MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE

Convention on Biological Diversity

Mongolia`s

National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan

2026-2030

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I. OVERVIEW OF NATIONAL BIODIVERSITY STRATEGY AND ACTION PLAN

1.1. BACKGROUND

In line with its commitments under the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), Mongolia has progressively developed and updated its national policy framework for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity. Mongolia's first policy document, the National Programme of Action for Biodiversity Conservation, was adopted in 1996.

To further strengthen biodiversity conservation and integrate sustainable use considerations into national development, Mongolia adopted the National Biodiversity Programme 2015–2025. Building on the implementation experience and lessons learned from the previous programmes, Mongolia subsequently developed the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan 2026–2030, which sets out the country's updated priorities, targets and actions for biodiversity conservation, restoration, sustainable use and mainstreaming.

1.2. SIGNIFICANCE

As a Party to the CBD, Mongolia is responsible for developing and implementing national policies and measures for the conservation of biological diversity, the sustainable use of its components, and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources. The NBSAP is the principal national policy instrument for fulfilling these obligations.

The legal basis for the development and approval of Mongolia's NBSAP includes Article 6(a) of the Convention on Biological Diversity, ratified by the State Great Khural of Mongolia in 1993; Article 11.2 and Article 11.5 of the Law on the Government of Mongolia; Article 24.4 of the Law on International Treaties; and Resolution No. 24 of 2024 of the State Great Khural on measures to implement multilateral international agreements to which Mongolia is a Party.

Members of the Government and governors of aimags and the capital city are responsible for implementing the activities included in the NBSAP within their respective sectors, administrative territories, and mandates. The relevant actions and financing requirements are to be incorporated into sectoral policies, annual workplans, and national and local budgets.

The NBSAP therefore serves as Mongolia's highest-level, cross-sectoral biodiversity strategy for 2026–2030. It establishes a common national policy direction for conserving biodiversity, restoring degraded ecosystems, sustainably using natural resources, reducing the drivers of biodiversity loss, and integrating biodiversity considerations into economic, social, and sectoral decision-making.

The NBSAP also provides a framework for coordinating Mongolia's implementation of the three Rio Conventions—the Convention on Biological Diversity, the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, and the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification. This integrated approach is particularly significant as Mongolia prepares to host the seventeenth session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in 2026.

In addition to biodiversity conservation, the NBSAP supports Mongolia's broader priorities relating to climate-change adaptation, land and rangeland management, water security, food security, human and animal health under the "One Health" approach, disaster-risk reduction, and sustainable economic development.

1.3. PROGRESS TOWARDS THE DEVELOPMENT OF UPDATED NBSAP

1.3.1. PARTICIPATION IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE KUNMING–MONTREAL GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK

Mongolia ratified the Convention on Biological Diversity in 1993, becoming the 30th country to formally join the Convention. Since then, Mongolia has participated in the Convention's international processes and has undertaken national actions to implement its three principal objectives: biodiversity conservation, sustainable use of biological resources, and fair and equitable benefit-sharing from genetic resources.

As a Party to the CBD, Mongolia participated in the international discussions leading to the adoption of the Kunming–Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework at the 15th meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention in December 2022.

The Kunming–Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework establishes a global vision for living in harmony with nature by 2050, a mission for 2030, and 23 global targets aimed at halting and reversing biodiversity loss. Parties were requested to revise or update their national biodiversity strategies, targets, and action plans in alignment with the new global framework.

Mongolia subsequently initiated the revision of its national biodiversity policy framework to reflect the Kunming–Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, lessons learned from the implementation of the National Biodiversity Program 2015–2025, and the country's emerging environmental, economic, and social priorities.

The revised NBSAP also aligns biodiversity action with Mongolia's international obligations and commitments under the other Rio Conventions, including the Paris Agreement, Mongolia's Nationally Determined Contribution, climate-change adaptation priorities, and national land-degradation and desertification targets.

1.3.2. REVIEW OF THE NATIONAL BIODIVERSITY PROGRAM 2015–2025

The development of the NBSAP 2026–2030 was informed by an assessment of the implementation of the National Biodiversity Program 2015–2025, which had been adopted in alignment with the Aichi Biodiversity Targets and Mongolia's national environmental policies.

The National Biodiversity Program 2015–2025 comprised 14 national goals, 29 targets, and 74 activities. According to a rapid assessment conducted in 2024, approximately 80 percent of the planned activities had been implemented.

The assessment identified achievements in expanding protected areas, strengthening species conservation measures, improving stakeholder participation, and increasing national expenditure on biodiversity and environmental protection.

It also identified targets and activities that had not achieved the intended results or had become insufficient in view of accelerating climate change, land degradation, habitat loss, unsustainable natural-resource use, pollution, and growing economic pressures.

Based on the assessment, successful approaches and activities from the 2015–2025 program were continued and strengthened, while underperforming targets and actions were revised, replaced, or redesigned in the new NBSAP.

Following the approval of the NBSAP 2026–2030, Government Resolution No. 325 of 4 August 2015, which had approved the previous National Biodiversity Program, was repealed.

1.3.3. CROSS-SECTORAL AND TECHNICAL DISCUSSIONS

The NBSAP 2026–2030 was developed through an evidence-based, transparent, participatory, and cross-sectoral planning process involving central and local government organizations, research and academic institutions, civil society organizations, private-sector entities, experts, local communities, and other stakeholders.

The planning process reviewed Mongolia's biodiversity status and trends, the direct and indirect drivers of biodiversity loss, policy and institutional gaps, financing needs, sectoral impacts, implementation capacity, and linkages with national development priorities.

Attention was given to ensuring alignment between biodiversity policy and Mongolia's long- and medium-term development documents, including Vision 2050, the New Recovery Policy, the Billion Trees National Movement, national food-security policies, the National Adaptation Plan, the Nationally Determined Contribution, and agricultural and crop-production policies.

Relevant ministries and government agencies reviewed proposed national objectives, targets, actions, indicators, responsibilities, implementation arrangements, and financing requirements within their respective areas of competence.

The cross-sectoral discussions emphasized that biodiversity loss cannot be addressed solely by the environmental sector. Effective implementation requires coordinated action in agriculture, livestock production, forestry, water management, mining, infrastructure, finance, health, education, tourism, local development, and other sectors.

The discussions also emphasized the need to move beyond responding to environmental damage after it has occurred and to focus more strongly on preventing biodiversity loss and addressing its underlying economic, institutional, and social drivers.

1.3.4 STAKEHOLDER AND PUBLIC CONSULTATION

A total of 16 consultation and discussion sessions were organized during the development of the NBSAP. Participants included representatives of sectoral ministries, government agencies, local administrative bodies, academia, research organizations, civil society, the private sector, local communities, and other relevant stakeholders.

Through these consultations, a total of 521 comments, recommendations, and proposals were received. These inputs were reviewed, consolidated, and reflected in the draft strategy and action plan as appropriate.

The consultation process supported the inclusion of diverse perspectives and helped ensure that the NBSAP addressed national and local biodiversity priorities, implementation challenges, sector-specific concerns, and the needs of communities dependent on natural resources.

Stakeholder engagement also contributed to the inclusion of traditional knowledge, gender-responsive approaches, local participation, private-sector engagement, sustainable financing, and equitable governance within the strategy.

The resulting plan reflects a shift from biodiversity conservation as the responsibility of a single sector toward a whole-of-government and whole-of-society approach.

1.3.5. ALIGNMENT WITH NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT POLICIES

The draft NBSAP was reviewed against Mongolia's long- and medium-term national development policies to ensure consistency between biodiversity targets and broader economic and social priorities.

The plan was aligned with Vision 2050, the New Recovery Policy, Five-Year Development Guidelines for 2026–2030, the Billion Trees National Movement, national food-security plans, the National Adaptation Plan, Mongolia's Nationally Determined Contribution, agricultural development policies, and other relevant sectoral strategies.

The planning sought to identify mutually supportive measures that could generate benefits for biodiversity, climate resilience, food security, water management, public health, sustainable livelihoods, and economic development.

NBSAP also aims to minimize potential negative economic and social effects associated with conservation measures and restrictions on natural-resource use by promoting integrated, inclusive, and evidence-based solutions.

1.3.6. FINALIZATION AND GOVERNMENT APPROVAL

Following the technical review, cross-sectoral discussions, and stakeholder consultations, the NBSAP was finalized with 20 national targets and 106 actions.

The plan includes measurable indicators, institutional responsibilities, implementation arrangements, and financing requirements for the period 2026–2030.

The final draft was submitted to the Government for consideration in accordance with Mongolia's legislation and its obligations under the Convention on Biological Diversity.

The Government of Mongolia approved the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan 2026–2030 through Government Resolution No. 246 dated 10 June 2026. The resolution assigned the Minister of Environment and Climate Change responsibility for ensuring cross-sectoral coordination, organizing implementation, monitoring progress, and submitting the approved plan to the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity.

Government members and governors of aimags and the capital city were instructed to implement the relevant activities within their respective mandates and administrative territories.

The approval of the NBSAP established a unified national framework for coordinating biodiversity-related policies and activities across sectors and levels of government through 2030.

II. BIODIVERSITY STATUS AND POLICY TRENDS

2.1. IMPORTANCE OF BIODIVERSITY

2.1.1 DEFINITION OF BIODIVERSITY

Article 2 of the CBD defines biological diversity as the variability among living organisms from all sources, including terrestrial, marine, and other aquatic ecosystems, and the ecological complexes of which they are part. It includes diversity within species, between species, and of ecosystems.

In Mongolia, biodiversity encompasses the diversity of genes, species, and ecosystems found across the country's forests, steppes, desert steppes, deserts, mountains, rivers, lakes, wetlands, and agricultural landscapes. It also includes native livestock breeds, crop varieties, wild plants and animals, microorganisms, and the ecological relationships that support their survival.

Mongolia's biodiversity is closely connected with its nomadic pastoral culture, traditional ecological knowledge, rural livelihoods, food systems, and national identity. The conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity are therefore important not only for environmental protection, but also for economic and social development.

2.1.2 IMPORTANCE OF BIODIVERSITY

Mongolia's biodiversity supports ecosystem stability, traditional pastoral livelihoods, food and water security, climate resilience, and human well-being. Its vast rangelands, forests, deserts, wetlands, rivers, and lakes provide habitats for globally significant wildlife and sustain livestock production, agriculture, tourism, and local economies.

Biodiversity also helps regulate water cycles, maintain soil fertility, store carbon, reduce disaster risks, and strengthen resilience to drought, dzud, fire, and other climate-related hazards. Mongolia's native livestock breeds, crop varieties, wild species, and traditional ecological knowledge represent valuable genetic and cultural resources adapted to the country's extreme continental climate.

However, biodiversity loss and ecosystem degradation can undermine progress toward poverty reduction, food security, public health, sustainable cities, climate action, and land restoration. Conserving biodiversity is therefore not only an environmental objective, but also a foundation for Mongolia's economic and social development.

2.2. BIODIVERSITY STATUS

Mongolia retains extensive natural ecosystems, but their condition varies considerably. National rangeland monitoring covers more than 5,000 fixed plots and approximately 94.4 million hectares. Monitoring results indicate that about 44.2 million hectares remain in healthy condition, 20.6 million hectares have improved, and 29.5 million hectares are severely degraded and require active rehabilitation. Many slightly or moderately degraded areas could recover within three to five years if grazing pressure, seasonal use, livestock mobility, and drought management are improved.

Forests cover approximately 12.95 million hectares, or 8.3 percent of Mongolia's territory. Forest integrity is increasingly affected by fire, pests, diseases, and slow regeneration. Around 1.65 million hectares have been recorded as burned, highlighting the need for improved prevention, restoration, and long-term monitoring.

Freshwater and wetland ecosystems are under increasing pressure from climate change, water abstraction, and land degradation. A total of 569 lakes have been recorded as fully dried, affecting aquatic biodiversity, migratory birds, riparian vegetation, livestock water supplies, and local livelihoods.

Mongolia's protected areas cover approximately 30.95 million hectares, representing about 19.6 percent of the country. These areas provide an important foundation for maintaining ecosystem integrity, conserving threatened species, and improving ecological connectivity.

The national Red Lists provide baseline information on species extinction risk. Existing assessments indicate that several mammals, birds, fish, reptiles, and amphibians are threatened, while high proportions of Data Deficient species reveal major information gaps. Mongolia has not yet established a national Red List Index, but available datasets for birds and mammals provide a basis for developing one.

Mongolia's Key Biodiversity Area network includes approximately 70 sites. Although the average proportion covered by protected areas is about 46.9 percent, coverage is uneven. Fifteen sites are almost fully protected, 23 are partially protected, and around 30 have little or no formal protection. Priority actions are therefore needed to strengthen protection, improve management, secure ecological corridors, and recognize other effective area-based conservation measures.

Mongolia also possesses significant genetic diversity. Native livestock breeds maintained by herder communities are adapted to harsh climatic conditions, while the national plant gene bank conserves more than 20,000 accessions, including major collections of wheat and other crops. Continued in situ and ex situ conservation will be essential for maintaining resilience to climate change, disease, and future food-security risks.

2.3. GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY STATUS

According to the 2019 Global Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services, nature has been significantly altered across most of the world by land-use change, resource exploitation, pollution, invasive alien species, and climate change.

More than three-quarters of the world's terrestrial environment and approximately two-thirds of the marine environment have been significantly modified by human activities.

The report estimated that around one million animal and plant species face extinction, many within decades, unless the direct and indirect drivers of biodiversity loss are addressed.

Global wildlife populations have also declined significantly. The Living Planet Index reported a substantial average reduction in monitored vertebrate wildlife populations since 1970.

Invasive alien species are an increasing global threat to biodiversity, food systems, health, and economies. Their spread is accelerated by trade, transport, tourism, land-use change, and climate change.

Climate change intensifies biodiversity loss by altering habitats, species distributions, migration patterns, breeding cycles, and ecological relationships. At the same time, ecosystem degradation reduces carbon storage and weakens natural resilience to climate impacts.

2.4. GLOBAL POLICY TRENDS

2.4.1 A CALL FOR GLOBAL ACTION TO HALT AND REVERSE BIODIVERSITY LOSS

The United Nations General Assembly declared 2021–2030 as the United Nations Decade on Ecosystem Restoration. The initiative seeks to prevent, halt, and reverse ecosystem degradation and to mobilize governments, communities, businesses, and civil society for restoration.

The concept of “nature-positive” development has gained international attention as a global objective to halt and reverse biodiversity loss and place nature on a path toward recovery by 2030.

This approach emphasizes that biodiversity must be mainstreamed into economic, social, fiscal, and sectoral policies rather than treated solely as an environmental issue.

In December 2022, the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity adopted the Kunming–Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework.

The Framework includes four long-term goals for 2050 and 23 global targets for 2030. These targets address ecosystem restoration, protected areas, species conservation, genetic diversity, invasive alien species, pollution, sustainable production and consumption, harmful subsidies, biodiversity finance, participation, and equitable governance.

The Framework calls for the effective conservation and management of at least 30 percent of terrestrial, inland water, coastal, and marine areas by 2030.

It also calls for the restoration of at least 30 percent of degraded ecosystems, the reform or elimination of harmful incentives, and the mobilization of additional public and private financial resources for biodiversity.

A global monitoring framework has been adopted to track implementation through common headline, component, and complementary indicators. Parties are expected to align their NBSAPs and national targets with the global framework and report progress through national reports.

2.4.2 NATURE-BASED SOLUTIONS FOR CLIMATE AND BIODIVERSITY CRISES

The international community increasingly recognizes that climate change and biodiversity loss are interlinked and mutually reinforcing.

Climate change accelerates ecosystem degradation and species loss, while biodiversity loss reduces carbon-storage capacity and weakens the ability of ecosystems and communities to adapt to climate impacts.

Nature-based solutions have gained prominence as an integrated approach to addressing climate change, biodiversity loss, land degradation, water insecurity, disaster risk, and human well-being.

Nature-based solutions involve the protection, restoration, and sustainable management of natural or modified ecosystems in ways that address societal challenges while generating benefits for biodiversity and people.

Examples relevant to Mongolia include rangeland restoration, forest regeneration, wetland protection, riparian buffers, watershed management, ecological corridors, sustainable grazing, and ecosystem-based adaptation.

Mongolia’s biodiversity policy therefore needs to be closely aligned with its Nationally Determined Contribution, National Adaptation Plan, land-degradation targets, water policies, food-security priorities, and preparations for the seventeenth Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification.

2.4.3 BIODIVERSITY AS AN ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL ISSUE

Biodiversity loss is increasingly recognized as a significant economic, financial, and business risk.

Businesses and financial institutions depend on ecosystem services such as water, soil fertility, pollination, climate regulation, and raw materials. The degradation of these services can disrupt supply chains, increase production costs, reduce asset values, and create legal and reputational risks.

The Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures has developed recommendations for organizations to identify, assess, manage, and disclose their nature-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities.

International financial reporting and sustainability standards are also placing greater emphasis on environmental and nature-related information, including climate and biodiversity risks.

Natural-capital accounting is increasingly being incorporated into policy and investment decisions to make the economic value of ecosystems and biodiversity more visible.

The Kunming–Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework calls on governments to identify and reform incentives that are harmful to biodiversity and to increase positive incentives for conservation and sustainable use.

It also encourages large companies and financial institutions to assess and disclose biodiversity-related risks, dependencies, and impacts throughout their operations, portfolios, and supply chains.

For Mongolia, these trends highlight the importance of biodiversity finance, public-expenditure reform, environmentally responsible investment, private-sector participation, and the integration of biodiversity considerations into national and local budgeting.

The estimated financing requirement for implementing Mongolia’s NBSAP 2026–2030 is MNT 2.8 trillion. Mobilizing this finance will require a combination of public budgets, local financing, private-sector investment, international climate and biodiversity finance, tax incentives, environmental revenues, and innovative financial instruments.

Biodiversity conservation should therefore be understood as a strategic investment. Although conservation and restoration may require short-term expenditure, they can generate long-term benefits through improved ecosystem services, reduced disaster risks, stronger livelihoods, sustainable production, and greater economic resilience.

III.NATIONAL TARGETS

2030 NATIONAL TARGETS

Strategic area	No.	Mongolia's national target	Corresponding GBF target
Reducing threats to biodiversity	1	Ensure that all areas are under spatial planning and effective management to reduce biodiversity loss and maintain ecological integrity	**GBF Target 1**
	2	Restore at least 30 percent of degraded areas and improve ecological integrity	**GBF Target 2**
	3	Conserve 30 percent of Mongolia's territory through protected areas and OECMs, and strengthen ecological connectivity	**GBF Target 3**
	4	Reduce the extinction risk of threatened species and conserve genetic diversity	**GBF Target 4**
	5	Establish capacity to register, monitor, assess and respond to alien species, and prevent the impacts of invasive alien species	**GBF Target 6**
	6	Reduce environmental pollution that negatively affects biodiversity	**GBF Target 7**
	7	Strengthen national climate adaptation, reduce greenhouse-gas emissions and enhance carbon sequestration through nature-based solutions	**GBF Target 8**
Meeting people's needs through sustainable use and benefit-sharing	8	Support sustainable forestry and agricultural production using biodiversity-friendly practices and reduce ecosystem degradation	**GBF Target 10**
	9	Increase nature's contributions to people through ecosystem services and nature-based solutions	**GBF Target 11**
	10	Increase green and blue spaces in urban and settlement areas	**GBF Target 12**
	11	Establish registries for genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, and strengthen fair and equitable benefit-sharing	**GBF Target 13**
Tools and solutions for	12	Mainstream biodiversity across policies and planning in all sectors	**GBF Target 14**

implementation and mainstreaming	13	Ensure that biodiversity-related impacts, risks and dependencies of businesses are monitored and transparently reported	**GBF Target 15**
	14	Reduce overconsumption and waste through education and promotion of sustainable consumption	**GBF Target 16**
	15	Strengthen the legal framework, governance and monitoring system for genetically modified organisms	**GBF Target 17**
	16	Repurpose subsidies and incentives harmful to biodiversity and increase environmentally friendly incentives	**GBF Target 18**
	17	Mobilize financing from diverse sources and improve the effectiveness of biodiversity and environmental finance	**GBF Target 19**
	18	Expand innovation and scientific and technical cooperation for biodiversity conservation	**GBF Target 20**
	19	Disseminate biodiversity knowledge and improve access to information	**GBF Target 21**
	20	Strengthen environmental governance by ensuring gender equality and the participation of local communities, women, children and youth	**GBF Targets 22 and 23**

GBF HEADLINE AND COMPONENT INDICATORS FOR MONGOLIA'S NBSAP 2026–2030

Mongolia national target	GBF indicator type	Mongolia indicator
Target 1. Spatial planning and ecological integrity	Headline	Percentage of areas assessed using the Red List of Ecosystems
	Headline	Extent of natural ecosystems
	Headline	Number of aimag general land-management plans updated, approved or amended
	Headline	Number of soum territorial-development plans updated, approved or amended
	Component	Number of ecosystems assessed
Target 2. Restoration of degraded ecosystems	Headline	Area restored
	Component	Area under sustainable forest-management plans developed and successfully implemented
	Component	Area of forests affected by pests and diseases restored and reforested
	Component	Area of fire-affected forests restored and reforested

	Component	Area under technical rehabilitation
	Component	Area under biological rehabilitation
	Component	Area of abandoned agricultural land restored
	Component	Area of degraded land and rangelands restored
	Component	Number of rivers and lakes restored
Target 3. Protected areas, OECMs and ecological connectivity	Headline	Coverage of protected areas as a percentage of total national territory
	Headline	Percentage of areas assessed as Other Effective Area-based Conservation Measures
	Headline	Areas of importance for biodiversity
	Component	Area of headwaters protected
	Component	Area of forested land designated as protected areas
	Component	Area of steppe ecosystems designated as protected areas
	Component	Area of peatlands designated as protected areas
	Component	National average score of protected-area management effectiveness
	Component	Extent of ecological corridors and connectivity areas
	Component	Protected-area connectivity index
Target 4. Threatened species and genetic diversity	Headline	Species assessed for the Red List Index
	Headline	Species for which the proportion of populations with more than 500 individuals has been determined
	Component	Phytogeographical regions covered by plant distribution and resource assessments
	Component	Studied fauna species
	Component	Assessed flora and fungus species
	Component	Assessed vertebrate species
Target 5. Invasive alien species	Headline	Reduction in the spread of invasive alien species
	Component	Baseline studies on the ecology, biology and spread of invasive alien species
	Component	Invasive alien species research and registration database integrated into the Environmental Information Database
	Component	Risk-assessment reports
	Component	Response and contingency plans
Target 6. Pollution affecting biodiversity	Headline	Reduction of pesticide accumulation in the environment
	Component	Reduction in the amount of waste disposed of in landfills
	Component	Pasture and cropland areas where alternatives to chemical pesticides are applied
	Component	Enterprises and individuals introducing integrated pest-management practices
	Component	Area of pesticide-contaminated soil remediated
	Component	Increase in the number of prohibited substances

Target 7. Climate adaptation and nature-based solutions	Component	Reduced greenhouse-gas emissions
	Component	Number of water bodies and wetlands assessed
	Component	Research on endangered and rare species in ecosystems vulnerable to climate change
	Component	Policies and programmes incorporating nature-based solutions into environmental policy and planning
	Component	Area reforested
	Component	Area afforested
Target 8. Sustainable agriculture, rangelands and forestry	Headline	Area of agricultural land with high productivity and sustainability
	Headline	Risk of pesticide contamination
	Component	Areas assessed for pasture use
	Component	Area under zero-tillage technology
	Component	Reduction in bare fallow area
	Component	Area planted with cover crops after harvest
	Component	Reduction in herbicide use
	Component	Area of newly established shelterbelts
Target 9. Ecosystem services and nature's contributions to people	Headline	Ecosystem-service assessment
	Headline	Area with improved ecosystem services
	Component	Spatial and economic assessment of ecosystem services
	Component	Reduction in monitoring points classified as polluted or highly polluted according to the Water Quality Index
	Component	Safe drinking-water sources meeting standards
	Component	Percentage of reused water
Target 10. Urban green and blue spaces	Headline	Share of green and blue spaces in the total area of cities and settlements
	Component	Green space per capita
	Component	Newly established reservoirs and water features
	Component	Plans incorporating green and blue infrastructure
	Component	Newly established urban forests, parks and green spaces
Target 11. Genetic resources, traditional knowledge and benefit-sharing	Headline	Beneficiaries receiving monetary and non-monetary benefits
	Component	Registered genetic resources and associated traditional-knowledge records
	Component	Records linked to the Access and Benefit-Sharing Clearing-House database
	Component	Detailed information records for stored specimens and samples
	Component	Livestock breeds and strains subjected to genetic evaluation
Target 12. Mainstreaming biodiversity across	Component	Number of policy documents incorporating biodiversity–climate change linkages in their visions, objectives, actions and indicators
	Component	Number of aimags integrating ecosystem-based climate adaptation and mitigation measures into their plans

policies and planning	Component	Number of policies and decisions incorporating the One Health approach and climate risks
	Component	Number of policies and projects integrating biodiversity-impact assessments into decision-making
Target 13. Business impacts, dependencies and disclosure	Headline	Number of enterprises assessing their adverse impacts on biodiversity and publishing sustainability reports
	Component	Number of international financial-reporting standards for environmental-impact disclosure adopted
Target 14. Sustainable consumption and waste reduction	Component	Population adopting sustainable-consumption practices
	Component	Ecological-footprint assessment information system
	Component	Food Waste Index
Target 15. Genetically modified organisms and biosafety	Component	Progress in the implementation of actions
	Component	Database established
	Component	Number of information records updated
	Component	Number of standards
	Component	Baseline-study report completed
	Component	Number of accredited laboratories
	Component	Status of GMO testing of imported seeds and food products at border-entry points
Target 16. Harmful subsidies and green incentives	Headline	Number of subsidies and incentives repurposed to avoid adverse impacts on biodiversity
	Headline	Reduction in subsidies and incentives harmful to biodiversity
	Headline	Amount of repurposed subsidies and incentives with no adverse environmental impacts
	Component	Number of subsidies and incentives subjected to environmental-impact assessment
	Component	Number of repurposed subsidies and incentives with no adverse environmental impacts
Target 17. Biodiversity finance	Headline	Amount of financing mobilized from external sources
	Headline	Amount of private-sector financing mobilized for biodiversity conservation
	Headline	Environmental-sector expenditure as a percentage of GDP
	Headline	Amount of financing mobilized through the biodiversity-offset mechanism
	Component	Progress toward transitioning to results-based budgeting
Target 18. Science, innovation and technical cooperation	Component	Projects implemented by the Science and Technology Fund
	Component	Funding amount for projects implemented by the Science and Technology Fund
	Component	Jointly implemented projects and programmes
	Component	Percentage or share of funding
	Component	Technologies introduced

Target 19. Biodiversity knowledge and information	Headline	Number of biodiversity-related news and information products
	Component	Number of training sessions
	Component	Number of participants covered by training
	Component	Number of reported environmental violations
	Component	Percentage reduction in environmental violations
Target 20. Participation, gender equality and environmental governance	Component	Percentage of female members or representatives at all levels of biodiversity-related decision-making
	Component	Number of decision-makers and specialists trained, disaggregated by sex
	Component	Research reports and recommendations on biodiversity, traditional knowledge and gender

Complementary indicators are not presented in this summary table because the official GBF monitoring framework contains a large number of complementary indicators. Relevant complementary and nationally specific indicators are incorporated into Mongolia's detailed NBSAP actions, implementation plans and national monitoring framework.

IV. ACTION PLANS

National Target 1

Ensure that all areas are under spatial planning and effective management to reduce biodiversity loss and maintain ecological integrity.

Headline indicators:

- Area covered by ecosystem Red List assessments
- Extent of natural ecosystems



Current status

Mongolia has made important progress towards integrating biodiversity considerations into spatial planning and land management processes. Biodiversity conservation is increasingly recognized beyond protected areas and species-specific approaches, in line with Target 1 of the Kunming–Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework.

Policy and legal frameworks supporting biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning have been strengthened. In 2024, the Regional Development Concept of Mongolia was approved, identifying the conservation of natural landscapes and ecosystem balance as a national development objective. The National Programme on Soil Protection and Reduction of Land Degradation (2019) provides a policy basis for maintaining ecosystem integrity and promoting sustainable land use.

Ecosystem-based planning has advanced through the Ecological Regional Assessment conducted between 2011 and 2017, which established baseline information for ecosystem-level inventories and development planning. Biodiversity considerations have also been incorporated into the Methodology for the General Land-Use Plan of Aimag and Capital City and the Methodology for Soum Territorial Development Planning. These methodologies include requirements to address climate change impacts, promote sustainable use while maintaining ecosystem naturalness, and conserve natural zones, habitats of rare and endangered species, and culturally important landscapes.

Biodiversity information systems continue to improve. The BIOSAN – Wildlife and Plant Monitoring Database and biodiversity-related datasets integrated into the EGAZAR 2.0 platform provide spatial information on species distributions, key habitats, ecological corridors, breeding sites, and other biodiversity features. The platform currently visualizes the distribution ranges of 145 animal species and maps ecological corridors and key habitats for six priority species: Mongolian saiga, goitered gazelle, Mongolian gazelle, Gobi bear, khulan, and snow leopard.

Mongolia has identified 69 Key Biodiversity Areas covering 9.9 million hectares, of which 25 sites (7.7 million hectares) overlap with nationally designated protected areas. In addition, 70 Important Bird Areas covering 7.9 million hectares have been identified, and 11 wetlands covering 1.44 million hectares have been designated as Wetlands of International Importance under the Ramsar Convention, eight of which are located within protected areas. Preparatory work is underway to nominate Lake Khuvsgul and the Shishkhed Depression lakes for Ramsar designation.

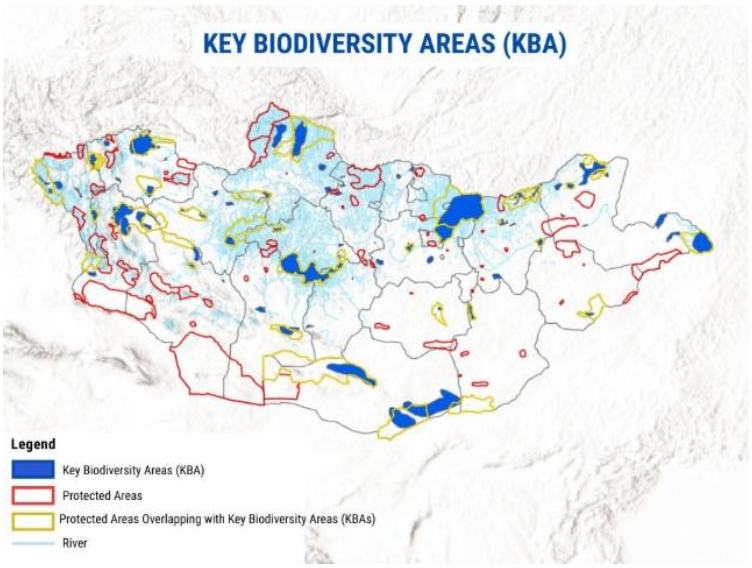


Figure 1. Key biodiversity ares

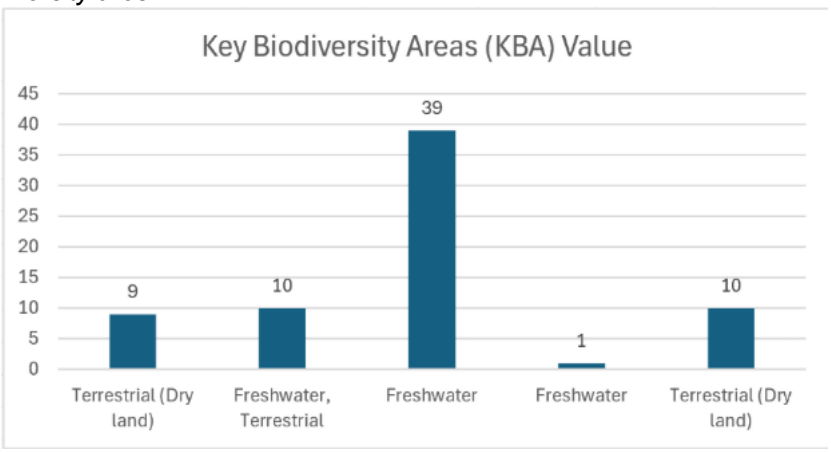


Figure 2. Key biodiversity areas value

Land cover assessments indicate that Mongolia's territory consists primarily of bare land with sparse vegetation (42.46%), desert ecosystems (22.66%), steppe ecosystems (20.14%), agricultural land (6.48%), forests (4.92%), shrub steppe (2.07%), rivers and lakes (0.94%), wetlands (0.24%), urban settlements (0.05%), and permanent snow and ice (0.04%).

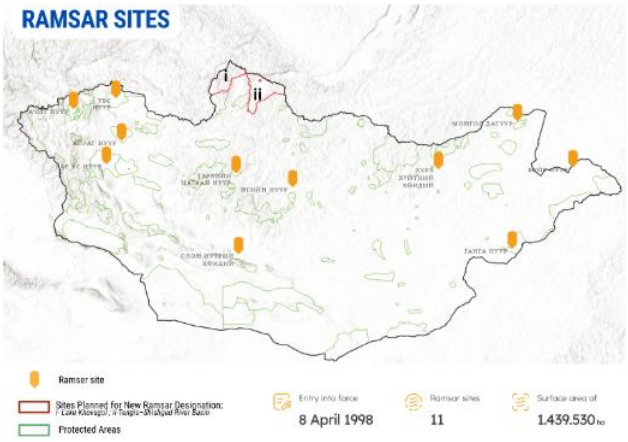


Figure 3. Ramsar sites in Mongolia

Despite these advances, several challenges remain. Biodiversity-related datasets are dispersed across multiple platforms and are not yet fully interoperable. Information on locally protected areas, KBAs, Important Bird Areas, and Ramsar sites is not consistently delineated and registered in national databases. Data on species distribution, population abundance, ecological corridors, and breeding habitats remain incomplete, and Mongolia has not yet undertaken a national Red List of Ecosystems assessment. Improving data integration, enhancing biodiversity monitoring, and conducting ecosystem risk assessments will be priorities during the implementation of the NBSAP 2026–2030.

Indicative Activities

1.1 Conduct ecosystem Red List assessments.

- Number of ecosystems assessed

1.2 Maintain the extent of natural ecosystems and prevent their decline.

- Extent of natural ecosystems

1.3 Integrate biodiversity considerations into general land management plans and soum territorial development plans to reduce biodiversity loss, and systematically incorporate rare species of fauna and flora and their habitats into these planning documents.

- Updated, approved or amended aimag land management plans
- Updated, approved or amended soum territorial development plans

National Target 2

Restore at least 30 per cent of degraded areas and improve ecological integrity.

Headline indicators:

- Area restored



Current status

Mongolia, as a Party to the Convention on Biological Diversity, must urgently implement the targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework. Restoring at least 30 % of degraded ecosystems by 2030 will reduce biodiversity loss, support ecosystem services, and improve resilience to climate change. Restoration will rebuild habitats for fauna and flora, recharge water resources, purify air, enhance soil fertility and deliver socio-economic benefits.

Key facts highlighting the need for this target include:

- 4.8 million ha of land degraded as of 2022.
- Over the last 80 years, Mongolia's mean air temperature has risen by 2.5 °C, making the country one of the most vulnerable to climate change.
- 77 % of the territory is affected by desertification and land degradation because of climate change, over-grazing , and land misuse.
- 88 % of all rangeland is degraded to some extent.
- 569 lakes had dried up by 2022.

Studies estimate soil loss at 0.93–23.83 t ha^{-1} yr^{-1}, most of it caused by land degradation.

Land use and degradation: Mongolia's unified land fund consists primarily of agricultural land (72.6 %), with special-use land (16.7 %), forest land (9.1 %) and other land (1.6 %). Comparison of the 2022 and 2021 data shows that agricultural land decreased by 412.9 thousand ha, while settlement land increased by 49.1 thousand ha, transport and utility corridors by 358.8 thousand ha, forest land by 3.7 thousand ha, and special-use land by 1.3 thousand ha. Water-body land remained unchanged. The decline in agricultural land primarily reflects the loss of pasture because of degradation and land-use change, while the expansion of settlements and infrastructure contributes further to ecosystem degradation.

In 2022, 4 844 764 ha of land nationwide was recorded as damaged, 1 462 590 ha less than in 2021. Rangeland and herbaceous land accounted for 97 % of the damaged area, indicating that grazing lands continue to deteriorate. Within the damaged rangeland, about 24.8 % was desertified, 12.9 % was overgrazed, 3 % was covered by shifting sand, 2.4 % was eroded by wind or water, and 0.01 % was affected by mining. Urgent protection and restoration measures are therefore needed.

Table 1. The damaged areas in 2022 included:

Land category	Area damaged (ha)
Rangeland and other herbaceous areas	4 681 503
Cropland	81 450
Forest land	56 833
Excavated and disturbed land (78 % due to mining)	14 262
Urban and settlement land	10 521
Water bodies	195
Total	**4 844 764**

Desertification and land degradation: According to the 2020 Desertification Atlas, 76.9 % of Mongolia's territory is affected by desertification and land degradation. Of this, 4.7 % is extremely severe, 18.6 % severe, 22.1 % moderate and 31.5 % mild.

Forest degradation: In 2020, damage was recorded on 136 589 ha of forest land – 2.4 % of the forest area. Forest fires were responsible for about 55 % of the damaged area; pes

Rangeland degradation: By 2022 only 12.4 % of rangeland retained its natural condition. 52.3 % was slightly degraded, 15.8 % moderately degraded, 14.4 % severely degraded and 5.1 % extremely degraded.

Peatland degradation: Peatlands play a key role in water storage and protection of permafrost. Primary studies indicate that peatlands cover about 27 000 km² (roughly 2 % of Mongolia's area). Climate change, overgrazing and human activities have degraded these peatlands, disrupting ecological balance; the extent of Mongolian peatlands has halved over the last 30 years.

Drying lakes: Lakes and ponds provide 88 % of surface water reserves. By 2022, 569 lakes had dried up and the number is projected to increase.



Figure 4. Total area covered by land protection and restoration measures, hectares (ha)

Causes of ecosystem degradation: Human activities (overgrazing, mining, land-use change) and natural processes (wind and water erosion) both drive degradation. On average, around 9 % of the land suffers water-induced soil erosion annually, with an estimated 300–400 t of soil lost. More than 60 % of the country is affected by wind erosion, especially the Gobi Desert region, the Great Lakes Depression and the valleys of lakes.

Indicative Activities

2.1 Restore degraded forest ecosystems.

- Area covered by successfully implemented sustainable forest management plans
- Area of forests affected by forest pests and diseases restored and reforested
- Area of fire-affected forests restored and reforested
- Survival rate of planted trees

2.2 Restore land degraded by mining activities.

- Area under technical rehabilitation
- Area under biological rehabilitation

2.3 Restore degraded land, rangelands and abandoned fallow land.

- Area of fallow land restored
- Area of degraded land and rangelands restored

2.4 Restore wetlands, rivers and lake ecosystems.

- Number of rivers and lakes restored
- Number of new small reservoirs and ponds established

National Target 3

Effectively conserve at least 30 per cent of the national territory, including representative ecosystems, and strengthen ecological connectivity networks.

Headline indicator:

- Share of protected areas in the total national territory



Current status

The State Great Khural approved the Law on Special Protected Areas of Mongolia on November 15, 1994, and came into force on April 1, 1995. Since its adoption, the law has been amended 17 times. The Law on Buffer Zones of Special Protected Areas was adopted on October 23, 1997, and has been amended twice.

According to Resolution No. 29 of 1998 of the State Great Khural, Clause 3.4 of the "National Program on Special Protected Areas" states that "to preserve the natural state, ensure ecological balance, enrich natural resources, and protect natural, historical, and cultural heritage, the network of special protected areas shall be expanded to ecologically significant territories representing the main characteristics and complexes of natural zones and belts, covering not less than 30% of the national territory."

By Resolution No. 43 of June 13, 2014, the State Great Khural approved the "Green Development Policy," which set targets of protecting at least 60% of freshwater resources and river headwaters and achieving 25% national protected area coverage by 2020. Furthermore, Mongolia endorsed the "Kunming–Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF)" in December 2022 and committed to the "30x30" initiative under Target 3, pledging to expand protected areas to 30% of the national territory by 2030.

"In the Millennium Development Goals, 2030 was set as the final deadline to achieve the 30% target, while the National Biodiversity Program (2015–2025) stipulated that by 2025 at least 30% of each ecosystem should be included in the protected area network."

Protected Area Coverage (including extensions and newly designated areas): As of 2025, Mongolia's Special Protected Areas cover 32,769,751 hectares, equivalent to 21.05% of the country's territory. This includes:

Strictly Protected Areas:	**22 sites, 13.8 million ha (8.8% of the national territory).**
National Parks:	37 sites, 13.5 million ha (8.6%).
Nature Reserves:	48 sites, 5.3 million ha (3.4%).
Natural Monuments:	13 sites, 106.6 thousand ha (0.1%).

Table 2. Protected Area Coverage

Forest lands under protection cover 6,845,330 ha (36.8% of Mongolia's total forest area). River headwaters under protection cover 6,445,068 ha (44.7% of Mongolia's total water resource area). Unique and fragile ecosystems make up 9.5% of the country's territory, of which 26.3% (3.9 million ha) are included in the protected area network. By 2020, 2,745 locally protected areas had been designated by aimag and soum Citizen's Representative Khurals, covering 68.7 million ha (43.9% of the national territory). As of July 20,

2020, 1,748 areas were designated as local special-use lands for 17 purposes, covering 33,576,902 ha (21.4% of Mongolia's total territory).

Mongolia has registered: 5 sites as UNESCO World Natural and Cultural Heritage, 7 sites in the UNESCO Man and the Biosphere (MAB) program, 11 wetlands of international importance under the Ramsar Convention (especially important for waterbirds). Out of the 120 state-level protected areas, 20 sites are transboundary: 14 along the border with Russia and 6 along the border with China.

Currently, Mongolia has 11 Ramsar sites covering 1,439,530 ha. Research and planning are underway to expand the protected area network to include additional freshwater sources, river headwaters, forest reserves, and biodiversity hotspots, with a target of protecting 55% of river headwaters by 2028.

Indicative Activities

3.1 Identify and assess Other Effective Area-based Conservation Measures (OECMs).

- Share of potential OECM areas assessed
- Reduce legal and regulatory non-compliance relating to locally protected areas

3.2 Develop, approve and implement a national strategy and action plan for protected and conserved areas

- National strategy for protected areas and conservation zones
- National action plan for protected areas and conservation zones

3.3 Designate areas representing key ecosystems, including forest resources, steppe ecosystems, and peatland wetlands, as protected areas.

- Area of headwaters protected
- Area of forested land designated as protected areas
- Area of steppe ecosystems designated as protected areas
- Share of peatlands under protection

3.4 Reform the legal framework for protected areas and implement multi-stakeholder conservation management.

- Number of revised laws and regulations approved

3.5 Improve the management effectiveness of protected areas.

- Sites with digitized entrance-fee services
- Area managed per ranger
- National average protected area management effectiveness score

3.6 Expand and conserve ecological corridors and connectivity areas.

- Key biodiversity areas
- Extent of ecological corridors and connectivity areas
- Protected area connectivity index

3.7 Improve management through strengthened cooperation on transboundary protected areas.

- Transboundary protected areas

National Target 4

Reduce the extinction risk of threatened species and conserve genetic diversity

Headline Indicator:

- Species assessed for the Red List Index (RLI)
- Species for which the proportion of populations with more than 500 individuals has been determined

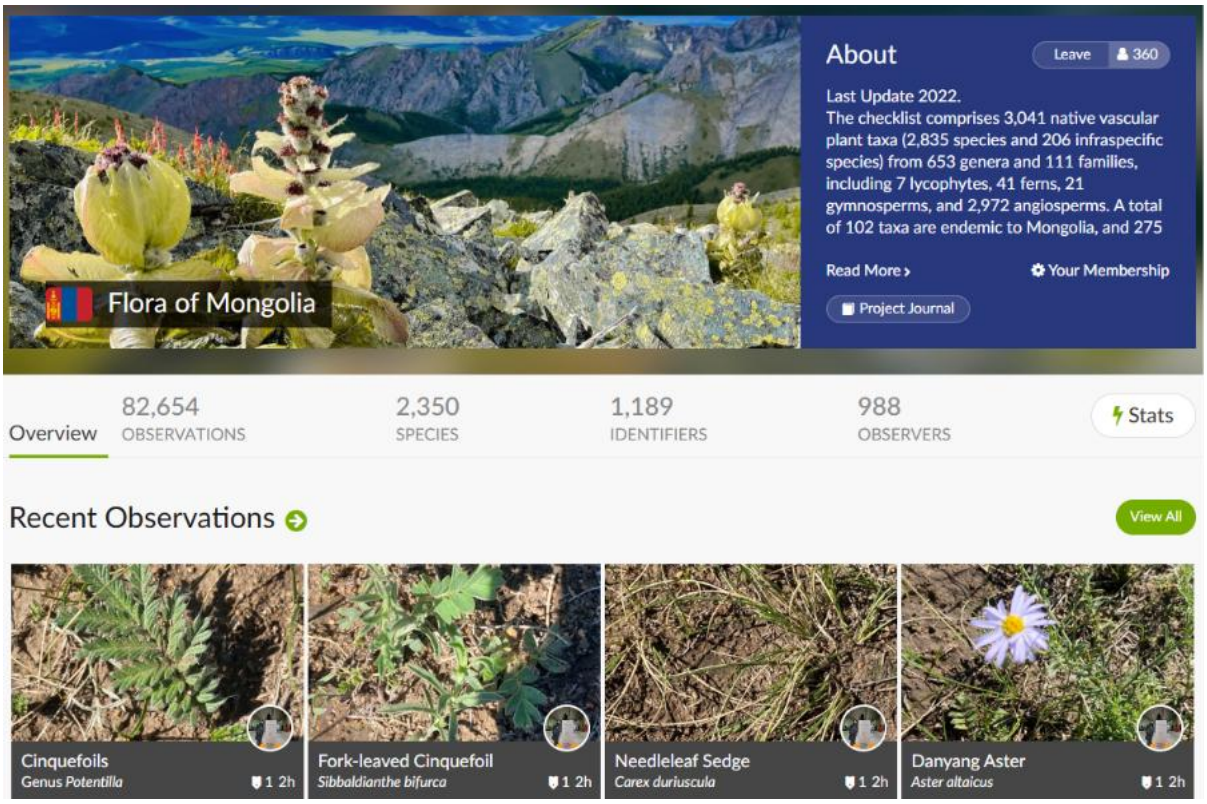


Current status

Mongolia is home to 3,041 species of native vascular plants from 111 families and 653 genera. These include 7 lycophytes, 21 gymnosperms and 2,972 angiosperms. The species list is regularly updated as taxonomic revisions and new species are discovered. Since 2019, 52 species belonging to 33 genera and 26 families have been newly recorded for the national flora; nine of these represent species new to science and have been registered in the International Plant Names Index (IPNI). In 2025, Mongolian botanists described five species new to science:

1. Astragalus oyunicus D.Munkhtulga & S.Baasanmunkh – recorded near Ulaanbaatar (Shadivlan) and in Khen Mandakh district of Khentii Province.
2. Astragalus teshigicus D.Munkhtulga & S.Baasanmunkh – collected from Teshiig district of Bulgan Province.
3. Astragalus uvsicus D.Munkhtulga & S.Baasanmunkh – found in Uvs Province (Khyiten depression and Surt camp).
4. Oxytropis oyunmaae D.Munkhtulga & S.Baasanmunkh – discovered in Tsagaan-Uul district of Khuvsgul Province.
5. Potentilla sanczirii V.Gundegmaa, G.Onolragchaa & M.Urgamal – collected from Bayramyn Pass in Uvs Province (2,720 m elevation).

Public participation in plant monitoring has increased through the Flora of Mongolia group on the iNaturalist platform. Between 2019 and 2023, 665 contributors (citizens and experts) documented 52,285 observations, representing 2,241 vascular plant species (~70 % of the national total). By 23 July 2025, the platform held 82,654 observations by 988 observers, recording 2,350 species (~80 % of species). This open system makes species-occurrence data widely accessible.



Non-vascular plants and fungi

In addition to vascular plants, Mongolia harbours 4,190 species of non-vascular plants and fungi, classified into 14 divisions, 25 classes, 77 orders, 280 families and 839 genera. Since the publication of the 2016 checklist, the known macromycete (mushroom) flora has increased by 169 species to 677 species in 119 families and 284 genera. The table below summarises diversity by major groups:

Group	Divisions	Classes	Orders	Families	Genera	Species	Share (%)
Higher fungi	2	7	20	56	156	574	7.8
Algae	10	13	39	87	268	2,003	27.3
Lichens	1	3	12	63	207	1,033	14.0
Mosses	1	2	6	74	208	580	7.9
Total	14	25	77	280	839	4,190	57.0

Table 3. Taxonomic Diversity

There are 102 endemic species and 275 sub-endemic species of vascular plants. National surveys of plant distribution and resources focus mainly on critically endangered, rare, endemic, medicinal and economically valuable plants. The Government's 2020–2024 programme includes a goal to *"artificially cultivate rare plants and create resource stocks"*. Under this goal, distribution points of 393 plant species were mapped in the Hangai Mountain forest steppe, Khentii Mountain taiga and Mongol Daurian forest steppe regions; 288 species were found to have biological resources and 193 species to have exploitable resources. However, scarcity of data on these species means that monitoring and enforcement remain weak. For example, a study on the illegal trade of the rare medicinal

plant Saposchnikovia divaricata (Derevger Jirgerüü) found 191 cases of illegal harvesting, storage, transport and smuggling between 2016 and 2024, causing environmental damage estimated at 2.3 billion MNT.

Indicative Activities

4.1 Conduct baseline studies on species distribution and population status.

- Phytogeographical region of plant distribution and resource surveys
- 1:1,000,000 vegetation map
- Animal species surveyed

4.2 Conduct assessments every five years in accordance with the IUCN Red List Categories and Criteria.

- Plant and fungal species assessed
- Vertebrate species assessed

4.3 Protect wildlife migration routes and connectivity areas and expand wildlife-friendly linear infrastructure in accordance with standards.

- Wildlife-friendly linear infrastructure along roads and railways
- Bird-safe overhead power line poles compliant with MNS 6518:2015
- New wildlife-friendly fencing
- Approve new bird-safe standards for 110 kV and 220 kV transmission lines
- Ensure that bird-protection measures are included in technical specifications and detailed designs for new overhead transmission lines and substations

4.4 Improve the legal framework for the conservation, sustainable use and reduction of biodiversity loss.

- Revised legal instruments approved
- New or revised standards approved

National Target 5

Build capacity to identify, monitor and assess alien species and take response measures, thereby preventing the adverse impacts of invasive alien species.

Headline Indicator

- Reduction in the spread of invasive alien species



Current status

The risk of introduction and spread of alien invasive plants and animals in Mongolia is gradually increasing. Expansion of agriculture, trade and transport infrastructure creates favourable conditions for the spread of harmful alien species. To protect biodiversity, it is necessary to conduct systematic monitoring, risk assessment and control measures for alien species. Studies of weedy species began during the “Virgin Lands” agricultural campaign (1960s). For example, research in the Orkhon–Selenge basin showed that 8.6 % (17 species) of weeds were anthropochorous (introduced), while 5 % of weeds in the croplands of Bulgan, Khuvsgul, Arkhangai and Övörkhangai Provinces were alien plants associated with agriculture. In 2017, 51 alien plant species belonging to 23 families and 48 genera were recorded. In 2023 two more aliens – Hordeum jubatum and Tripleurospermum inodorum – were documented from Ulaanbaatar. As of 2024, 154 alien plant species have been reported in Mongolia【; 33 of them are considered invasive. Although many alien plants are confined to limited habitats, most have been transported by humans, and 42.2 % of the species occur in agricultural regions. Plants introduced for food or forage predominate. Eighteen alien macrofungi are known. Fifty alien animal species (5 tick species, 27 insect species, 13 fish species and 5 mammal species) have also been recorded.

Alien species pose several threats:

- **Protecting native ecosystems.** Invasive alien species displace native flora and fauna and greatly reduce biodiversity.
- **Avoiding economic losses.** In agriculture, animal husbandry and fisheries, alien species cause diseases and pest outbreaks that result in major losses. Worldwide, damage from invasive species costs billions of dollars annually.
- **Safeguarding human and animal health.** Some alien species are vectors of disease and pose direct threats to human and livestock health.
- **Fulfilling international obligations.** Mongolia is committed to the **Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)**, including Aichi Target 9 and the Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF) Target 6, which call for preventing and reducing the impact of invasive alien species by 2030.
- **Prevention is the most effective and cost-efficient method.** Eradication after establishment is extremely costly and can take many years. Early detection, registration and monitoring of pathways can prevent introductions at much lower cost.

Indicative Activities

5.1 Strengthen the legal framework relating to alien species.

- Agreements on recording and reporting alien species in border areas
- Regulations for the use of alien plant species and risk-assessment methodologies

5.2 Conduct studies on alien species and establish a registry database.

- Baseline studies on ecology, biology, and distribution of invasive alien species
- Alien-species research and registry database established within the environmental information system
- “Black Book” of alien animal and plant species occurring in Mongolia

5.3 Assess alien-species risks, develop response plans and strengthen capacity.

- Risk assessment reports
- Response action plan

National Target 6

Reduce environmental pollution that negatively affects biodiversity.

Headline Indicator

- Reduction in pesticide accumulation in the environment
- Reduction in the amount of waste landfilled



Current status

Due to population growth, urbanization, and industrialization, the amount of hazardous waste generated from industry and households—such as waste containing heavy metals and toxic chemicals, expired or substandard chemicals, pesticides, their containers and packaging, used oil, batteries, measuring instruments containing mercury, and sludge from wastewater treatment plants—has increased, causing environmental pollution and accumulation. By taking countermeasures against the core causes of pollution, introducing environmentally friendly and zero-waste technologies, recycling waste into economic circulation, improving hazardous waste management, and developing the capacity to dispose of hazardous waste with minimal environmental impact, it is possible to prevent the accumulation of hazardous waste, conserve natural resources, reduce the amount of waste requiring final disposal, protect ecological balance, and ensure the right to live in a safe and healthy environment. Mongolia joined the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal in 1996, the Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade in 1999, and the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) in 2003, which were ratified by the State Great Khural (Parliament) and thereby became legally binding. Mongolia approved its first National Program on Persistent Organic Pollutants in 2006 and ratified the Minamata Convention on Mercury in 2015.

In Mongolia, the list of pesticides allowed for use in agriculture is defined annually by the Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Light Industry (MoFALI) and approved through a joint decree by the Minister of Environment and Tourism, the Minister of Food, Agriculture and Light Industry, and the Minister of Health. In addition to monitoring the proper use of chemicals in agriculture, an electronic registry and information system for hazardous and toxic chemicals has been developed and launched. Thus, examining the alignment between international conventions and domestic legislation shows that Mongolia has established the necessary legal framework for waste and chemical management. However, water and soil in areas with illegal gold mining are being contaminated due to oxidation, while unregulated livestock grazing and improper disposal of livestock carcasses are heavily polluting surface water, causing eutrophication in aquatic ecosystems, especially in small lakes. Water pollution in rivers and lakes threatens the populations of fish, amphibians, and reptiles. The use of rodenticides and insecticides in agriculture and rangeland management negatively affects bird populations. Increased livestock grazing in wildlife habitats facilitates the transmission of infectious livestock diseases to wild animals. Soil contamination has also been confirmed in areas with livestock washing baths, pesticide storage sites, and fields where pesticides have been applied.

In 2022, a total of 81,450.2 hectares of cropland and 4,681,503 hectares of pastureland were damaged nationwide. The main causes of damage were rodents and insect pests, affecting 53,129.3 hectares (65.23% of cropland) and 2,664,411 hectares (56.9% of pastureland), while soil fertility loss affected 23.06 hectares (23%). Out of the total damaged land, 7,542.1 hectares were contaminated by chemicals. The risk of pesticide pollution in Mongolia was assessed as relatively low until 2015. However, the risk level has since increased, and in 2023, Mongolia ranked 14th globally with a score of 88.1 (Figure 1). Pesticide use

increased from 0.14 kg/ha in 2015 to 0.54 kg/ha in 2018, and has risen sharply in recent years, reaching 8.6 kg/ha in 2023, which is associated with a declining trend in the pesticide pollution risk index.

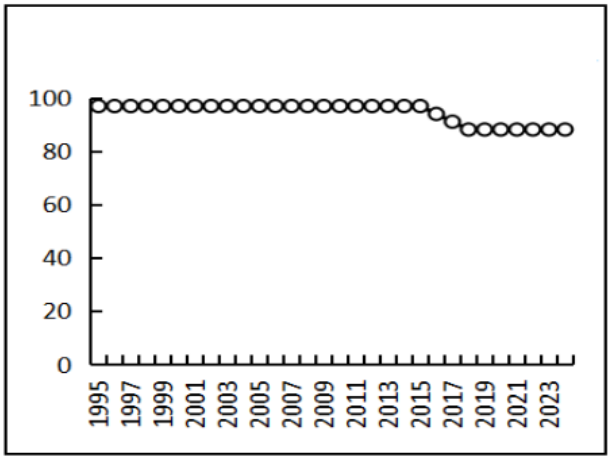


Figure 5. Pesticide Pollution Risk Index. A numerical value of 100 indicates no risk.

Although the 2009 Law on the Prohibition of the Use of Certain Plastic Bags banned the import and use of plastic bags with a thickness of 0.025 mm or less for food packaging purposes, it was repealed in 2012. Plastic waste amounts to 18,000 tons per year, and private enterprises are initiating the establishment of plastic waste recycling plants.

Indicative Activities

6.1 Promote and raise awareness of the proper use of pesticides, establish a pesticide use traceability system, and introduce methods, tools, and products that can replace chemical pesticides.

- Pasture and cropland where alternatives to synthetic pesticides are applied
- Participants trained in responsible pesticide use
- Enterprises and individuals applying integrated pest management

6.2 Identify and assess soils contaminated with pesticide residues and strengthen laboratory capacity for the analysis and determination of pesticide residues in soil.

- International methods introduced for remediation of contaminated soil

6.3 Remediate pesticide-contaminated soil.

- Area of pesticide-contaminated soil remediated

6.4 Adopt international IPSM standards nationally.

- Standards approved

6.5 Improve economic instruments for waste management and establish legal provisions based on extended producer responsibility and the polluter-pays principle

- Law on Waste and associated legal instruments

6.6 Establish temporary storage facilities for hazardous waste.

- Storage facility established

6.7 Translate and approve ISO standards on microplastics and macroplastics in the environment.

- Standard approved

6.8 Prohibit the import and use in Mongolia of chemicals newly listed in Annex III to the Rotterdam Convention

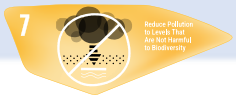
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National Target 7

Strengthen National Climate Adaptation by Reducing Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Enhancing Carbon Sequestration

Headline Indicator:

- Reduction in Greenhouse Gas Emissions



Current Status

Excessive greenhouse gas emissions are the main cause of global warming. It is important to enhance the capacity to absorb and store carbon, and to minimize the negative impacts of climate change on biodiversity through nature-based solutions, thereby reducing these impacts to the lowest possible level.

- Over the past 80 years, the annual average air temperature in Mongolia has increased by 2.25°C, while precipitation has decreased by 8%.

- In Ulaanbaatar, carbon dioxide emissions from vehicles have reached 200,000 tons. Vehicles account for 22% of carbon dioxide emissions. Although the average level of airborne particulate matter decreased between 2019 and 2022, in November 2024 compared to the previous year, PM2.5 increased by 14 μg/m³ (24%), and PM10 increased by 25 μg/m³ (29%).
- As of 2023, Mongolia's forest resources cover an area of 19,073.7 thousand hectares. Between 2021 and 2023, a total of 339 forest and steppe fires occurred in 152 soums across 39 aimags (with repetition), burning 19.3 thousand hectares of forest and 1,347.1 thousand hectares of steppe, totaling 1,366.4 thousand hectares.
- In the past 83 years, dzud (severe winter disasters) and droughts have occurred 38 times, with their frequency increasing year by year.
- In the 1970s, permafrost was continuously or occasionally distributed across 63% of Mongolia's territory. By 2016, it decreased to 29.3%, indicating significant permafrost degradation. Over the past 45 years, the southern boundary of permafrost has retreated northward by approximately 100–200 km, surface elevation thresholds have shifted upward by 240–900 m, and permafrost distribution has decreased by nearly 50%, confirming widespread degradation. During the short observation period of 2011–2022, the thaw depth of permafrost increased by 2–8 cm. In forested permafrost regions, increased aridity, forest fires, pest outbreaks, as well as expanding mining activities, illegal logging, and overgrazing, have become the main drivers of forest degradation and further accelerated permafrost thaw. Moreover, the protection of permafrost areas and peatlands remains insufficient, and Mongolia's national capacity to adapt to climate change by conserving carbon stocks is still weak.

Indicative Activities

7.1 Conduct and expand long-term monitoring studies on climate change and establish monitoring sites.

- Greenhouse gas studies in permafrost ecosystems
- Wetlands assessed
- Studies of very rare and rare species in climate-vulnerable ecosystems
- Policies and programmes integrating nature-based solutions (NbS) into environmental policy and planning

7.2 Increase carbon sequestration through the expansion of forest resources

- Trees planted for forest restoration
- Area afforested

7.3 Under the Sendai Framework, strengthen risk assessment, early-warning systems and local preparedness for climate-related hazards such as drought, dzud, floods and forest and steppe fires, and integrate ecosystem-based approaches into disaster risk management

- Natural-hazard risk assessments completed for all soums, taking account of socioeconomic sectors, biodiversity and ecosystem characteristics
- People participating in awareness-raising and capacity-building training on disaster risk reduction
- Personnel trained to provide decision-makers and the public with real-time information during disasters
- Public dissemination, training and awareness activities on early warnings for drought, dzud, floods and forest and steppe fires
- Accuracy of forecasts for hazardous and extreme hydrometeorological events

National Target 8

Support and develop productive and sustainable forestry and agricultural production that applies biodiversity-friendly practices, and reduce ecosystem degradation.

Headline Indicator:

- Share of productive and sustainable agricultural land





Current Status

Ensuring food security for the population through effective, high-productivity agricultural production that incorporates environmentally friendly practices, while maintaining the benefits that nature provides to humanity, is the foundation of sustainable agriculture. In recent years, efforts to develop sustainable and environmentally friendly agriculture have been expanding; however, agricultural production remains one of the main factors contributing to the loss of biodiversity. By engaging in environmentally friendly and sustainable agriculture, we can establish the necessary conditions for the Mongolian people to sustainably manage their traditional nomadic herding, which they have practiced for thousands of years.

As of 2024, the total number of livestock in Mongolia has reached 57.6 million heads, doubling from 1990, and is expected to continue to rise. The sheep and goats account for 82.3% of the total livestock. The appropriate structure of livestock has deteriorated, with the number of goats in the herd structure doubling since 1990, which has had a serious impact on the productivity and condition of the rangeland.

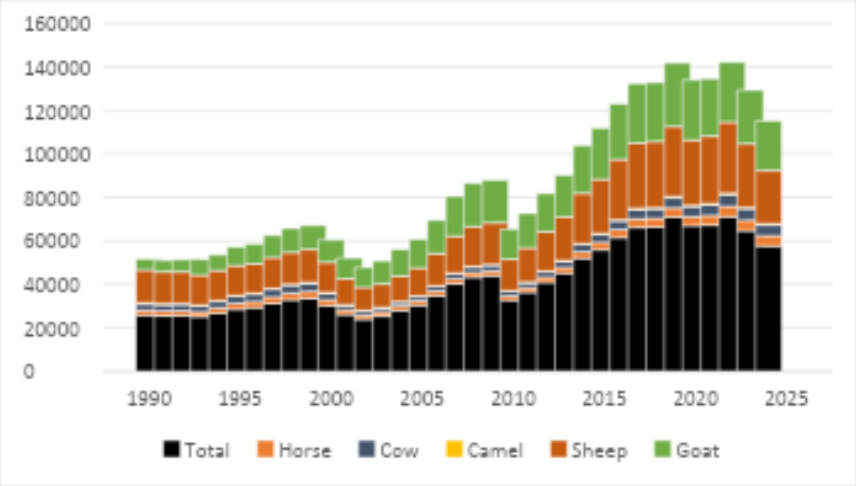


Figure 6. Growth of Livestock Numbers and Herd Structure.

In 69% of the total area surveyed in the 1520 pasture monitoring sites, the composition of dominant plant species in the rangeland has changed from its original state, and the potential carrying capacity of the rangeland has been exceeded in 215 soums, particularly in the forest-steppe and steppe zones where the degradation is high. The rangeland is drying out, with 43-69% of the dominant plant species in the rangeland being true xerophytes, leading to an intensification of the drying process, along with increased soil erosion and degradation. Approximately 80% of degraded rangelands can naturally recover if scientifically based management practices are implemented. A tax on the number of livestock has been established, and a legal framework has been created to allocate tax revenues for rangeland protection. Although a tax of 0-

2000 tugrug per head of livestock has been set, the allocation of tax funds is not transparent. Legislation to use 4 seasonal rangelands according to their carrying capacity through contracts has become one of the important levers to limit rangeland degradation and protect biodiversity. Among agricultural lands, as of 2024, the total area of arable land is 1,128.6 thousand hectares, and among them 592.1 thousand hectares under cultivation. The total cultivated area has decreased by 8.5 thousand hectares compared to the previous year, and although no cultivation is currently taking place on the total arable area, new land is planned to be included in the cultivation rotation according to the Atar-IV Campaign. Of the total arable land, 61.4% is subject to strong erosion, 34.9% to moderate erosion, and 3.7% to light erosion, indicating a decline in fertility indicators. The potential yield per hectare for agricultural production is relatively low, with a score of 33.2 in 2024, ranking 163rd among countries worldwide.

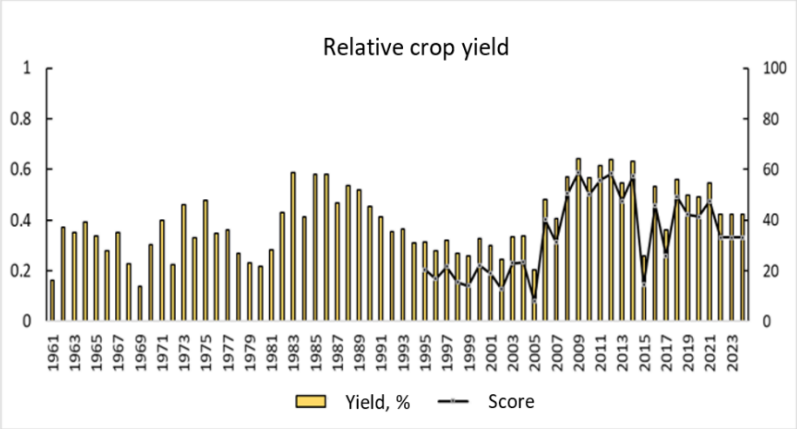


Figure 7. Relative yield of crops.

Due to fertilizer subsidies, soil characteristics, and moisture deficiency, the inefficient use of chemical N and P fertilizers is high (EPI sustainable nitrogen management index: 0.2 scores, ranked 178th, phosphorus use efficiency: 28.2 scores, ranked 164th). Although the legal framework for monitoring pesticide use has improved, the risk of pesticide pollution has increased since 2015 (EPI: 88.1 scores, ranked 14th).

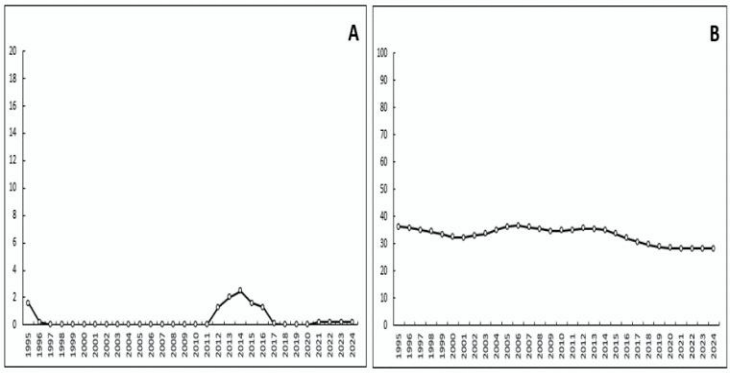


Figure 8. Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (Nitrogen Use Efficiency)

(A),Phosphorus Use Efficiency
(B).(Nitrogen use efficiency = Nitrogen taken up in yield / Amount of nitrogen applied;
Phosphorus use efficiency = Total phosphorus applied – Phosphorus taken up in yield).
At the national level, during 2010–2020, an average of 658.6 hectares of shelterbelts were established annually. Since 1990, the local institutions that had been responsible for managing shelterbelts were

reorganized, and tree nurseries were privatized. As a result, the establishment of protective shelterbelts for cropland stopped, and the maintenance and protection of existing shelterbelts has essentially ceased, leaving them unmanaged.

Indicative Activities

8.1 Strengthen contractual pasture-use arrangements and accountability through primary associations of herder households.

- Approved regulations and methodologies

8.2 Conduct rangeland-use assessments.

- Area covered by pasture-use assessments

8.3 Develop a methodology to determine overlaps in pastureland between livestock and wildlife grazing areas.

- Adopted methodologies

8.4 Develop a methodology for determining rangeland carrying capacity that accounts for overlap between livestock and wildlife grazing.

- Methodology approved

8.5 Protect cropland soils from erosion and degradation and implement response measures.

- Share of cropland under zero-tillage technology
- Reduction in bare fallow area
- Share of cropland planted with cover crops after harvest

8.6 Reduce fertilizer and pesticide use through smart technologies.

- Nitrogen management index
- Phosphorus-use efficiency
- Pesticide pollution risk

8.7 Reduce the use of synthetic plant-protection products by promoting mixed cropping systems.

- Reduction in herbicide use

8.8 Establish shelterbelts around agricultural fields.

- New shelterbelts established

8.9 Identify agricultural land areas that negatively affect biodiversity.

- Study identifying relevant locations

8.10 Diversify and develop model forest enterprises.

- Feasibility studies for diversified and zoned agroforestry development
- Model agroforestry systems established in Gobi and steppe regions

8.11 Increase herder households' participation in biodiversity-friendly and responsible tourism to diversify income sources.

- Herder households providing biodiversity-friendly tourism services

National Target 9

Increase nature's contributions to people through ecosystem services by applying nature-based solutions.

Headline Indicator:

- Ecosystem service assessment



Current Status

Ecosystems provide a variety of services essential for human well-being. These services are linked to air and water regulation mechanisms and help prevent and mitigate hazards. Ecosystem services (such as water purification, soil fertility, pollination, climate regulation, etc.) are critical for sustainable development, human well-being, and environmental stability. The underlying factor supporting these services is biodiversity, and its degradation poses a risk to the resilience of natural systems. This goal represents an important policy, planning, and implementation direction to ensure that biodiversity is used responsibly and sustainably to support the natural benefits for human well-being. It also provides a foundation for policy coherence across multiple sectors, including sustainable development, climate change, soil and water management, and poverty reduction.

Sectors directly dependent on ecosystems (agriculture, forestry, fisheries, and hunting) generated 8.8 trillion MNT in final products and services in 2023, accounting for 12.7% of GDP. Of all registered businesses in the business registry, 5.8% operate in ecosystem-dependent sectors. As of 2023, 23% of total employed persons, or 275,000 people, work in ecosystem-dependent sectors. Among informal workers, 478,900 individuals (58%) are engaged in agriculture and forestry.

Awareness and understanding of ecosystem services, the value and benefits of ecosystem services derived from biodiversity, and the socio-economic impacts of these services remain limited. Apart from some assessments conducted under the early 2010s UNDP-supported project "Strengthening the Protected Area Network," there is a lack of significant studies in this area. Legal and regulatory frameworks on ecosystem services and payment for ecosystem services are insufficient, and public awareness, education, and training is inadequate. There is a strong need to improve information and understanding for decision-making at all levels and to develop legal and institutional frameworks.

Table 4. List of nature's contributions to people, IPBES

№	Nature's Contribution to People (NCP)	Brief Description
1	Providing and maintaining habitat	Ecosystems create and sustain the ecological conditions necessary or favorable for species vital to humans.
2	Reproduction and pollination	Animal movements facilitate pollination, seed dispersal, and the spread of beneficial or harmful organisms, larvae, and spores.
3	Regulating air quality	Ecosystem regulation of atmospheric gases; filtering, binding, degrading, or storing pollutants.
4	Regulating climate	Ecosystems regulate climate (including global warming) through greenhouse gas emissions, biophysical feedbacks, biogenic volatile organic compounds, and aerosols.

5	Regulating ocean acidification	Organisms via photosynthesis regulate atmospheric CO_2 concentration and seawater pH.
6	Regulating freshwater quantity, location, and timing	Ecosystems regulate the volume, spatial distribution, and timing of surface and groundwater flows.
7	Regulating water quality	Ecosystems filter sediments, pathogens, excess nutrients, and other chemicals to maintain water quality in freshwater and coastal areas.
8	Soil formation, protection, and decontamination	Ecosystems prevent erosion, maintain soil fertility, neutralize and store pollutants, and support long-term soil formation and care.
9	Regulating hazards and extreme events	Ecosystems mitigate, reduce, or alter the frequency of natural hazards.
10	Regulating harmful organisms	Ecosystems or organisms regulate pests, pathogens, predators, competitors, parasites, and other potentially harmful species.
11	Providing energy	Biomass-based energy production from biofuels, animal residues, fuelwood, and agricultural waste.
12	Providing food and feed	Harvesting food and producing feed from wild, managed, or domesticated terrestrial and aquatic organisms.
13	Providing materials and assistance	Producing materials from organisms in cultivated or natural ecosystems; direct use in decoration, industry, transport, and labor.
14	Providing medicinal, biochemical, and genetic resources	Producing materials for medicine, and generating genes and genetic information.
15	Opportunities for learning and inspiration	Developing skills through education, knowledge acquisition, arts, and technological design (e.g., biomimicry).
16	Physical and psychological experiences	Activities close to nature provide physical and mental benefits, including healing, relaxation, recreation, and aesthetic enjoyment.
17	Supporting unique identities	Experiences in religious, spiritual, or social cohesion; connection to species, landscapes, traditions, myths, rituals, and celebrations; satisfaction from understanding ecosystems or species.
18	Maintaining options for future use	Ecosystems, habitats, species, and genotypes provide choices to maintain quality of life for future generations.

Indicative Activities

9.1 Use ecosystem service assessments in policy, land-use and sectoral planning to restore nature's contributions to people.

- Spatial and economic assessment of ecosystem services
- Area where ecosystem services have improved

9.2 Reduce sources of air pollution.

- Small and medium-sized boilers not meeting standards

9.3 Improve air quality monitoring.

- Fixed air quality monitoring stations

9.4 Increase access to safe drinking-water sources and promote sustainable use.

- Drinking-water sources meeting standards

- Reduction in monitoring points classified as highly polluted or polluted under the Water Quality Index
- Volume of water reused
- Sanitation facilities meeting standards

National Target 10

Increase the area of green and blue spaces in urban and settlement areas.

Headline Indicator:

- Share of green and blue spaces in the total area of cities and settlements



Current Status

Achieving a 30 % share of green and blue infrastructure through sustainable urban planning is vital for conserving biodiversity in urban ecosystems, maintaining ecosystem services and improving living conditions. Rapid urban expansion reduces and fragments natural habitats, increases pollution and threatens human health. This target seeks to expand the area, quality, connectivity and accessibility of green and blue spaces in cities and towns and integrate biodiversity considerations into urban planning to enhance ecological connectivity and create healthy living environments.

The rationale for setting the target includes the following observations:

- As of 2024 Mongolia's population was 3 504 741. About 68.5 % live in urban areas, and 46.8 % of the population resides in the capital, Ulaanbaatar. According to the World Health Organization, the minimum recommended amount of urban green space per person is 9 m². In Ulaanbaatar, the figure is only 5.1 m² per person, although plans envisage increasing it to 15 m². - The city hosts 58 mammal species, 227 bird species, 12 insect families, 2 amphibian species and 2 reptile species. Two of the mammal species are listed as endangered. - Municipal solid waste in Ulaanbaatar increased by 400 % between 2010 and 2018. Urban water resources are expected to decline significantly by 2030, and studies have found large quantities of microplastics in the upper and lower reaches of the Tuul River. About one quarter of Ulaanbaatar's residents rely on portable water supplies and pit latrines, causing severe soil contamination. Ulaanbaatar is ranked among the most air-polluted cities in the world.

Strategic integration of green and blue spaces into urban planning not only enhances the sustainability of cities but also supports the global aim of developing green and blue cities under the Convention on Biological Diversity. In 2022, Ulaanbaatar had 637.7 ha of green space – 3.6 times the area in 2010 – and per-capita green space had increased 3.5 times. Nevertheless, major efforts are still required to increase the proportion of green-blue space. Ulaanbaatar's green belt forest totals **227 263 ha** (212 442 ha of forest and 14 821 ha of non-forest land). Healthier trees (class I) become more prevalent with distance from the city, while degraded forest classes (II–IV) decline. Climate change, population growth and human pressures accelerate forest loss and environmental degradation. Urban forests exist on permafrost; large-scale logging or wildfires can melt permafrost, altering hydrology, promoting deciduous species and converting forests into non-forest ecosystems. Degraded coniferous forests therefore require scientifically based restoration and species selection adapted to local soil and climate conditions.

Indicative Activities

10.1 Organize campaigns to maintain and protect green and blue spaces

- Awareness campaign

10.2 Increase per capita urban green space to meet international standards.

- Green spaces per capita

10.3 Conduct tree planting and maintenance campaigns with community participation.

- Newly organized campaigns

10.4 Establish new reservoirs and water features.

- Newly established reservoirs and water features

10.5 Integrate green and blue infrastructure into urban master plans and detailed development plans.

- Plans incorporated green and blue infrastructure

10.6 Establish new urban forests, parks and green spaces

- Newly established urban forests, parks and green spaces

National Target 11

Establish a registry of genetic resources and traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources, and improve the legal framework governing fair and equitable benefit-sharing.

Headline Indicator:

- Beneficiaries receiving monetary and non-monetary benefits



Current Status

Mongolia acceded to the Nagoya Protocol in 2012, which created opportunities to establish and develop a registry of its genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, and to put them into economic circulation through fair and equitable sharing of benefits.

In 2017, the Law on Animal Genetic Resources was adopted and subsequently amended and improved in 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, and 2024. In 2019, the "Structure of the National Registry and Unified Database of Animal Genetic Resources" and the "Procedures for Establishing and Reporting the National Registry and Unified Database of Animal Genetic Resources" were approved. In 2021, the state of animal genetic resources was assessed and reported. The Law on Genetic Resources was adopted by the State Great Khural in 2021. In connection with the implementation of this law, the following procedures were approved in 2022: "Procedure for Establishing, Maintaining, Using, Storing, and Protecting the Registry and Database of Genetic Resources and Associated Traditional Knowledge," "Procedure for Identifying Holders of Associated Traditional Knowledge, and Obtaining Prior Informed Consent for Its Use," and "Procedure for Establishing Gene Banks, Enriching, Registering, Preserving, Protecting, Distributing, and Exchanging Gene Pool Materials."

In 2018, the State Great Khural ratified the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture, enabling the free exchange of seeds and samples for research and educational purposes. The revised Law on Crop Seeds and Varieties, adopted in 2021, included provisions on the conservation and sustainable use of genetic resources for food and agricultural crops.

In 2024, pursuant to Article 12.4 of the Law on Genetic Resources, a national standard was approved that sets out general requirements for the storage of samples and specimens kept under laboratory conditions.

As of now, the types and quantities of materials preserved in Mongolia's genetic resource banks include: about 100,000 sheets of vascular plant herbarium collections; about 10,000 cultures of microorganisms; semen collected from 14,103 donors and elite breeding males of 27 breeds, including 1,773 animals from 7 goat breeds, 10,788 animals from 16 sheep breeds, and 1,540 animals from 1 cattle breed; more than 21,000 seed samples from about 70 crops in the crop seed bank; 3,225 samples of 151 varieties of 52 species of perennial fruit, medicinal, ornamental, and rare useful plants; 7,632 samples of cereals, legumes, vegetables, oil crops, industrial and forage crops, and woody plants; and 2,536 samples of 459 species belonging to 190 genera of 46 families in the forage perennial plant gene bank. Currently, Mongolia still has weak mechanisms, systems, legal frameworks, and institutional capacity for genetic resource exploration, traditional knowledge registration, benefit-sharing, and fair and equitable distribution. There are still no cases of genetic resources or associated traditional knowledge being utilized under an "Internationally Recognized Certificate of Compliance."

Indicative Activities

11.1 Incorporate activities for the conservation, sustainable use, and restoration of biodiversity into medium- and short-term policy and planning frameworks at all levels.

- Adopted laws

11.2 Expand the electronic registry of utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge and strengthen capacity.

- Number of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge records
- Connected to the ABS Clearing-House
- Training

11.3 Develop a digital gene-bank database, including detailed records of specimens and samples held in specialized collections and nucleotide and amino-acid sequence data.

- Detailed records and information on stored specimens and samples

11.4 Translate and approve the biobank standards series.

- Standards approved

11.5 Establish a seed bank for wild plant species.

- Seed bank established

11.6 Conduct genetic evaluations of high-yielding livestock and establish a database.

- Livestock breeds and strains covered by genetic evaluation

11.7 Strengthen the legal framework governing the conservation, storage, use, commercialization and benefit-sharing of plant genetic resources for food and agriculture.

- New regulation developed

National target 12

Mainstream biodiversity into policies, regulations, planning and development processes across all sectors.

Headline Indicator:

- Measured by implementation of actions



Current status

Mainstreaming biodiversity considerations into sectoral policies and planning has become imperative in the context of the ongoing decline of ecosystem services. In Mongolia, the lack of comprehensive protection of ecosystems has resulted in the disruption of essential services, including the scarcity of freshwater resources, the decline of soil fertility, and the loss of biological diversity. Fragile ecosystems are undergoing accelerated degradation due to climate change, mining, and land-use practices, thereby posing long-term risks to livelihoods, public health, and sustainable development. This situation is directly aligned with Target 14 of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF), which calls for the integration of biodiversity into policies, planning, and decision-making across all sectors.

Biodiversity conservation is not solely an environmental issue but a cross-cutting matter that is intrinsically linked with the economy, society, infrastructure, agriculture, and public health. Therefore, its integration into policies and planning across all sectors constitutes a fundamental basis for achieving sustainable development. By mainstreaming biodiversity conservation into sectoral policies and planning in a coherent and unified manner, Mongolia will strengthen the foundations of ecological sustainability, economic and social development, and the well-being of its citizens.

Therefore, it is essential to pursue integrated and coherent planning in order to avoid conflicts among sectoral policies, ensure alignment toward common objectives, protect the environment effectively, and advance sustainable development.

In 2015, Mongolia's National Biodiversity Program initially identified eight stakeholder groups in general terms; however, their specific roles and responsibilities were not reflected at the level of objectives and targets. Between 2018 and 2024, the number and distribution of stakeholders under the program changed several times, with the number of responsible and cooperating institutions increasing. Following the 2024 elections, the number of entities in the Government structure rose to 32, yet the organizational arrangements for cooperation remain unclear. The absence of detailed stakeholder responsibilities for each objective and target of the National Biodiversity Program (NBP) has made it difficult to assess their actual contributions. According to the Law on Development Policy and Planning, the long-term "Vision" strategy mandated the submission of the "Environmental Targeted Program" to Parliament. However, it has not been approved, leaving the specific measures and stakeholder responsibilities for implementation through 2030 undefined.

The medium-term sectoral plan approved in 2018 listed **40 stakeholders**, but their roles, responsibilities, and monitoring mechanisms remain vague. A 2019 assessment concluded that the primary factor negatively affecting biodiversity (BD) implementation was weak organization and management. Furthermore, the alignment of government and private sector activities, budgets, and financing with program objectives and targets has been inadequate. For instance, during 2019–2021, only 69.2% of the required 197.4 billion MNT for implementation had identified funding sources.

Uncertainty in financial resources and the inability to fully allocate funding for biodiversity protection have undermined effective stakeholder cooperation.

Additionally, the implementation of the NBP has been adversely affected by the **institutional instability** of central government administrative bodies. Frequent structural changes and high staff turnover within ministries have been identified as major factors disrupting consistent policy implementation. Between 2014 and 2024, the institutional structure of the agency responsible for biodiversity changed **seven times**, confirming the extent of this challenge. As a result, the lack of results-based planning and budgeting has negatively affected both the efficiency and implementation of public expenditures. International organizations have recommended strengthening these mechanisms to ensure more effective and accountable use of resources.

A further weakness is that the quality and assessment of Mongolia's national reports under the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) remain inadequate, as they do not clearly identify the key challenges and issues. It has been recognized that the program should be based on measurable, action-oriented interventions with clearly defined stakeholder responsibilities, to strengthen active participation and collaboration among stakeholders.

There is a pressing need to refine the methodologies and mechanisms for stakeholder participation and performance monitoring in biodiversity conservation measures. At present, while the Ministry of Environment and Tourism (MET) and local government budgets record certain activities, there is no comprehensive system that consolidates implementation, financing, and outcomes of all biodiversity-related measures funded through the state budget.

Establishing such an integrated system would enhance stakeholder engagement, ensure accurate tracking of financing and results, and provide a sound evidence base for policy decisions by utilizing the Environmental–Economic Accounting System of the National Statistics Office (NSO). In addition, it is necessary to develop mechanisms to record and verify biodiversity-related measures funded by the private sector and international organizations.

Indicative Activities

12.1 Integrate biodiversity conservation, sustainable use and restoration into medium- and short-term policy and planning at all levels.

- Policy documents that integrate biodiversity-climate linkages in their vision, objectives, actions and indicators and have undergone qualitative assessment
- Aimags whose plans include ecosystem-based climate adaptation and mitigation measures

12.2 Integrate and implement the One Health approach in food, agriculture, health and environmental policy and planning

- Results, recommendations and decisions of the intersectoral working group to improve biodiversity-climate coherence
- Policies and decisions integrating the One Health approach and climate-change risks

12.3 Apply social and environmental impact assessment to policies, projects and programmes at all levels

- Number of policies and projects that integrate biodiversity impact assessments into decision-making
- Policies and projects that incorporate biodiversity impact assessments into decision-making

12.4 Provide phased training and outreach for sectoral decision-makers and specialists on biodiversity conservation, sustainable use and restoration

- Improvement in decision-makers' and specialists' capacity on biodiversity-climate linkages

National Target 13

Ensure that the impacts, risks and dependencies of business activities related to biodiversity are monitored and transparently reported.

Headline Indicator:

- Businesses assessing adverse biodiversity impacts and publishing sustainability reports



Current status

Establishing a system to monitor and transparently report the environmental impact of business operations is crucial for biodiversity conservation. By understanding and mitigating their negative impacts on ecosystems, companies can preserve biodiversity, ensure environmental sustainability, and maintain sustainable operations in natural-resource-dependent sectors (e.g., agriculture, tourism). Transparent reporting builds trust among consumers and investors and increases the long-term value and reputation of companies. When consumer demand shifts toward environmentally friendly products and services, the transition to a green economy becomes more feasible. This objective aligns closely with GBF Target 15 and SDG 12.

According to Mongolia's Environmental Impact Assessment system, 12,227 general and 7,647 detailed assessments have been approved through eic.mn following:

- Agriculture: 23.5%
- Mining: 23.2%
- Infrastructure: 15.5%
- Service sector: 37.8%

The natural capital accounting system helps businesses measure their impacts on natural resources. Only 13% of companies listed on the Mongolian Stock Exchange publicly disclose environmental information, and 29% have conducted sustainability assessments and Biodiversity and ESG (Environmental, Social, and Governance) reporting began in 2022 however, limited understanding on greenhouse reduction and risk of the climate changes; not all companies are obligated to report TNFD (Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures) initiatives have started, developing legal frameworks and methodologies; Green loans constitute 1.4% of total lending; and the target is 10% by 2030. There are challenges that limited understanding of business impacts on biodiversity, weak capacity to implement financial mitigation measures, incentives for negative impacts prevail, while positive incentives and regulations are insufficient. Lack of transparent information for environmentally friendly products and services and weak reporting and legal enforcement; insufficient cross-sector strategic alignment. Mongolia's leading natural resource-based sectors, namely mining and agriculture, are directly dependent on natural resources and, as such, are the primary drivers exerting negative impacts on biodiversity. Position in the value chain of Mongolia falls under the category of resource-exporting countries dominated by natural resource trade. Non-mining exports remain underdeveloped, and the competitiveness of other sectors is weak Businesses lack sufficient awareness and knowledge regarding their negative impacts on biodiversity, with limited financial capacity and experience to implement responsive measures. Harmful subsidies continue to be applied, while positive incentives and regulatory mechanisms remain inadequate. There is also an absence of a transparent system to provide consumers with information on environmentally friendly versus harmful products and

services. Moreover, methodologies for calculating biodiversity footprints and raw material footprints (both domestic and imported) are not clearly defined.

Weaknesses in reporting and law enforcement are linked to the incomplete implementation of mandatory reporting requirements for businesses with negative impacts on biodiversity, the lack of transparency and insufficient information regarding the implementation of environmental management plans and assessments, inadequate cross-sectoral strategic alignment, and the absence or non-implementation of a legal basis for conducting strategic environmental assessments.

Indicative Activities

13.1 Establish an incentive system for biodiversity-positive start-ups.

- Start-ups receiving incentives

13.2 Develop and introduce financial products dedicated to biodiversity conservation.

- New financial products introduced

13.3 Assess business contributions to conservation and increase the number of enterprises receiving tax incentives.

- Enterprises receiving tax incentives

13.4 Adopt international sustainability standards and IFRS sustainability disclosure standards for reporting environmental and nature-related impacts.

- International financial and sustainability reporting standards adopted for environmental impact disclosure

National Target 14

Reduce overconsumption and waste by promoting public education and action on sustainable consumption.

Headline Indicator:

- Share of the population practicing sustainable consumption



Current Status

The goal is to support and engage consumers in making sustainable consumption choices through policies, legislation, regulatory systems, education, accurate information, and access to alternatives. By 2030, the aim is to fairly reduce the global consumption footprint, cut global food waste in half, and significantly curb overconsumption, enabling all people to live harmoniously with the planet.

Changing consumption patterns has a strong impact on biodiversity conservation and ecosystem restoration. Extending the lifespan of products, saving resources, reducing pollution, and lengthening product life cycles provide a foundation for biodiversity protection in economies with free-market systems driven by demand.

Globally, human consumption patterns shifted dramatically in the mid-20th century, and in Mongolia, significant changes have been observed over the past 30 years. Diets have gradually shifted toward meat-based consumption: global per capita meat consumption increased from 23 kg in 1961 to 43 kg in 2013, while in Mongolia the rate of increase has been even faster. Rapid replacement of widely consumed products generates more waste, pollution, and requires more resources for production.

Considering population growth, Mongolians now consume 3.5 times more livestock for food than would be expected based on population alone, increasing demand and directly impacting livestock production and pasture use.

Mongolia's **per capita greenhouse gas emissions** are 6.4 $MtCO_2e$, compared with the global average of 3.4 $MtCO_2e$, ranking 42nd among 266 global regions-**89% higher than the world average**.

Indicative Activities

14.1 Calculate the national ecological footprint using internationally recognized methodologies and establish a database.

- Ecological footprint information system

14.2 Implement behaviour-change interventions and public awareness campaigns promoting conscious purchasing and biodiversity-friendly products and services.

Awareness-raising activities

14.3 Promote zero-waste and circular-economy principles through the biodiversity-friendly practices and knowledge of Mongolia's nomadic culture.

- Awareness-raising activities

14.4 Support sustainable-consumption initiatives to reduce food waste

- Food waste index

14.5 Mainstream water and energy conservation and greywater reuse at household and institutional levels.

- Awareness activities on water and energy conservation and greywater reuse

14.6 Integrate biodiversity, climate change and education for sustainable development into general, vocational, technical and higher-education curricula

- Curricula incorporating the new content

National Target 15

Strengthen the legal framework, governance and monitoring system for genetically modified organisms (GMOs).

Headline Indicator:

- Measured by implementation of actions



Current Status

Mongolia acceded to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety to the Convention on Biological Diversity in 2002 and to the Nagoya–Kuala Lumpur Supplementary Protocol on Liability and Redress in 2012, and has since been working to ensure their implementation. In order to regulate all types of relations concerning genetically modified organisms (GMOs) resulting from modern biotechnology in a manner that is safe for human health and the environment, the Law on GMOs was adopted in 2007.

The Law on Food includes provisions on registering GMOs used in food, informing the public, and prohibiting the receipt of GMO-based food products through foreign loans and assistance. Risk assessments of GMO-derived food raw materials and products, as well as registration procedures, are being implemented. In addition, a package of laboratory testing standards for detecting GMO-derived food raw materials and products has been approved and introduced into use.

In 2025, the regional project “Supporting the Safe Use of Biotechnology through International Cooperation to Strengthen National Biosafety Systems in Asia” was implemented, and a report of the National Biosafety and Biotechnology Resource Registry was prepared to assess the current situation.

Although Mongolia regulates the acquisition, use, transboundary movement, and biosafety of GMOs within its territory through laws, procedures, and standards, it is still necessary to put into operation a biosafety clearing-house mechanism (electronic platform) to support information exchange, transparency, and decision-making among Cartagena Protocol member states, conduct risk assessments of cultivated crop GMOs, make national reports publicly available at the international level, develop methodologies for risk monitoring and assessment to prevent possible risks arising from GMOs, conduct case-by-case risk assessments, and establish a clear liability and redress system for potential damage.

Indicative Activities

15.1 Strengthen the legal framework for genetically modified organisms.

- Draft amendments on biosafety, liability and redress for damage resulting from genetically modified organisms

15.2 Establish a national Biosafety Clearing-House database.

- Database established
- Information updated

15.3 Develop and adopt a package of MNS standards for genetically modified organisms' risk assessment.

- Number of standards

15.4 Conduct baseline studies and risk assessments of genetically modified crop plants.

- Baseline study report

15.5 Accredit laboratories capable of detecting and assessing risks from genetically modified organisms and strengthen their technical and human capacities.

- Accredited laboratories

15.6 Improve monitoring and import controls for genetically modified organisms.

- Share of imported seeds and food products tested for genetically modified organisms at border entry points
- Response manual for confirmed cases

National Target 16

Repurpose subsidies and incentives harmful to biodiversity and increase environmentally friendly (green) incentives.

Headline Indicator:

- Subsidies and incentives redesigned to avoid adverse biodiversity impacts
- Reduction in subsidies and incentives harmful to biodiversity



Current status

The world has not yet achieved Target 3 of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, which states: "…to avoid supporting activities (including subsidies) that have harmful impacts on biodiversity, to reduce or phase out such harmful subsidies, and to develop and apply positive incentives (including subsidies) that contribute to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity".

Furthermore, the continuation of these targets in the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework 2021–2030 sets a core objective: "To redirect, reform, or phase out incentives (including subsidies) harmful to biodiversity in a fair and equitable manner, aiming to reduce them by at least USD 500 billion per year". Countries can contribute toward achieving this objective through the following measures.

Subsidies in sectors such as agriculture, energy, and mining that negatively impact the environment contribute to forest degradation, water scarcity, increased greenhouse gas emissions, and ecosystem deterioration. Continuing to provide environmentally harmful subsidies leads to depletion of natural resources and higher restoration costs. In contrast, incentives that protect ecosystems help shift the economy toward a "green" trajectory and support environmentally friendly innovations, thereby promoting long-term economic sustainability. Environmentally friendly incentives should be accessible to small and medium-sized enterprises, local communities, and holders of traditional knowledge, helping to ensure sustainable livelihoods. Therefore, removing subsidies that harm the environment and ecosystems while promoting positive incentives has become a key financial solution for biodiversity conservation in many countries worldwide.

Goal 12 of Mongolia's "National Biodiversity Program 2015–2025" aims to establish a legal framework that, based on environmental strategic assessments, prevents the provision of budgetary subsidies or concessions to activities harmful to biodiversity. However, there is currently no comprehensive study in Mongolia that evaluates the actual impacts of such biodiversity-harming subsidies. However, a preliminary study has been conducted to identify subsidies that could potentially have negative impacts on biodiversity. The study concluded that key economic sectors—mining, livestock, crop farming, transport, services, light industry, and construction—exert significant negative effects on biodiversity, while their positive contributions remain limited. This situation exacerbates environmental degradation and increases conservation costs. Between 2014 and 2023, Mongolia allocated 7.1 trillion MNT in state budget subsidies, of which 1.0 trillion MNT (14%) was assessed as harmful or potentially harmful to biodiversity. This accounts for 0.8% of the total state budget expenditure and shows an increasing trend. By sector, the subsidies are as follows:

- Agriculture sector – 40 billion MNT in direct subsidies
- Energy losses – 276 billion MNT
- Roads and transport support – 350 billion MNT

- Increased water usage – 9 billion MNT
- Private sector support – 315 billion MNT (purpose unspecified)

As of 2018, subsidies potentially having negative impacts on biodiversity were applied in the agriculture and mining sectors.

Table 5. The subsidies operating in Mongolia

Sectors	Type of Subsidies	Definition	Negative impacts to Biodiversity	Status
Animal husbandry	Personal Income Tax Exemption	In 2009, an amendment to the Law on Personal Income Tax exempted herder households and individuals owning livestock from paying personal income tax.	It encourages increasing livestock numbers beyond the pasture's carrying capacity, which negatively impacts biodiversity.	Currently in effect
	Wool subsidy	It is a mechanism used to support domestic wool production and increase herders' income, applied when collecting raw wool, and was formalized by the Parliament's Resolution No. 74 of 2013 and the Government's Resolution No. 122 of 2015. Between 2011 and 2017, a total of 158.5 billion MNT was spent on wool subsidies.	It encourages increasing livestock numbers beyond the carrying capacity of pastures, which has a negative impact on biodiversity.	Currently in effect
	Cashmere subsidy	The incentive provided for collecting cashmere to support domestic production, as established by the Government's 2008 Resolution No. 260.	Encouraging an increase in the goat herd has affected the herd structure.	Sometimes
	Pasture management support	The assistance is primarily used for pasture irrigation and rodent control.	It increases competition between livestock and wildlife for grazing land. The use of chemicals for rodent control is inefficient.	Currently in effect
Crop farming	Fertilizer subsidy	Provides loans at below-market interest rates.	Increases pollution through the use of chemical fertilizers.	Sometimes
Mining	Gold incentive	Since 2014, the Law on Minerals has been amended 19 times, and in 2016 the gold tax was reduced to 2.5 percent. As a result, the amount of gold deposited at the Bank of Mongolia increased to 20 tons in 2017 and 21.87 tons in 2018.	An increase in mining activities can have a negative impact on biodiversity.	Currently in effect
		In 2009, a law was enacted prohibiting mineral exploration and	Mining exploration and extraction	Currently in effect

		extraction in watersheds, protected water resource areas, and forested lands. Since 2014, this law has been amended seven times, and each amendment has gradually relaxed the restrictions. For example, the areas under prohibition have been reduced.	activities are being supported without taking into account their impact on the surrounding environment.	

Moreover, while the Ministry of Environment and Tourism's budget amounts to 0.9 trillion MNT, environmentally harmful subsidies reach 1.0 trillion MNT, highlighting a concerning discrepancy. A comprehensive study on indirect subsidies and incentives provided by the private sector is lacking. According to the research, out of a total of 50 identified subsidies deemed harmful, 29 are confirmed harmful (most of them in agriculture – 24), and 21 are potentially harmful (16 in agriculture).

A study on biodiversity-friendly subsidies and incentives has not yet been conducted in Mongolia. Between 2015–2022, a total of 6.6 trillion MNT was collected from environmental taxes, of which only 2.2% (147.3 billion MNT) came from biodiversity-related sources such as wildlife, plants, and forest use fees. Based on the identification of harmful subsidies to biodiversity, urgent policy measures are required to amend, phase out, or reform them. These measures should respect the rights and participation of social groups benefiting from subsidies, be grounded in the principles of sustainable resource use and benefit-sharing and particularly focus on reforming or abolishing harmful agricultural subsidies in an ecologically friendly manner. A systematic assessment of harmful subsidies and incentives is also needed.

Establishing a centralized database on the financial scale and impacts of harmful subsidies, with regular data collection, reporting, and analysis, is essential. At present, only one thematic study and two supplementary studies on harmful subsidies exist. Moving forward, the impacts and consequences of harmful subsidies must be comprehensively assessed, and concrete reform measures to make them biodiversity-neutral should be identified and incorporated into the national biodiversity program for implementation.

Indicative Activities

16.1 Ensure intersectoral coordination in subsidy and incentive policy and planning.

- Intersectoral working group or committee established
- Annual joint decisions and actions

16.2 Monitor and evaluate the environmental impacts of subsidies and incentives.

- Subsidies assessed for impact

16.3 Redesign potentially harmful agricultural subsidies and incentives.

- Subsidies and incentives redesigned to avoid environmental harm
- Value of subsidies and incentives redesigned to avoid environmental harm

16.4 Redesign potentially harmful energy-sector subsidies and incentives

- Value of subsidies and incentives redesigned to avoid environmental harm

16.5 Redesign potentially harmful transport-sector subsidies and incentives

- Value of subsidies and incentives redesigned to avoid environmental harm

16.6 Revise up to five regulations and policies on biodiversity-harmful subsidies and incentives by incorporating green criteria.

- Regulations and policy documents revised to incorporate biodiversity-positive green criteria

National Target 17

Mobilize financial resources from all sources for biodiversity action and increase the effectiveness of environmental finance.

Headline Indicator:

- Amount of financing mobilized from external sources
- Percentage of GDP (%)



Currents Status

An analysis of data from 30 countries, including Mongolia, shows that a 1% increase in threatened species is associated with a 0.75% increase in spending on biodiversity conservation. Moreover, allocating 1 billion USD annually to biodiversity protection is estimated to reduce the number of threatened species by 0.57%. These findings indicate that investing more in preventive conservation measures is an effective approach. Conservation activities (such as forest protection, water resource management, and biodiversity conservation) require substantial funding, but in Mongolia, the sources of environmental budgets are limited. While many countries have diverse mechanisms for financing conservation, in Mongolia the available tools are limited and include only a few types, such as biodiversity offsetting, multilateral loans and assistance, wastewater and water use fees, access charges, hunting permits, forestry taxes and fees, fines for environmental crimes and violations, and compensation payments. If the participation of the private sector and international donors is not increased, the implementation of conservation projects will slow down, increasing the risk of climate change impacts, land degradation, and loss of wildlife habitats. By mobilizing funding for environmental protection from multiple sources, reliance on a single source can be avoided. Receiving financing from the government, private sector, and international organizations ensures long-term financial sustainability, raises public awareness of the importance of conservation, and creates opportunities for collaboration. The involvement of the private sector and international partners also enables the introduction of innovative ideas and best-available technologies, shares financial risks to reduce the likelihood of project interruptions, and promotes “green investments” in financial markets, reinforcing the view of the environment as an economically valuable asset.

From 2019 to 2023, Mongolia allocated a relatively stable amount of 180–215 billion MNT annually from the state consolidated budget for environmental protection and restoration. However, in 2023, this amount increased sharply to 256 billion MNT. The reason for this increase was an additional 30 billion MNT from the state budget and nearly 15 billion MNT from local budgets allocated for environmental purposes.

Table 6. Expenditure from the State Consolidated Budget on the Environment, billion MNT

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
State Budget	128.3	130.4	145.3	102.5	132.5
Local Budget	36.6	56.2	53.2	59.2	74.8
Payment for the Use of Natural Resources	12.4	13.1	12.2	24.6	41.2
Local Development Fund (Environmental Protection)	2.7	3.3	3.7	8.2	7.3
(EPR) Environmental Protection and Restoration	1.5	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.7
Total	**182.0**	**204.0**	**215.0**	**195.0**	**256.0**

Source. UNDP. Global Biodiversity Framework Early Action Support (Gbf-Eas) Project. Final Report

The national total expenditure on environmental protection increased from 560 billion MNT in 2015 to 788.9 billion MNT in 2022, representing a 41% growth. In 2022, 53% of the total expenditure was allocated to government administration and non-profit organizations serving households, 37.4% to the financial and non-financial sectors, and 9.6% to the household farming sector. Between 1992 and 2023, international organizations implemented projects and programs in Mongolia with a total funding of USD 359.2 million.

Additionally, revenues from environmental fees, such as air and water pollution charges, have sometimes been used for purposes other than environmental protection. However, progress has been made in directing natural resource use fees back toward biodiversity conservation.

In 2015, the Government of Mongolia approved the National Biodiversity Program for implementation during 2016–2025, estimating a total funding requirement of MNT 197.4 billion for the period. However, 69.2% of this amount, or MNT 136.7 billion, lacks a clearly identified source of financing, and no specific financial mechanisms have been defined to cover it. The necessary funding and research conditions remain unclear, and there is still no comprehensive study of potential domestic and international financial sources for biodiversity. This highlights Mongolia's need to establish a proper planning and financing framework.

As of 2023, ecosystem-dependent sectors produced goods and services worth MNT 8.8 trillion, accounting for 12.7% of Mongolia's GDP. Companies in these sectors represent 5.8% of all registered legal entities in the business registry. These sectors employ 23% of the total workforce, or 275,000 people, indicating their significant impact on the economy. Of the 478,900 people working in these sectors, 58% are engaged informally in agriculture, forestry, and fishing. However, detailed official statistics for the tourism sector are not available, which poses challenges for planning.

These figures clearly highlight the need to optimize financing for environmental protection, as well as its efficiency and impact.

Currently, the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change, along with relevant planning departments and divisions, lacks sufficient professional planning capacity and experienced personnel to accurately calculate the finances and budgets needed to implement sectoral policies, ensure alignment between development policies and budgets, and provide budgetary advice and support to ministry leadership. It is also necessary to improve the weak coordination between the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change and the Ministry of Finance.

It is also appropriate to incorporate measures into the national program to improve the availability and quality of data needed to determine the amount of funds spent on environmental protection. Establishing a systematic monitoring and results evaluation framework for biodiversity (BD) conservation activities—financed through domestic budgets, off-budget sources, and international funding—is essential. By leveraging the capacity and resources of the Environmental Information Center, basing the system on official statistical data, and including off-budget financing in reporting, transparency and efficiency of funding can be enhanced, providing a solid foundation for assessing the implementation of BD-related policies.

Indicative Activities

17.1 Strengthen financing systems for biodiversity action and increase private-sector finance under environmental and social responsibility frameworks.

- Private-sector financing for biodiversity conservation

17.2 Increase the share of environmental sector expenditure in Gross Domestic Product to reach international benchmarks.

- Public expenditure as a share of GDP

17.3 Approve the revised Law on Natural Resource Use Fees and strengthen implementation

- Implementation of the law

17.4 Transition all environmental-sector financing to results-based budgeting system.

- Progress in transition to results-based budgeting

17.5 Comprehensively upgrade the database on biodiversity conservation and restoration expenditures and link it with other government systems.

- Database linked to Ministry of Finance and other information systems

17.6 Establish the legal framework to collect a "Nature Benefits Fee" from foreign nationals and allocate it to conservation activities

- Legal provisions for the fee approved

17.7 Strengthen the legal framework and implementation of biodiversity offsets to increase conservation finance.

- Financing mobilized through biodiversity offset mechanisms

17.8 Study and introduce biodiversity credits and other innovative financing mechanisms for biodiversity conservation activities.

- Number of studies, pilot reports, concepts and policy documents

National Target 18

Strengthen innovation and scientific and technical cooperation for biodiversity conservation.

Headline Indicator:

- Measured by the implementation of actions



Current Status

Mongolia has enacted the Law on Innovation, and based on its provisions, the Government of Mongolia approved the "Priority Directions of Innovation Activities (2020–2025)." Measures to be implemented under these priority directions are incorporated into the annual socio-economic development plans, and the necessary funding is provided from the state budget and other sources under the responsibility of the Minister of Education, Culture, Science, and Sports.

Members of the Government, heads of relevant government agencies, and governors of provinces and the capital city are mandated to include innovation activities specified in these priority directions in their annual programs and plans, ensuring their implementation within the approved budget.

Therefore, in the context of biodiversity conservation, it is necessary for sectoral ministries and provincial and capital city governors to organize concrete activities to develop innovation and scientific-technical cooperation. In Mongolia, the incomplete protection of ecosystem types has led to the loss of ecosystem services, including reduced water sources, soil fertility degradation, and declines in biodiversity

Under these circumstances, implementing science- and innovation-based conservation measures is the main approach to restoring ecosystem services and halting degradation. This objective aligns with GBF Target 1 (effective protection of ecosystem services) and Target 3 (protecting 30% of terrestrial and marine areas by 2030)

International studies have shown that scientifically grounded protection and designated protected areas are the most effective means to halt biodiversity loss.

Indicative Activities

18.1 Increase the number and funding amount of projects financed and implemented by the Science and Technology Fund in the field of biodiversity conservation.

- Projects implemented through the Science and Technology Fund
- Financing for projects implemented through the Science and Technology Fund

18.2 Increase collaboration among government, the private sector and international programmes to expand environmental innovation and technical cooperation.

- Jointly implemented projects and programmes
- Share of financing
- Technologies introduced

18.3 Support environmental professionals and provide scholarships to students and researchers

- Students and researchers receiving scholarships

18.4 Upgrade environmental research laboratories and equipment, improve access, and strengthen monitoring and human-resource capacities

- Laboratories capable of antimicrobial-resistance surveillance
- Laboratories capable of monitoring bacterial contamination indicators in soil and water

National Target 19

Strengthen communication, education, awareness and access to biodiversity information and knowledge.

Headline Indicator:

- Measured by implementation of actions



Current Status

Effective biodiversity governance in Mongolia requires that high-quality data, information, and knowledge—including traditional knowledge—be accessible to decision-makers, practitioners, and the public. Current gaps in environmental information systems, the absence of a unified communication strategy, and limited ease-of-access for citizens constrain evidence-based planning and meaningful public participation. Strengthening information access will directly improve transparency, accountability, and the quality of decisions that affect ecosystems and communities. This responds to GBF **Target 22**, which calls for full, equitable, inclusive, effective, and gender-responsive participation in decision-making and access to information related to biodiversity.

Effective, equitable biodiversity governance in Mongolia requires that the **best available data, information, and knowledge**—including traditional knowledge—be **readily accessible** to decision-makers, practitioners, and the public, and used to guide policy, planning, monitoring, and communication. Current information systems are fragmented and outdated; access pathways are unclear; and public awareness of biodiversity and ecosystem services remains low. Although substantial datasets exist (e.g., the national Environmental Information Database and citizen-science platforms), their **usability, interoperability, and outreach** are limited, which weakens evidence-based decisions and accountability. Advancing open, timely, high-quality biodiversity information and strengthening communication, education, and public awareness will directly deliver on **GBF Target 21**.

Ensuring that biodiversity data, information, and knowledge are accessible to decision-makers, practitioners, and the public—and that policy, planning, and decision-making processes are transparently communicated—directly improves the quality of environmentally responsible decisions. Timely dissemination of high-quality evidence on biodiversity threats, conservation actions, effective management for sustainable use, and the drivers of loss is essential for implementing the National Program.

Biodiversity information—explicitly including traditional knowledge—underpins delivery of the post-2020 global biodiversity targets and goals. Strengthening public understanding of biodiversity, its value, and the measures required for conservation and sustainable use also advances the 2050 biodiversity vision.

Achieving the objectives of conservation, sustainable use, and fair and equitable benefit-sharing from genetic resources requires robust information systems to: identify threats, needs, and priorities; enable evidence-based planning, decisions, and actions; establish baselines; monitor progress; and report results.

Open access to biodiversity-related data, information, and knowledge is therefore critical for baseline setting, routine assessments, and timely corrective measures.

Mongolia's Environmental Information Database hosts GIS-based spatial datasets and provides numerical, visual (maps/graphics), and textual outputs. Of 23 environmental information repositories, 54 sub-databases are currently operational, with 2,260,541 records published as of July 2024 (Annex 1).

Complementary platforms—such as the Baigali biodiversity application and Birds of Mongolia—are in use, while environmental professionals and citizen groups actively share biodiversity content on social media. Among these, Baigali offers the most extensive repository and serves multiple functions, including information access, monitoring, environmental education, and citizen engagement.

Information and communication. Although Mongolia lacks a unified national policy on environmental information and communication, institutional capacity and human resources with potential for coordinated, cross-sectoral communication—working with mass media and other channels—are beginning to emerge.

Nonetheless, recent years have seen gaps and absences in biodiversity information across many areas, contributing to low public awareness of biodiversity and ecosystem services. Despite rapid advances in information technology, the national environmental information system has not kept pace, limiting both the accessibility and impact of existing data.

Policy history and practice. The National Program on Environmental Information and Public Awareness (Order No. 39, March 22, 1999) was annulled by Order A/80 (2017). Notwithstanding, useful experience exists, including the nationwide “For a Green Mongolia” campaign launched in 2022 by organizations and projects active in environmental information, education, and outreach. At present, the outcomes of biodiversity information disseminated via mass media cannot be reliably assessed.

Given fast-evolving information technologies—and to support effective implementation of biodiversity programs—Mongolia should adopt a communication strategy (as envisaged in COP 15 Decision 14 on communication) and establish an informal advisory committee on communication, education, and public awareness to ensure continuity and coherence. To uphold citizens’ rights to oversight and participation, measures are being taken to increase transparency around environmental decision-making. For example, Government Resolution No. 222 (July 4, 2012) established a National Council—including environmental civil society representatives—to organize and oversee EITI implementation. As of 2017, the media landscape comprised 89 newspapers, 80 magazines, 125 television stations, 56 radio stations, and 96 news websites. Survey results indicate that 48% of respondents obtain needed environmental information from television, 29% from the internet, 12% from print media, 7% from acquaintances, and only 4% from relevant government bodies—suggesting that state institutions have not sufficiently simplified or broadened public access to information.

Indicative Activities

19.1 Conduct education, training and outreach on sustainable natural-resource use, traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources, prevention of illegal wldlife and plant trade, GMOs and alien species.

- Training
- Participants trained

19.2 Increase access to information and provide training and outreach for customs, courts, prosecutors, environmental police and relevant public officials on preventing illegal wildlife and plant trade and addressing environmental crimes and violations.

- Number of information products
- Number of violations reported
- Officials trained

19.3 Conduct multi-stakeholder outreach and promote participation to disseminate and scale up nature-based solutions and biodiversity-friendly green technologies

- Number of community partnerships
- Number of violations reported
- Reduction in violations

19.4 Allocate 2 per cent of Mongolian National Broadcaster airtime to environmental news, information and educational programmes.

- News and information

19.5 Conduct multi-stakeholder outreach and promote participation on biodiversity-friendly green technologies

- Awareness and outreach activities

19.6 Systematically integrate biodiversity values into media editorial policies and build journalists' capacity.

- Media outlets whose editorial policies require at least 5 per cent of content to cover biodiversity

19.7 Establish a master's programme in environmental journalism and train specialized journalists

- Program
- Graduates

National Target 20

Ensure gender equality in decision-making at all levels and strengthen inclusive and effective environmental governance that reflects the diverse interests of local communities, women, children and youth.

Headline Indicator:

- Share of women members or representatives in biodiversity-related decision-making at all levels



Current Status

Gender equality constitutes a fundamental human right, and the empowerment of women alongside the application of gender-responsive approaches are integral to achieving the long-term objectives of biodiversity conservation and the Convention on Biological Diversity's 2050 Vision of "Living in Harmony with Nature."

According to the World Economic Forum's *Global Gender Gap Report* (2022), Mongolia ranked 70th out of 146 countries, with a Gender Gap Index score of 0.715—3.4 points higher than the global average of 0.681. The index measures disparities across four key dimensions: economic participation, educational attainment, health, and political empowerment.

Since 2011, Mongolia has advanced gender equality through the adoption of a range of laws and policies, including the *Sustainable Development Vision-2030*, *Vision-2050*, the *Mid-term Strategy and Action Plan for the Implementation of the Law on Ensuring Gender Equality (2013–2016)*, the *National Program on Gender Equality (2017–2021)*, as well as local gender sub-programs and sector-specific gender policies.

Nevertheless, women's representation at the decision-making level of the legislature and executive branches remains limited. Between 1992 and 2020, women's parliamentary representation increased from 3.2% to 17.1%. Across eight elections, however, only 65 of 608 elected members (10.7%) were women. Following the 2020 parliamentary elections, women accounted for 17.1% of seats—below the Asian regional average of 20.2% and the global average of 25.1%—placing Mongolia 125th among 188 countries. Despite comprising 51% of the electorate and demonstrating higher voter turnout than men, women held only 17.3% of seats in the State Great Khural, approximately 8 percentage points lower than the global average (CEDAW Shadow Report, 2020). These findings highlight the persistent challenge of strengthening women's political representation and participation.

Notably, by 2025, women's representation in parliament rose to 25.4%, positioning Mongolia comparatively high in the regional context. At the subnational level, in the 2024 elections, women represented 17.9% (143 of 796) of members in aimag and capital city Citizens' Representative Khurals, and 28.5% (2,069 of 7,235) in soum and district Citizens' Representative Khurals, with a national average of 27.5%. As of 2025, women serve as chairpersons of the Citizens' Representative Khurals in Darkhan-Uul and Övörkhangai aimags, while three women hold deputy governor positions at the aimag level and two at the district level. Women's participation is comparatively higher at the grassroots: in 2022, women accounted for 100 of 205 khoroo governors (49%) and 375 of 1,705 bag governors (22%).

The rationale for this target:

Women, especially those in rural and Indigenous communities, play an essential role in safeguarding biodiversity. However, they continue to face systemic barriers to decision-making, land tenure, and access to natural resources. The Law on Ensuring Gender Equality (Article 7.2.2) outlines special measures, including the use of quotas or reserved seats, to promote balanced representation of men and women in political and leadership positions.

Biodiversity conservation is not solely an environmental matter but also a cornerstone of human development and well-being. Persistent gender inequalities not only limit women's ability to benefit from natural resources but also

constrain their roles, needs, and participation in decision-making processes. Consequently, women are disproportionately exposed to the impacts of biodiversity degradation.

Local government institutions are critical actors in mainstreaming gender into policy, yet their contributions within the biodiversity sector remain limited. Gender disparities in decision-making are evident not only at the national level but also at the grassroots and sectoral levels, where they further reinforce structural imbalances.

The National Biodiversity Program 2015–2025 did not integrate a gender perspective. However, at the fifteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties (COP15) to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), Parties underscored that “gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls are essential for the effective implementation of the Kunming–Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (KM-GBF).” A gender-responsive NBSAP offers an opportunity to reduce the differentiated vulnerabilities of men and women to climate change while also minimizing the risk of deepening existing gender inequalities.

Indicative Activities

20.1 Organize annual regional training on women’s participation and leadership in environmental decision-making

- Trainings and events
- Decision-makers and specialists trained (sex-disaggregated data)

20.2 Conduct research and develop recommendations on the links among biodiversity, traditional conservation knowledge and gender

- Research report and recommendations
- Environmental-sector gender report

20.3 Build the capacity of local entrepreneurs, women and youth directly dependent on natural resources by promoting biodiversity-friendly, good practices.

- Measured by implementation of actions

20.4 Strengthen the knowledge and capacity of NBSAP implementing institutions to use sex-disaggregated data in policy and planning and to develop and apply gender-responsive indicators

- Number of training sessions

No.	Target / Action	Indicator	Unit of measurement	Baseline		Target level					Data specifications			Responsible institutions	
				Year	Level	2026 Year	2027 Year	2028 Year	2029 Year	2030 Year	Data source	Data collection methodology	Data collection frequency	Lead implementing institution	Co-implementing institution
1.	**Target 1. Ensure that all areas are under spatial planning and effective management to reduce biodiversity loss and maintain ecological integrity**	**Area covered by ecosystem Red List assessments**	%	2024	0	3	5	7	9	10	MECC	Relevant report; https://eic.mn/	annually	MECC	MAS, IOs, HEIs
		Extent of natural ecosystems	%	2024	88.5	-	-	-	-	88.5	MECC	Relevant reports; https://eic.mn/ https://www.gazar.gov.mn/	annually	MECC	MAS, IOs, HEIs
1.1.	Conduct ecosystem Red List assessments.	Number of ecosystems assessed	number	2024	0	1	2	3	4	5	MECC	Relevant report; https://eic.mn/	annually	MECC	MAS, IOs, HEIs
1.2.	Maintain the extent of natural ecosystems and prevent its decline.	Extent of natural ecosystems	%	2024	88.5	-	-	-	-	88.5	MECC	Relevant reports; https://eic.mn/ https://www.gazar.gov.mn/	annually	MECC	MAS, IOs, HEIs
1.3.	Integrate biodiversity considerations into general land management plans and soum territorial development plans to reduce biodiversity loss, and systematically incorporate rare species of fauna and flora and their habitats into these planning documents.	Updated, approved or amended aimag land management plans	number	2024	4	7	12	16	18	22	ALAGaC	https://www.gazar.gov.mn/	annually	ALAGaC	PGO, UBCGO, DLACUD, LED
		Updated, approved or amended soum territorial development plans	number	2024	11	80	160	240	300	330	ALAGaC	https://www.gazar.gov.mn/	annually	ALAGaC	PGO, UBCGO, DLACUD, LED
2.	**Target 2. Restore at least 30 per cent of degraded areas and improve ecological integrity**	**Area restored**	thousand ha	2024	3,674	9,200	12,200	15,200	18,300	21,300	MECC, ALAGaC	https://www.gazar.gov.mn/ https://eic.mn/damage/	annually	MECC	MIMR, MOFALI
2.1.	Restore degraded forest ecosystems	Area covered by successfully implemented sustainable forest management plans	%	2024	0	0	20	30	40	50	MECC, FA	Relevant report; https://eic.mn/	annually	MECC	PGO, UBCGO

		Area of forest affected by pests and diseases that has been restored and reforested	ha	2024	3,400	9180	14280	19720	25500	31,620	MECC	Relevant report; https://eic.mn/	annually	MECC	PGO, UBCGO
		Area of fire-affected forest restored and reforested	ha	2024	2,700	7290	11340	15660	20250	25,110	MECC	Relevant report; https://eic.mn/	annually	MECC	PGO, UBCGO
		Survival rate of planted trees	%	2024	75	77	78	80	82	84	FA	Relevant report; https://eic.mn/	annually	MECC	LED
2.2.	Restore land degraded by mining activities	Area under technical rehabilitation	ha	2024	2,189	3600	4600	5600	6600	8,000	MECC	Relevant reports; https://eic.mn/ https://www.gazar.gov.mn/	annually	MECC	MIMR, PGO, UBCGO
		Area under biological rehabilitation	ha	2024	773	1500	2000	2500	3000	3,500	MECC	Relevant reports; https://eic.mn/ https://www.gazar.gov.mn/	annually	MECC	MIMR, PGO, UBCGO
2.3.	Restore degraded land, rangelands and fallow land	Area of fallow land restored	ha	2024	108	350	500	750	900	1,050	MECC	Relevant reports; https://eic.mn/ https://www.gazar.gov.mn/	annually	MOFALI	PGO, UBCGO
		Area of degraded land and rangeland restored	thousand ha	2024	3,100	9,000	12,000	15,000	18,000	21,000	MECC	Relevant reports; https://eic.mn/ https://www.gazar.gov.mn/	annually	MOFALI	PGO, UBCGO
2.4.	Restore wetland, river and lake ecosystems	Number of rivers and lakes restored	number	2024	2	4	6	8	10	12	MECC, WA	Annual report	annually	MECC	PGO, UBCGO
		Number of new small reservoirs and ponds established	number	2024	3	9	12	15	18	21	MECC, WA	Annual report	annually	MECC	PGO, UBCGO
3.	**Target 3. Effectively conserve at least 30 per cent of the national territory, including representative ecosystems, and strengthen ecological connectivity networks.**	**Share of protected areas in the total national territory**	%	2024	20.8	24	26	28	29	30	MECC	Relevant report; https://eic.mn/spa/ https://www.gazar.gov.mn/	annually	MECC	PGO, UBCGO, IOs
3.1.	Identify and assess Other Effective Area-based	Share of potential OECM areas assessed	%	2024	0	50	60	70	90	100	GIZ; MECC	Relevant reports; https://eic.mn/	annually	MECC	IOs

	Conservation Measures (OECMs).	Reduce legal and regulatory non-compliance relating to locally protected areas	number	2024	1254	1100	900	800	700	600	MECC	Annual report	annually	MECC	PGO, UBCGO, IOs
3.2.	Develop, approve and implement a national strategy and action plan for protected and conserved areas	National strategy for protected and conserved areas	number	2024	0	0	1	-	-	-	MECC	Relevant report; https://eic.mn/	annually	MECC	IOs
		National action plan for protected and conserved areas	number	2024	0	0	1	-	-	-	MECC	Relevant reports; https://eic.mn/	annually	MECC	IOs
3.3.	Designate areas representing key ecosystems, including forest resources, steppe ecosystems and peatland wetlands, as protected areas.	Area of headwaters protected	%	2024	49.9	52	53.8	55	58	60.0	MECC	State of the Environment Report of Mongolia	annually	MECC, WA, WBA	PGO, UBCGO
		Area of forested land designated as protected areas	%	2024	42.3	45.5	47.1	48.7	49	50.0	MECC	State of the Environment Report of Mongolia	annually	MECC, FA	PGO, UBCGO
		Area of steppe ecosystems designated as protected areas	%	2024	11.9	15	17	20	25	30.0	MECC	State of the Environment Report of Mongolia	annually	MECC	PGO, UBCGO
		Share of peatlands under protection	%	2024	40	42	44	46	48	50.0	MECC	State of the Environment Report of Mongolia	annually	MECC	PGO, UBCGO, WA
3.4.	Reform the legal framework for protected areas and implement multi-stakeholder conservation management.	Number of revised laws and regulations approved	number	2024	1	-	2	-	3	-	MECC	https://mecc.gov.mn/ https://eic.mn/policy/	annually	MECC	MOJHA
3.5.	Improve the management effectiveness of protected areas.	Sites with digitized entrance-fee services	number	2024	3	8	15	20	35	50	MECC	https://eic.mn/spa/statistics.php	annually	MECC	MCSTY
		Area managed per ranger	thousand ha/ SPA	2024	96	90	85	80	75	67.4	MECC	Annual report	annually	MECC	-
			thousand ha/ NP	2024	124	115	100	95	90	86.8	MECC	https://eic.mn/policy/	annually	MECC	-
		National average protected area management effectiveness score	%	2024	61.9	70	75	80	85	90	MECC	Reports of protected area administrations	annually	MECC	IOs
3.6.	Expand and conserve ecological corridors and connectivity areas.	Key biodiversity areas	number	2024	68.0	-	69	69	69	69.00	MECC	https://eic.mn/policy/	annually	MECC	IOs
		Extent of ecological corridors and connectivity areas	%	2024	6.1	6.5	6.8	7	7.5	8.00	MECC	https://eic.mn/spa/	annually	MECC	PGO, UBCGO, IOs
		Protected-area connectivity index	%	2024	-	5	10	15	20	25	MECC	https://eic.mn/spa/	annually	MECC	-

3.7.	Improve management through strengthened cooperation on transboundary protected areas.	Transboundary protected areas	number	2024	2	3	4	-	-	5	MECC	Annual report	annually	MECC	IOs
4.	**Target 4. Reduce the extinction risk of threatened species and conserve genetic diversity**	**Species assessed for the Red List Index**	number	2024	6689	7204	7775	7975	8175	8375	MECC	Mongolian Red List series	annually	MECC	MAS, HEIs
		Species for which the proportion of populations with more than 500 individuals has been determined	number	2024	2	-	3	4	5	6	MECC	www.eic.mn	every five years	MECC	MAS, HEIs, PGO
4.1.	Conduct baseline studies on species distribution and population status.	Phytogeographical regions covered by plant distribution and resource surveys	number	2024	5	8	12	16	-	-	MECC, STF	Annual reports of MECC and STF	every five years	MECC	MAS, HEIs, PGO
		1:1,000,000 vegetation map	number	2024	-	-	-	-	1	-	MECC, STF	Annual reports of MECC, STF and MAS	every five years	MECC	MAS, HEIs, PGO
		Animal species surveyed	number	2024	3	6	9	12	-	15	MECC, STF	Annual reports of MECC, STF and MAS; Mongolian Red List series	every five years	MECC	MAS, HEIs, PGO
4.2.	Conduct assessments every five years in accordance with the IUCN Red List Categories and Criteria	Plant and fungal species assessed	number	2024	6429	-	7,000	7,200	7,400	7,600	MECC, STF	Annual reports of MECC and STF	every five years	MECC	MAS, HEIs, PGO
		Vertebrate species assessed	number	2024	257	775	-	-	-	-	MECC, STF	Annual reports of MECC and STF	every six years	MECC	MAS, HEIs
4.3.	Protect wildlife migration routes and connectivity areas and expand wildlife-friendly linear infrastructure in accordance with standards	Wildlife-friendly linear infrastructure along roads and railways	number	2024	9	11	13	15	17	20	MECC, MRT, MoE	Reports and data	annually	MRT	MECC
		Bird-safe overhead power-line poles compliant with MNS 6518:2015	number	2024	672	800	1100	1400	1700	2000	MECC, MRT, MoE	Reports and data	annually	MoE	MECC
		New wildlife-friendly fencing	km	2024	0	500	800	1200	1500	1830	MRT	Reports and data	annually	MRT, MECC	PGO, UBCGO
		Approve new bird-safe standards for 110 kV and 220 kV transmission lines	number	2024	-	-	1	-	-	1	MECC, MRT, MoE	Report of the Mongolian Agency for Standardization and Metrology	annually	MASM	MECC, MoE,
		Ensure that bird-protection measures are included in technical specifications and detailed designs for new overhead transmission lines and substations	%	2024	-	-	10	35	45	100	MECC, MRT, MoE	Reports and data	annually	MoE	MECC, MCUDH

4.4.	Strengthen the legal framework for biodiversity conservation, sustainable use and loss reduction	Revised legal instruments approved	number	2024	-	-	3	-	-	-	MECC	Reports of MECC, STF and MAS	annually	MECC	MAS, HEIs, PA, IOs
		New or revised standards approved	number	2024	11	13	15	18	20	20	MECC	Report of the Mongolian Agency for Standardization and Metrology	annually	MASM	MECC, MAS, HEIs
5.	**Target 5. Build capacity to identify, monitor and assess alien species and take response measures, thereby preventing the adverse impacts of invasive alien species.**	**Reduction in the spread of invasive alien species**	%	2024	0	5	10	15	25	30	MECC	MECC annual reports and data	every five years	MECC	MAS, HEIs, PA, IOs
5.1.	Strengthen the legal framework relating to alien species	Agreements on recording and reporting alien species in border areas	number	2024	0	-	2	-	-	-	MECC	Reports and data	every two years	MECC	GABP, GCA
		Regulations for the use of alien plant species and risk-assessment methodologies	number	2024	0	-	-	1	-	-	MECC	Reports and data	every five years	MECC	GABP, GCA, MAS, HEIs, PA, IOs
5.2.	Conduct research on alien species and establish a registry database	Baseline studies on the ecology, biology and distribution of alien species	number	2024	2	-	4	-	-	-	MECC	MECC annual reports and published articles and works	every two years	MECC	MAS, HEIs, PA, IOs
		Alien-species research and registry database established within the environmental information system	number	2024	0	-	-	1	-	-	MECC	MECC annual reports and data	every two years	MECC	MAS, HEIs, PA, IOs
		Black Book of alien animal and plant species occurring in Mongolia	number	2024	-	-	-	1	1	2	MECC, STF	Reports and data of MECC, MAS and STF; published works	every five years	MECC	MAS, HEIs, PA, IOs
5.3.	Assess alien-species risks, develop response plans and strengthen capacity.	Risk assessment reports	number	2024	0	2	10	20	30	36	MECC	Reports and data of MECC and GABP	annually	MECC	GABP, GCA, MAS, HEIs, PA, IOs
		Response action plan	number	2024	0	-	-	-	1	1	MECC	Annual reports and data of MECC and GABP	every five years	MECC	GABP, GCA, MAS, HEIs, PA, IOs
		Participants trained	number	2024	0	-	100	100	100	100	MECC	Reports and data of MECC and GABP	annually	MECC	GABP, GCA, MAS, HEIs, PA, IOs

6.	**Target 6. Reduce environmental pollution that negatively affects biodiversity**	**Reduction in pesticide accumulation in the environment**	%	2024	-	5	10	15	20	30	MOFALI	Relevant report	annually	MOFALI, PPA	MAS, HEIs
		Reduction in the amount of waste landfilled	%	2024	-	5	10	15	20	30	MECC	Relevant report	annually	MECC	MAS, HEIs
6.1.	Promote and raise awareness of the proper use of pesticides, establish a pesticide use traceability system, and introduce methods, tools, and products that can replace chemical pesticides.	Pasture and cropland where alternatives to synthetic pesticides are applied	ha	2024	-	100	200	300	400	500	NSO	Relevant report	annually	MOFALI, PPA	MAS, HEIs
		Participants trained in responsible pesticide use	number	2024	-	100	150	200	250	300	MOFALI, PPA	Relevant report	annually	MOFALI, PPA	MAS, HEIs
		Enterprises and individuals applying integrated pest management	number	2024	70	75	80	85	90	100	MOFALI	Relevant reports and data	annually	MOFALI, PPA	HEIs, NGOs
6.2.	Identify and assess soils contaminated with pesticide residues and strengthen laboratory capacity for the analysis and determination of pesticide residues in soil.	International methods introduced for remediation of contaminated soil	number	2024	0	0	0	0	1	2	MOFALI, PPA	Relevant report	annually	MOFALI, PPA	MAS, HEIs
6.3.	Remediate pesticide-contaminated soil	Area of pesticide-contaminated soil remediated	ha	2024	0	1	2	3	4	5		Relevant report	annually	MOFALI, PPA	MECC
6.4.	Adopt international IPSM standards nationally	Standards approved	number	2024	6	7	8	10	12	14	MOFALI	Relevant reports and data	annually	MOFALI	MASM
6.5.	Improve economic instruments for waste management and establish legal provisions based on extended producer responsibility and the polluter-pays principle	Law on Waste and associated legal instruments	number	2024	0	-	1	-	-	-	MECC	Relevant report	annually	MECC	UBCGO
6.6.	Establish temporary storage facilities for hazardous waste	Storage facilities established	number	2024	6	8	10	13	19	22	MECC	Relevant report	annually	MECC	MCUDH
6.7.	Translate and approve ISO standards on microplastics and macroplastics in the environment	Standards approved	number	2024	0	-	-	-	1	2	MASM	Relevant report	annually	MECC	MASM
6.8.	Prohibit the import and use in Mongolia of chemicals newly listed in Annex III to the Rotterdam Convention	Substances prohibited	number	2024	144	147	148	-	150	-	MECC	Relevant report	every two years	MECC	MOFALI

7.	**Target 7. Strengthen National Climate Adaptation by Reducing Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Enhancing Carbon Sequestration**	**Reduction in greenhouse gas emissions**	thousand tCO_2e	2024	57,635	54,829	53,101	53,217	53,994	53,629	MECC	Annual reports, greenhouse gas inventories and studies	every two years	MECC	MAS, HEIs
7.1.	Conduct and expand long-term climate-change monitoring and establish monitoring sites	Greenhouse gas studies in permafrost ecosystems	number	2024	0	-	1	-	-	1	MECC	Annual report	every five years	MECC	MAS, HEIs
		Wetlands assessed	number	2024	0	-	1	-	-	1	MECC	Annual report	annually	MECC, WA	MECC
		Studies of very rare and rare species in climate-vulnerable ecosystems	number	2024	0	1	-	-	-	2	MECC	Annual report	every five years	MECC	MAS, HEIs
		Policies and programmes integrating nature-based solutions (NbS) into environmental policy and planning	number	2024	-	-	1	-	-	1	MECC	Annual report	every five years	MECC	MED, MIMR, MRT, MCUDH, MOFALI, MoE
7.2.	Increase carbon sequestration through the expansion of forest resources.	Trees planted for forest restoration	million trees	2024	42	159	363	567	697	771	MECC	Annual report	annually	MECC, FA	MECC
		Area afforested	thousand ha	2024	10	27	42	58	75	93	FA	Annual report	annually	MECC	MECC, FA
7.3.	Under the Sendai Framework, strengthen risk assessment, early-warning systems and local preparedness for climate-related hazards such as drought, dzud, floods and forest and steppe fires, and integrate ecosystem-based approaches into disaster risk management	Natural-hazard risk assessments completed for all soums, taking account of socioeconomic sectors, biodiversity and ecosystem characteristics	number	2024	30	96	132	198	264	330	NCDRR	Annual report	every five years	NCDRR	NEMA
		People participating in awareness-raising and capacity-building training on disaster risk reduction	thousand persons	2024	755	784	813	842	871	900	NCDRR	Annual report	annually	NCDRR	NEMA
		Personnel trained to provide decision-makers and the public with real-time information during disasters	thousand persons	2024	81	87	93	98	104	110	NCDRR	Annual report	annually	NCDRR	NEMA
		Public dissemination, training and awareness activities on early warnings for drought, dzud, floods and forest and steppe fires	number	2024	53	55	57	59	61	63	NCDRR	Annual report	annually	NCDRR	NEMA

		Accuracy of forecasts for hazardous and extreme hydrometeorological events	%	2024	80.1	82.9	83.9	84.9	85.9	86.9	MECC	Relevant report	annually	MECC	NAMEM
8.	**Target 8. Support and develop productive and sustainable forestry and agricultural production that applies biodiversity-friendly practices, and reduce ecosystem degradation.**	**Share of productive and sustainable agricultural land**	%	2024	-	10	15	20	25	30	MOFALI	Relevant report	annually	MOFALI	ALAGaC, MECC
8.1.	Strengthen contractual pasture-use arrangements and accountability through primary associations of herder households	Approved regulations and methodologies	number	2024	0	2	-	-	-	-	MOFALI	Relevant report	annually	MOFALI	ALAGaC, MECC
8.2.	Conduct rangeland-use assessments	Area covered by pasture-use assessments	%	2024	0	-	10	15	20	30	ALAGaC	Relevant report	annually	MOFALI	ALAGaC, MECC
8.3.	Develop a methodology for determining rangeland carrying capacity that accounts for overlap between livestock and wildlife grazing	Methodology approved	number	2024	0	-	-	1	-	-	MECC, MOFALI	Relevant report	every three years	MOFALI	MECC
8.4.	Develop an appropriate methodology for estimating greenhouse gas emissions from pastoral livestock systems	Methods and methodologies developed	number	2024	0	1	-	-	-	1	MECC, MOFALI	Relevant report	annually	MOFALI	IOs
8.5.	Protect cropland soils from erosion and degradation and implement response measures	Share of cropland under zero-tillage technology	%	2024	40	50	60	65	70	80	MOFALI	Relevant report	annually	MOFALI	BE
		Reduction in bare fallow area	thousand ha	2024	250	200	150	150	-	150	MOFALI	Relevant report	annually	MOFALI	BE
		Share of cropland planted with cover crops after harvest	%	2024	-	3	6	10	15	20	MOFALI	National Adaptation Plan, 2024, p. 35	annually	MOFALI	BE
8.6.	Reduce fertilizer and pesticide use through smart technologies	Nitrogen management index	EPI score	2024	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	MOFALI	https://epi.yale.edu/country/2024/MNG	annually	MOFALI	MAS, HEIs
		Phosphorus-use efficiency	EPI score	2024	28.2	29	30	31	32	35	MOFALI	https://epi.yale.edu/country/2024/MNG	annually	MOFALI	MAS, HEIs
		Pesticide pollution risk	EPI score	2024	88.1	88.3	88.5	89	89.5	90	MOFALI	https://epi.yale.edu/country/2024/MNG	annually	MOFALI	MAS, HEIs
8.7.	Reduce the use of synthetic plant-protection products by promoting mixed cropping systems.	Reduction in herbicide use	tonnes	2024	1,550	1400	1300	1200	1100	1000	MOFALI	https://legalinfo.mn/mn/detail?lawId=17089476614581	annually	MOFALI, WA	PPRI HEIs

8.8.	Establish shelterbelts around agricultural fields.	New shelterbelts established	km	2024	3557	9000	9500	10000	11000	12000	MOFALI	https://terbummod.mn/posts/5 https://www.eic.mn/	annually	MOFALI	FA, forest user groups and cooperatives
8.9.	Identify agricultural lands that adversely affect biodiversity	Study identifying relevant locations	number	2024	-	0	0	1	0	1	MECC	Relevant report	annually	MECC, MOFALI	MAS, HEIs
8.10.	Diversify and develop model forest enterprises.	Feasibility studies for diversified and zoned agroforestry development	number	2024	0	5	6	7	8	10	FA	https://terbummod.mn/posts/5 https://www.eic.mn/	every two years	MOFALI	MAS, HEIs
		Model agroforestry systems established in Gobi and steppe regions	number	2024	0	1	2	3	4	5	FA	https://terbummod.mn/posts/5 https://www.eic.mn/	annually	MECC	MECC, FA
8.11	Increase herder households' participation in biodiversity-friendly and responsible tourism to diversify income sources	Herder households providing biodiversity-friendly tourism services	number	2025	TBD	10	15	20	25	30	MCSTY	Statistical data	Annually	MCSTY	PGO, UBCGO
9.	**Target 9. Increase nature's contributions to people through ecosystem services by applying nature-based solutions.**	**Ecosystem service assessments**	number	2024	4	6	9	12	14	16	MECC	Annual report; https://mecc.gov.mn/documents/mongol-orny-bajgal-orchny-t-l-v-bajdlyn-tajlan?sort=date&order=desc	annually	MECC	MCUDH
9.1.	Use ecosystem service assessments in policy, land-use and sectoral planning to restore nature's contributions to people	Spatial and economic assessment of ecosystem services	number	2024	5	5	10	15	20	20	MECC	Annual report	annually	MECC	PGO, UBCGO
		Area where ecosystem services have improved	million ha	2024	-	1	2	3	4	5	MECC	Annual report	annually	MECC	PGO, UBCGO
9.2.	Reduce sources of air pollution	Small and medium-sized boilers not meeting standards	number	2024	850	595	340	85	60	25	MECC	Annual report	annually	PGO, UBCGO	MECC
9.3.	Improve air-quality monitoring	Fixed air-quality monitoring stations	number	2024	19	40	44	46	48	50	MECC	Annual report	annually	MECC	MAS, HEIs
9.4.	Increase access to safe drinking-water sources and promote sustainable use	Drinking-water sources meeting standards	number	2024	101	103	105	107	109	110	MECC	Annual report	annually	MCUDH	MECC, WA
		Reduction in monitoring points classified as highly polluted or polluted under the Water Quality Index	number	2024	6	5	4	2	0	0	NAMEM	Annual report	annually	MECC	NAMEM
		Volume of water reused	%	2024	17	21	23	25	27	30	MECC, WA	Annual report	annually	MECC	MECC, WA

		Sanitation facilities meeting standards	%	2024	69.6	71	72	73	74	75	MCUDH	Annual report	annually	MCUDH	MECC
10.	**Target 10. Increase the area of green and blue spaces in urban and settlement areas**	**Share of green and blue spaces in the total area of cities and settlements**	%	2024	15	18	-	25	-	30	MCUDH	Data and reports of MECC and MCUDH	every two years	MCUDH, MECC	DLACUD
10.1.	Organize campaigns to maintain and protect green and blue spaces	Awareness and outreach activities	number	2024	2	4	6	8	10	12	MECC, WA, FA	MECC data and reports	annually	MCUDH, MECC	PGO, UBCGO
10.2.	Increase urban green space per capita to international benchmarks	Green space per capita	m²	2024	5.1	5.3	-	5.5	-	6	ALAGaC, FA	Urban Development Cadastre electronic database and implementation of the Billion Trees National Movement Strategy and Action Plan (Table 37)	every two years	MCUDH, MECC	PGO, UBCGO
10.3.	Organize participatory tree-planting and maintenance campaigns	Campaigns organized	number	2024	2	4	6	8	10	12	MECC, FA	Implementation of the Billion Trees National Movement Strategy and Action Plan (Table 37)	annually	MCUDH, MECC	PGO, UBCGO
10.4.	Create new artificial lakes and water bodies	Artificial lakes and water bodies established	number	2024	0	6	16	21	25	28	MECC, WA	Water agency data and reports and implementation of the Billion Trees National Movement Strategy and Action Plan (Table 37)	annually	MCUDH, MECC	PGO, UBCGO
10.5.	Integrate green and blue spaces into urban master plans and partial development plans	Plans incorporating green and blue spaces	number	2024	0	2	7	12	17	22	MCUDH	ALAGaC data and reports	annually	MCUDH, MECC	PGO, UBCGO
10.6.	Establish new urban forests, parks and green spaces	Urban forests and green spaces established	number	2024	2	4	6	8	10	12	FA	Implementation of the Billion Trees National Movement Strategy and Action Plan (Table 37)	annually	MCUDH, MECC	PGO, UBCGO
11.	**Target 11. Establish registries for genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge and create a legal framework for the fair and equitable sharing of benefits.**	**Beneficiaries receiving monetary and non-monetary benefits**	number	2024	0	-	-	1	2	3	MECC	Relevant report	annually	MECC	
11.1.	Establish a legal framework governing benefit-sharing arising from the utilization of genetic resources and traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources.	Adopted laws	number	2024	0	1	-	-	-	-	MECC	Relevant report	every five years	MECC	MOF, MAS, HEIs

11.2.	Expand the electronic registry of utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge and strengthen capacity	Number of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge records	number	2024	0	20	40	60	80	100	MECC	Relevant report	annually	MECC	MOFALI, IPAS, NLGBC
		Connected to the ABS Clearing-House	yes/no	2024	0	-	1	-	-	1	MECC	Relevant report	annually	MECC	
		Training	number	2024	0	1	2	3	4	5	MECC	Relevant report	annually	MECC	
11.3.	Develop a digital gene-bank database, including detailed records of specimens and samples held in specialized collections and nucleotide and amino-acid sequence data	Detailed records and information on stored specimens and samples	number	2024	0	50	70	100	130	150	MECC	Register and analyse data in the information system	annually	MECC	MOFALI, PARI, NLGBC
11.4.	Translate and approve the biobank standards series	Standards approved	number	2024	1	-	-	2	3	4	MASM	Relevant reports and data	annually	MECC	MASM
11.5.	Establish a seed bank for wild plant species.	Seed bank established	number	2024	3	-	-	-	-	4	MECC	Relevant reports and data	annually	MECC	MAS
11.6.	Conduct genetic evaluations of high-yielding livestock and establish a database.	Livestock breeds and strains covered by genetic evaluation	number	2024	-	2	4	5	7	9	MOFALI	Relevant report	annually	MOFALI	NLGBC
11.7.	Strengthen the legal framework governing the conservation, storage, use, commercialization and benefit-sharing of plant genetic resources for food and agriculture	New regulation developed	number	2024	-	-	1	-	-	1	MOFALI	Relevant report	every five years	MOFALI	PARI
12.	**Target 12. Mainstream biodiversity into policies, regulations, planning and development processes across all sectors.**	**Measured by implementation of actions**	%	2024	-	20	40	60	80	100	sector ministries	Relevant report	annually	MECC	sector ministries
12.1.	Integrate biodiversity conservation, sustainable use and restoration into medium- and short-term policy and planning at all levels	Policy documents that integrate biodiversity-climate linkages in their vision, objectives, actions and indicators and have undergone qualitative assessment	Number of documents plus qualitative assessment score	2024	4(0)	6(0)	8(0)	10(0)	12(0)	14(0)	MECC	Relevant report	annually	MECC	sector ministries
		Aimags whose plans include ecosystem-based climate adaptation and mitigation measures	%	2024	-	20	40	60	80	100	MECC	Relevant report	annually	MECC	PGO, UBCGOand affiliated agencies

12.2.	Integrate and implement the One Health approach in food, agriculture, health and environmental policy and planning	Results, recommendations and decisions of the intersectoral working group to improve biodiversity-climate coherence	number	2024	-	4	6	8	10	12	MECC, MoH	Relevant report	annually	MoH	MECC, MOFALI, sector ministries
		Policies and decisions integrating the One Health approach and climate-change risks	number	2024	1	2	3	4	5	6	MECC, MoH	Relevant report	every two years	MoH	MECC, MOFALI, sector ministries
12.3.	Apply social and environmental impact assessment to policies, projects and programmes at all levels	Policies and projects that incorporate biodiversity impact assessments into decision-making	%	2024	0-10	20	30	40	50	60	MECC	eic.mn	annually	MECC	sector ministries
12.4.	Provide phased training and outreach for sectoral decision-makers and specialists on biodiversity conservation, sustainable use and restoration	Improvement in decision-makers' and specialists' capacity on biodiversity-climate linkages	score	2024	-	1	1.5	2	2.5	3	MECC	Relevant report	every two years	MECC	sector ministries
13.	**Target 13. Ensure that the impacts, risks and dependencies of business activities related to biodiversity are monitored and transparently reported**	**Businesses assessing adverse biodiversity impacts and publishing sustainability reports**	number	2024	10	20	40	60	80	100	MNCCI	Relevant reports and data	annually	MNCCI	MASM
13.1.	Establish an incentive system for biodiversity-positive start-ups	Start-ups receiving incentives	number	2024	-	2	4	6	8	10	MECC	Relevant reports and data	annually	MECC	-
13.2.	Develop and introduce financial products dedicated to biodiversity conservation	New financial products introduced	number	2024	1	2	3	4	5	5	MECC	Relevant reports and data	annually	MECC	-
13.3.	Assess business contributions to conservation and increase the number of enterprises receiving tax incentives	Enterprises receiving tax incentives	number	2024	-	10	20	30	40	50	MECC	Relevant reports and data	annually	MECC	MOF
13.4.	Adopt international sustainability standards and IFRS sustainability disclosure standards for reporting environmental and nature-related impacts	International financial and sustainability reporting standards adopted for environmental impact disclosure	number	2024	-	1	2	3	4	5	MECC	Relevant reports and data	annually	MECC	MOF
14.	**Target 14. Reduce overconsumption and waste by promoting public education and action on sustainable consumption.**	**Share of the population practising sustainable consumption**	%	2024	30	35	40	45	46	50	MECC	Annual report; https://mecc.gov.mn/documents/mongol-orny-bajgal-orchny-t-l-v-bajdlyn-tajlan?sort=date&order=desc	annually	MECC	MoEd, HEIs

14.1.	Calculate the national ecological footprint using internationally recognized methodologies and establish a database	Ecological footprint information system	number	2024	-	-	1	-	-	-	MECC	Annual report	annually	MECC	-
14.2.	Implement behaviour-change interventions and public awareness campaigns promoting conscious purchasing and biodiversity-friendly products and services	Awareness-raising activities	number	2024	-	1	2	3	4	5	NEMA	Annual report	annually	NEMA	MoEd
14.3.	Promote zero-waste and circular-economy principles through the biodiversity-friendly practices and knowledge of Mongolia's nomadic culture	Awareness-raising activities	number	2024	-	1	2	3	4	5	MECC	Annual report	annually	MoEd	MECC, MOFALI, MCSTY
14.4.	Support sustainable-consumption initiatives to reduce food waste	Food Waste Index	number	2024	-	-	1	-	-	1	MASM	Annual report	annually	MASM	MOFALI
14.5.	Mainstream water and energy conservation and greywater reuse at household and institutional levels	Awareness activities on water and energy conservation and greywater reuse	number	2024	-	1	2	3	4	5	MECC	Annual report	annually	MECC	MoEd
14.6.	Integrate biodiversity, climate change and education for sustainable development into general, vocational, technical and higher-education curricula	Curricula incorporating the new content	number	2024	1	2	4	6	8	10	MoEd	Annual report	every three years	MoEd	HEIs
15.	**Target 15. Strengthen the legal framework, governance and monitoring system for genetically modified organisms (GMOs)**	**Measured by implementation of actions**	%	2024	-	20	40	60	80	100	MECC	Relevant reports and data	annually	MECC	MOFALI, MAS, HEIs
15.1.	Strengthen the legal framework for genetically modified organisms	Draft amendments on biosafety, liability and redress for damage resulting from genetically modified organisms	number	2024	-	1	-	-	-	-	MECC	legalinfo.mn	annually	MECC	MOFALI, MAS, HEIs
15.2.	Establish a national Biosafety Clearing-House database	Database established	number	2024	-	-	1	-	-	-	MECC	Relevant report	annually	MECC	MOFALI
		Information updated	number	2024	-	-	5	10	15	20	MECC	Relevant report	annually	MECC	MOFALI
15.3.	Develop and adopt a package of MNS standards for genetically modified organisms' risk assessment	Number of standards	number	2024	7	-	-	10	-	15	MECC	Relevant report	annually	MECC	MASM, MAS, HEIs
15.4.	Conduct baseline studies and risk assessments of genetically modified crop plants.	Baseline study report	number	2024	-	-	1	2	3	4	MOFALI	Relevant report	annually	MECC	MOFALI, MAS, HEIs

15.5.	Accredit laboratories capable of detecting and assessing risks from genetically modified organisms and strengthen their technical and human capacities	New participants trained	number	2024	-	25	50	75	100	125	MECC	Sector report	annually	MECC	MOFALI, MAS, HEIs
		Accredited laboratories	number	2024	1	-	-	-	-	2	MECC	Data analysis	annually	MECC	MOFALI, MAS, HEIs
15.6.	Improve monitoring and import controls for genetically modified organisms	Share of imported seeds and food products tested for genetically modified organisms at border entry points	%	2024	-	5	10	15	20	30	GCA	Reports and data	annually	GCA	MECC
		Response manual for confirmed cases	number	2024	-	1	-	-	-	-	MECC	Reports and data	annually	MECC	GCA
16.	**Target 16. Repurpose subsidies and incentives harmful to biodiversity and increase environmentally friendly (green) incentives**	**Subsidies and incentives redesigned to avoid adverse biodiversity impacts**	number	2024	-	1	2	3	4	5	MOF, MOFALI, MoE, MRT	Reports and data	annually	MECC	MOFALI, MoE, MRT, MOF, MED
		Reduction in subsidies and incentives harmful to biodiversity	%	2024	-	6	8	13	19	25	UNDP BIOFIN expenditure review report	Project report	annually	MECC	MOFALI, MoE, MRT, MOF, MED
16.1.	Ensure intersectoral coordination in subsidy and incentive policy and planning	Intersectoral working group or committee established	yes/ No	2024	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	sector ministries	Reports and data	annually	MED	sector ministries
		Annual joint decisions and actions	number	2024	0	1	2	3	4	5	sector ministries	Reports and data	annually	MED	sector ministries
16.2.	Monitor and evaluate the environmental impacts of subsidies and incentives	Subsidies assessed for impact	number	2024	-	3	6	9	12	15	sector ministries	Reports and data	annually	MED	sector ministries
16.3.	Redesign potentially harmful agricultural subsidies and incentives	Subsidies and incentives redesigned to avoid environmental harm	number	2024	0	1	2	3	4	5	MOFALI	Reports and data	annually	MED	MOF, MOFALI, MECC
		Value of subsidies and incentives redesigned to avoid environmental harm	MNT billion	2024	-	16.25	26.4	36.87	66.2	110.4	MOFALI	Reports and data	annually	MED	MOF, MOFALI, MECC
16.4.	Redesign potentially harmful energy-sector subsidies and incentives	Value of subsidies and incentives redesigned to avoid environmental harm	MNT billion	2024	-	-	-	23	30	36	MoE	Reports and data	annually	MED	MOF, MoE, MECC
16.5.	Redesign potentially harmful transport-sector subsidies and incentives	Value of subsidies and incentives redesigned to avoid environmental harm	MNT billion	2024	-	-	-	14.7	28	44.1	MRT	Reports and data	annually	MED	MOF, MRT, MECC

16.6.	Revise up to five regulations and policies on biodiversity-harmful subsidies and incentives by incorporating green criteria	Regulations and policy documents revised to incorporate biodiversity-positive green criteria	number	2024	-	1	2	3	4	5	sector ministries	Reports and data	annually	MED	sector ministries
17.	**Target 17. Mobilize financial resources from all sources for biodiversity action and increase the effectiveness of environmental finance.**	**Amount of financing mobilized from external sources**	USD million	2024	22.6	32	40	55	62	71	MECC, MOF, UNDP	Relevant reports and public environmental expenditure review	annually	MECC	MOF
		Percentage of GDP	%	2024	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.8	1	MECC, MOF, UNDP	Relevant reports and public environmental expenditure review	annually	MECC	MOF
17.1.	Strengthen financing systems for biodiversity action and increase private-sector finance under environmental and social responsibility frameworks	Private-sector financing for biodiversity conservation	%	2024	2.7	4	6	8	9	10	UNDP BIOFIN expenditure review report	National Biodiversity Expenditure Review, 2025	annually	MECC	MED, PGO, UBCGO
17.2.	Increase the share of environmental sector expenditure in Gross Domestic Product to reach international benchmarks.	Public expenditure as a share of GDP	%	2024	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.8	1	MECC, MOF, UNDP	Relevant reports and public environmental expenditure review	annually	MECC	-
17.3.	Approve the revised Law on Natural Resource Use Fees and strengthen implementation	Implementation of the law	%	2024	64.3	70	75	80	90	100	MECC	Relevant report	annually	MECC	MOF
17.4.	Transition all environmental-sector financing to results-based budgeting system	Progress in transition to results-based budgeting	%	2024	-	20	40	60	80	100	MECC, MOF	Relevant reports and data	annually	MECC	MOF
17.5.	Comprehensively upgrade the database on biodiversity conservation and restoration expenditures and link it with other government systems	Database linked to Ministry of Finance and other information systems	number	2024	-	1	-	2	3	-	MECC, MOF	Relevant reports and data	annually	MECC	MOF, MTA, PGO, UBCGO, CRKh, BE, IOs
17.6.	Establish the legal framework to collect a “Nature Benefits Fee” from foreign nationals and allocate it to conservation activities	Legal provisions for the fee approved	yes/ No	2024	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	MECC, MOF	Relevant reports and data	annually	MECC	MOF, MTA, PGO, UBCGO, CRKh,, BE,
17.7.	Strengthen the legal framework and implementation of biodiversity offsets to increase conservation finance	Financing mobilized through biodiversity offset mechanisms	MNT million/year	2024	-	3,000	5,000	7,000	9,000	12,000	MECC, MOF	Relevant reports and data	annually	MECC	MTA, PGO, UBCGO, CRKh, BE,
17.8.	Study and introduce biodiversity credits and other innovative financing mechanisms for biodiversity conservation activities	Number of studies, pilot reports, concepts and policy documents	number	2024	0	1	2	3	4	5	MECC, MOF	Relevant reports and data	annually	MECC	IOs

18.	**Target 18. Strengthen innovation and scientific and technical cooperation for biodiversity conservation.**	**Measured by the implementation of actions**	%	2024	0	40	60	75	90	100	MED	Annual report	annually	MED, STF, MECC	-
18.1.	Increase the number and funding amount of projects financed and implemented by the Science and Technology Fund in the field of biodiversity conservation.	Projects implemented through the Science and Technology Fund	number	2024	35	40	45	50	55	60	MoEd, MED, STF	Annual report	annually	MED, STF, MECC	NGOs, IOs
		Financing for projects implemented through the Science and Technology Fund	MNT billion	2024	11.7	13	16	19	21	25	MoEd, MED, STF	Annual report	annually	MED, STF, MECC	NGOs, IOs
18.2.	Increase collaboration among government, the private sector and international programmes to expand environmental innovation and technical cooperation	Jointly implemented projects and programmes	number	2024	28	30	32	35	40	40	MED, MECC	Annual report	annually	MED, STF, MECC	NGOs, IOs
		Share of financing	USD million	2024	22.6	23	25	28	30	35	MED, MECC	Annual report	annually	MED, STF, MECC	NGOs, IOs
		Technologies introduced	number	2024	-	2	3	4	5	6	MED, MECC	Annual report	annually	MED, STF, MECC	NGOs, IOs
18.3.	Support environmental professionals and provide scholarships to students and researchers	Students and researchers receiving scholarships	number	2024	10	25	40	55	70	85	MED, MECC, MoEd	Annual report	annually	MoEd, MED, STF, MECC	NGOs, IOs
18.4.	Upgrade environmental research laboratories and equipment, improve access, and strengthen monitoring and human-resource capacities	Laboratories capable of antimicrobial-resistance surveillance	number	2024	0	-	1	-	-	2	MED	Annual report	annually	CLEM MECC, WA	MECC
		Laboratories capable of monitoring bacterial contamination indicators in soil and water	number	2024	0	-	1	-	-	2	MED	Annual report	annually	CLEM MECC, WA	MECC
19.	**Target 19. Strengthen communication, education, awareness and access to biodiversity information and knowledge.**	**Measured by implementation of actions**	%	2024	0	40	50	70	80	100	MECC	Relevant reports and data	annually	MECC	-
19.1.	Conduct education, training and outreach on sustainable natural-resource use, traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources, prevention of illegal wldlife and plant trade, GMOs and alien species	Training	number	2024	-	60	90	120	160	200	MECC	Relevant reports and data	annually	MECC, MOFALI	MoEd
		Participants trained	number	2024	-	2000	4000	6000	8000	10 000	MECC	Relevant reports and data	annually	MECC	-
19.2.	Increase access to information and provide training and outreach for customs, courts, prosecutors, environmental	Number of information products	number	2024	-	10	20	30	40	50	MECC	Relevant reports and data	annually	MECC	-
		Number of violations reported	number	2024	-	15	20	25	30	35	MECC	Relevant reports and data	annually	MECC	MOJHA

	police and relevant public officials on preventing illegal wildlife and plant trade and addressing environmental crimes and violations	Officials trained	%	2024	-	15	30	40	50	60	MECC	Relevant reports and data	annually	MECC	MOJHA
19.3.	Conduct multi-stakeholder outreach and promote participation to disseminate and scale up nature-based solutions and biodiversity-friendly green technologies	Number of community partnerships	number	2024	-	4	8	12	14	16	MECC	Relevant reports and data	annually	MECC	LED
		Number of violations reported	number	2024	-	10	15	20	25	30	MECC	Relevant reports and data	annually	MECC	-
		Reduction in violations	%	2024	-	10	15	20	25	30	MECC	Relevant reports and data	annually	MECC	-
19.4.	Allocate 2 per cent of Mongolian National Broadcaster airtime to environmental news, information and educational programmes	News and information	%	2024	1	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.7	2	MNB	Relevant reports and data	annually	MNB, MECC, MOFALI	LED
19.5.	Conduct multi-stakeholder outreach and promote participation on biodiversity-friendly green technologies	Awareness and outreach activities	number	2024	-	1	2	3	4	5	MECC	Relevant reports and data	annually	MECC	MoEd
19.6.	Systematically integrate biodiversity values into media editorial policies and build journalists' capacity	Media outlets whose editorial policies require at least 5 per cent of content to cover biodiversity	number	2024	-	2	-	5	7	10	PIM	Annual report	annually	PIM	MDDIC, CRC
19.7.	Establish a master's programme in environmental journalism and train specialized journalists	Programme	number	2024	0	1	-	-	-	1	PIM	Annual report	annually	NUM	MECC, IOs
		Graduates	number	2024	0	-	6	12	18	24	National University of Mongolia	Annual report	annually	NUM	MECC, IOs
20.	**Target 20. Ensure gender equality in decision-making at all levels and strengthen inclusive and effective environmental governance that reflects the diverse interests of local communities, women, children and youth.**	**Share of women members or representatives in biodiversity-related decision-making at all levels**	%	2024	26.50	-	-	30	-	-	NCGE	Report on Promoting Gender Equality and Women's Participation in Decision-Making	annually	NCGE	MECC
20.1.	Organize annual regional training on women's participation and leadership in environmental decision-making	Trainings and events	number	2024	3	4	5	6	7	8	MECC, NCGE	Number of trainings and participant satisfaction survey report	annually	MECC, NCGE	IOs
		Decision-makers and specialists trained (sex-disaggregated data)	number	2024	1170	1200	1300	1400	1500	1,500, of whom at least 50 per cent are women	MECC, NCGE		annually	MECC, NCGE	IOs
20.2.	Conduct research and develop recommendations on the links among biodiversity, traditional conservation knowledge and gender	Research report and recommendations	number	2024	0	-	-	1	-	-	MECC, NCGE	National report and monitoring and evaluation report on implementation and results of the sectoral policy on gender equality	every five years	MECC, NCGE	NSO, IOs

		Environmental-sector gender report	number	2024	1	1	1	1	1	1	MECC, NCGE	NCGE activity report	annually	MECC, NCGE	NSO, IOs
20.3.	Build the capacity of local entrepreneurs, women and youth directly dependent on natural resources by promoting biodiversity-friendly, good practices	Measured by implementation of actions	%	2024	0	20	40	60	80	100	MECC, NCGE	Number of trainings and participant satisfaction survey report	annually	MECC, NCGE	NSO, IOs
20.4.	Strengthen the knowledge and capacity of NBSAP implementing institutions to use sex-disaggregated data in policy and planning and to develop and apply gender-responsive indicators	Training	number	2024	2	3	4	5	-	6	MECC, NCGE	National report and monitoring and evaluation report on implementation and results of the sectoral policy on gender equality	annually	MECC, NCGE	NSO, IOs

ACRONYMS

Acronym	Definition	Acronym	Definition
ABSCH	Access and Benefit-Sharing Clearing-House	**GIS**	Geographic Information System
ALAGaC	Agency for Land Administration and Management, Geodesy and Cartography	**GIZ**	German Agency for International Cooperation
BD	Biodiversity	**GMO(s)**	Genetically Modified Organism(s)
BE	Business entity	**HEIs**	Higher education institutions
BIOSAN	Wildlife and Plant Monitoring Database	**IFRS**	International Financial Reporting Standards
BTNM	Billion Trees National Movement	**IOs**	International organizations
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity	**IPAS**	Institute of Plant and Agricultural Sciences
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women	**IPBES**	Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services
CLEM	Central Laboratory of Environment and Metrology	**IPM**	Integrated Pest Management
COP / COP15	Conference of the Parties / 15th Conference of the Parties	**IPNI**	International Plant Names Index
CRC	Communications Regulatory Commission	**IPSM**	International Phytosanitary Standard Measures
CRKh	Citizens' Representative Khural	**ISO**	International Organization for Standardization
EGAZAR	National biodiversity spatial information platform (v2.0)	**KBA(s)**	Key Biodiversity Area(s)
EITI	Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative	**KM-GBF**	Kunming–Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework
EPI	Environmental Performance Index	**MAB**	Man and the Biosphere (UNESCO program)
EPR	Environmental Protection and Restoration	**MAS**	Mongolian Academy of Sciences
ESG	Environmental, Social, and Governance	**MASM**	Mongolian Agency for Standardization and Metrology
FA	Forest Agency	**MCSTY**	Ministry of Culture, Sports, Tourism and Youth
GABP	General Authority for Border Protection	**MCUDH**	Ministry of Construction, Urban Development and Housing
GBF	Global Biodiversity Framework	**MDDIC**	Ministry of Digital Development, Innovation and Communications
GCA	General Customs Administration	**MECC**	Ministry of Environment and Climate Change
GDP	Gross Domestic Product	**MED**	Ministry of Economy and Development
MET	Ministry of Environment and Tourism	**NLGBC**	National Livestock Gene Bank Centre
MFA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	**NP**	National park
MIMR	Ministry of Industry and Mineral Resources	**NSO**	National Statistics Office
MNCCI	Mongolian National Chamber of Commerce and Industry	**OECM(s)**	Other Effective area-based Conservation Measure(s)
MNS	Mongolian National Standard	**PA**	Professional Associations

MNT	Mongolian Tögrög	**PFO**	Professional forestry organization
MoE	Ministry of Energy	**PGO**	Provincial Governor's Office
MoEd	Ministry of Education	**POPs**	Persistent Organic Pollutants
MOF	Ministry of Finance	**PPA**	Plant Protection Agency
MOFALI	Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Light Industry	**PPRI**	Plant Protection Research Institute
MOJHA	Ministry of Justice and Home Affairs	**RBA**	River Basin Authorities
MRT	Ministry of Road and Transport	**RLI**	Red List Index
MTA	Mongolian Tax Authority	**SDG**	Sustainable Development Goal
NAMEM	National Agency for Meteorology and Environmental Monitoring	**SPA**	Strictly protected area
NbS	Nature-based solutions	**STF**	Science and Technology Fund
NBP	National Biodiversity Program	**TL(s)**	Transmission Line(s)
NBSAP	National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan	**TNFD**	Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures
NCDRR	National Council for Disaster Risk Reduction	**UBCGO**	Ulaanbaatar City Governor's Office
NCGE	National Committee on Gender Equality	**UNDP**	United Nations Development Programme
NCP	Nature's Contributions to People	**UN REDD**	United Nations REDD Programme
NEMA	National Emergency Management Agency	**UNESCO**	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
NGOs	Non-governmental organizations	**WA**	Water Agency