefore, it is suggested that the REDD+ vision encompasses support to building resilience of the forest sector to reduce the impacts of climate change and improve forest health, and build upon supporting the countries Sustainable Development Vision which will be used to buy-in from local stakeholders and underlying motivation for use of local finance.

2.   National Forest Monitoring System (NFMS)

The MRV technical working group was established and regular meetings have been supported through the NP. Identification of existing systems capable of delivering the elements of the NFMS and a gap assessment was conducted. GHG reporting capacity exists within CCPIU[11] and the capacity to utilize satellite monitoring has been strengthened through the introduction of Collect Earth as well as support to wall to wall mapping in a number of institutions and NGO's; the National Forest Inventory (NFI) was completed as part of the co-funding support to the National Program by FRDC[12] supported by GIZ and proposals are place to undertake additional field inventories in sparse or more degraded forest areas not covered in the current NFI through support of the NP. The results of land use change assessments using Collect Earth (30.000 sample points) show patterns of forest degradation and further densification of the grid sampling method is foreseen to increase robustness of the data and results. Also a key remaining task ahead is integrating the components that currently reside with multiple institutions under the control of one responsible institution and formalize the institutional arrangements of the NFMS. was undertaken.

3.   Forest Reference Level (FRL)

Initial collection of data has been undertaken for use in the FRL construction, with historical land use data in including forest being compiled, and the accuracy assessed. This has been achieved

---

[11] Climate Change Policy and Implementation Unit, Ministry of Environment

[12] Forest Research Development Centre, Ministry of Environment

through a grid sampling method using Collect Earth developed by FAO and the results show that it is likely to be suitable for the FRL construction in Mongolia. As a fall back, an NGO undertaking annual forest change mapping for the whole of Mongolia from satellite imagery has been supported by the NP. Capacity has been extensively provided to staff from many different government departments and institutions and academia through the establishment of a Technical Working Group which has met three times, in addition to two technical workshops; training has been provided in the operation of Collect Earth and technical support provided to the institution with responsibility for assembling and submitting Mongolia's National Communication and Biennial Update Report (CCPIU). A plan has been developed to complete the construction, adjustment for national circumstances, drafting and submission of the FRL, with the intention of submitting the FRL in Jan 2018 which will be ahead of original NP milestone, which would allow NP support during the technical assessment of the FRL. The FRL is based on the existing definition of forest covering the entire boreal forest area but inclusion of arid or semi-arid Saxaul forest might not be considered in the initial FRL submission.

4. Safeguard Information System (SIS)

A preliminary assessment of possible partners has been undertaken, and initial scoping and Terms of Reference for the development of the safeguards framework has been undertaken. The safeguards framework work and development of the safeguards information system will start in 2017, and has been dependent upon the selection of Policies and Measures, which will be completed by end of Q1 2017. Progress was also made on identification and mapping of priority potential multiple benefits through TSP support, which provides valuable analysis of the roles of forests for local and wider scale values.

3.2 Challenges and solutions

Please provide a summary of the challenges faced and solutions put in place to address them. These could be of any nature, operational, good procedure, unsuccessful process that other countries could benefit from. [150 words]

The closing date of the UN-REDD Mongolia program is uncertain. UNDP Mongolia and Ministry of Environment entered into the program under expectation that the closing date would be 36 months hence from the first transfer of funds (November 2015). During inception in January 2016, the NP were informed that due to administrative cycles of UNREDD Global, Mongolia were asked to temporarily shorten the program to 24 months, though on the understanding that this was a temporary issue (and not related to technical closing date and that the original date would be reinstated in 2017. The solution is that the Secretariat should consider reinstatement of this at the earliest opportunity.

Main implementation challenges are as follows:

National investment in the forest sector is challenging when Mongolian government are facing budget shortfalls due to economic problems. In terms of REDD+ implementation finance, few donors are focused on Mongolia, carbon financing is not available. Managing expectations for national partners may be difficult with no clear source of REDD+ implementation funds.

GIZ programme has provided excellent support to the program, but there is the possibility of confusion regards their conclusions on Mongolia's forest cover based on the recent National Forest Inventory (NFI) which pertains to 'well stocked' forests only and could indirectly lead to confusion with policy development and reporting on forest cover in Mongolia.

4.   Government & Non-Government Comments

This section provides the opportunity to capture government and civil society perspectives and provide additional or complementary information.

4.1 Government Comments

Government counterparts to provide their perspective and additional complementary information not included in the overall progress assessment. [500 words]

Since the implementation of the UN-REDD program in January 2016, the Ministry of Environment has supported and been actively involved with the coordination and planning for the program. In particular, this has involved establishment and approval of Terms of References for Working Groups on NFMS / FRL and Policies. The Ministry coordinated the establishment and endorsement of the Project Executive Board and two Technical Working Groups. In the forthcoming year, an analysis of options for institutional mechanisms will be undertaken which will provide guidance on how 'REDD+' can be integrated into multi-sectoral policy level and implementation at higher levels.

The Government are concerned with regards the expected closing date of the UNREDD program in Mongolia. The government agreed to implement a 36-month program, as outlined in the National Project Document, with the starting date being considered as the date of the first financial transfer. However, during the Project Inception meeting there was some informal feedback that to assist the Global UN-REDD Program with their current administrative cycle, Mongolia would have a temporarily shortened program of 24 months, though this was not to apply to technical program or deliverables, and it was stated in 2017 the initial length of the program would be re-instated. We advise that no official notification of this was ever received by the Ministry, and we will submit a written request to have this issue resolved and the original length or the program re-instated as this affects both the quality of deliverables and whether they can be achieved. The Ministry of Environment request early notification of this matter.

The overall progress of the REDD+ strategy is adequate and is meeting the outcome dates (of the 36 month program outlined in National Program Document. The scope of REDD+ has been broadened to support the countries innovative Sustainable Development Vision, and not emissions alone. However, challenges lay ahead in determining spatial priorities, especially in an absence of deforestation and degradation data, and in financial planning of policies and measures. The financing is a particularly challenging for Mongolia given the economic difficulties that are being faced, it is not clear whether Mongolia would likely be successful in results-based payments given the less clear nature of some of the drivers, such as pests.

In addition, Mongolia would welcome more recognition for being unique in the UN-REDD Global Program, our boreal nature and unprecedented climate change, which is three times the global mean, provide a unique example to look at REDD+ strategies for Nationally Determined Contributions, ecosystem based adaptation and achieving sustainable development goals to protect ecosystems, communities and lifestyles which are not elsewhere in the Program. We would also like the issue of REDD+ Implementation Funding raised with donor countries.

4.2 Non-Government Comments

Civil society stakeholders to provide their perspective and additional complementary information (Please request a summary from existing stakeholder committees or platforms). [500 words]

The CSO Forum was formed on 2nd November, 2016 through several consultation meeting, following several meetings to explain about the REDD+ program and the role of the CSO Forum. The Council consists of 18 member's representative from local organizations, forests user groups, local CSO's and NGO representatives. The CSO Forum was self-name the "Forest-Sustainable Development Council", one member was nominated for the Project Executive Board and two members for the TWG on Policies & Strategies as representatives based on self-selection procedure.

A number of activities have been developed to support the council's engagement in development or the national strategy and advocacy including introductory workshops and training on REDD+; Social Inclusion and Risk Assessment; Policy and Measures; Project and Organizational Management. A 2017 Workplan has been developed with activities supported for advocacy, including extension activities to highlight forests day, donor meetings, and to encourage support. The CSO will receive a TOT training for Climate Change and REDD+ and will deliver trainings at local level to our local partners.

In addition to this CSO members have taken part in discussions on policy and measure development especially related to forests enterprises, forest user groups and communities. The forum hopes to be involved in the final development of the measures and in strategy development, particularly regards with proposal development and assessment of risk and benefits through the safeguard work.

The main concern of the Council is regarding long-term sustainability of their involvement in the REDD+ program and how to effectively advocate issues from grassroots level to influence policies, though this is not a consideration for the National REDD+ Strategy were a mechanism exists.

5. Results Matrix

The results matrix aims to measure progress made in the reporting year against annual targets for outputs indicated in the annual work plan for the year. If the log frame has been amended following a mid-term review, this should be mentioned above the output table. For this section please provide:

- For each outcome, please provide the outcome title. The intention is to report whether the programme is on track towards meeting its target, not to assess if target has been met. Based on the previous annual report, please tick the box below each outcome and provide a short summary of progress made. If the country has not yet produced an annual report, do not tick any box.
- For each output, please provide the output title and a summary of the progress towards achieving the specific output. Please list each performance indicator, the associated baseline and expected annual target for the output for this reporting year and a short narrative indicating progress against this annual target or deviation from plans.

Please repeat this for all outcomes and outputs of the NP results framework.

IMPORTANT NOTE:

It should be noted that all the expected annual targets are based on the original agreed project ending date of September 2018, as agreed and signed by Government of Mongolia and UNREDD Program. The UNREDD program agreed to temporarily shorten the program to 24 months to assist with compliance with the administrative cycles of the global REDD+ program, this needs realignment to the original 36 month timeline or the dates in the outcomes here are incorrect, and possibly not achievable.

OUTCOME 1: NATIONAL REDD+ MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS ESTABLISHED and IMPROVED STAKEHOLDER AWARENESS AND EFFECTIVE STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT			
☐ Outcome Achieved;	☒ On track to achieving this outcome;	☐ Expected minor delays ☐ Corrective measures in place	☐ Expected significant delays ☐ Corrective measures in place
Progress towards Outcome: A PEB has been established, two preliminary studies were conducted and the reports being finalized. Findings of these studies will feed into the identification of national REDD+ management arrangement and the development of appropriate strategy to improve stakeholders' awareness and engagement.			
Output 1: A broad-based, multi-stakeholder National REDD+ Taskforce established			
Output Indicators	*Baseline*	*Annual Target*	*Progress Against Target*
A broad-based, multi-stakeholder National REDD+ Taskforce.	Existing National REDD+ Taskforce, draft ToR available, but membership	By 6 months, national REDD+ Taskforce is re-established and	At program inception it was documented that the establishment

	not fully comprehensive.	meeting regularly, with full representation of all stakeholders.	of a taskforce should be done in later stage of the program, as establishing a high-level 'taskforce' without clear mandate or purpose may be detrimental to the long term success in the future. Two technical working groups were established. During PEB meeting in December 2016, it was decided to finalize decision on re-establishment of REDD+ Taskforce by June 2017. An options paper on REDD+ institutional mechanisms is being prepared for the meeting in June 2017. The taskforce needs to be policy level body rather than a technical one.
Progress towards Output: Institutional Assessment; Stakeholder Mapping and discussions regards the type of Taskforce have been undertaken in 2016. Two technical working groups were formed and regular meetings conducted. The mechanisms for functioning of the safeguard system, national forest monitoring system and finance will be investigated in 2017; which will also provide a framework for determining how a REDD+ mechanism may function. It should be noted that REDD+ per se may not operate in Mongolia, as the activities will be entrenched inside Mongolia's goals for sustainable development.			
Output 2: UN-REDD Programme Management Unit (PMU) established			
Output Indicators	*Baseline*	*Annual Target*	*Progress Against Target*
PMU established and fully operational.	Draft ToR in Roadmap and preliminary consultations have been held.	By 2 weeks, proposal to establish REDD+ Unit agreed. By 5 weeks, REDD+ Unit established and operational (note: international advisor may come on board slightly later)	A Program Management Unit (PMU) for the National Program was established in 2016. The PMU staff were recruited with national posts filled by xx 2016, and International posts hired in 2016. The International

			Advisor for NFMS and RL commenced in January 2016 and Chief Technical Advisor (CTA) in April 2016. Recruitment processes for staff that resigned is ongoing, with expected date for International Advisor for NFMS and RL starting in March 2017.

Progress towards Output:

The PMU was established in XXX 2015, with current National Program Director was appointed in December 2016, the Director of Forest Policy and Coordination Section under Ministry of Environment and Tourism. Staff were recruited including for UNDP the Policies and Governance Coordinator (2016); Communication Officer (2015); Finance Officer (2015), Program Manager (2015) and Chief Technical Advisor (April 2016). FAO recruited a International NFMS and FRL (Dec 2015) who subsequently resigned in November 2016 and National GIS (March 2016). An office was provided at the Ministry, and equipped with office equipment, supplies, wireless communication etc. As additional positions will be recruited in January 2017 mean that the office space is now rather limited.

Output 3: CSO/LC forum established

Output Indicators	*Baseline*	*Annual Target*	*Progress Against Target*
Forum established and fully operational.	No existing mechanism.	By 6 months after Inception workshop, draft stakeholder mapping completed. By 8 months after Inception workshop, a draft proposal agreed to establish Forum, with ToR. By 9 months after Inception workshop, Forum established and operational, and civil society is satisfied with the framework.	Draft stakeholder mapping of CSO members was completed by June 2016. Draft TOR for Forum and Membership was agreed in November 2016. The Forum was officially established and named the 'Forest and Sustainable Development Council' on 2nd November, 2016. Initial capacity building activities were undertaken in 2016 which focused on project management and proposal writing. A workplan for 2017 was prepared and approved.

Progress towards Output:

Draft stakeholder mapping of CSO members was completed by June 2016. Draft TOR for Forum and Membership was agreed in November 2016. The Forum

was officially established and named the 'Forest and Sustainable Development Council' on 2nd November, 2016. Initial capacity building activities were undertaken in 2016 which focused on project management and proposal writing. A workplan for 2017 was prepared and approved.

Output 4: Public awareness raised

Output Indicators	Baseline	Annual Target	Progress Against Target
Awareness-raising plan developed and implemented. Evidence of awareness increase.	The baseline survey has conducted, but general public understanding of REDD+ can be assumed to be weak.	By 6 months, website developed. By 8 months, REDD+ related material (leaflet, booklet, poster etc.) in circulation and TV and radio programmes broadcasted.	Website was developed (www.reddplus.mn) and will be updated regularly. Awareness and communication strategy developed by Dec 2016, needs approval. REDD+ related materials in circulation by December 2016. Awareness baseline survey completed by November 2016.

Progress towards Output:

Website was developed (www.reddplus.mn) and will be updated regularly. Awareness and communication strategy developed by Dec 2016, needs approval. REDD+ related materials in circulation by December 2016. Awareness baseline survey completed by November 2016.

Social Media (REDD+ in Mongolia) have been updated as appropriate: *Facebook (https://www.facebook.com/Reddplusmongolia/); Twitter (https://twitter.com/ReddPlus_MGL); LinkedIn (https://www.linkedin.com/company/un-redd-programme); Youtube (https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCkVTTLwxUZFg74gRLU0pewQ/)* Articles for REDD Regional Newsletter produced.
Public awareness products and activities[13];
Programme Leaflet developed;
REDD+ Mongolia brand book developed (logo, website, banner etc.)

---

a) [13] *Media and target groups: Journalist Training and Media Articles produced;*
b) *Scientists and professional people: Student Research Conference conducted;*
c) *Young generation and student: Art and Media festival conducted;*
d) *General public: Photograph Competition conducted;*
e) *Children and young generation: Support to local NGO (among the eco-schools) - Drawing competition (Dec 2016);*
f) *Policy makers and general public: Support to local NGO - Fire awareness raising (Dec 2016);*
g) *Policy makers and politicians: Ministerial and parliament members meeting and breakfast (Dec 2016);*
h) *Scientists and researchers – Scientific conference;*

Knowledge Documents being translated and made more relevant for Mongolia including: *REDD Academy Journals; FAQ on REDD+; REDD+ Glossary; REDD+ Regional Fact Sheets and REDD+ and Climate Change Policies*

Media products – Articles have published on few number of newspapers (daily, monthly and quarterly) and magazines. TV interviews have conducted and also interviewed by the Voice of Mongolia radio station

- Output 5: Consultation and participation plan developed

Output Indicators	Baseline	Annual Target	Progress Against Target
Consultation and participation plan developed and implemented. Evidence of awareness increase among nongovernment stakeholders of means of participation and providing feedback to policy processes.	No existing materials on REDD+ in this context	By 10 months after Inception, Consultation and Participation Plan prepared. By 12 months after Inception, implementation of Plan has commenced and REDD+ consultation materials available	Stakeholder mapping report has been completed, and draft consultation plan prepared in December 2016. Mongolia REDD+ Stakeholder Engagement and Capacity Building Plan will be finalized in February 2017. Consultation and Capacity Building Plan has started; materials (REDD+ Academy; Awareness Materials are being developed). Tutorials on spatial planning were translated and disseminated through workshops, and will be made available on the EIC web page in 2017).
Stakeholder mapping report has been completed, and draft consultation plan prepared in December 2016. Mongolia REDD+ Stakeholder Engagement and Capacity Building Plan will be finalized in February 2017. Consultation and Capacity Building Plan has started; materials (REDD+ Academy; Awareness Materials are being developed). Tutorials on spatial planning were translated and disseminated through workshops, and will be made available on the EIC web page in 2017).			

Output 6: National FPIC guidelines (Stakeholder Engagement and Operational Guidelines) adapted to Mongolian context			
Output Indicators	*Baseline*	*Annual Target*	*Progress Against Target*
Stakeholder Engagement Operational Guidelines for REDD+ Implementation developed and considered for institutionalization.	No existing guidelines.	Stakeholder engagement guidelines and social inclusion assessment initiated.	Social Inclusion assessment was started in 2016. FPIC guidelines will not be developed but stakeholder engagement guidelines developed.

Progress towards Output:

Social Inclusion assessment was started in 2016. FPIC guidelines will not be developed but stakeholder engagement guidelines developed.

Based on experience from UNREDD Regional team learned from other countries the program advised to develop Stakeholder Engagement Operational Guidelines rather than FPIC guidelines, since FPIC may be inappropriate consultation mechanisms. The social inclusion study started in December 2016, and is expected to be completed by April 2017.

OUTCOME 2: NATIONAL REDD+ STRATEGY PREPARED			
☐ Outcome Achieved;	☒ On track to achieving this outcome;	☐ Expected minor delays ☐ Corrective measures in place	☐ Expected significant delays ☐ Corrective measures in place

Progress towards Outcome: The steps in developing the National REDD+ Strategy have taken place as planned. It should be indicated that the focus of the strategy in Mongolia is likely to support the countries sustainable development targets and is likely to take a broader approach to forest management involving building resilience towards reducing impacts on the forest sector and meeting sustainable development goals through supporting communities maintaining ecosystem services and action for climate change rather than purely for results based payments.

Output 7: Barriers to REDD+ identified through: 1) analysis of drivers of deforestation and forest degradation; and 2) assessment of legal drivers of deforestation and forest degradation; and policy alignment needs.

Output Indicators	Baseline	Annual Target	Progress Against Target
Challenges and opportunities in addressing land use and land cover change identified. Associated weaknesses and strengths in the policy, legal and institutional framework and capacities recognized.	Preliminary identification of drivers and review of policy and legal framework by National REDD+ Roadmap Taskforce.	By 12 months, national study to identify and assess drivers completed.	Drivers study was updated and finalized, translation and reviews are ongoing, completed an Annex based on the Mongolian National Forest Inventory report. Institutional capacity and arrangement assessment for REDD+ in Mongolia were conducted and translated. Updated with stakeholders mapping report.

Progress towards Output:

Drivers study was updated and finalized, translation and reviews are ongoing, completed an Annex based on the Mongolian National Forest Inventory report.

Institutional capacity and arrangement assessment for REDD+ in Mongolia were conducted and translated. Updated with stakeholders mapping report.

An analysis of drivers of deforestation and forest degradation has been undertaken based on best available information. However, this is an activity that is iterative and additional information will be added in conjunction with spatial analysis of deforestation and degradation and social studies.

Output 8: REDD+ policies and measures (PAMs) identified and prioritized through: 1) identification of PAMs to address barriers to REDD+; and 2) demonstration activities to test identified PAMs for REDD+

Output Indicators	Baseline	Annual Target	Progress Against Target
Different PAMs options for addressing drivers of deforestation and forest degradation, stakeholder engagement, technical approaches at national and subnational levels identified.		Identification of candidate PAM's initiated. By 18 months after Inception, draft list of PAMs prepared.	Consultant team hired and draft report prepared, though this needs additional contributions from MET and PMU. Draft list of PAM's are made for the forest sector. A more comprehensive list including non-forest and other PAM will be developed by Q2 2017. Series of small consultation meetings were held on pests, fire, illegal logging, forest companies, livestock and ecosystem based adaptation.

Progress towards Output:

Consultant team hired and draft report prepared, though this needs additional contributions from MET and PMU. Draft list of PAM's are made for the forest sector. A more comprehensive list including non-forest and other PAM will be developed by Q2 2017. Series of small consultation meetings were held on pests, fire, illegal logging, forest companies, livestock and ecosystem based adaptation. Reports are made and options for policies and measures for forest sector are identified, these need elaborating more in Q1 with spatial, scale and non-forests related PAM's highlighted more effectively**.**

Output 9: National fund management and mechanism for distribution of positive incentives designed

Output Indicators	Baseline	Annual Target	Progress Against Target
Transparent system for REDD+ finances identified	UNDP has existing review of environmental law framework. Information available from other projects on benefit sharing.	No specific target for 2016.	No progress, initial discussions on TOR development has commenced.

Progress towards Output:

Activity not started yet. No progress, initial discussions on TOR development has commenced.

Output 10: Capacity-building plans developed for key institutions for REDD+ Readiness

Output Indicators	Baseline	Annual Target	Progress Against Target

Institutional competencies and capacities required for receiving results-based payments identified and used to assess capacity needs for which concrete capacity development plans designed and implemented (# of plans).	No comprehensive plan. Capacity development action plan for mainstreaming financing for sustainable forest management into sectoral budgets	By 10 months after Inception, a Competency Framework is designed and adopted. By 12 months after Inception, a Capacity Needs Assessment completed.	Competency framework has been designed but not yet adopted, it needs translation and internal review. Capacity needs assessment and plan has been developed but needs translation and internal review. The needs assessment is only based on needs of REDD+ readiness phase. Capacity building has commenced.

Progress towards targets:

Competency framework has been designed but not yet adopted, it needs translation and internal review. Capacity needs assessment and plan has been developed but needs translation and internal review. The needs assessment is only based on needs of REDD+ readiness phase. Capacity building has commenced. Documentation has been completed, but needs further inputs from agencies and partners.

Output 11: Gender analysis undertaken to make all outputs under the National Programme gender sensitive

Output Indicators	*Baseline*	*Annual Target*	*Progress Against Target*
Concrete strategies and guidelines available to systemically address gender considerations and inclusion of women in REDD+ processes.	No analysis done	Social inclusion and gender analysis initiated. ender analysis conducted by 18 months after Inception.	National Consultant on Analysis of Social Inclusion Dynamics for REDD+ in Mongolia is recruited, and analysis has started.

Progress towards targets:
National Consultant on Analysis of Social Inclusion Dynamics for REDD+ in Mongolia is recruited, and analysis has started.

Output 12: REDD+ social and environmental safeguard policy framework developed			
Output Indicators	*Baseline*	*Annual Target*	*Progress Against Target*

REDD+ Social and Environmental Safeguard Policy Framework prepared and officially approved.	No material available.	Safeguard framework development initiated.	The development of a Mongolian approach to the REDD+ safeguards has begun, with a draft goals/scope for the approach determined; first draft of the initial section of the safeguards document expected in Q1 2017.

Progress towards targets:
The development of a Mongolian approach to the REDD+ safeguards has begun, with a draft goals/scope for the approach determined; first draft of the initial section of the safeguards document expected in Q1 2017.

Output 13: National REDD+ Strategy prepared through the collation of technical outputs from Outcomes 1-4

Output Indicators	*Baseline*	*Annual Target*	*Progress Against Target*
Comprehensive National REDD+ Strategy in place to implement results based actions.	No current strategy, there is the Roadmap	No specific target for 2016.	*Process has started with relevant studies, NFMS and FRL initial work etc.*

Progress towards targets:
The steps needed for the development of the strategy have started but it is not expected to be compelted till later.

Outcome 3: **FOREST REFERENCE LEVELS DEVELOPED**			
☐ Outcome Achieved;	☒ On track to achieving this outcome;	☐ Expected minor delays ☐ Corrective measures in place	☐ Expected significant delays ☐ Corrective measures in place
Progress towards Outcome: Progress towards the FRL Outcome has been achieved and an action plan developed to deliver the outcome, initial data collection and baseline data has been analyzed to develop a draft reference level.			

Output 14: **Capacity built for the development of FRLs**			
Output Indicators	*Baseline*	*Annual Target*	*Progress Against Target*
Number of individuals with capacities for developing FREL/FRLs. Action Plan developed and adopted National agreements on forest definition, scope and scale reached	Almost no capacity in Mongolia specific to preparing FREL /FRL No Action Plan on FREL/FRL development No national agreements	By 12 months after Inception, Action Plan developed	Two workshops undertaken for FRL capacity building involving 25-35 persons from a variety of organizations. Including one three-day workshop conducted by two international experts on FRL construction. And a three-day workshop to discuss results from The FRL technical working group has discussed all the key FRL decisions including forest definition, scope and scale and has reached consensus. There is still a need for review by the policy TWG and the Scientific

			Technical Committee to get full endorsement.

Progress towards Output:

Substantial progress towards Output has been achieved. Capacity of stakeholders is strengthened by two workshops on FRL developments and meetings of the MRV technical working group. Existing capacity in greenhouse gas reporting is evident at national level and this has been strengthened. Two workshops undertaken for FRL capacity building involving 25-35 persons from a variety of organizations. Including one three-day workshop conducted by two international experts on FRL construction. And a three-day workshop to discuss results from the FRL technical working group has discussed all the key FRL decisions including forest definition, scope and scale and has reached consensus. There is still a need for review by the policy TWG and the Scientific Technical Committee to get full endorsement.

Output 15: **FRLs methodologies developed and tested**			
Output Indicators	*Baseline*	*Annual Target*	*Progress Against Target*
Complete set of historical activity data and emission factors compiled. Decision on adjustment for national circumstances made Process for iterative FREL/FRL development established and FREL/FRL submitted to UNFCCC	Some initial work has been done, but it is not verified and not complete. No decision No process	Initial steps in development of the data collection and mapping requirements for the program initiated by 2016.	Collect Earth land use assessment for the whole of Mongolia has been undertaken through support from UN-REDD and a comprehensive dataset for land use change for the period 1990-2014 , which will be expanded with additional data collection in 2017 UN-REDD has also supported a forest mapping and change mapping project covering the period 2001-2014 which will provide supporting evidence for

Output 15: **FRLs methodologies developed and tested**			
Output Indicators	*Baseline*	*Annual Target*	*Progress Against Target*
			change to support the grid sample based method of Collect Earth.

TORs have been drafted for additional data collection and a study on national circumstances to be undertaken in 2017. |
| Progress towards Output:

Substantial progress towards the FRL output has been made with a clear plan for FRL construction and submission developed. Collect Earth land use assessment for the whole of Mongolia has been undertaken through support from UN-REDD and a comprehensive dataset for land use change for the period 1990-2014 , which will be expanded with additional data collection in 2017 UN-REDD has also supported a forest mapping and change mapping project covering the period 2001-2014 which will provide supporting evidence for change to support the grid sample based method of Collect Earth. TORs have been drafted for additional data collection and a study on national circumstances to be undertaken in 2017. | | | |

Outcome 4: **NATIONAL FOREST MONITORING SYSTEM AND SAFEGUARDS INFORMATION SYSTEM DEVELOPED**			
☐ Outcome Achieved;	☒ On track to achieving this outcome;	☐ Expected minor delays ☐ Corrective measures in place	☐ Expected significant delays ☐ Corrective measures in place

Progress towards Outcome: Many of the components of the NFMS are already on place, including the national GHG Inventory, and an NFI covering the boreal forests. Satellite monitoring is being used for FLR development and the same method used for MRV. It has been decided to push the final integration activities associated with the NFMS to the second half of the programme.

There has been no progress on the SIS; a scoping assessment has been undertaken and work will commence in Q1 2017.

Output 16: **NFMS and Forest Information System (FIS) development process managed**			
Output Indicators	*Baseline*	*Annual Target*	*Progress Against Target*
NFMS Action Plan % of activities implemented Number of NFMS Action Plan annual revisions conducted Central FIS database operationalized. Number of government institutions linked by Data sharing agreements. Forest management and monitoring system and guidelines developed Forest boundary delineation	NFMS Action Plan exists: (30%)* of activities implemented through GIZ No revisions No FIS database	NFMS steps initiated by end of 2016.	A web based GIS platform already exists developed by Environment Information centre (EIC), discussion have started to expend the existing platform with a NFMS database , a training to support fire and pest databases is scheduled for January 2017. Forest boundary delineation is being undertaken by two initiatives one with GIZ and another by an NGO under the APFNet support. FUG boundaries have already been defined using the FRDC compartment/sub-compartment

completed			database, although this may need some QC and updating as new FUGs have been added.

Progress towards Output:
Substantial progress has been made towards the implementation of a number of the components of the NFMS, the main activity will be to bring the separate processes under the integrated management of a future REDD+ implementation unit or national REDD+ mechanism. A web based GIS platform already exists developed by Environment Information centre (EIC), discussion have started to expend the existing platform with a NFMS database , a training to support fire and pest databases is scheduled for January 2017. Forest boundary delineation is being undertaken by two initiatives one with GIZ and another by an NGO under the APFNet support. FUG boundaries have already been defined using the FRDC compartment/sub-compartment

Output 17: **REDD+ MRV system developed**			
Output Indicators	*Baseline*	*Annual Target*	*Progress Against Target*
MRV system completed and capable of generating national GHG-I reports (BURs) including LULUCF data suitable for REDD+ reporting SLMS established with common land classification system National emission factors developed later Assessment report Number of individuals trained	No REDD+ MRV System in Mongolia No SLMS First NFI designed and completed, but no national emission factors State of GHG-I reporting capacity not determined	Initial steps for development of a MRV system are initiated by end of 2016.	A one-week training workshop on Collect Earth land use assessment tool was given by FAO expert from Rome HQ. A Collect Earth land use assessment was undertaken by staff responsible for the GHGi who were given further training NFI methodology is completed and inventory completed through work by GIZ.

and capable: In SLMS In GHG-I			The NFI will provide Emission Factors for most forests types, but needs additional data collection in poorly sampled forest types. Additional data will be collected in 2017. GHGi inventory has been supported by GIZ and future GHG can build on data obtained through the NFMS

Progress towards Output:

Substantial progress has been made on the completion of various components of an NFMS. Tasks outstanding include the completion of additional data collection to develop national emission sectors, the pairing of emission factors with the Activity data, and integration of the components into a seamless operation process under a REDD+ implementing unit or national mechanism. A one-week training workshop on Collect Earth land use assessment tool was given by FAO expert from Rome HQ. A Collect Earth land use assessment was undertaken by staff responsible for the GHGi who were given further training. NFI methodology is completed and inventory completed through work by GIZ. .

Output 18: **Safeguards Information System (SIS) established**			
Output Indicators	*Baseline*	*Annual Target*	*Progress Against Target*
Effective SIS providing information on how REDD+ safeguards are addressed and respected in Mongolia.	No safeguard information system in place	Steps to development of a Safeguard information system initiated in 2016.	Initial assessment was undertaken for relevant institutions/partners; work on safeguards approach will commence in 2017, and has been timed to coincide with the finalization of the PAM list.
Progress towards Output: Initial preparatory steps undertaken in 2016 for work to commence in 2017. Initial assessment was undertaken for relevant institutions/partners; work on safeguards approach will commence in 2017, and has been timed to coincide with the finalization of the PAM list.			

6. Warsaw Framework for REDD+ and Associated UNFCCC Decisions

This section aims to provide insight and to support a thought process into how countries are progressing against the framework of the convention, namely: 5.1) a National REDD+ Strategy; 5.2) a Safeguards and Safeguards Information System; 5.3) a National Forest Reference Level; and 5.4.) a National Forest Monitoring System. Only complete the sections that apply to the priorities identified for the country and mark as N/A any criteria that do not apply to the context of the country.

6.1 National Strategy

Supported by (select all that apply and provide name of other source): ☒ National Programme; ☒ Targeted Support; ☐ Other Source; ☐ Not Applicable
Please provide a brief description of the progress being made in developing a National REDD+ Strategy (NS) as well as the source of the support provided in this regard (100 words):
The initial steps were undertaken for development of the National Strategy, as outlined in the sections above. It is expected that it can be approved within the agreed program deadline, 36 months after starting date.

Indicator	✓	Qualifier (select all that apply)	Please provide a short narrative describing the reason for selection as well as means/source of verification
Does the country have a National Strategy (NS) to achieve REDD+?		Not yet initiated	Programme only just initiated
	✓	Under design	
		Drafted, under deliberation	
		Adopted	
		Link to the NS provided on the UNFCCC REDD+ Web Platform Info Hub	
		Implementation in early stages	
		Full implementation of NS	
Degree of	✓	The NS identifies, assesses and prioritizes the direct and	An analysis of drivers of deforestation and degradation was

Indicator	✓	Qualifier (select all that apply)	Please provide a short narrative describing the reason for selection as well as means/source of verification
completeness of national REDD+ strategies.		underlying drivers of deforestation and forest degradation, as well as the barriers to the "plus" (+)[14] activities on the basis of robust analyses.	undertaken, and updated following publishing of the Mongolian National Forest Inventory report. The NS will also encompass multiple-benefits and sustainable development issues.
		The NS proposes a coherent and coordinated set of policies and measures (PAMs) for REDD+ that are proportionate to the drivers & barriers, results-oriented and feasible.	
		The NS relates to the scope and scale of the FRL, taking into account national circumstances.	
		The NS defines the institutional arrangements for REDD+ implementation, including governance measures, participatory oversight and inter-sectoral coordination.	
Degree to which the NS incorporates principles of social inclusion and gender equality.	✓	The NS is developed through a multi-stakeholder, gender-responsive and participatory consultation and dialogue process.	A gender and social inclusion assessment is currently being undertaken.
		The proposed policies and measures for REDD+ integrate gender-responsive actions.	
		The proposed policies and measures for REDD+ consider the realization of land and resource tenure rights (when relevant), as well as the development priorities of indigenous peoples and local communities as well as their development priorities.	
Degree of anchoring of the NS in the national development policy and institutional fabric.	✓	There is effective inter-ministerial coordination for REDD+ action.	Inter-ministerial coordination is being undertaken by Ministry of Environment, an assessment is being undertaken to determine the best solutions for high level policy coordination for 'REDD+' action.

---

[14] Plus (+) activities within the context of REDD+ refer to conservation of forest carbon stocks, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks

Indicator	✓	Qualifier (select all that apply)	Please provide a short narrative describing the reason for selection as well as means/source of verification
		Endorsement of the NS has been obtained at a high political level, beyond the agency or ministry that led the REDD+ readiness process.	
		REDD+ actions or targets are embedded in the national plan or policy for sustainable development.	
		There is evidence that ministries/agencies outside the forest and environment sectors are committed to implementing REDD+ policies and measures.	
		Financing arrangements to start implementing the NS (or to channel results-based finance) are designed.	

6.2   6.2 Safeguard Information System

Supported by (select all that apply and provide name of other source): ☒ National Programme; ☐ Targeted Support; ☐ Other Source; ☐ Not Applicable
Please provide a brief description of the progress being made in developing a Safeguard Information System (SIS) as well as the source of the support provided in this regard (100 words):
Initial discussions regard potential data and institutionalization have taken place, work will commence in 2017.

Indicator	✓	Descriptor (select all that apply)	Please provide a short narrative describing the reason for selection as well as means/source of verification.
Does the country have a Safeguard Information System (SIS) that provides information on how the Cancun safeguards are being addressed and respected throughout implementation of REDD+ actions?	x	No	Programme only just initiated (start of the SIS work planned for Q1 2017, as it is dependent on the selection of the PAMs, still ongoing)
		SIS objectives determined	
		Safeguard information needs and structure determined.	
		Existing information systems and sources assessed.	
		The SIS is designed, building on existing, together with any novel, information systems and sources clearly articulated in a national government-endorsed document.	
		The SIS is functional, building on existing, together with any novel, information systems and sources that are clearly articulated in a national government-endorsed document.	
		Summary of information on REDD+ safeguards, informed by the SIS, has been submitted to UNFCCC.	
Degree of completeness of the design of a country approach to address the social and environmental safeguards for REDD+		Aligns with the NS, covering the social and environmental benefits and risks of the policies & measures for REDD+ being considered by the countries.	
		Defines specific policies, laws and regulations (PLRs), as well as other measures, to address the identified benefits and risks.	
		Have institutional arrangements and/or capacities to implement those PLRs and to monitor the REDD+ safeguards.	

		Transparently provides information on how safeguards are respected and addressed.	

6.3 Forest Reference Level

Supported by (select all that apply and provide name of other source): ☒ National Programme; ☐ Targeted Support; ☒ Other Source; ☐ Not Applicable
Please provide a brief description of the progress being made in developing a Forest Reference Level (FRL)as well as the source of the support provided in this regard (100 words): Capacity building in collecting data for construction of the FRL has been provided as well as an activity completed to collect data for the period 1990-2014 on land use change for the whole country to support GHGi and FRL construction. GIZ have completed the NFI and analysis of the results so that EFs can be derived.

Indicator	✓	Descriptor (select all that apply)	Please provide a short narrative describing the reason for selection as well as means/source of verification
Has the country established a FRL?		Not yet initiated	Steps are underway for development of the NFMS. GHGi for LULUCF is completed using data from SLMS, and will be updated to include future data obtained through the SLMS. NFI is completed and plans to expand NFI and generate EFs in place.
	✓	Capacity building phase	
	✓	Preliminary construction phase	
		Advanced[15] construction phase	
		Submission drafted	
		Submitted to the UNFCCC	
Robustness of FRL submissions		Submission is transparent, complete, consistent and as much as possible accurate and allows reconstruction of the submitted FRL.	The collect earth method is transparent and appears to be the most accurate method available obtain activity data to date.
	✓	Includes pools and gases, and REDD+ activities (Scope) and justification for omitting significant pools and/or activities.	Will include 5 pools, and activities to include deforestation and degradation caused by fire and pest, as well as illegal logging. No significant pools will be omitted
		Justifies where the submission is inconsistent with previous versions of GHG inventory.	The FRL submission has been designed to be consistent with the GHGi
		Includes details of the forest definition used and national circumstances.	Forest definition is complete. Saxaul forest may fall under a different definition but still fall under the classification of

---

[15] FRL elements defined or at an advanced stage (scope, scale, forest definition, methodology and data compilation).

			"forest". National circumstances will be assessed; in 2017
	✓	Defines the geographic area covered by FRL (scale).	Scale will be covering the Boreal forest areas, and exclude Saxual forests as the emissions are not significant and there is currently insufficient data to determine to an acceptable degree of certainty the emissions.

6.4 National Forest Monitoring System

Supported by (select all that apply and provide name of other source): ☒ National Programme; ☒ Targeted Support; ☐ Other Source; ☐ Not Applicable

Please provide a brief description of the progress being made in developing a National Forest Monitoring System (NFMS) as well as the source of the support provided in this regard (100 words):

Targeted support has prepared the NFMS Action Plan, and the international consultant has been recruited and mobilized

Indicator	✓	Descriptor (select all that apply)	Please provide a short narrative describing the reason for selection as well as means of verification
Has the country established a NFMS?		No	Steps are underway for development of the NFMS.

GHGi for LULUCF is completed using data from SLMS, and will be updated to include future data obtained through the SLMS.

NFI is completed and plans to expand NFI and generate EFs in place |
	✓	NFMS capacity building phase	
	✓	Preliminary construction phase	
		Advanced[16] construction phase	
		NFMS generating preliminary information for monitoring and MRV	
		NFMS institutionalized and generating REDD+ monitoring and MRV (satellite land monitoring system, national forest inventory, greenhouse gas inventory)	
Degree of completeness of the	✓	NFMS includes a Satellite Land Monitoring System (SLMS)	Collect Earth and ERISC forest change mapping partially completed and improvements planned

---

[16] NFMS elements at an advanced stage (satellite land monitoring system, national forest inventory, greenhouse gas inventory).

NFMS in UN-REDD supported countries	✓	NFMS includes a National Forest Inventory (NFI)	First national multi-purpose forest inventory completed
	✓	NFMS includes a National GHG Inventory (GHGi)	National GHGi completed with LULUCF sector included, will be updated
		The NFMS is suitable for estimating anthropogenic forest-related greenhouse gas emissions by sources, and removals by sinks, forest carbon stocks, and forest-area changes resulting from the implementation of REDD+ activities;	The completed components of the NFMS (SLMS, NFI and GHGi) are suitable, and the future monitoring elements for forest dynamics will be designed to be so
		The NFMS is consistent with Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) guidance and guidelines;	The completed components of the NFMS (SLMS, NFI and GHGi) are consistent, and the future monitoring elements for forest dynamics will be designed to be so. Data are available for
		The NFMS enables the assessment of different types of forest in the country, including natural forest.	the completed components of the NFMS (SLMS, NFI and GHGi) enable such assessment, and the future monitoring elements for forest dynamics will be designed to be so

7.   Financial Delivery

In the table below, please provide information on expenditure for 2016 and the planned and anticipated expenditure for the year 2017. These are to be provided against the Annual Work Plan (AWP) for 2016 as approved by the PEB/NSC, meaning before any budget revisions were done. Anticipated expenditure by 31 December 2017 should indicate what would be realistically expended at the end of the year, and therefore provide a measure of deviation against the AWP.

Programme Outcome	UN Organization	Annual Expenditure for 2016 (as of 31 Dec 2016)	Planned Expenditure for 2017[17]	Final Expenditure for 2017
Outcome 1: National REDD+ Management Arrangements Established and Improved Stakeholder Awareness and Effective Stakeholder Engagement	FAO			
	UNDP	430,189	785,600	
	UNEP			
Sub-total		**430,189**	**785,600**	
Outcome 2: National REDD+ Strategy Prepared	FAO			
	UNDP	71,065	289,225	
	UNEP		132,032	
Sub-total		**71,065**	**421,257**	
Outcome 3: Forest Reference Emissions Levels and Forest Reference Levels Developed	FAO	236,332	299,968	
	UNDP			
	UNEP			
Sub-total		**236,332**	**299,968**	
Outcome 4: National Forest Monitoring System and Safeguards Information System Developed	FAO		283,942	
	UNDP			
	UNEP		68,000	
Sub-total			**351,942**	
Indirect Support Costs (7% GMS)	FAO	16,543	40,874	
	UNDP	35,133	75,238	
	UNEP		14,002	
Indirect Support Costs (Total)		**51,676**	**130,114**	
FAO (Total):		252,875	624,784	
UNDP (Total):		536,387	1,150,063	
UNEP (Total):		0	214,034	214,034

---

[17] As indicated in 2017 Workplan.

Grand TOTAL:	789,262	1,988,881	1,988,881

8. Adaptive management

Referring to the deviations and delays indicated in the results framework above and considering whether expenditures are on track, please provide a short narrative of delays encountered, the reasons for them and what action has been considered to alleviate their impact on the Programme. Please indicate if these have been discussed at the Programme Executive Board (PEB) or National Steering Committee (NSC) meetings, between the Programme Management Unit (PMU) and national counterparts and what measures have been proposed to overcome them.

8.1 Delays and Corrective Actions

What delays/obstacles were encountered at country level? [150 words]
There was a delay in undertaking some of the institutional issues since Mongolia had an election which resulted in uncertainty and change in the government institutions; this caused a few delays in undertaking activities such as stakeholder consultation plan and formation of Technical Working Groups.   The biggest obstacle is uncertainty regards the closing date of the program, as at Inception the UN-REDD agencies were requested to accept a temporary shortened program to assist the global program with its administrative deadlines. The original 36-month program length should be reinstated.   No other major delays or obstacles were encountered.

Have any of the delays/obstacles been raised and/or discussed at the Programme Steering Committee meetings? [150 words]
☒ Yes; ☐ No

What are the delays/obstacles anticipated in terms of their impact on the NP? [150 words]

How are these delays/obstacles being addressed? [150 words]
With regards the uncertainty arising from Mongolia accepting a shortened length of the REDD program to fit into Global UNREDD program timelines, the Ministry of Environment and UN Agencies will seek an explanation from UNREDD Secretariat on this issue and seek immediate clarification. The UNREDD Secretariat should also allocate resources for technical supervision in 2018. Technical supervision was not allocated for Mongolia as a mistake was made by the Secretariat in planning resources, as only the shortened timeframe of Mongolia's REDD Program was recognized and not that the UN agencies and Government of Mongolia entered into a 36-month program closing in December 2018. This is indication of need to resolve this immediately.

8.2 Opportunities and Partnerships

Over the reporting period, have any opportunities that were not foreseen in the design of the programme been identified to help advance efforts on REDD+? [150 words]
GIZ remains an important partner and the extent of their activities that will support components of the NFMS and FRL had not been fully identified. The NGO ERISC is undertaking historical mapping of the whole of Mongolia's forest areas annually for the period 2001-2015, which could provide vital data to support the FRL development. As a result, support has been provided in the form of

computer equipment and remote sensing analysts to increase the certainty of delivery of the data within the timeframe for the FRL development. This highlights the potential and need for developing capacity outside government institutions which can provide sustained capacity to undertake future mapping activities. Outsourcing the data collection is consistent with the existing government policy (Taxation and NFI). There is a problem that may arise of conflicting data in forests cover between existing Mongolian government, NFI data, ERISC and that collected through UN-REDD program, which, though there are technical explanations, may till muddle the issue for policy makers.

How are these opportunities being incorporated into the work of the NP? [150 words]

9.   Targeted Support

If the country has received Targeted Support during the reporting period, please provide a narrative of how this was complementary to the NP, and how it has contributed to furthering the readiness process in country.

Summary of Targeted Support: [100 words]
UNDP Targeted Support: UNDP targeted support was used to finalize the assessment of drivers of deforestation and degradation and to support communication and knowledge management products. A number of the UNREDD Regional knowledge products such as REDD Academy Journals and Regional Fact Sheets were translated, and will be printed in Q1 2017.   **UNEP Targeted Support**:   A comprehensive assessment of potential multiple benefits using spatial analysis was undertaken on 2015-2016, covering the boreal forest region and two provinces in Mongolia, and provides an example of integration of non-carbon values in spatial planning for forest landscapes. A number of workshops (3) and capacity building sessions (3) were undertaken in REDD+ planning and spatial analysis tools including QGIS, WaterWorld and methods for assessment of multiple benefits at local and national scale. A mission to assess potential institutional partners and stakeholders for safeguards was undertaken in December 2016.