



MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT
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CLARIFICATION OF THE CANCUN SAFEGUARDS IN MONGOLIA

Safeguards and Safeguard Information System

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ACRONYMS

CSO	Civil society organisation
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
FRL	Forest Reference Level
FUG	Forest User Group
IFC	International Finance Corporation
ILO	International Labour Organisation
MET	Ministry of Environment and Tourism
M&E	Monitoring and evaluation
NFMS	National Forest Monitoring System
PaMs	Policies and measures
PLRs	Policies, laws and regulations
PS	Performance standard
REDD+	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation and the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests, and enhancement of forest carbon stocks
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SIS	Safeguard Information System
SOI	Summary of Information
SOP	Standard Operating Procedures
TWG-S&SIS	Technical Working Group on Safeguards and SIS
UNEP-WCMC	UN Environment World Conservation Monitoring Centre
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UN-REDD	United Nations Collaborative Programme on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation (REDD+) in developing countries

INTRODUCTION

This working document presents the clarification of the Cancun safeguards in accordance with national circumstances and understanding of the safeguards in Mongolia. The Cancun Agreements (Decision 1/CP. 16) of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) call upon countries developing and implementing Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation (REDD+)¹ to address and respect a set of seven safeguards, in order to reduce potential risks and enhance potential benefits of REDD+ (see Annex 1).

A national clarification explains what the principles of the REDD+ safeguards mean in the national context and uses terms that are understood and accepted by national audiences. It identifies priority issues – for example, which environmental and social co-benefits² of REDD+ are most important in the country – and is linked to the existing framework of policies, laws and regulations (PLRs).

Safeguards clarifications are developed through participatory processes. They provide an entry point for stakeholder engagement, and can help a country to define a collective understanding of what the Cancun safeguards (and other safeguard frameworks, if applicable) mean to different stakeholder groups. Clarifying the Cancun safeguards is also central to the design of a Safeguard Information System (SIS) and preparation of summaries of safeguards information; for example, UNFCCC guidance on summaries of information (SOI) strongly encourages countries to provide a description of each safeguard in accordance with their national circumstances³.

The REDD+ initiative provides an opportunity to support Mongolia's efforts to reduce deforestation and forest degradation and help to maintain and protect and manage its natural forest. It became a Partner Country in the UN-REDD Programme in 2011 and has carried out a number of activities to build REDD+ readiness including: studying drivers of deforestation and forest degradation; developing a REDD+ National Program; submitting in January 2018 a forest reference level (FRL) and resubmitting a modified FRL in June 2018; designing a national forest monitoring system (NFMS); and developing a national approach to safeguards and safeguard information system.

Mongolia's national safeguards approach

International safeguards requirements aim to ensure that social and environmental risks of REDD+ policies and measures (PaM) are minimised and that the potential benefits of REDD+ are enhanced. A national approach to the REDD+ safeguards allows a country to meet these international requirements, such as those of the UNFCCC and others⁴, in a way that accords with national goals and

¹ Reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation (REDD+) is a mechanism developed by Parties to the UNFCCC. It creates a financial value for the carbon stored in forests by offering incentives for developing countries to reduce emissions from forested lands and invest in low-carbon paths to sustainable development. REDD+ goes beyond deforestation and forest degradation and includes the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks (<http://www.unredd.net/about/what-is-redd-plus.html>).

² Although the main purpose of REDD+ is to mitigate climate change, it may also contribute to a range of other benefits, such as improving local livelihoods, maintaining ecosystem services such as soil quality, and improving governance of natural resources.

³ Advanced unedited version of Decision-CP/21 can be found here (http://unfccc.int/files/meetings/paris_nov_2015/application/pdf/sbsta_42_agenda_item_further_guidance_on_ensuring_transparency_cop_auv_template.pdf).

⁴ For example, the safeguards requirements of financial mechanisms, such as the Green Climate Fund.

circumstances, and makes full use of existing systems in the country. Components of a national approach to safeguards usually include these core elements:

- I. Policies, laws and regulations (PLR) in the country that address the safeguards;
- II. Institutional mandates, procedures and capacities to ensure that the safeguards are being respected;
- III. A safeguard information system that makes information available on how safeguards are being addressed and respected; and
- IV. A summary of information on how safeguards are being addressed and respected⁵.

Mongolia has undertaken a series of activities to develop a national safeguards framework, and laid the foundations for the development of a Safeguard Information System that meets UNFCCC requirements. It builds on existing PLRs, institutions and information systems as far as possible, and allows the country to meet international safeguards requirements, in harmony with national goals. It has involved consultations with and participation of relevant stakeholders at national and sub-national levels, and is strongly linked to the design of REDD+ Policies and Measures (PaMs) and the development of the REDD+ National Program.

The development of Mongolia's safeguards framework consists of six main steps:

- Step 1: Finalisation of safeguards goals and scope
- Step 2: Assessment of potential benefits and risks of REDD+ PaMs
- Step 3: Review of PLRs and clarification of safeguards in Mongolian context
- Step 4. Identification of information needs and structure for SIS
- Step 5. Review of existing information systems and sources
- Step 6. Development of SIS design elements, building on existing systems

This document will provide an overview of the process to develop a national clarification of the safeguards and its results (Step 3)⁶. As a working document, this clarification may be refined as Mongolia's approach to REDD+ implementation and the safeguards evolves.

⁵ Although not defined by the UNFCCC, it is commonly agreed that safeguards are addressed through the existence, on paper, of a coherent body of governance arrangements. Respecting safeguards is understood to encompass the implementation of governance arrangements through institutional mandates, procedures and capacities, and the effective operation of these governance arrangements in practice (UN-REDD Programme. 2016. [Concept brief: Country Approaches to Safeguards](#)).

⁶ Further materials and documents related to Mongolia's national safeguards approach are also available at: <http://www.unredd.net/announcements-and-news/2592-safeguards-country-resource-hub.html>.

CLARIFYING THE SAFEGUARDS IN MONGOLIA: METHODOLOGY AND PROCESS

In Mongolia, clarification of the Cancun safeguards in the national context has been carried out under the leadership of the national Technical Working Group on Safeguards and SIS (TWG-S&SIS) and with inputs from a range of stakeholders. Technical support for the process was provided by a team including an international consultant, UN Environment World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC) and regional and global UN-REDD Programme advisors.

In September 2017⁷, the TWG-S&SIS and other stakeholders identified objectives of clarifying the safeguards and a preferred format for it (a table with additional text). The proposed objectives for the clarification included:

- Assessing PLRs, and improving PLRs and their monitoring/enforcement;
- Evaluating/selecting PaMs;
- Meeting donor and fundraising requirements; and
- Informing the design of the SIS/monitoring and evaluation (M&E) system.

A template was developed to facilitate the process of clarifying the safeguards, drawing on the assessment of potential REDD+ benefits and risks carried out in 2016-2017⁸, and an ongoing review of Mongolia's existing, safeguards relevant PLRs. This template (please see example below) was pre-populated by the team with the outputs of previous steps, such as information on benefits, risks and PLRs⁹, arranged according to internationally defined, generic elements for each safeguard.

A multi-stakeholder workshop was held in December 2017. It brought together people from the TWG-S&SIS, government agencies, academia, communities and civil society organisations (CSOs) to: review background information on benefits, risks and PLRs; to prioritise international generic safeguards elements; and to provide input for the drafting of Mongolian safeguards elements.

Using these inputs, a team comprising national and international staff and consultants drafted a national clarification of the safeguards. This draft was reviewed and refined during a workshop with the TWG-S&SIS in March 2018 and then updated. A set of comprehensive tables were developed to facilitate the drafting of the clarification, and to collect and organise relevant information linked to the clarification. These tables are based on the template shown in Table 1 below, and include information on the clarified safeguard elements, identified benefits and risks, the PLRs to address and respect the safeguards, and gaps and/or areas for improvement. The full tables for the clarification are lengthy and are a working document, hence have not been presented in their entirety in this report.

A final draft of the Mongolia safeguard clarification was summarised from the full tables and was circulated among stakeholders for comment during May-September 2018, through an earlier version of this report. Feedback from stakeholders was then incorporated into the final version of the working

⁷ 3rd meeting of the Mongolia REDD+ Safeguards and Safeguard Information System Technical Working Group, September 2017. (Meeting report: [English](#), [Mongolian](#))

⁸ Mongolia REDD+ benefits and risks assessment, August 2017. (Background report: [English](#), [Mongolian](#); Assessment table: [English](#), [Mongolian](#))

⁹ These materials and other documents related to Mongolia's national safeguards approach are also available at: <http://www.unredd.net/announcements-and-news/2592-safeguards-country-resource-hub.html>

document. Following the preparation of the final draft of the clarification, the team also mapped these against the International Finance Corporation (IFC) safeguards, to understand their alignment with this safeguards framework, potentially relevant to other donors/funds for forests and climate change initiatives in Mongolia. A summary of this is provided in Annex 2.

Table 1: Template used to develop the clarification of the safeguards

International element of the safeguard, i.e. key component or element of the safeguard for clarification in the national context (<i>as ranked in Dec. 2017</i>)	Narrative explanation/ issues for safeguard in Mongolian context, as provided during consultations	Nationally clarified safeguard element	Main benefits/ risks covered, based on the benefits and risks identified for Mongolia's proposed REDD+ policies and measures	Relevant PLR/s to address and respect, based on the review of Mongolian safeguards-relevant PLRs	Areas for improvement, i.e. to improve how the safeguards are addressed and respected through the country's PLR framework	Comment/ questions

MONGOLIA'S NATIONAL SAFEGUARDS CLARIFICATION

The following tables present Mongolia's clarification of the Cancun Safeguards, including a summary of relevant PLRs for addressing and respecting the safeguards. Full information on the clarification – including the potential benefits and risks related to each safeguard, descriptions of the PLR framework and areas for improvement – is presented in full Excel tables prepared by the UN-REDD Mongolia National Programme.

Safeguard A: [REDD+] actions complement or are consistent with the objectives of national forest programmes and relevant international conventions and agreements	
National safeguard element	Relevant policies, laws and regulations for addressing and respecting the safeguard
A1. REDD+ policies and measures (PaMs) should be designed and implemented so that they are consistent with, and support, key relevant international environmental conventions that Mongolia has ratified and respective national programmes for their implementation, including: the RAMSAR Convention and the National Programme on Water; the Convention on Biological Diversity, the National Programme on Biodiversity and the National Programme on Strictly Protected Areas; the UN Convention to Combat Desertification and the National Action Programme for Combating Desertification; and the Saint Petersburg Declaration on Ensuring Forest Law Enforcement and Fighting Illegal Logging.	<p>The Ramsar Convention (1971) (entered into force in Mongolia in 1998)</p> <p>The Law on Water (2012)</p> <p>National Programme on Water (2016-2021) / National Integrated Water Resource Management Plan</p> <p>The Convention on Biological Diversity (1993)</p> <p>National Biodiversity Program (2015-2025)</p> <p>National Programme on Strictly Protected Areas (1998)</p> <p>UN Convention to Combat Desertification (1994)</p> <p>National Action Programme for Combating Desertification (2010-2020)</p> <p>Saint Petersburg Declaration on Ensuring Forest Law Enforcement and Fighting Illegal Logging (2005)</p>
A2. REDD+ PaMs should be designed and implemented so that they are consistent with and support the State Forest Policy, the Law on Forests, the Forest Cleaning Programme, the Green	<p>State Forest Policy (2015)</p> <p>Law on Forest (2012)</p> <p>Forest Cleaning Programme (2014)</p> <p>Green Development Policy (2014)</p>

<p>Development Policy, and relevant policies related to national security.</p>	<p>National Security Concept (1995)</p>
<p>A3. REDD+ PaMs should be designed and implemented so that they are consistent with and support Mongolia's key efforts to promote poverty reduction and sustainable development, including the National Poverty Reduction Programme, and the Mongolia Sustainable Development Vision 2030 and the global Sustainable Development Goals.</p>	<p>National Poverty Alleviation Programme / Strategy (1993) Mongolia Sustainable Development Vision 2030 International Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) National Programme on Strictly Protected Areas (1998) Law on Strictly Protected Areas (1994) Law on Buffer Zones of Protected Areas (1997) Law on Environmental Protection (1995) Green Development Policy (2014)</p>
<p>A4. REDD+ PaMs should be designed and implemented so that they are consistent with and support Mongolia's key commitments on climate change, including the National Action Programme on Climate Change and Mongolia's Nationally Determined Contribution to the UNFCCC.</p>	<p>National Action Programme on Climate Change (2017-2021) Mongolia First Nationally Determined Contribution (2016) State Forest Policy (2015) Law on Forest (2012)</p>
<p>A5. REDD+ PaMs should be designed and implemented so that they uphold Mongolia's obligations and policies related to human rights and livelihoods, including the Constitution of Mongolia, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and Mongolia Law on National Human Rights Commission, and International Conventions on Employment and the State Employment Policy.</p>	<p>Constitution of Mongolia (1992/2001) Universal Declaration on Human Rights (1948) Mongolia Law on National Human Rights Commission (2000) International Conventions on Employment (various ILO conventions) State Employment Policy (2016) Law on Promotion of Employment (2011) International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (1966) International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (1966)</p>

Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989)
 Labour Law (1999)
 Law on Strictly Protected Areas (1994) / Law on Buffer Zones of Protected Areas (1997)

Safeguard B: Transparent and effective national forest governance structures, taking into account national legislation and sovereignty

National safeguard element	Relevant existing policies, laws and regulations for addressing and respecting the safeguard
<p>B1. REDD+ PaMs should be implemented and monitored according to relevant articles of identified policies, laws and regulations of Mongolia. The REDD+ National Program should be reviewed on an annual basis, with participation of relevant stakeholders.</p>	<p>General Administrative Law (2015) Regulation on Development of National Policies and Programs (2015) Law on Violations (2017) Law on State Inspection (2003) Law on Environmental Protection (1995)</p>
<p>B2. The design and implementation of REDD+ PaMs should include the allocation of sufficient resources, including human and technical resources, as well as provisions for developing sufficient institutional and technical capacity in line with sustainable forest management plans developed under the Law on Forest.</p>	<p>Law on Natural Resource Use Fees (2012) Law on Forest (2012) Law on Public Service (2002) Law on Strictly Protected Areas (1994) / Law on Buffer Zones of Protected Areas (1997) Green Development Policy (2014) State Forest Policy (2015) Forest Cleaning Programme (2014)</p>
<p>B3. REDD+ PaMs should define the roles, mandates and responsibilities of relevant stakeholders to reduce conflicts and corruption, and enhance transparency and accountability.</p>	<p>Law on Anti-Corruption (2006) Law on Procurement of Goods, Work and Services with State and Local Funds (2005)</p>

<p>Measures to tackle corruption, as enshrined in Mongolia's relevant policies, laws and regulations (including the Law on Anti-Corruption and the Law on Procurement of Goods, Work and Services with State and Local Funds) shall be applied in the implementation of REDD+ PaMs.</p>	<p>Law on State Inspection (2003) Law on Public Service (2002)</p>
<p>B4. The design and implementation of REDD+ PaMs should promote the cross-sectoral coherency of national and local policies and regulatory frameworks, and the coordination of relevant implementing agencies, supporting transparent and effective forest governance.</p>	<p>General Administrative Law (2015) Law on Forest (2012) Law on Land (2002)</p>
<p>B5. REDD+ PaMs should be designed and implemented so that they consider and promote gender equity, and meet the requirements of the Law on Promotion of Gender Equality.</p>	<p>Constitution of Mongolia (1992/2001/2013) Mongolia Sustainable Development Vision 2030 Law on Promotion of Gender Equality (2011) National Programme on Gender Equality (2017-2021) Environmental Sector Gender Strategy (2014-2030) Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (1980)</p>
<p>B6. REDD+ PaMs should be designed and implemented according to the Law on Transparency of Information and Right to Information, so that information about PaMs is accessible, transparent and delivered using means that are appropriate for different identified groups of stakeholders.</p>	<p>Law on Transparency and Freedom of Information (2011) State Forest Policy (2015) National Programme on Implementation of Human Rights (2003) Law on Promotion of Employment (2011)</p>

Safeguard C: Respect for the knowledge and rights of indigenous peoples and members of local communities, by taking into account relevant international obligations, national circumstances and laws, and noting that the United Nations General Assembly has adopted the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples

National safeguard element	Relevant existing policies, laws and regulations for addressing and respecting the safeguard
<p>C1. In the context of REDD+ design and implementation in Mongolia, indigenous peoples, local people and ethnic minorities are defined according to the relevant PLRs and the principle of self-determination.</p>	<p>Constitution of Mongolia (1992/2001/2013) Law on Administrative Procedures (2016) National Programme on Implementation of Human Rights (2003) Citizens' Khurals / Representative Meetings</p>
<p>C2. REDD+ PaMs should be designed and implemented to ensure an appropriate and equitable distribution of incentives and benefits from carbon and ecosystem services, supporting the long-term sustainability of REDD+. As far as possible, REDD+ PaMs should utilise existing regulations and structures for the distribution of incentives and benefits, such as user groups and local development funds.</p>	<p>Law on Forest (2012) Forest Cleaning Programme (2014) Law on Budget (2011) Law on Environmental Protection (1995) Law on Strictly Protected Areas (1994) / Law on Buffer Zones of Protected Areas (1997) Law on Small and Medium Enterprises (2007) Law on Promotion of Gender Equality (2011)</p>
<p>C3. REDD+ PaMs should be designed and implemented with full recognition of stakeholders' rights to land, territories and resources, as specified in relevant policies, laws and regulations. REDD+ PaMs should clarify and strengthen relevant land relations, as defined in the Law on Land.</p>	<p>Constitution of Mongolia (1992/2001/2013) Law on Land (2002) Law on Forest (2012) State Forest Policy (2015) Law on Environmental Protection (1995) Law on Water (2012)</p>

	National Programme on Protected Areas (1998)
C4. REDD+ PaMs should be designed and implemented so that the traditional knowledge, cultural heritage, and intellectual property of local people is protected and promoted in accordance with relevant policies, laws and regulations. Physical cultural heritage that belongs in public ownership shall be held under conditions set out by relevant government, local religious and public organisations.	<p>Constitution of Mongolia (1992/2001/2013)</p> <p>Law on Protection of Cultural Heritage (2014)</p> <p>Law on Strictly Protected Areas (1994)</p> <p>Law on Buffer Zones of Protected Areas (1997)</p> <p>Law on Natural Flora (1995)</p> <p>National Action Programme on Climate Change (2017-2021)</p> <p>Law on Genetic Resources (under development by MET)</p>
C5. REDD+ PaMs should be designed and implemented to avoid and/or reduce any risks of resettlement and/or economic displacement of people with rights to land and resources. Where access restrictions are an essential component for the success of REDD+ PaMs, appropriate forms of compensation will be proposed and agreed prior to the implementation of the PaM.	<p>Law on Strictly Protected Areas (1994) / Law on Buffer Zones of Protected Areas (1997)</p> <p>Law on EIA (2012)</p> <p>Law on Land (2002)</p> <p>Law on Forest (2012)</p>

Safeguard D: The full and effective participation of relevant stakeholders, in particular indigenous peoples and local communities [in REDD+ actions]	
National safeguard element	Relevant existing policies, laws and regulations for addressing and respecting the safeguard
D1. During design and implementation, REDD+ PaMs should identify and define relevant stakeholders, which depending on the PaM, may include local self-governing authorities, administrations for Protected Areas and Watersheds, local people, resource user groups, civil society organisations and	<p>State Forest Policy (2015)</p> <p>Law on Forest (2012)</p> <p>Forest Cleaning Programme (2014)</p>

associations, herders, economic entities and other actors in the private sector. Identification of relevant stakeholders shall consider the legitimacy of any bodies representing these stakeholders, in accordance with relevant policies, laws and regulations.

Law on Strictly Protected Areas (1994) / Law on Buffer Zones of Protected Areas (1997)
Law on Procurement of Goods, Work and Services with State and Local Funds (2005)

D2. During the design and implementation of REDD+ PaMs, the rights of relevant stakeholders to participate in decision-making shall be recognised and implemented. Decision-making processes for the design and implementation of REDD+ should be: (i) based on relevant evidence and expert knowledge; (ii) reached through open discussion between government, civil society, communities, citizens and other relevant stakeholders; and (iii) incorporate the perspectives and feedback of these stakeholders.

Law on Transparency and Freedom of Information (2011)
Law on Administrative Procedures (2016)
General Administrative Law (2015)
Law on Violations (2017)
Law on EIA (2012)
State Forest Policy (2015)
Law on Forest (2012)
Law on Strictly Protected Areas (1994) / Law on Buffer Zones of Protected Areas (1997)

D3. The design and implementation of REDD+ PaMs should be linked to relevant national development policies and programmes, utilising existing mechanisms where possible to ensure multi-sector and multi-stakeholder based design, implementation and monitoring of REDD+ PaMs.

Mechanisms established for REDD+ (e.g. Forest Sustainable Development Council)
Law on Strictly Protected Areas (1994) / Law on Buffer Zones of Protected Areas (1997)
Citizens' Khurals / Representative Meetings
Law on Forest (2012)
Forest Cleaning Programme (2014)

D4. Adequate access to justice for citizens and stakeholders, who find themselves in situations of conflict as a result of the implementation of REDD+ PaMs, and adequate and transparent feedback mechanisms, should be ensured by the Government of Mongolia in compliance with relevant PLRs.

Law on Administrative Procedures (2016)
 Law on Resolution of Petitions and Complaints issued by Citizens to Government Organisations and Officials (1995)
 Law on the National Human Rights Commission of Mongolia (2000)
 Law on State Inspection (2003)

Safeguard E: [REDD+] actions are consistent with the conservation of natural forests and biological diversity, ensuring that REDD+ actions are not used for the conversion of natural forests, but are instead used to incentivise the protection and conservation of natural forests and their ecosystem services, and to enhance other social and environmental benefits

National safeguard element

Relevant existing policies, laws and regulations for addressing and respecting the safeguard

E1. REDD+ PaMs should be based on and respect the agreed national definition of forest.

Law on Forest (2012)
 Forest Reference Level (FRL)
 Guidance on forest inventory (2014)

E2. REDD+ PaMs should be designed and implemented to fully adhere to relevant legal requirements related to impact assessment; potential social and environmental impacts should be considered, including impacts in both forest and non-forest areas.

Law on Environment Impact Assessment (2012)
 State Forest Policy (2015)
 Forest Cleaning Programme (2014)

<p>E3. REDD+ PaMs should be designed and implemented to conserve natural forests and minimise their degradation, including through the creation and implementation of appropriate incentive measures and accountability of forest users.</p>	<p>State Forest Policy (2015) Green Development Policy (2014) Law on Forest (2012) Forest Cleaning Programme (2014) Regulation on Planning, Management and Financing of Forestation, Forestry measures, valuing, Purchasing and Ownership of Planted Forest (Joint Decree of Minister of Environment and Green Development and Minister of Finance, 2013) Law on Plant Protection (2007) Law on Strictly Protected Areas (1994) / Law on Buffer Zones of Protected Areas (1997) Law on Environment Protection (1995) <i>(See also element C2 on benefit-sharing)</i></p>
<p>E4. REDD+ PaMs should not be used to convert or support the conversion of natural forests to other land uses, including conversion from natural to planted forests.</p>	<p>Law on Forest (2012) Law on Land (2002) Law on Modified Organisms (2007) <i>(See also element E1 on definition of natural forest)</i></p>
<p>E5. REDD+ PaMs should be designed and implemented so that they minimise negative social impacts and enhance economic and social well-being, particularly through seeking to promote employment opportunities for local people, especially for those from disadvantaged or vulnerable groups.</p>	<p>National Action Plan on Climate Change (2011) State Forest Policy (2015) Green Development Policy (2014) Law on Forest (2012) Law on Land (2002) Forest Cleaning Programme (2014) Law on Employment Promotion (2011) Law on Strictly Protected Areas (1994)</p>

	<p>Law on Buffer Zones of Protected Areas (1997)</p> <p>Law on Tourism (2000) / National Programme on Tourism Development (2016-2020)</p> <p>National Mongolian Livestock Program (2016-2021?)</p> <p>Law on Occupational Safety and Hygiene (2008)</p> <p><i>(See also element A3 on poverty reduction and C5 on economic displacement/resettlement)</i></p>
<p>E6. REDD+ PaMs should be designed and implemented to support the conservation and restoration of priority ecosystem services where possible, as determined through consultative stakeholder processes at the local and/or national levels.</p>	<p>Law on Forest (2012)</p> <p>Law on Strictly Protected Areas (1994) / Law on Buffer Zones of Protected Areas (1997)</p> <p>State Forest Policy (2015)</p> <p>National Programme on Biodiversity (2015-2025)</p>

Safeguard F: Actions to address the risks of reversals¹⁰

National safeguard element	Relevant existing policies, laws and regulations for addressing and respecting the safeguard
<p>F1. The selection, design, implementation and monitoring of REDD+ PaMs should include measures that are targeted at the key direct and indirect drivers of deforestation and degradation, and barriers to sustainable management, conservation and enhancement, at national and local levels, which are considered</p>	<p>Law on Forest (2012)</p> <p>State Forest Policy (2015)</p> <p>Green Development Policy (2014)</p> <p>Law on Land (2002)</p>

¹⁰ The term ‘reversal’ as used in this safeguard is specific to REDD+, referring to a situation where reductions in emissions that have been achieved and reported are not permanent, i.e. are reversed.

<p>priorities for the long-term sustainability of REDD+ in Mongolia, in accordance with relevant forest policies.</p>	<p>Law on Soil Protection and Prevention from Desertification (2012) National Action Programme for Combating Desertification (2010-2020) Law on Plant Protection (2007) Law on Environmental Protection (1995) <i>(See also element F1 on drivers of risks)</i></p>
<p>F2. The design of REDD+ PaMs will consider the risks of reversals. Based on analysis of these risks (which may include legal, social and ecological factors such as changes in policy and over-extraction of forest resources), the design and implementation of REDD+ PaMs should incorporate measures to reduce the identified risks of reversals.</p>	<p>Law on Forest (2012) State Forest Policy (2015) Green Development Policy (2014) Law on Land (2002) Law on Soil Protection and Prevention from Desertification (2012) National Action Programme for Combating Desertification (2010-2020) Law on EIA (2012) Law on Public Service (2002) Regulation on Allocating Small Loans from Employment Promotion Fund, Issuing credential and Re-Imbursement of Interest, and Providing Financial Support (2016) Regulation on Prevention from Forest and Steppe Fire (Resolution No. 109 by Government, 2013) Law on Environmental Protection (1995)</p>
<p>F3. The National Forest Monitoring System (NFMS)¹¹ should be designed, maintained and implemented with the appropriate human and technical resources and frequency to detect and</p>	<p>NFMS Action Plan / Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) for the Centralised Forest Information Systems.</p>

¹¹ Countries implementing REDD+ need to have monitoring systems that provide accurate data on emissions and are required to develop a national forest monitoring system (NFMS), as set out in the Decisions of the 16th Conference of the Parties to UNFCCC.

provide information on reversals, including the identified risks of reversals.	
F4. The monitoring and evaluation of REDD+ implementation should include mechanisms to ensure that if any reversals of emissions occur, the causes are investigated and appropriate management responses taken.	Law on State Inspection (2003) Other relevant documents likely to include REDD+ National Program / M&E framework; some overlap with NFMS operation/protocols.

Safeguard G: Actions to reduce displacement of emissions¹²

National safeguard element	Relevant existing policies, laws and regulations for addressing and respecting the safeguard
G1. The REDD+ National Program and its REDD+ PaMs should be designed to ensure appropriate coverage of the national territory (including relevant forest and non-forest ecosystems) and the cross-sector participation of all relevant stakeholders for REDD+ implementation.	REDD+ National Program and Forest Reference Level. Law on Forest (2012) State Forest Policy (2015) Law on Land (2002) Law on Soil Protection and Prevention from Desertification (2012) National Action Programme for Combating Desertification (2010-2020)
G2. The selection, design, implementation and monitoring of REDD+ PaMs should include measures that are targeted at the key direct and indirect drivers of deforestation and degradation, and barriers to sustainable management, conservation and enhancement, at national and local level, which are considered	Law on Forest (2012) State Forest Policy (2015) Law on Land (2002) Law on Soil Protection and Prevention from Desertification (2012) National Action Programme for Combating Desertification (2010-2020)

¹² Displacement, or leakage, refers to when deforestation and/or forest degradation, reduced in one forested area, is moved or displaced to another.

<p>priorities for the long-term sustainability of REDD+ in Mongolia, in accordance with relevant forest policies.</p>	<p>Law on Plant Protection (2007) <i>(See also element F2 on addressing drivers)</i></p>
<p>G3. The design of REDD+ PaMs will consider the risks of displacement to other forest and non-forests areas, including the potential impacts of REDD+ PaMs on forest-based and other livelihoods. Based on analysis of these risks, the design and implementation of REDD+ PaMs should incorporate measures to reduce the identified risks of displacement.</p>	<p>Law on Environmental Protection (1995) Law on Forest (2012) Green Development Policy (2014) Law on Strictly Protected Areas (1994) Law on Buffer Zones of Protected Areas (1997) Regulation on Allocating Small Loans from Employment Promotion Fund, Issuing Credential and Re-Imbursement of Interest and Providing Financial Support (2016) <i>(See also element F1 on risks of reversals and element C5 on resettlement/economic displacement)</i></p>
<p>G4. The National Forest Monitoring System (NFMS) should be designed, maintained and implemented with the appropriate human and technical resources and frequency to detect and provide information on displacement, including the identified risks of displacement.</p>	<p>NFMS Action Plan / Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) for the Centralised Forest Information Systems <i>(See also element F3 on NFMS)</i></p>
<p>G5. The monitoring and evaluation of REDD+ implementation should include mechanisms to ensure that if any displacement of emissions occurs to other forest or non-forest areas, the causes of the displacement are investigated and appropriate management responses taken.</p>	<p>Law on State Inspection (2003) Other relevant documents likely to include REDD+ National Program / M&E framework; some overlap with NFMS operation/protocols.</p>

Annex 1: Cancun safeguards

When undertaking [REDD+] activities, the following safeguards should be promoted and supported:

- (a) That actions complement or are consistent with the objectives of national forest programmes and relevant international conventions and agreements;
- (b) Transparent and effective national forest governance structures, taking into account national legislation and sovereignty;
- (c) Respect for the knowledge and rights of indigenous peoples and members of local communities, by taking into account relevant international obligations, national circumstances and laws, and noting that the United Nations General Assembly has adopted the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples;
- (d) The full and effective participation of relevant stakeholders, in particular indigenous peoples and local communities;
- (e) That actions are consistent with the conservation of natural forests and biological diversity, ensuring that the [REDD+] actions are not used for the conversion of natural forests, but are instead used to incentivise the protection and conservation of natural forests and their ecosystem services, and to enhance other social and environmental benefits*;
- (f) Actions to address the risks of reversals;
- (g) Actions to reduce displacement of emissions¹³.

**Taking into account the need for sustainable livelihoods of indigenous peoples and local communities and their interdependence on forests in most countries, reflected in the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, as well as the International Mother Earth Day.*

¹³ UNFCCC Decision 1/CP.16, appendix I, paragraph 2

Annex 2: Summary of mapping of Mongolia national safeguards against relevant IFC Performance Standards, objectives and requirements

This table represents a “mapping” of the agreed Mongolian national safeguard elements, against the Environmental and Social Performance Standards for Environmental and Social Sustainability employed by both the International Finance Corporation (IFC) and the Green Climate Fund (GCF). The eight Performance Standards (PS) are designed to apply to the private sector proponents that the IFC finances, based on the idea that these proponents will have an Environmental and Social Management System in place. This concept does not easily apply to the implementation of REDD+ PaMs in a sovereign country. However, to the extent possible, the purpose of this mapping exercise is to assess whether Mongolia’s national safeguard elements are in line with the Performance Standards. (The full mapping document is available on request).

Safeguard A: [REDD+] actions complement or are consistent with the objectives of national forest Programmes and relevant international conventions and agreements		
National safeguard element	Relevant International Finance Corporation Performance Standards, Objectives, and Requirements	Degree of alignment between Mongolian safeguard element and the relevant IFC PS
A1. REDD+ policies and measures (PaMs) should be designed and implemented so that they are consistent with, and support, key relevant international environmental conventions that Mongolia has ratified and respective national Programmes for their implementation, including: the RAMSAR Convention and the National Programme on Water; the Convention on Biological Diversity, the National Programme on Biodiversity and the National Programme on Strictly Protected Areas; the UN Convention to Combat Desertification and the National Action Programme for Combating Desertification; and the Saint Petersburg Declaration on Ensuring Forest Law Enforcement and Fighting Illegal Logging.	PS 6 (“Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Natural Resources”), especially Guidance Note 6 (GN1 and GN24).	Aligned, except with regard to the “management of ecosystem services” (paras 24-25 of PS 6). No PLR focused on payment/protection of ecosystem services as yet.
A2. REDD+ PaMs should be designed and implemented so that they are consistent with and support the State Forest Policy, the Law on Forests, the Forest Cleaning Programme, the Green Development Policy, and relevant policies related to national security.	PS 6 (Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources), especially Objective (d): “integration of conservation needs and development priorities”.	Aligned

<p>A3. REDD+ PaMs should be designed and implemented so that they are consistent with and support Mongolia's key efforts to promote poverty reduction and sustainable development, including the National Poverty Reduction Programme, and the Mongolia Sustainable Development Vision 2030 and the global Sustainable Development Goals.</p>	<p>PS 1 (Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts), especially as it relates to projects that may disproportionately affect disadvantaged or vulnerable groups.</p>	<p>Aligned, especially through the Law on Environmental Impact Assessment.</p>
<p>A4. REDD+ PaMs should be designed and implemented so that they are consistent with and support Mongolia's key commitments on climate change, including the National Action Programme on Climate Change and Mongolia's Nationally Determined Contribution to the UNFCCC.</p>	<p>PS 3 (Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention), especially the Requirements to reduce GHGs (paras 7-8), and quantify GHG emissions (Guidance Note 3, Annex A)</p>	<p>Partially aligned. Impact assessment procedure as mandated by the Law on EIA (2012) would need to require proponents who produce more than 25,000 tonnes of CO₂ per year to quantify emissions.</p>
<p>A5. REDD+ PaMs should be designed and implemented so that they uphold Mongolia's obligations and policies related to human rights and livelihoods, including the Constitution of Mongolia, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and Mongolia Law on National Human Rights Commission, and International Conventions on Employment and the State Employment Policy.</p>	<p>PS 2 (Labor and Working Conditions), especially Objective (a): "fair treatment, non-discrimination, equal opportunity", and Objective (c): "comply with national employment and labor laws". PS 4 (Community Health, Safety and Security), especially Objective (b): "to safeguard personnel and property in accordance with relevant human rights principles".</p>	<p>Aligned; occupational health and safety issues covered in E5.</p>
<p>Safeguard B: Transparent and effective national forest governance structures, taking into account national legislation and sovereignty</p>		
<p>National safeguard element</p>	<p>Relevant International Finance Corporation Performance Standards, Objectives, and Requirements</p>	<p>Degree of alignment between Mongolian safeguard element and the relevant IFC PS</p>
<p>B1. REDD+ PaMs should be implemented and monitored according to relevant articles of identified policies, laws and regulations of Mongolia. The REDD+ National Program should be reviewed</p>	<p>PS 1 (Assessment and Management of Environmental Risks and Impacts), especially Objective (a): "identify funding proposal's risks and impacts".</p>	<p>Aligned. Environmental impact assessment process as specified on the Law on Environmental Impact Assessment is at the level of international</p>

on an annual basis, with participation of relevant stakeholders.		best practice. Forestry projects are triggered.
B2. The design and implementation of REDD+ PaMs should include the allocation of sufficient resources, including human and technical resources, as well as provisions for developing sufficient institutional and technical capacity in line with sustainable forest management plans developed under the Law on Forest.	--	Outside scope of PS
B3. REDD+ PaMs should define the roles, mandates and responsibilities of relevant stakeholders to reduce conflicts and corruption, and enhance transparency and accountability. Measures to tackle corruption, as enshrined in Mongolia's relevant policies, laws and regulations (including the Law on Anti-Corruption and the Law on Procurement of Goods, Work and Services with State and Local Funds) shall be applied in the implementation of REDD+ PaMs.	No PS specifically on corruption/accountability. Some link to PS 2 ("Labor and Working Conditions"), especially Objective (c): "comply with national employment and labour laws".	Partially aligned
B4. The design and implementation of REDD+ PaMs should promote the cross-sectoral coherency of national and local policies and regulatory frameworks, and the coordination of relevant implementing agencies, supporting transparent and effective forest governance.	No PSs related to cross-sectoral coherency	Outside scope of PS
B5. REDD+ PaMs should be designed and implemented so that they consider and promote gender equity, and meet the requirements of the Law on Promotion of Gender Equality.	PS 1 (Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts), especially as it relates to the impact of projects on gender (Para 4). PS 2 (Labor and Working Conditions), especially Objective (a): "fair treatment, non-discrimination, equal opportunity".	Aligned, especially through the combination of the Law on Environmental Impact Assessment and the Environment Sector Gender Strategy
B6. REDD+ PaMs should be designed and implemented according to the Law on Transparency of Information and Right to Information, so that	PS 1 (Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts), especially the Requirement for	Aligned

<p>information about PaMs is accessible, transparent and delivered using means that are appropriate for different identified groups of stakeholders.</p>	<p>“disclosure of information” (Para 29), and the Requirement for “external communications and grievance mechanisms” (Paras 34-35)</p> <p>Access to Information Policy (2012).</p>	
<p>Safeguard C: Respect for the knowledge and rights of indigenous peoples and members of local communities, by taking into account relevant international obligations, national circumstances and laws, and noting that the United Nations General Assembly has adopted the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples</p>		
<p>National safeguard element</p>	<p>Relevant International Finance Corporation Performance Standards, Objectives, and Requirements</p>	<p>Degree of alignment between Mongolian safeguard element and the relevant IFC PS</p>
<p>C1. In the context of REDD+ design and implementation in Mongolia, indigenous peoples, local people and ethnic minorities are defined according to the relevant PLRs and the principle of self-determination.</p>	<p>PS 7 (Indigenous Peoples), especially Objective (a): “ensure full respect of indigenous peoples”.</p>	<p>Not aligned. No PLRs that specifically define indigenous people.</p>
<p>C2. REDD+ PaMs should be designed and implemented to ensure an appropriate and equitable distribution of incentives and benefits from carbon and ecosystem services, supporting the long-term sustainability of REDD+. As far as possible, REDD+ PaMs should utilise existing regulations and structures for the distribution of incentives and benefits, such as user groups and local development funds.</p>	<p>PS 6 (Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources), especially the Requirements: “management of ecosystem services” (paras 24-25); “sustainable management of living natural resources (paras 26-29); and, Objective (d): “integration of conservation needs and development priorities”.</p> <p>PS 8 (Cultural Heritage), especially Objective (b): “promotion of equitable sharing of cultural heritage benefits”, and the Requirement: “project’s use of cultural heritage” (para 16).</p> <p>PS 7 (Indigenous Peoples), especially Objective (c): “sustainable and culturally appropriate development benefits and opportunities”;</p>	<p>Partially Aligned. Some distribution of benefits to FUGs through management plans required under the Law on Forest.</p> <p>No PLR focused on payment/protection of ecosystem services as yet.</p>

	and, the Requirement: “mitigation and development benefits” (Paras 18-20).	
C3. REDD+ PaMs should be designed and implemented with full recognition of stakeholders’ rights to land, territories and resources, as specified in relevant policies, laws and regulations. REDD+ PaMs should clarify and strengthen relevant land relations, as defined in the Law on Land.	PS 5 (Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement), especially Objective (a): “avoid/minimize adverse social and economic impacts from land acquisition or restrictions on land use”.	Aligned
C4. REDD+ PaMs should be designed and implemented so that the traditional knowledge, cultural heritage, and intellectual property of local people is protected and promoted in accordance with relevant policies, laws and regulations. Physical cultural heritage that belongs in public ownership shall be held under conditions set out by relevant government, local religious and public organisations.	PS 8 (Cultural Heritage), especially Objective (a): “Protection and Preservation of cultural heritage”, and the Requirement: “circumstances requiring free, prior, and informed consent: critical cultural heritage” (Paras 16-17).	Aligned, excepting emphasis on FPIC in PS 8.
C5. REDD+ PaMs should be designed and implemented to avoid and/or reduce any risks of resettlement and/or economic displacement of people with rights to land and resources. Where access restrictions are an essential component for the success of REDD+ PaMs, appropriate forms of compensation will be proposed and agreed prior to the implementation of the PaM.	PS 5 (Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement), especially Objective (a): “avoid/minimize adverse social and economic impacts from land acquisition or restrictions on land use”, and the Requirement: “compensation and benefits to displaced persons” (Para 9)	Aligned
Safeguard D: The full and effective participation of relevant stakeholders, in particular indigenous peoples and local communities [in REDD+ actions]		
National safeguard element	Relevant International Finance Corporation Performance Standards, Objectives, and Requirements	Degree of alignment between Mongolian safeguard element and the relevant IFC PS
D1. During design and implementation, REDD+ PaMs should identify and define relevant	PS 1 (Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts),	Aligned, especially when PaMs are subject to the Law on EIA. Law on

<p>stakeholders, which depending on the PaM, may include local self-governing authorities, administrations for Protected Areas and Watersheds, local people, resource user groups, civil society organisations and associations, herders, economic entities and other actors in the private sector. Identification of relevant stakeholders shall consider the legitimacy of any bodies representing these stakeholders, in accordance with relevant policies, laws and regulations.</p>	<p>especially the Requirement for “analysis and engagement planning” (Paras 26-32).</p> <p>PS 5 (Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement), especially the Requirement: “community engagement” (Para 10)</p> <p>PS 7 (Indigenous Peoples), especially the Requirement: “participation and consent” (Paras 10-12).</p>	<p>Strictly Protected Areas and Law on Buffer Zones also allow for identification and participation of stakeholders.</p>
<p>D2. During the design and implementation of REDD+ PaMs, the rights of relevant stakeholders to participate in decision-making shall be recognised and implemented. Decision-making processes for the design and implementation of REDD+ should be: (i) based on relevant evidence and expert knowledge; (ii) reached through open discussion between government, civil society, communities, citizens and other relevant stakeholders; and (iii) incorporate the perspectives and feedback of these stakeholders.</p>	<p>PS 1 (Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts), especially the Requirement for “analysis and engagement planning” (Paras 26-32).</p> <p>PS 5 (Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement), especially the Requirement: “community engagement” (Para 10)</p> <p>PS 7 (Indigenous Peoples), especially the Requirement: “participation and consent” (Paras 10-12).</p>	<p>Aligned, especially through the public participation section (Chapter 4) of the Law on Environmental Impact Assessment</p>
<p>D3. The design, implementation and monitoring of REDD+ PaMs should be linked to the implementation of relevant national development policies and Programmes, utilising existing mechanisms where possible to ensure multi-sector and multi-stakeholder based design, implementation and monitoring of REDD+ PaMs.</p>	<p>PS 1 (Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts), especially the Requirement for “ongoing reporting to affected communities” (Para 36).</p>	<p>Aligned</p>

<p>D4. Adequate access to justice for citizens and stakeholders, who find themselves in situations of conflict as a result of the implementation of REDD+ PaMs, and adequate and transparent feedback mechanisms, should be ensured by the Government of Mongolia in compliance with relevant PLRs.</p>	<p>PS 5 (Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement), especially the Requirement: “grievance mechanism ” (Para 11)</p> <p>PS 1 (Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts), especially the Requirement for “external communications and grievance mechanisms” (Paras 34-35).</p> <p>PS 2 (Labor and Working Conditions), especially Objective (b): “grievance mechanisms”.</p>	<p>Aligned; noting grievance mechanisms for REDD+ still to be defined.</p>
<p>Safeguard E: [REDD+] actions are consistent with the conservation of natural forests and biological diversity, ensuring that REDD+ actions are not used for the conversion of natural forests, but are instead used to incentivise the protection and conservation of natural forests and their ecosystem services, and to enhance other social and environmental benefits</p>		
<p>National safeguard element</p>	<p>Relevant International Finance Corporation Performance Standards, Objectives, and Requirements</p>	<p>Degree of alignment between Mongolian safeguard element and the relevant IFC PS</p>
<p>E1. REDD+ PaMs should be based on and respect the agreed national definition of natural forest.</p>	<p>PS 6 (Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources), Objective (a) especially the Requirements: “modified habitat” (Paras 11-15); “critical habitat” (Paras 16-19), and “Protected areas (Para 20)</p>	<p>Partially aligned. PS6 refers to natural habitat rather than natural forest. Mongolia does not have agreed legal definition of “natural forest” across all instruments.</p>
<p>E2. REDD+ PaMs should be designed and implemented to fully adhere to relevant legal requirements related to impact assessment; potential social and environmental impacts should be considered including impacts in both forest and non-forest areas.</p>	<p>PS 1 (Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts).</p>	<p>Aligned. Environmental impact assessment process as specified on the Law on Environmental Impact Assessment is at the level of international best practice. Forestry projects are triggered.</p>
<p>E3. REDD+ PaMs should be designed and implemented to conserve natural forests and minimise their degradation, including through the creation and implementation of</p>	<p>PS 6 (Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources), especially Objective (a): “Protection and conservation of</p>	<p>Partially Aligned. Some distribution of benefits to FUGs through management plans</p>

<p>appropriate incentive measures and accountability of forest users.</p>	<p>biodiversity”, and the Requirements: “modified habitat” (Paras 11-15); “critical habitat” (Paras 16-19); and “Protected areas” (Para 20).</p> <p>PS 6 (Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources), especially Objective (b): “maintenance of benefits from ecosystems services”.</p> <p>PS 6 (Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources), especially Objective (c): “Promotion of sustainable management of living natural resources”.</p> <p>PS 6 (Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources), especially Objective (d): “integration of conservation needs and development Priorities”.</p> <p>PS 7 (Indigenous Peoples), especially Objective (c): “sustainable and culturally appropriate development benefits and opportunities”.</p>	<p>required under the Law on Forest.</p> <p>With regard to the “management of ecosystem services” (paras 24-25 of PS 6), no PLR focused on payment/protection of ecosystem services as yet.</p>
<p>E4. REDD+ PaMs should not be used to convert or support the conversion of natural forests to other land uses, including conversion from natural to planted forests</p>	<p>PS 6 (Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources), especially the Requirement: “critical habitat” (Paras 16-19).</p>	<p>Partially aligned; see comment above regarding terminology for natural forest/natural habitat.</p>
<p>E5. REDD+ PaMs should be designed and implemented so that they minimise negative social impacts and enhance economic and social well-being, particularly through seeking to promote employment opportunities for local people, especially for those from disadvantaged or vulnerable groups.</p>	<p>PS 6 (Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources), especially Objective (b): “maintenance of benefits from ecosystems services”.</p> <p>PS 6 (Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources), e.g. Objective (c): “promotion of</p>	<p>Aligned</p>

	<p>sustainable management of living natural resources”.</p> <p>PS 4 (Community Health, Safety and Security), especially Objective (b): “to safeguard personnel and property in accordance with relevant human rights principles”.</p>	
<p>E6. REDD+ PaMs should be designed and implemented to support the conservation and restoration of priority ecosystem services where possible, as determined through consultative stakeholder processes at the local and/or national levels.</p>	<p>PS 6 (Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources), especially the Requirement: “critical habitat” (Paras 16-19).</p>	<p>Aligned, except no PLR focused on HCVF or payment/protection of ecosystem services as yet.</p>
<p>Safeguard F: Actions to address the risks of reversals</p>		
<p>National safeguard element</p>	<p>Relevant International Finance Corporation Performance Standards, Objectives, and Requirements</p>	<p>Degree of alignment between Mongolian safeguard element and the relevant IFC PS</p>
<p>F1. The selection, design, implementation and monitoring of REDD+ PaMs should include measures that are targeted at the key direct and indirect drivers of deforestation and degradation, and barriers to sustainable management, conservation and enhancement, at national and local level, which are considered priorities for the long-term sustainability of REDD+ in Mongolia, in accordance with relevant forest policies.</p>	<p>PS 6 (Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources), especially Objective (a): “Protection and conservation of biodiversity”, and the Requirements: “modified habitat” (Paras 11-15); “critical habitat” (Paras 16-19); and “Protected areas” (Para 20).</p> <p>PS 6 (Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources), e.g. Objective (c): “promotion of sustainable management of living natural resources”.</p>	<p>Aligned, if drivers of deforestation and degradation are addressed through application of the Law on EIA when PaMs are designed</p>
<p>F2. The design of REDD+ PaMs will consider the risks of reversals. Based on analysis of these risks and their drivers (which may include legal, social and ecological factors such as changes in policy and over-extraction of forest resources), the design and implementation of REDD+ PaMs should incorporate</p>	<p>PS 1 (Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts).</p>	<p>Aligned, if the risk of reversal is addressed through application of the Law on EIA and/or other PLRs and processes.</p>

measures to reduce the identified risks of reversals.		
F3. The National Forest Monitoring System (NFMS) should be designed, maintained and implemented with the appropriate human and technical resources and frequency to detect and provide information on reversals, including the identified risks of reversals.	PS 1 (Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts), especially the Requirement for “ongoing reporting to affected communities” (Para 36).	No direct alignment with a PS, except through reporting as a requirement of project approval through the Law on EIA
F4. The monitoring and evaluation of REDD+ implementation should include mechanisms to ensure that if any reversals of emissions occur, the causes of the displacement are investigated and appropriate management responses taken.	PS 1 (Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts).	No direct alignment with a PS, except through reporting as a requirement of project approval through the Law on EIA
Safeguard G: Actions to reduce displacement of emissions		
National safeguard element	Relevant International Finance Corporation Performance Standards, Objectives, and Requirements	Degree of alignment between Mongolian safeguard element and the relevant IFC PS
G1. The REDD+ National Program and its REDD+ PaMs should be designed to ensure appropriate coverage of the national territory (including all relevant forest and non-forest ecosystems) and the cross-sector participation of all relevant stakeholders for REDD+ implementation.	PS 6 (Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources), e.g. Objective (c): “promotion of sustainable management of living natural resources”. PS 6 (Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources), e.g. Objective (d): “integration of conservation needs and development Priorities”.	Aligned

<p>G2. The selection, design, implementation and monitoring of REDD+ PaMs should include measures that are targeted at the key direct and indirect drivers of deforestation and degradation, and barriers to sustainable management, conservation and enhancement, at national and local level, which are considered priorities for the long-term sustainability of REDD+ in Mongolia, in accordance with relevant forest policies.</p>	<p>PS 6 (Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources), especially Objective (a): “Protection and conservation of biodiversity”, and the Requirements: “modified habitat” (Paras 11-15); “critical habitat” (Paras 16-19); and “Protected areas” (Para 20).</p> <p>PS 6 (Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources), e.g. Objective (c): “promotion of sustainable management of living natural resources”.</p>	<p>Aligned, if drivers of deforestation and degradation are addressed through application of the Law on EIA when PaMs are designed</p>
<p>G3. The design of REDD+ PaMs will consider the risks of displacement to other forest and non-forests areas, including the potential impacts of REDD+ PaMs on forest-based and other livelihoods. Based on analysis of these risks, the design and implementation of REDD+ PaMs should incorporate measures to reduce the identified risks of displacement.</p>	<p>PS 1 (Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts).</p> <p>PS 5 (Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement), especially Objective (a): “avoid/minimize adverse social and economic impacts from land acquisition or restrictions on land use”, and the Requirement: “compensation and benefits to displaced persons” (Para 9)</p>	<p>Aligned, if the risk of reversal is addressed through application of the Law on EIA and/or other PLRs/processes.</p>
<p>G4. The National Forest Monitoring System (NFMS) should be designed, maintained and implemented with the appropriate human and technical resources and frequency to detect and provide information on displacement, including the identified risks of displacement.</p>		<p>No direct alignment with a PS, except through reporting as a requirement of project approval through the Law on EIA</p>
<p>G5. The monitoring and evaluation of REDD+ implementation should include mechanisms to ensure that if any displacement of emissions occurs to other forest or non-forest areas, the causes of the displacement are investigated and appropriate management responses taken.</p>	<p>PS 1 (Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts).</p>	<p>No direct alignment with a PS, except through reporting as a requirement of project approval through the Law on EIA</p>



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