United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
Performance review and assessment of implementation system
Seventh reporting process

Report from Mongolia

United Nations
Convention to Combat Desertification

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SO1-1 Trends in land cover

Land area

SO1-1.T1: National estimates of the total land area, the area covered by water bodies and total country area

Year	Total land area (km²)	Water bodies (km²)	Total country area (km²)	Comments
2 001	1 544 531	20 129	1 564 660	
2 005	1 549 253	15 407	1 564 660	
2 015	1 549 363	15 297	1 564 660	
2 020	1 548 299	16 361	1 564 660	

Land cover legend and transition matrix

SO1-1.T2: Key Degradation Processes

Degradation Process	Starting Land Cover	Ending Land Cover
Deforestation	Tree-covered areas	Grasslands
Deforestation	Tree-covered areas	Other Lands
Vegetation Loss	Grasslands	Other Lands
Wetland Drainage	Wetlands	Grasslands
Vegetation Loss	Grasslands	Other Lands
Woody Encroachment	Grasslands	Other Lands
Urban Expansion	Grasslands	Artificial surfaces

Are the seven UNCCD land cover classes sufficient to monitor the key degradation processes in your country?

- (●) Yes
- ( ) No

SO1-1.T4: UNCCD land cover legend transition matrix

Original/ Final	Tree-covered areas	Grasslands	Croplands	Wetlands	Artificial surfaces	Other Lands	Water bodies
Tree-covered areas	0	-	-	-	-	-	0
Grasslands	+	0	+	-	-	-	0
Croplands	+	-	0	-	-	-	0
Wetlands	-	-	-	0	-	-	0
Artificial surfaces	+	+	+	+	0	+	0
Other Lands	+	+	+	+	-	0	0
Water bodies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Land cover

SO1-1.T5: National estimates of land cover (km²) for the baseline and reporting period

	Tree-covered areas (km²)	Grasslands (km²)	Croplands (km²)	Wetlands (km²)	Artificial surfaces (km²)	Other Lands (km²)	Water bodies (km²)	No data (km²)
2000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2001	194 121	653 508	12 708	9 513	1 363	667 011	20 129	

	Tree-covered areas (km²)	Grasslands (km²)	Croplands (km²)	Wetlands (km²)	Artificial surfaces (km²)	Other Lands (km²)	Water bodies (km²)	No data (km²)
2002	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2003	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2004	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2005	194 694	643 125	12 711	10 454	1 354	680 759	15 408	
2006	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2007	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2008	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2009	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2010	194 548	642 352	12 711	10 429	1 346	679 228	15 377	
2011	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2012	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2013	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2014	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2015	188 585	657 694	12 730	15 394	1 871	666 577	15 298	
2016	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2018	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2019	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2020	193 723	653 911	12 678	8 990	2 662	667 921	16 362	

Land cover change

SO1-1.T6: National estimates of land cover change (km²) for the baseline period

	Tree-covered areas (km²)	Grasslands (km²)	Croplands (km²)	Wetlands (km²)	Artificial surfaces (km²)	Other Lands (km²)	Water bodies (km²)	Total (km²)
Tree-covered areas (km²)	150 418	38 668	24	513	100	3 970	412	194 105
Grasslands (km²)	31 984	522 259	274	9 998	576	87 634	732	653 457
Croplands (km²)	27	253	12 411	2	11	4	0	12 708
Wetlands (km²)	873	5 628	4	1 174	4	1 690	114	9 487
Artificial surfaces (km²)	46	302	12	13	894	79	11	1 357
Other Lands (km²)	4 880	89 175	5	3 499	286	567 331	1 138	666 314
Water bodies (km²)	344	1 227	0	184	1	5 532	12 757	20 045
Total	188 572	657 512	12 730	15 383	1 872	666 240	15 164	

SO1-1.T7: National estimates of land cover change (km²) for the reporting period

	Tree-covered areas (km²)	Grasslands (km²)	Croplands (km²)	Wetlands (km²)	Artificial surfaces (km²)	Other Lands (km²)	Water bodies (km²)	Total land area (km²)
Tree-covered areas (km²)	151 711	37 284	29	945	216	4 181	182	194 548
Grasslands (km²)	37 547	506 005	239	6 049	935	91 035	541	642 351
Croplands (km²)	21	275	12 388	3	19	5	1	12 712
Wetlands (km²)	1 238	6 553	6	965	10	1 594	64	10 430
Artificial surfaces (km²)	30	248	10	5	974	71	7	1 345
Other Lands (km²)	3 092	103 208	6	988	504	570 564	866	679 228
Water bodies (km²)	75	288	0	33	2	300	14 679	15 377
Total	193 714	653 861	12 678	8 988	2 660	667 750	16 340	

Land cover degradation

SO1-1.T8: National estimates of land cover degradation (km²) in the baseline period

	Area (km²)	Percent of total land area (%)
Land area with degraded land cover	150 236	9 .6
Land area with non-degraded land cover	1 407 245	89 .9
Land area with no land cover data	5 627	0 .4

SO1-1.T9: National estimates of land cover degradation (km²) in the reporting period

	Area (km²)	Percent of total land area (%)
Land area with improved land cover	145 475	9 .3
Land area with stable land cover	1 259 644	80 .5
Land area with degraded land cover	150 881	9 .6
Land area with no land cover data	5 900	0 .4

General comments

For this reporting period Mongolia used own land cover maps produced for the 5 5 year period. The Land cover maps developed using MODIS cloud free composites for each corresponding year. The validation is based on ancillary data collected from different monitoring programs. For baseline period land cover map for 2001 and 2015 have been used. For the reporting period 2005 and 2020 land cover maps used.

SO1-2 Trends in land productivity or functioning of the land

Land productivity dynamics

SO1-2.T1: National estimates of land productivity dynamics (in km²) within each land cover class for the baseline period

Land cover class	Net land productivity dynamics (km²) for the baseline period					
	Declining (km²)	Moderate Decline (km²)	Stressed (km²)	Stable (km²)	Increasing (km²)	No Data (km²)
Tree-covered areas	7 537	5 893	61	96 649	40 176	102
Grasslands	4 039	12 008	5 023	348 195	152 734	259
Croplands	481	1 404	7	8 194	2 323	1
Wetlands	48	88	2	708	320	7
Artificial surfaces	74	45	27	446	301	1
Other Lands	4 569	13 548	88 696	386 810	73 152	556
Water bodies	43	14	47	108	49	12 496

SO1-2.T2: National estimates of land productivity dynamics (in km²) within each land cover class for the reporting period.

Land cover class	Net land productivity dynamics (km²) for the reporting period					
	Declining (km²)	Moderate Decline (km²)	Stressed (km²)	Stable (km²)	Increasing (km²)	No Data (km²)
Tree-covered areas	864	8 465	7 004	7 223	57 193	153
Grasslands	35 965	9 805	17 923	446 873	138 752	6 830
Croplands	4 169	4 440	2 204	37 165	45 128	202
Wetlands	114	20	201	1 419	1 938	64
Artificial surfaces	166	2	15	269	58	76
Other Lands	3 635	9 370	22 084	99 591	167 637	369 252
Water bodies	298	21	1 026	1 961	491	10 889

SO1-2.T3: National estimates of land productivity dynamics for areas where a land conversion to a new land cover class has taken place (in km²) for the baseline period.

Land Conversion		Net land productivity dynamics (km²) for the baseline period					
From	To	Net area change (km²)	Declining (km²)	Moderate Decline (km²)	Stressed (km²)	Stable (km²)	Increasing (km²)
Other Lands	Grasslands	89 175	665	1 540	4 801	61 844	20 108
Grasslands	Other Lands	87 634	1 097	2 142	3 360	65 755	15 134
Tree-covered areas	Grasslands	38 668	1 567	1 806	158	27 345	7 754
Grasslands	Tree-covered areas	31 984	541	851	161	21 543	8 846

SO1-2.T4: National estimates of land productivity dynamics for areas where a land conversion to a new land cover class has taken place (in km²) for the reporting period.

Land Conversion	Net land productivity dynamics (km²) for the reporting period

From	To	Net area change (km²)	Declining (km²)	Moderate Decline (km²)	Stressed (km²)	Stable (km²)	Increasing (km²)
Other Lands	Grasslands	23 648	871	88	895	15 667	5 333
Grasslands	Croplands	6 058	225	45	93	4 958	734
Croplands	Tree-covered areas	4 421	22	239	62	367	3 729
Tree-covered areas	Croplands	2 590	68	691	207	190	1 433

Land Productivity degradation

SO1-2.T5: National estimates of land productivity degradation in the baseline period

	Area (km²)	Percent of total land area (%)
Land area with degraded land productivity	62 510	4 .0
Land area with non-degraded land productivity	1 479 283	95 .5
Land area with no land productivity data	2 737	0 .2

SO1-2.T6: National estimates of land productivity degradation in the reporting period

	Area (km²)	Percent of total land area (%)
Land area with improved land productivity	235 495	15 .2
Land area with stable land productivity	1 173 583	75 .8
Land area with degraded land productivity	138 028	8 .9
Land area with no land productivity data	2 144	0 .1

General comments

The indicator of land productivity dynamics calculated based Trends Earth default data. Due to some technical issues the table for progress period haven't generated by Trends Earth, therefore in the reporting template the default data recalled. The increased number of area with productivity decline linked to drought condition, as well as with increased overgrazing.

SO1-3 Trends in carbon stocks above and below ground

Soil organic carbon stocks

SO1-3.T1: National estimates of the soil organic carbon stock in topsoil (0-30 cm) within each land cover class (in tonnes per hectare).

Year	Soil organic carbon stock in topsoil (t/ha)						
	Tree-covered areas	Grasslands	Croplands	Wetlands	Artificial surfaces	Other Lands	Water bodies
2000	172	117	137	145	170	85	8
2001	170	117	138	145	162	84	8
2002	170	118	138	144	156	84	8
2003	170	118	138	145	151	84	8
2004	172	117	137	144	146	84	8
2005	173	117	136	144	146	84	8
2006	173	117	136	144	146	85	8
2007	173	117	137	144	146	85	8
2008	172	117	137	144	143	85	8
2009	173	117	136	144	143	85	8
2010	173	117	135	144	143	85	8
2011	174	116	134	144	143	85	8
2012	176	116	134	144	141	85	8
2013	177	116	133	144	141	85	8
2014	177	116	133	144	140	86	8
2015	187	117	131	144	179	84	8
2016	181	117	134	144	179	84	8
2017	179	117	134	144	166	84	8
2018	178	116	133	144	166	85	8
2019	176	116	131	144	136	85	8
2020							

If you opted not to use default Tier 1 data, what did you use to calculate the estimates above?

- (●) Modified Tier 1 methods and data
- ( ) Tier 2 (additional use of country-specific data)
- ( ) Tier 3 (more complex methods involving ground measurements and modelling)

SO1-3.T2: National estimates of the change in soil organic carbon stock in soil due to land conversion to a new land cover class in the baseline period

Land Conversion		Soil organic carbon (SOC) stock change in the baseline period					
From	To	Net area change (km²)	Initial SOC stock (t/ha)	Final SOC stock (t/ha)	Initial SOC stock total (t)	Final SOC stock total (t)	SOC stock change (t)
Grasslands	Other Lands	87 634	100 .5	101 .2	881 088 048	886 500 076	5 412 028
Other Lands	Grasslands	89 175	97 .3	97 .7	867 996 481	871 289 116	3 292 635

Land Conversion		Soil organic carbon (SOC) stock change in the baseline period					
From	To	Net area change (km²)	Initial SOC stock (t/ha)	Final SOC stock (t/ha)	Initial SOC stock total (t)	Final SOC stock total (t)	SOC stock change (t)
Grasslands	Tree-covered areas	31 984	140 .0	140 .2	447 872 194	448 372 048	499 854
Tree-covered areas	Grasslands	38 668	144 .7	144 .8	559 365 971	559 826 879	460 908

SO1-3.T3: National estimates of the change in soil organic carbon stock in soil due to land conversion to a new land cover class in the reporting period

Land Conversion		Soil organic carbon (SOC) stock change in the reporting period					
From	To	Net area change (km²)	Initial SOC stock (t/ha)	Final SOC stock (t/ha)	Initial SOC stock total (t)	Final SOC stock total (t)	SOC stock change (t)
Other Lands	Grasslands	14 900	87 .1	93 .7	129 721 902	139 675 302	9 953 400
Croplands	Tree-covered areas	3 611	158 .4	163 .5	57 186 551	59 055 010	1 868 459
Grasslands	Tree-covered areas	2 181	163 .2	163 .2	35 594 214	35 603 889	9 675
Grasslands	Croplands	3 927	131 .3	128 .9	51 568 787	50 601 052	-967 735

Soil organic carbon stock degradation

SO1-3.T4: National estimates of soil organic carbon stock degradation in the baseline period

	Area (km²)	Percent of total land area (%)
Land area with degraded soil organic carbon (SOC)	97 668	6 .3
Land area with non-degraded SOC	1 440 639	93 .0
Land area with no SOC data	10 127	0 .7

SO1-3.T5: National estimates of SOC stock degradation in the reporting period

	Area (km²)	Percent of total land area (%)
Land area with improved SOC	107 639	7 .0
Land area with stable SOC	1 331 136	86 .0
Land area with degraded SOC	97 747	6 .3
Land area with no SOC data	11 777	0 .8

General comments

For the indicator SOC stock the country used national land cover data (See SO1-1) as an additional input. The ISRIC SOC data for 2001 used to calculate baseline , and 2005 data to calculate SOC stock for reporting period. The minor changes is SOC stock degradation is observed mainly due to land cover changes observed in forests, grasslands and wetlands.

SO1-4 Proportion of degraded land over the total land area

Proportion of degraded land over the total land area (Sustainable Development Goal Indicator 15.3.1)

SO1-4.T1: National estimates of the total area of degraded land (in km²), and the proportion of degraded land relative to the total land area

	Total area of degraded land (km²)	Proportion of degraded land over the total land area (%)
Baseline Period	209 707	13 .5
Reporting Period	362 609	23 .4
Change in degraded extent	152902	

Method

Did you use the SO1-1, SO1-2 and SO1-3 indicators (i.e. land cover, land productivity dynamics and soil organic carbon stock) to compute the proportion of degraded land?

Which indicators did you use?

☒ Land Cover
☒ Land Productivity Dynamics
☒ SOC Stock

Did you apply the one-out, all-out principle to compute the proportion of degraded land?

◉ Yes
○ No

Level of Confidence

Indicate your country's level of confidence in the assessment of the proportion of degraded land:

○ High (based on comprehensive evidence)
◉ Medium (based on partial evidence)
○ Low (based on limited evidence)

Describe why the assessment has been given the level of confidence selected above:

The given confidence level is related with the technical issues we experienced while using Trends Earth tool. The tool doesn't recalculate some of the indicators in reporting table. On the other hand, SOC indicator is not monitored in Mongolia, thus rely only on land cover transition would be not enough. For several locations we observed false positive changes in LPD indicator, which may related with seasonality. The increased number is related with uncertainties in baseline.

False positives/ False negatives

SO1-4.T3: Justify why any area identified as degraded or non-degraded in the SO1-1, SO1-2 or SO1-3 indicator data should or should not be included in the overall Sustainable Development Goal indicator 15.3.1 calculation.

Location Name	Type	Recode Options	Area (km²)	Process driving false +/- outcome	Basis for Judgement	Edit Polygon
Tsogt-Ovoo-Saikhandulaan	False Positive	Recode improved as degraded	15 322 .2	The area experience sand encroachment and vegetation loss. The false positive may related with surface reflectance, especially bare rocks.	Confirmed Locally	Polygon
Aj bogd ar	False Positive	Recode improved as stable	3 785 .9	The area is a natural desert, The false positive may related with late autumn desert shrub or bare ground reflectance.	Scientific Study	Polygon
Aj bogd uvur	False Positive	Recode improved as stable	1 400	The area is a natural desert, The false positive may related with late autumn desert shrub or bare ground reflectance.	Scientific Study	Polygon

Location Name	Type	Recode Options	Area (km²)	Process driving false +/- outcome	Basis for Judgement	Edit Polygon
Khukhlzukh	False Positive	Recode improved as stable	5 034 .7	The area is a natural desert, The false positive may related with late autumn desert shrub or bare ground reflectance.	Scientific Study	Polygon
Khalkh gol	False Negative	Recode degraded as stable	1 735 .1	It is a sedge grassland which is relatively sensitive to seasonal changes.	Confirmed Locally	Polygon
Ulaan Taiga	False Negative	Recode degraded as stable	3 327 .6	High mountain outcrop mixed with lichen. Low studied region, however considering rock outcrops and current land use degradation is not pronounced.	Confirmed Locally	Polygon
Left side of Khuvsgul lake	False Negative	Recode degraded as stable	1 178 .3	High mountain outcrop mixed taiga forest. Low studied region, however considering the forest fire occurrence and current land use degradation is not pronounced.	Confirmed Locally	Polygon

Perform qualitative assessments of areas identified as degraded or improved

SO1-4.T4: Degradation hotspots

Hotspots	Location	Area (km²)	Assessment Process	Direct drivers of land degradation hotspots	Action(s) taken to redress degradation in terms of Land Degradation Neutrality response hierarchy	Remediating action(s) (both forward-looking and current)	Edit Polygon

Intense degradation	Orkhon valley	987 .7	Site-based data	1.
				2.
				3.
				4.
				5.
				6.
				7.
				8.
				9.
				10.
				11.
					☐ Avoid
					☒ Reduce
					☐ Reverse
						• Restore/improve wetlands
						  ◦ Halt/reduce wetland conversion to other land uses (includes conserving wetlands)
						• Restore/improve croplands
						  ◦ Improve water use for irrigation
						  ◦ Increase land productivity in agricultural areas
						• Restore/improve grasslands
						  ◦ Restore rangeland (e.g. by controlling livestock and wildfires)
							Polygon

Total no. of hotspots	8						
Total hotspot area	8 636 .7						

SO-1: To improve the condition of affected ecosystems, combat desertification/land degradation, promote sustainable land management and contribute to land degradation neutrality.

Hotspots	Location	Area (km²)	Assessment Process	Direct drivers of land degradation hotspots	Action(s) taken to redress degradation in terms of Land Degradation Neutrality response hierarchy	Remediating action(s) (both forward-looking and current)	Edit Polygon
Intense degradation	Dorno gobi	502 .2	Establishment of expert panels	1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11.	☐ Avoid ☒ Reduce ☐ Reverse	• General instrument (e.g. policies, economic incentives) • Restore/improve grasslands ◦ Restore rangeland (e.g. by controlling livestock and wildfires) ◦ Restore and improve pastures	Polygon
Intensively degraded	Zamiin-Uud	133 .9	Establishment of expert panels	1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11.	☐ Avoid ☐ Reduce ☒ Reverse	• Manage artificial surfaces ◦ Improve land productivity on artificial surfaces ◦ Halt/reduce/regulate expansion of urban/artificial surfaces	Polygon
Total no. of hotspots	8						
Total hotspot area	8 636 .7						

SO-1: To improve the condition of affected ecosystems, combat desertification/land degradation, promote sustainable land management and contribute to land degradation neutrality.

Hotspots	Location	Area (km²)	Assessment Process	Direct drivers of land degradation hotspots	Action(s) taken to redress degradation in terms of Land Degradation Neutrality response hierarchy	Remediating action(s) (both forward-looking and current)	Edit Polygon
Vulnerable area	Southern Khangai	1 842 .5	Site-based data	1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11.	☐ Avoid ☒ Reduce ☐ Reverse	• Restore/improve grasslands ◦ Restore rangeland (e.g. by controlling livestock and wildfires) ◦ Restore and improve pastures • Manage artificial surfaces ◦ Restore degraded mining areas ◦ Halt illegal mining and/or reduce mining areas • Restore/improve tree-covered areas ◦ Reduce/halt deforestation and conversion of tree cover to other land cover types (e.g. conserving forest land) • Reduce/halt conversion of multiple land uses	Polygon
Intensive degradation	Mongol els	141 .9	Site-based data	1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11.	☐ Avoid ☒ Reduce ☐ Reverse	• General instrument (e.g. policies, economic incentives) • Restore/improve grasslands ◦ Restore rangeland (e.g. by controlling livestock and wildfires) ◦ Improve land productivity in grasslands	Polygon
Total no. of hotspots	8						
Total hotspot area	8 636 .7						

Hotspots	Location	Area (km²)	Assessment Process	Direct drivers of land degradation hotspots	Action(s) taken to redress degradation in terms of Land Degradation Neutrality response hierarchy	Remediating action(s) (both forward-looking and current)	Edit Polygon
Vulnerable area	Darkhad valley	424 .8	Stakeholder perspectives from surveys, workshops and interviews	1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11.	☒ Avoid ☐ Reduce ☐ Reverse	• Restore/improve wetlands ◦ Restore/preserve wetlands and reduce degradation of wetlands ◦ Halt/reduce wetland conversion to other land uses (includes conserving wetlands) • Restore/improve protected areas ◦ Improve management of protected areas • Restore/improve multiple functions	Polygon
Vulnerable area	Mongolian Daguur	3 034 .1	Site-based data	1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11.	☒ Avoid ☐ Reduce ☐ Reverse	• Restore/improve wetlands ◦ Halt/reduce wetland conversion to other land uses (includes conserving wetlands) • Restore/improve grasslands ◦ Restore and improve pastures ◦ Improve land productivity in grasslands • Restore/improve protected areas ◦ Improve management of protected areas	Polygon
Total no. of hotspots	8						
Total hotspot area	8 636 .7						

Hotspots	Location	Area (km²)	Assessment Process	Direct drivers of land degradation hotspots	Action(s) taken to redress degradation in terms of Land Degradation Neutrality response hierarchy	Remediating action(s) (both forward-looking and current)	Edit Polygon
Intensive degradation	Menen grassland	1 569 .6	Stakeholder perspectives from surveys, workshops and interviews	1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11.	☐ Avoid ☒ Reduce ☒ Reverse	• General instrument (e.g. policies, economic incentives) • Restore/improve grasslands ◦ Restore rangeland (e.g. by controlling livestock and wildfires) ◦ Halt/reduce conversion of grassland to other land cover types ◦ Improve land productivity in grasslands • Restore/improve multiple functions	Polygon
Total no. of hotspots	8						
Total hotspot area	8 636 .7						

What is/are the indirect driver(s) of land degradation at the national level?

1. Institutions and governance
2. Economic
3. Science, knowledge and technology
4. Cultural
5.

SO1-4.T5: Improvement brightspots

Brightspots	Location	Area (km²)	Assessment Process	What action(s) led to the brightspot in terms of the Land Degradation Neutrality hierarchy?	Implementing action(s) (both forward-looking and current)	Edit Polygon
Reforestation	Tujiin nars	82 .5	Establishment of expert panels	☐ Avoid ☐ Reduce ☒ Reverse	• Restore/improve tree-covered areas ◦ Restore tree-covered areas	Polygon
Total no. of brightpots	1					
Total brightspot area	82 .5					

What are the enabling and instrumental responses at the national level driving the occurrence of brightspots?

1. Legal and regulatory instruments
2. Economic and financial instruments

Institutional and policy reform

4. Integrated landscape planning
5.
6.
7.
8.
9.
10.

General comments

The delineation of false positive/negative areas conducted through the consultative meeting with national experts. The definitions of hot/bright spots based on review of national report on environment prepared annually by the Ministry of Environment and Tourism.

SO1 Voluntary Targets

SO1-VT.T1: Voluntary Land Degradation Neutrality targets and other targets relevant to strategic objective 1

Target	Year	Location(s)	Total Target Area (km²)	Overarching type of Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) intervention	Targeted action(s)	Status of target achievement	Is this an LDN target? If so, under which process was it defined/adopted?	Which other important goals are also being addressed by this target?	Edit Polygon
Total			Sum of all targeted areas 0						

SO1.IA.T1: Areas of implemented action related to the targets (projects and initiatives on the ground).

Relevant Target	Implemented Action	Location (placename)	Action start date	Extent of action	Total Area Implemented So Far (km²)	Edit Polygon
					Sum of all areas relevant to actions under the same target	

General comments

The Voluntary target is under the consultation. With the changes at the institutional level until now the Voluntary Targets have not approved at the ministerial level. No information available to date.

SO2-1 Trends in population living below the relative poverty line and/or income inequality in affected areas

Relevant metric

Choose the metric that is relevant to your country:

- ○ Proportion of population below the international poverty line
- ◉ Income inequality (Gini Index)

Income inequality (Gini Index)

SO2-1.T2: National estimates of income inequality (Gini index)

Year	Income inequality (Gini Index)
2000	
2001	
2002	
2003	
2004	
2005	
2006	
2007	
2008	
2009	
2010	0 .33
2011	
2012	0 .34
2013	
2014	0 .32
2015	
2016	0 .32
2017	
2018	0 .33
2019	
2020	0 .32

Qualitative assessment

SO2-1.T3: Interpretation of the indicator

Indicator metric	Change in the indicator	Comments
Income inequality (Gini Index)	Decrease	The decreasing trends may relate with increasing instability in land productive capacity, however, the governance, national monetary strategy as well as internal migration situation are more direct drivers of the observed change. Although the economic performance is improving (GDP compared to 2010 have raised by 1.6 times) the income inequality within the country, especially among rural and urban population, remain low. In this regard, the explanation of Gini index has to be carefully interpret accounting overall economic performance of the country.

General comments

The Gini coefficient measures the inequality among values of a frequency distribution. The gini coefficient ranges from 0 to 1. A Gini coefficient of zero expresses perfect equality, where all values are the same. A Gini coefficient of 1 expresses maximal inequality among values. Source: National Statistics office Frequency: every 2 years

SO2-2 Trends in access to safe drinking water in affected areas

Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services

SO2-2.T1: National estimates of the proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services

Year	Urban (%)	Rural (%)	Total (%)
2000	35	1	21
2001	35	1	21
2002	36	2	22
2003	36	2	22
2004	36	3	23
2005	36	3	24
2006	36	3	24
2007	36	4	25
2008	37	4	25
2009	37	5	26
2010	37	5	27
2011	37	6	27
2012	37	6	27
2013	37	7	28
2014	38	7	28
2015	38	8	28
2016	38	9	29
2017	38	9	29
2018	38	10	29
2019	38	11	30
2020	39	11	30

Qualitative assessment

SO2-2.T2: Interpretation of the indicator

Change in the indicator	Comments
Increase	The overall increasing trend is directly linked with the Government priority actions related to rural development strategy. This tendency probably will continue.

General comments

In reporting of the SO2-2 we relied on default data, due to absence of continuous time series data at the national level. In the future it is important to refine national data.

SO2-3 Trends in the proportion of population exposed to land degradation disaggregated by sex

Proportion of the population exposed to land degradation disaggregated by sex

SO2-3.T1: National estimates of the proportion of population exposed to land degradation disaggregated by sex.

Time period	Population exposed (count)	Percentage of total population exposed (%)	Female population exposed (count)	Percentage of total female population exposed (%)	Male population exposed (count)	Percentage of total male population exposed (%)
Baseline period	887258	34 .6	453818	34 .7	433440	34 .5
Reporting period	1145480	38 .5	585907	38 .5	559573	38 .4

Qualitative assessment

SO2-3.T2: Interpretation of the indicator

Change in the indicator	Comments
Increase	The increasing trend in indicator closely related with drought impact. The adaptive capacity of the rural population is remain low due to lack of technology transfer, low development of production sector.

General comments

During the reporting period the territory of 3 western aimags experienced a heavy drought condition. This situation may impact the overall increasing trend.

SO2 Voluntary Targets

SO2-VT.T1

Target	Year	Level of application	Status of target achievement	Comments
Promote urban greening	2030	Subnational	Ongoing	To date, totally 120 urban and urbanized settlements adopted their greening programmes.
Increase water availability in rural area	2030	Subnational	Partially achieved 45	The government action plan to improve rural livelihood adopts water supply as an strategic objective. Since 2010, the number of water wells for agriculture and rural water supply increased by 30 percent.

General comments

at the current level Voluntary targets under the consultation within the country. The Considering, the draft VT document, the specific targets to fulfill SO 2 haven't been defined in Voluntary targets of Mongolia, except the urban greening. The reason behind underlines in assumption that all actions related to land degradation eventually will result improvement in water supply, sanitation and people's livelihood in affected land. At this stage Mongolia should revisit its LDN Voluntary targets to refine its actions towards fulfilling SO2 objectives.

SO3-1 Trends in the proportion of land under drought over the total land area

Drought hazard indicator

SO3-1.T1: National estimates of the land area in each drought intensity class as defined by the Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI) or other nationally relevant drought indices

	Drought intensity classes				
	Mild drought (km²)	Moderate drought (km²)	Severe drought (km²)	Extreme drought (km²)	Non-drought (km²)
2000	921 174	188 423	10 781	1 649	442 847
2001	757 043	361 922	130 621	32 566	282 722
2002	440 512	327 884	258 429	100 489	437 561
2003	319 525	19 655	0	0	1 225 695
2004	1 018 953	295 640	137 001	8 481	104 800
2005	549 160	319 622	278 078	67 549	350 465
2006	799 766	314 053	77 454	20 437	353 165
2007	522 307	270 582	174 743	128 410	468 832
2008	533 422	189 058	15 725	12 785	813 885
2009	536 771	421 312	164 848	100 279	341 664
2010	620 713	57 898	9 737	0	876 527
2011	687 112	104 288	47 059	14 545	711 869
2012	258 409	19 083	6 847	0	1 280 534
2013	526 837	19 720	0	0	1 018 317
2014	662 829	112 734	27 289	23 446	738 577
2015	552 282	147 824	44 519	49 377	770 872
2016	210 018	41 913	23 751	5 050	1 284 142
2017	1 005 825	282 916	43 175	0	232 959
2018	105 468	17 404	0	0	1 442 002
2019	711 152	85 975	5 987	0	761 760
2020					
2021					

SO3-1.T2: Summary table for land area under drought without class break down

	Total area under drought (km²)	Proportion of land under drought (%)
2000	1 122 027	72 .6
2001	1 282 152	83 .0
2002	1 127 313	73 .0
2003	339 179	21 .9
2004	1 460 074	94 .2
2005	1 214 410	78 .4

	Total area under drought (km²)	Proportion of land under drought (%)
2006	1 211 710	78 .2
2007	1 096 043	70 .7
2008	750 990	48 .5
2009	1 223 210	79 .0
2010	688 348	44 .4
2011	853 005	55 .1
2012	284 340	18 .4
2013	546 557	35 .3
2014	826 297	53 .3
2015	794 003	51 .2
2016	280 732	18 .1
2017	1 331 916	86 .0
2018	122 872	7 .9
2019	803 114	51 .9
2020		-
2021		-

Qualitative assessment:

According to the long term meteorological observations drought is a cyclic phenomenon for Mongolia with 11 year periods. Within the reporting period strongest droughts observed in 2001-2003 and 2005-2010. During the 2010-2018 the intensity of drought relatively weakened, however, observed drought during 2019-2020 may intensify. The drought on the territory of Mongolia is highly linked with ENSO and changes observed Northern oscillation. This was addressed by several national and international research.

General comments

To date, Mongolia doesn't produce spatial SPI maps, thus the report relied on default data. Validation and cross check with national station based precipitation data may important to consider. Considering the rainfall pattern in Mongolia and adjacent regions the performance SPEI may be more relevant.

SO3-2 Trends in the proportion of the population exposed to drought

Drought exposure indicator

Exposure is defined in terms of the number of people who are exposed to drought as calculated from the SO3-1 indicator data.

SO3-2.T1: National estimates of the percentage of the total population within each drought intensity class as well as the total population count and the proportion of the national population exposed to drought regardless of intensity.

	Non-exposed		Mild drought		Moderate drought		Severe drought		Extreme drought		Exposed population	
Reporting year	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%
2000	334778	23.5	975296	68.4	116770	8.2	41	0.0	0	0.0	1 092 107	76.5
2001	224008	15.5	1062010	73.6	123044	8.5	33452	2.3	0	0.0	1 218 506	84.5
2002	98389	6.6	163567	11.1	372163	25.1	786412	53.1	59296	4.0	1 381 438	93.4
2003	1221704	80.1	262115	17.2	41705	2.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	303 820	19.9
2004	20691	1.3	1372304	87.8	66686	4.3	89702	5.7	13962	0.9	1 542 654	98.7
2005	169532	10.7	932543	58.6	400042	25.1	70494	4.4	18098	1.1	1 421 177	89.3
2006	243882	14.8	1256719	76.2	114567	6.9	5546	0.3	28941	1.8	1 405 773	85.2
2007	210945	12.5	307951	18.2	849968	50.3	309989	18.3	11423	0.7	1 479 331	87.5
2008	391545	22.5	1289482	74.0	60924	3.5	145	0.0	0	0.0	1 350 551	77.5
2009	1308547	74.6	132076	7.5	265959	15.2	26365	1.5	20181	1.2	444 581	25.4
2010	303369	16.6	1516624	83.1	4217	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	1 520 841	83.4
2011	464972	23.4	1452334	73.2	37544	1.9	28027	1.4	1627	0.1	1 519 532	76.6
2012	1731196	90.7	177896	9.3	82	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	177 978	9.3
2013	1796499	90.6	167677	8.5	18837	0.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	186 514	9.4
2014	1662624	83.2	305787	15.3	24121	1.2	4521	0.2	1383	0.1	335 812	16.8
2015	78788	3.8	1695262	82.0	136235	6.6	39153	1.9	117971	5.7	1 988 621	96.2
2016	1948934	91.4	171835	8.1	10822	0.5	110	0.0	152	0.0	182 919	8.6
2017	1594820	72.8	432792	19.7	121928	5.6	42523	1.9	0	0.0	597 243	27.2
2018	2189191	96.9	69148	3.1	1823	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	70 971	3.1
2019	1881290	81.5	301643	13.1	117488	5.1	9211	0.4	0	0.0	428 342	18.5
2020		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2021		-		-		-		-		-	-	-

SO3-2.T2: National estimates of the percentage of the female population within each drought intensity class.

	Non-exposed		Mild drought		Moderate drought		Severe drought		Extreme drought		Exposed female population	
Reporting year	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%
2000	166831	23.1	496503	68.7	59074	8.2	23	0.0	0	0.0	555 600	76.9

	Non-exposed		Mild drought		Moderate drought		Severe drought		Extreme drought		Exposed female population	
Reporting year	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%
2001	112990	15.5	539914	73.8	61490	8.4	16840	2.3	0	0.0	618 244	84.5
2002	48749	6.5	81921	10.9	188690	25.1	401538	53.5	29680	4.0	701 829	93.5
2003	622454	80.4	131078	16.9	20610	2.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	151 688	19.6
2004	10185	1.3	698880	88.0	33387	4.2	44354	5.6	7013	0.9	783 634	98.7
2005	85864	10.6	475235	58.8	203085	25.1	34994	4.3	8897	1.1	722 211	89.4
2006	122344	14.6	640929	76.4	58134	6.9	2755	0.3	14484	1.7	716 302	85.4
2007	105690	12.3	154610	18.0	435255	50.6	158631	18.4	5685	0.7	754 181	87.7
2008	195521	22.1	659992	74.5	30665	3.5	73	0.0	0	0.0	690 730	77.9
2009	669403	75.0	65982	7.4	134244	15.0	13298	1.5	9914	1.1	223 438	25.0
2010	151540	16.3	775377	83.5	2072	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	777 449	83.7
2011	234867	23.3	740986	73.4	18808	1.9	13784	1.4	803	0.1	774 381	76.7
2012	882661	90.7	90310	9.3	41	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	90 351	9.3
2013	916859	90.7	84318	8.3	9389	0.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	93 707	9.3
2014	850222	83.4	154004	15.1	12116	1.2	2296	0.2	728	0.1	169 144	16.6
2015	39696	3.8	867765	82.3	68020	6.4	19607	1.9	59801	5.7	1 015 193	96.2
2016	996475	91.6	85886	7.9	5408	0.5	54	0.0	73	0.0	91 421	8.4
2017	818596	73.1	217803	19.5	61260	5.5	21659	1.9	0	0.0	300 722	26.9
2018	1119220	96.9	34319	3.0	914	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	35 233	3.1
2019	964903	81.7	151722	12.9	59306	5.0	4724	0.4	0	0.0	215 752	18.3
2020		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2021		-		-		-		-		-	-	-

SO3-2.T3: National estimates of the percentage of the male population within each drought intensity class.

	Non-exposed		Mild drought		Moderate drought		Severe drought		Extreme drought		Exposed male population	
Reporting year	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%
2000	167947	23.8	478793	68.0	57696	8.2	18	0.0	0	0.0	536 507	76.2
2001	111018	15.6	522096	73.4	61554	8.7	16612	2.3	0	0.0	600 262	84.4
2002	49640	6.8	81646	11.2	183473	25.2	384874	52.8	29616	4.1	679 609	93.2
2003	599250	79.8	131037	17.4	21095	2.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	152 132	20.2
2004	10506	1.4	673424	87.5	33299	4.3	45348	5.9	6949	0.9	759 020	98.6
2005	83668	10.7	457308	58.4	196957	25.2	35500	4.5	9201	1.2	698 966	89.3

	Non-exposed		Mild drought		Moderate drought		Severe drought		Extreme drought		Exposed male population	
Reporting year	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%
2006	121538	15.0	615790	75.9	56433	7.0	2791	0.3	14457	1.8	689 471	85.0
2007	105255	12.7	153341	18.5	414713	49.9	151358	18.2	5738	0.7	725 150	87.3
2008	196024	22.9	629490	73.6	30259	3.5	72	0.0	0	0.0	659 821	77.1
2009	639144	74.3	66094	7.7	131715	15.3	13067	1.5	10267	1.2	221 143	25.7
2010	151829	17.0	741247	82.8	2145	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	743 392	83.0
2011	230105	23.6	711348	72.9	18736	1.9	14243	1.5	824	0.1	745 151	76.4
2012	848535	90.6	87586	9.4	41	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	87 627	9.4
2013	879640	90.5	83359	8.6	9448	1.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	92 807	9.5
2014	812402	83.0	151783	15.5	12005	1.2	2225	0.2	655	0.1	166 668	17.0
2015	39092	3.9	827497	81.7	68215	6.7	19546	1.9	58170	5.7	973 428	96.1
2016	952459	91.2	85949	8.2	5414	0.5	56	0.0	79	0.0	91 498	8.8
2017	776224	72.4	214989	20.0	60668	5.7	20864	1.9	0	0.0	296 521	27.6
2018	1069971	96.8	34829	3.1	909	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	35 738	3.2
2019	916387	81.2	149921	13.3	58182	5.2	4487	0.4	0	0.0	212 590	18.8
2020		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2021		-		-		-		-		-	-	-

Qualitative assessment

Interpretation of the indicator

The drought exposure is relatively low for Mongolia due to settlement pattern. About 1/3 of population are remain having nomadic lifestyle which decrease a risk to drought, however, in many cases observed at the field level drought exposure hits hardly female and male population over 45 years old, whose relocation patterns relatively short in terms of distance in seasonal relocation. The number of male population is highly exposed to drought due to several social drivers, including education and labor.

General comments

The data generated using Trends Earth Drought toolbox.

SO3-3 Trends in the degree of drought vulnerability

Drought Vulnerability Index

SO3-3.T1: National estimates of the Drought Vulnerability Index

Year	Total country-level DVI value (tier 1)	Male DVI value (tiers 2 and 3 only)	Female DVI value (tiers 2 and 3 only)
2000			
2001	0 .725	0 .725	0 .724
2002	0 .713	0 .713	0 .714
2003	0 .685	0 .684	0 .686
2004	0 .655	0 .655	0 .658
2005	0 .631	0 .630	0 .636
2006	0 .590	0 .590	0 .601
2007	0 .568	0 .569	0 .583
2008	0 .546	0 .547	0 .568
2009	0 .537	0 .538	0 .548
2010	0 .501	0 .499	0 .522
2011	0 .464	0 .468	0 .509
2012	0 .449	0 .452	0 .495
2013	0 .462	0 .464	0 .498
2014	0 .474	0 .478	0 .497
2015	0 .486	0 .486	0 .497
2016	0 .512	0 .513	0 .516
2017	0 .489	0 .492	0 .482
2018	0 .483	0 .484	0 .474
2019	0 .479	0 .479	0 .459
2020			
2021			

Method

Which tier level did you use to compute the DVI?

☐ Tier 1 Vulnerability Assessment ⓘ
☒ Tier 2 Vulnerability Assessment ⓘ
☐ Tier 3 Vulnerability Assessment ⓘ

Social Factor	Which factors did you use per vulnerability component at national level?
Literacy rate (% of people aged 15+)	☒
Life expectancy at birth (years)	☒
Population aged 15-64 (%)	☒
Government effectiveness	☒

Social Factor	Which factors did you use per vulnerability component at national level?
Refugee population (%)	☐
Other (Please specify)	☒ Rural population

Economic Factor	Which factors did you use per vulnerability component at national level?
Proportion of the population below the international poverty line	☒
GDP per capital	☒
Agriculture % of GDP	☒
Energy consumption per capital	☐
Other (Please specify)	☐

Infrastructure Factor	Which factors did you use per vulnerability component at national level?
Proportion of the population using safely managed drinking water services	☒
Total renewable water resources per capital	☐
Cultivated area equipped for irrigation (%)	☐
Other (please specify)	☒ freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resource

Qualitative assessment

SO3-3.T2: Interpretation of the indicator

	Change in the indicator	Comments
SO3-3 (country DVI)	Decreasing	The DVI calculated using proposed methodology showed a decreasing trend. This caused by several socio-economic processes observed in a country: 1. Rural-Urban migration which intensified since 2001 'zud' event and is still continue. 2. Increase water supply through national policies and programs to support rural herders to extensively the area used for grazing. 3. In general the poverty level in Mongolia is decreasing.

General comments

The DVI all population related indices where sex aggregated. It is a first time for Mongolia to assess vulnerability to drought. For this reporting we used an arithmetic mean to calculate total index. Further it is may important to define weights to each component or sub-component.

SO-3: To mitigate, adapt to, and manage the effects of drought in order to enhance resilience of vulnerable populations and ecosystems.

SO3 Voluntary Targets

SO3-VT.T1

Target	Year	Level of application	Status of target achievement	Comments

General comments

Not available

SO4-1 Trends in carbon stocks above and below ground

Soil organic carbon stocks

Trends in carbon stock above and below ground is a multi-purpose indicator used to measure progress towards both strategic objectives 1 and 4. Quantitative data and a qualitative assessment of trends in this indicator are reported under strategic objective 1, progress indicator SO1-3.

SO4-2 Trends in abundance and distribution of selected species

SO4-2.T1: National estimates of the Red List Index of species survival

Year	Red List Index	Lower Bound	Upper Bound	Comment
2000	0 .96256	0 .96093	0 .96313	
2001	0 .96225	0 .96061	0 .96281	
2002	0 .96192	0 .96048	0 .96251	
2003	0 .96161	0 .96014	0 .96221	
2004	0 .9613	0 .95973	0 .96191	
2005	0 .961	0 .95911	0 .96161	
2006	0 .96068	0 .95898	0 .9613	
2007	0 .96037	0 .9581	0 .96099	
2008	0 .96017	0 .95754	0 .96064	
2009	0 .9599	0 .95703	0 .96033	
2010	0 .95964	0 .95664	0 .9602	
2011	0 .95939	0 .9564	0 .96001	
2012	0 .9591	0 .95611	0 .95999	
2013	0 .95892	0 .95571	0 .95993	
2014	0 .95872	0 .95568	0 .95993	
2015	0 .95851	0 .95517	0 .95996	
2016	0 .95829	0 .95493	0 .95996	
2017	0 .95807	0 .95485	0 .95998	
2018	0 .95787	0 .95407	0 .96002	
2019	0 .95766	0 .95374	0 .96004	
2020	0 .95758	0 .95352	0 .96006	

Qualitative assessment

SO4-2.T2: Interpretation of the indicator

Change in the indicator	Drivers: Direct (Choose one or more items)	Drivers: Indirect (Choose one or more items)	Which levers are being used to reverse negative trends and enable transformative change?	Responses that led to positive RLI trends	Comments

Change in the indicator	Drivers: Direct (Choose one or more items)	Drivers: Indirect (Choose one or more items)	Which levers are being used to reverse negative trends and enable transformative change?	Responses that led to positive RLI trends	Comments
Negative	1. Overexploitation 2. Climate change 3. Land-use change 4. Pollution 5. Invasive alien species	1. Production and Consumption Patterns 2. Trade 3. Technological Innovations 4. 5.	1. Cross-Sectoral Cooperation 2. Environmental Law and Implementation 3. Incentives and Capacity-Building 4. 5.		The RLI decrease is mainly related to overgrazing. In order to reverse negative trends Mongolia is implementing several activities that are more linked to enforcing legislation based on community practices. Although there are several project level good practices exists their implication to the national or subnational level are not well established. These may depend on incentive system which is lacking in a country. Since, 2018, Mongolian Government decided to establish Ecological Police agency under the police administration. It is a new structure and the effect may impact on overall RLI in the near future.
Positive				1. Species Management 2. Awareness Raising 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10.	For a certain species, e.g. Argali sheep, Ibex, Mongolia achieved a net positive changes resulted from a targeted species management activities.

General comments

RLI is not monitored well in Mongolia, which may affect current default data and its trend.

SO4-3 Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type

SO4-3.T1: National estimates of the average proportion of Terrestrial KBAs covered by protected areas (%)

Year	Protected Areas Coverage(%)	Lower Bound	Upper Bound	Comments
2000	36.26	36 .26	36 .26	
2001	36.26	36 .26	36 .26	
2002	36.26	36 .26	36 .26	
2003	37.73	37 .73	37 .73	
2004	37.73	37 .73	37 .73	
2005	37.73	37 .73	37 .73	
2006	37.73	37 .73	37 .73	
2007	37.73	37 .73	37 .73	
2008	37.73	37 .73	37 .73	
2009	37.73	37 .73	37 .73	
2010	40.37	40 .37	40 .37	
2011	40.37	40 .37	40 .37	
2012	40.4	40 .4	40 .4	
2013	40.4	40 .4	40 .4	
2014	40.4	40 .4	40 .4	
2015	40.4	40 .4	40 .4	
2016	40.4	40 .4	40 .4	
2017	42.06	42 .06	42 .06	
2018	42.06	42 .06	42 .06	
2019	45.0	45 .0	45 .0	
2020	45.0	45 .0	45 .0	

Qualitative assessment

SO4-3.T2: Interpretation of the indicator

Qualitative Assessment	Comment
Increasing	The NBSAP and the national reports on CBD indicated that increasing the coverage as well as management effectiveness in PAs and OECMs may decrease an effect of major threats to biodiversity, which include extractive mining. During last 5 years the Parliament of Mongolia approved extension of existing PAs as well as establishment of 9 new PAs. Besides this Government led activities national and international NGOs, projects and programmes actively promoting management schemes in OECMs. The outcomes of these may vary region to region, however, in overall the conservation targets both in PA and OECM level shows positive results.

General comments

SO-4: To generate global environmental benefits through effective implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification.

Mongolia doesn't report OECM level data to global data providers, thus the number may increase with additional data inputs on OECMs at the national level.

SO4 Voluntary Targets

SO4-VT.T1

Target	Year	Level of application	Status of target achievement	Comments
Reduce deforestation and forest degradation to maintain the forest area and reach 9% of the total area by 2030 compared to 7.85 % in 2015.	2030	National	Ongoing	With support of GIZ, WB and other donor organizations and countries Mongolia finished its National Forest Inventory based on which major regions for reforestation are defined.
Promote sustainable grassland management and stop further grassland degradation.	2030	Subnational	Ongoing	Several initiatives to improve grassland management through economic leverage have being implementing. The outcomes, especially in terms of reversing grassland degradation is uncertain. Currently, GEF, GCF, FAO and other financial resources are actively mobilized to decrease overgrazing through promoting various mostly economy-oriented instruments (e.g. indexed insurance, payment for ecosystem, product certification etc.)
Increase the agriculture yielding by 2.5 t/ha per annum by 2030 compared to 1.6 t/ha per annum in 2015.	2030	Subnational	Partially achieved	To support this target as well as National Development Priority on food security Mongolia did 2 major technological interventions since 2010. Modernization in agricultural machinery made possible to increase yield up to 2.1 t/ha for major crops. Although it is a promising achievements with increased market demand in agricultural product the increased interest in expansion of cropland, especially conversion of forests to cropland is emerging.
Ensure no net loss of wetlands by 2030 compared to 2015 (3963.3 sq. km)	2030	Subnational	Partially achieved	The coverage of PAs to conserve wetlands increased by 20 percent, hence major land use related threats are decreased. There is need to conduct nation wide wetland inventory, which will support the achievement of the target as well as increase an awareness on importance of wetlands in global, national and local environmental agenda.

Complementary information

SO5-1 Bilateral and multilateral public resources

Tier 1: Please provide information on the international public resources provided and received for the implementation of the Convention, including information on trends.

Trends in international bilateral and multilateral public resources provided

- ○ Up ↑
- ◉ Stable ←→
- ○ Down ↓
- ○ Unknown ≈

Trends in international bilateral and multilateral public resources received

- ○ Up ↑
- ◉ Stable ←→
- ○ Down ↓
- ○ Unknown ≈

Green Wall national programme is initiated in 2005 and implemented by bilateral and multilateral environmental cooperation such as the Republic of Korea, people's Republic of China, Swiss Development Agency, Republic of Czech and UNCCD, UNEP, UNDP and also the Global Environment Facility,

Between 2015 and 2016, National Desertification Atlas was developed. National voluntary targets on Land Degradation Neutrality was developed in 2019.

Tier 2: Table 1 Financial resources provided and received

		Total Amount USD	
Provided / Received	Year	Committed	Disbursed / Received
Provided	2016	Committed 0	Disbursed 0
Provided	2017	Committed 0	Disbursed 0
Provided	2018	Committed 0	Disbursed 0
Provided	2019	Committed 0	Disbursed 0
Received	2016	Committed 9 371 496 .70	Received 7 767 545 .10
Received	2017	Committed 16 932 920 .14	Received 6 672 739 .26
Received	2018	Committed 3 484 307 .06	Received 7 574 233 .61
Received	2019	Committed 13 698 756 .58	Received 6 767 959 .08
Total resources provided:		0	0
Total resources received:		43 487 480 .48	28 782 477 .05

Documentation box

	Explanation
Year	
Recipient / Provider	
Title of project, programme, activity or other	
Total Amount USD	
Sector	

	Explanation
Capacity Building	
Technology Transfer	
Gender Equality	
Channel	
Type of flow	
Financial Instrument	
Type of support	
Amount mobilised through public interventions	
Additional Information	

General comments

The information is based on UNCCD default reporting template.

SO5-2 Domestic public resources

Tier 1: Please provide information on the domestic public expenditures, including subsidies, and revenues, including taxes, directly and indirectly related to the implementation of the Convention, including information on trends.

Trends in domestic public expenditures and national level financing for activities relevant to the implementation of the Convention

- ○ Up ↑
- ◉ Stable ←→
- ○ Down ↓
- ○ Unknown ∾

Trends in domestic public revenues from activities related to the implementation of the Convention

- ○ Up ↑
- ◉ Stable ←→
- ○ Down ↓
- ○ Unknown ∾

no changes

no changes

Tier 2: Table 2 Domestic public resources

	Year	Amounts	Additional Information
Government expenditures	2016	3 229 906 .786	the data included forest, land use and management, water irrigation system, land degradation and desertification, planning and capacity building expenditure.
Directly related to combat DLDD			
Indirectly related to combat DLDD			
Subsidies			
Subsidies related to combat DLDD			
Government expenditures	2017	1 204 197 .277	the data included forest, land use and management, water irrigation system, land degradation and desertification, planning and capacity building expenditure.
Government expenditures	2018	5 965 211 .694	the data included forest, land use and management, water irrigation system, land degradation and desertification, planning and capacity building expenditure.
Government expenditures	2019	6 287 303 .768	the data included forest, land use and management, water irrigation system, land degradation and desertification, planning and capacity building expenditure.
Government expenditures	2020	3 301 546 .456	the data included forest, land use and management, water irrigation system, land degradation and desertification, planning and capacity building expenditure.
Total expenditures / total per year			

	Year	Amounts	Additional Information
Government revenues			
Environmental taxes for the conservation of land resources and taxes related to combat DLDD	2016	37 056 626 .97	the data included agriculture, mining and water supply only.
Government revenues	2017	37 002 126 .5	the data included agriculture, mining and water supply only.
Total revenues / total per year			

	Year	Amounts	Additional Information
Government revenues	2018	37 480 577 .68	the data included agriculture, mining and water supply only.
Government revenues	2019	31 725 451 .77	the data included agriculture, mining and water supply only.
Government revenues	2020	33 593 635 .04	the data included agriculture, mining and water supply only.
Total revenues / total per year			

Documentation box

	Explanation
Government expenditures	State budget streamline from 2016-2020 www.legalinfo.mn
Subsidies	
Government revenues	Environmental economic account of the National Statistical Office www.nso.mn
Domestic resources directly or indirectly related to combat DLDD	no data available

Has your country set a target for increasing and mobilizing domestic resources for the implementation of the Convention?

- ○ Yes
- ◉ No

Mongolia had adopted National programme to Combating Desertification which aimed to implement the Convention. However the programme lacked the financial and recourse mobilization indicators. Since 2020, in relation with SDGs related national budgeting and resource mobilization actions, the Government particularly the line ministries started to allocate direct and co-financing budget into its relative works. On the other hand, due to the COVID 19 global pandemic, the government priority on state budget and revenues policy has changed as emergency actions.

General comments

SO5-3 International and domestic private resources

Tier 1: Please provide information on the international and domestic private resources mobilized by the private sector of your country for the implementation of the Convention, including information on trends.

Trends in international private resources

- ○ Up ↑
- ○ Stable ←→
- ○ Down ↓
- ◉ Unknown ∾

Trends in domestic private resources

- ○ Up ↑
- ○ Stable ←→
- ○ Down ↓
- ◉ Unknown ∾

Tier 2: Table 3 International and domestic private resources

Year	Title of project, programme, activity or other	Total Amount USD	Financial Instrument	Type of institution	Recipient	Additional Information
	Total	0				

Please provide methodological information relevant to data presented in table 3

Has your country taken measures to encourage the private sector as well as non-governmental organizations, foundations and academia to provide international and domestic resources for the implementation of the Convention?

The Parliament of Mongolia recently adopted Public Private Partnership law in 2022. Therefore the next reporting period will have some information on private sector resource mobilization.

General comments

SO5-4 Technology transfer

Tier 1: Please provide information relevant to the resources provided, received for the transfer of technology for the implementation of the Convention, including information on trends.

Trends in international bilateral and multilateral public resources provided

- ○ Up ↑
- ○ Stable ←→
- ○ Down ↓
- ◉ Unknown ∾

Trends in international bilateral and multilateral public resources received

- ○ Up ↑
- ◉ Stable ←→
- ○ Down ↓
- ○ Unknown ∾

Within bilateral cooperation with the People's Republic of China and the Republic of Korea, Mongolia has benefited to transfer their good practice and know-how on afforestation and reforestation and sand-fixation led into the capacity building and policy development in the period of reporting. With the Swiss Development Agency, the sustainable rangeland management and value chain technology is applied to several regions of Mongolia.

Pilot based practices are registered evaluated and prioritized and upscaled as appropriate.

Tier 2: Table 4 Resources provided and received for technology transfer measures or activities

Provided Received	Year	Title of project, programme, activity or other	Amount	Recipient Provider	Description and objectives	Sector	Type of technology	Activities undertaken by	Status of measure or activity	Timeframe of measure or activity	Use, impact and estimated results	Additional Information
○ Provided ◉ Received	2016	Green belt project	1 000 000	Mongolia	afforestation and resforestration	☐ Agriculture ☒ Forestry ☐ Water and Sanitation ☒ Cross-cutting ☐ Other(specify)	sustainable irrigation	Public sector	Ongoing	10 years	5000ha restored	
○ Provided ◉ Received	2018	China Mongolia joint research project	250 000	Mongolia	land degradation	☐ Agriculture ☐ Forestry ☐ Water and Sanitation ☒ Cross-cutting ☒ Other(specify) Sand and land	sand fixation	Public sector	Completed	3 years		
○ Provided ◉ Received	2016	Sustainable rangeland management		Mongolia	land management	☒ Agriculture ☐ Forestry ☐ Water and Sanitation ☒ Cross-cutting ☐ Other(specify)	value chain, lifestock health, land management	Public sector	Completed	10 years		
Total provided:			0		Total received:			1 250 000				
Total per year 2016 provided:			0		Total per year 2016 received:			1 000 000				
Total per year 2018 provided:			0		Total per year 2018 received:			250 000				
Total per year 2016 provided:			0		Total per year 2016 received:			0				

Please provide methodological information relevant to data presented in table 4

Include information on underlying assumptions, definitions and methodologies used to identify and report on technology transfer support provided and/or received and/or required. Please include links to relevant documentation.

The data obtained from project knowledge base provided relevant offices.

Please provide information on the types of new or current technologies required by your country to address desertification, land degradation and drought (DLDD), and the challenges encountered in acquiring or developing such technologies.

Mongolia need technology transfer in following types: - water saving in agriculture - water diversion - managed aquafer recharge - sustainable agriculture - rangeland management - drought resilience - SDS source area management

General comments

SO5-5 Future support for activities related to the implementation of the Convention

SO5-5.1: Planned provision and mobilization of domestic public and private resources

Please provide information relevant to the planned provision and mobilization of domestic resources for the implementation of the Convention, including information relevant to indicator SO5-2, as well as information on projected levels of public financial resources, target sectors and planned domestic policies.

The Government will implement the Billion tree national movement and its action plan with public, private and international resources as taking forest sector as key solution to the global tripartite crises. The Movement will benefit from domestic commercial banking sectors initiative as Billion tree Fund and Sustainable Financial Corporation.

SO5-5.2: Planned provision and mobilization of international public and private resources

Please provide information relevant to the planned provision and mobilization of international resources for the implementation of the Convention, including information on projected levels of public financial resources and support to capacity building and transfer of technology, target regions or countries, and planned programmes, policies and priorities.

"Managing peatlands in Mongolia and enhancing the resilience of pastoral ecosystems and livelihood of nomadic people" project will launch in the first half of the year 2023 which funded by the GEF -7 replenishment.

SO5-5.3: Resources needed

Please provide information relevant to the financial resources needed for the implementation of the Convention, including on the projects and regions which needs most support and on which your country has focused to the greatest extent.

- food and land programme - sand and dust storm mitigation - drought resilience in agriculture - sustainable pre-urban development - agro-frostry and innovative solitions - nature based solutions applicable modules Based on current estimation, annually it is required to receive minimium 3 million usd to implement above projects.

General comments

Financial and Non-Financial Sources

Increasing the mobilization of resources:

Would you like to share an experience on how your country has increased the mobilization of resources within the reporting period?

- (●) Yes
- ( ) No

What type of resources were mobilized (check all that apply)?

- ☒ Financial Resources
- ☒ Non-Financial

Which sources were mobilized?

- ☒ International
- ☒ Domestic
- ☐ Public
- ☐ Private
- ☐ Local communities
- ☐ Non-traditional funding sources
- ☐ Climate Finance
- ☐ Other (please specify)

Use this space to describe the experience:

The REDD+ national roadmap was developed to increase the resource mobilization as the leverage point to bring co-beneficial impact both for climate change, desertification and biological diversity.

What were the challenges faced, if any?

One UN approach was applied to develop the national roadmap however sustainable financing mechanism was not succeeded after ODA stopped.

What do you consider to be the lessons learned?

Sustainable and self generating financial mechanism is not strong in Mongolia. Therefore there is high demand to apply such technologies and attract more domestics private companies.

How did you ensure that women benefited from/got access to this funding?

no clear information available

Use this space to provide any further complementary information you deem relevant:

Has your country supported other countries in the mobilization of financial and non-financial resources for the implementation of the Convention?

- ( ) Yes
- (●) No

Using Land Degradation Neutrality as a framework to increase investment:

From your perspective, would you consider that you have taken advantage of the LDN concept to enhance the coherence, effectiveness and multiple benefits of investments?

- (•) Yes
- ( ) No

Use this space to describe the experience:

LDN draft is strongly supported to attract domestic private companies particularly agriculture, agro-ecology and forestry sectors. Also it was the baseline and ley document for GEF funded med size ongoing projects and GCF project proposals which are in pipeline to be endorsed by its Board.

What were the challenges faced, if any?

the Government of Mongolia, through its mandated Governmental agencies, has not approved the LDN targets as well as not much reflected into subsequent policy documents.

What do you consider to be the lessons learned?

Not appropriate communication and rapid civil servants turnover.

Improving existing and/or innovative financial processes and institutions

From your perspective, do you consider that your country has improved the use of existing and/or innovative financial processes and institutions?

- (•) Yes
- ( ) No

Was this through any of the following (check all that apply)?

☒ Existing financial processes
☐ Innovative financial processes
☒ The GEF
☒ Other funds (please specify)
GCF

Use this space to describe the experience:

Based on its experience, Mongolia has started to formulate co-beneficial and/or multifocal area project proposals to international and bilateral funds. This delivery shall be reported to the next reporting cycle.

What were the challenges faced, if any?

Lack of information on innovative financial mechanism especially private resources and also cross- sectoral cooperation.

What do you consider to be the lessons learned?

Improvement of synergies and coordination.

Did your country support other countries in the improvement of existing or innovative financial processes and institutions?

- ○ Yes
- ◉ No

Policy and Planning

Action Programmes:

Has your country developed or helped develop, implement, revise or regularly monitor your national action programme?

- (•) Yes
- ( ) No

Use the space below to share more details about your country's experience:

Mongolia has developed, revised and amended its action plan to combat desertification 5 times since 2001. Monitoring based on performance indicators but not ground truthing.

Would you consider the action programmes and/or plans to be successful and what do you consider the main reasons for success or lack thereof?

National action plans were reactive to national circumstances as well as to improve capacity building.

What were the challenges faced, if any?

both lack of professional human resource and knowledge capacity.

What do you consider to be the lessons learned?

Lack of sustainability management, relievable data and monitoring.

Policies and enabling environment:

During the reporting period, has your country established or helped establish policies and enabling environments to promote and/or implement solutions to combat desertification/land degradation and mitigate the effects of drought?

- ( ) Yes
- (•) No

Synergies:

From your perspective, has your country leveraged synergies and integrated DLDD into national plans related to other MEAs, particularly the other Rio Conventions and other international commitments?

- (•) Yes
- ( ) No

Your country's actions were aimed at (please check all that apply):

☒ Leveraging DLDD with other national plans related to the other Rio Conventions
☒ Integrating DLDD into national plans
☐ Leveraging synergies with other strategies to combat DLDD
☒ Integrating DLDD into other international commitments
☐ Other (please specify)

Use the space below to describe your country's experience.

DLDD terms and targets are reflected to the NDC of the Paris Agreement in 2016 and 2019, and NBSAP of the CBD in 2015 and its

implementation plan in 2018. Within the national level, the Ministry of Environment and Tourism of Mongolia, in its capacity as core policy obligation between 2016-2020, was mandated to leverage DLDD targets to other line ministries annual and sectoral silo plans.

Do you consider this experience a success and, if so, what do you consider the reasons behind this success (or lack thereof)?

The Ministry of Environment and Tourism, as state government organization in charge of nature and the environmental sustainable management, does plan the environmental dimensions of each and all level government organizations.

What were the challenges faced, if any?

Sustainable domestic public financing.

What would you consider to be the lessons learned?

Communication

Mainstreaming desertification, land degradation and drought:

From your perspective, did your country take specific actions to mainstream, DLDD in economic, environmental and social policies, with a view to increasing the impact and effectiveness of the implementation of the Convention?

- ○ Yes
- ◉ No

Drought-related policies:

Has your country established or is your country establishing national policies, measures and governance for drought preparedness and management?

- ○ Yes
- ◉ No

Has your country supported other countries in establishing policies, measures and governance for drought preparedness and management, in accordance with the mandate of the Convention?

- ○ Yes
- ◉ No

Action on the Ground

Sustainable land management practices:

Has your country implemented or is your country implementing sustainable land management (SLM) practices to address DLDD?

- (●) Yes
- ( ) No

What types of SLM practices are being implemented?

- ☒ Agroforestry
- ☐ Area closure (stop use, support restoration)
- ☐ Beekeeping, fishfarming, etc
- ☐ Cross-slope measure
- ☒ Ecosystem-based disaster risk reduction
- ☐ Energy efficiency
- ☒ Forest plantation management
- ☐ Home gardens
- ☐ Improved ground/vegetation cover
- ☐ Improved plant varieties animal breeds
- ☒ Integrated crop-livestock management
- ☒ Integrated pest and disease management (incl. organic agriculture)
- ☐ Integrated soil fertility management
- ☒ Irrigation management (incl. water supply, drainage)
- ☐ Minimal soil disturbance
- ☒ Natural and semi-natural forest management
- ☒ Pastoralism and grazing land management
- ☐ Post-harvest measures
- ☒ Rotational system (crop rotation, fallows, shifting, cultivation)
- ☒ Surface water management (spring, river, lakes, sea)
- ☒ Water diversion and drainage
- ☐ Water harvesting
- ☒ Wetland protection/management
- ☒ Windbreak/Shelterbelt
- ☐ Waste management / Waste water management
- ☐ Other (please specify)

Use the space below to share more details about your country's experience:

Would you consider the implemented practices successful and what do you consider the main factors of success?

What were the challenges faced, if any?

What do you consider to be the lessons learned?

How did you engage women and youth in these activities?

Has your country supported other countries in the implementation of SLM practices?

- ○ Yes
- ◉ No

Restoration and Rehabilitation:

Has your country implemented or is your country implementing restoration and rehabilitation practices in order to assist with the recovery of ecosystem functions and services?

- ◉ Yes
- ○ No

What types of rehabilitation and restoration practices are being implemented?

- ☒ Restore/improve tree-covered areas
- ☒ Increase tree-covered area extent
- ☒ Restore/improve croplands
- ☒ Restore/improve grasslands
- ☒ Restore/improve wetlands
- ☐ Increase soil fertility and carbon stock
- ☐ Manage artificial surfaces
- ☒ Restore/improve protected areas
- ☒ Increase protected areas
- ☐ Improve coastal management
- ☒ General instrument (e.g. policies, economic incentives)
- ☒ Restore/improve multiple land uses
- ☐ Reduce/halt conversion of multiple land uses
- ☐ Restore/improve multiple functions
- ☒ Restore productivity and soil organic carbon stock in croplands and grasslands
- ☐ Other/general/unspecified

Use the space below to share more details about your country's experience:

Would you consider the implemented practices successful and what do you consider the main factors of success?

What were the challenges faced, if any?

What do you consider to be the lessons learned?

How did you engage women and youth in SLM activities?

Has your country supported other countries with restoration and rehabilitation practices in order to assist with the recovery of ecosystem functions and services?

- ○ Yes
- ◉ No

Drought risk management and early warning systems:

Is your country developing a drought risk management plan, monitoring or early warning systems and safety net programmes to address DLDD?

- ○ Yes
- ◉ No

Has your country supported other countries in developing drought risk management, monitoring and early warning systems and safety net programmes to address DLDD?

- ○ Yes
- ◉ No

Alternative livelihoods:

Does your country promote alternative livelihoods practice in the context of DLDD?

- ◉ Yes
- ○ No

Could you list some practices implemented at country level to promote alternative livelihoods?

☒ Crop diversification
☒ Agroforestry practices
☒ Rotational grazing
☒ Rain-fed and irrigated agricultural systems
☒ Small vegetable gardens
☐ Production of artisanal goods
☒ Renewable energy generation
☒ Eco-tourism
☒ Production of medicinal and aromatic plants
☐ Aquaculture using recycled wastewater
☐ Other (please specify)

Use the space below to describe your country's experience.

Do you consider this experience a success and, if so, what do you consider the reasons behind this success (or lack thereof)?

What were the challenges faced, if any?

What would you consider to be the lessons learned?

Do you consider your country to be taking special measures to engage women and youth in promoting alternative livelihoods?

- ○ Yes
- ◉ No

Establishing knowledge sharing systems:

Has your country established systems for sharing information and knowledge and facilitating networking on best practices and approaches to drought management?

- ○ Yes
- ◉ No

Do you consider that your country has implemented specific actions that promote women's access to knowledge and technology?

- ○ Yes
- ◉ No

AI: Additional indicators

Which additional indicator is your country using to measure progress towards strategic objectives 1, 2, 3 and 4?

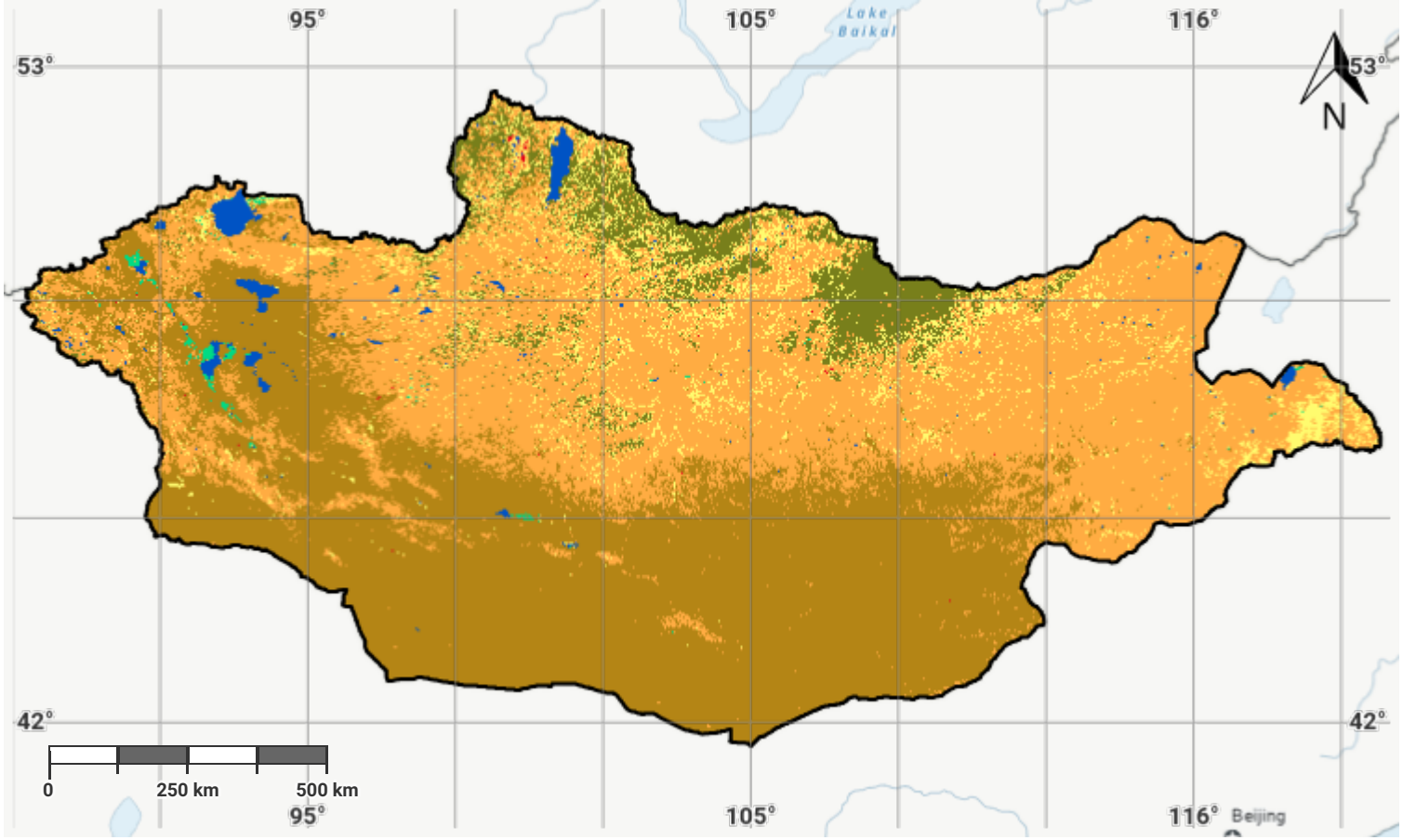
Indicator	Relevant strategic objective	Change in the indicator	Comments

Other files for Reporting

Mongolia - SO5-1 recipient	Download	22.4 KB

Mongolia – SO1-1.M1

Land cover in the initial year of the baseline period



Legend

- No data
- Tree-covered
- Grassland
- Cropland
- Wetland
- Artificial
- Other land
- Water body
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

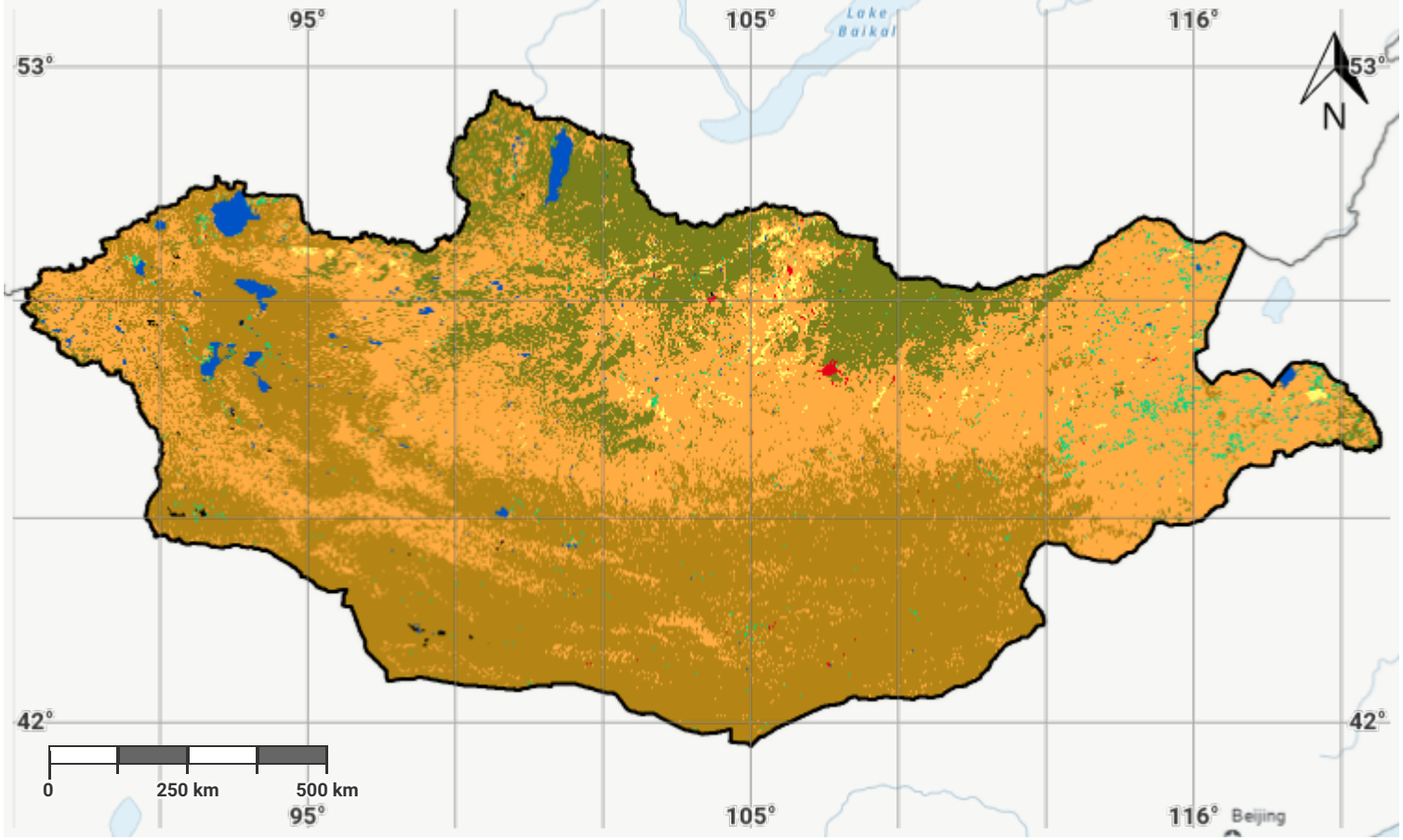
The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. All maps represent the terrestrial area of the country; offshore islands, overseas departments and territories may not be displayed due to cartographic limitations.

Source Data Credits

- United Nations Clear Map, United Nations Geospatial.
- European Space Agency Climate Change Initiative Land Cover (ESA CCI-LC) product, 1992-2019. URL: https://www.esa-landcover-cci.org/

Mongolia – SO1-1.M2

Land cover in the baseline year



Legend

- No data
- Tree-covered
- Grassland
- Cropland
- Wetland
- Artificial
- Other land
- Water body
- International Boundary

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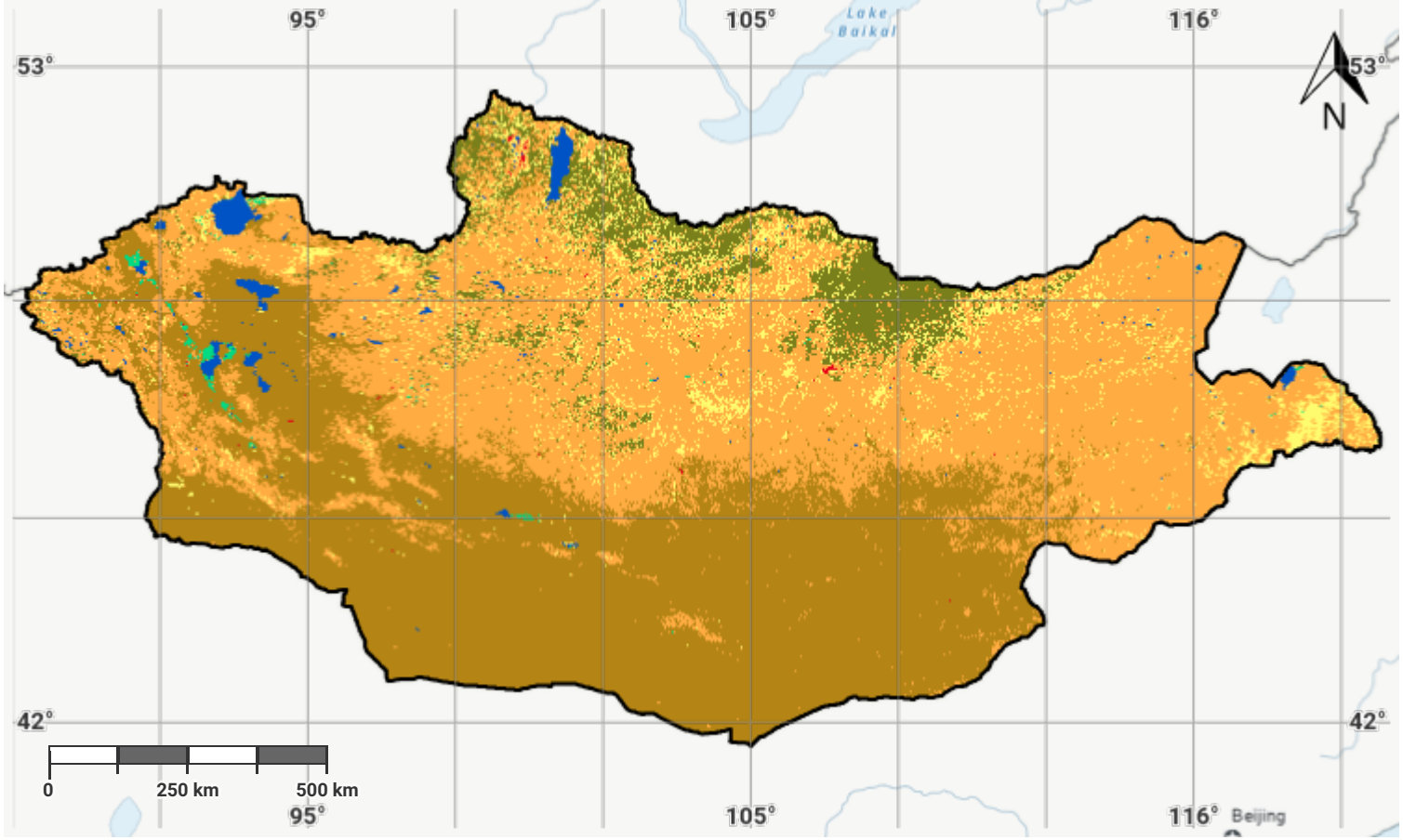
Mongolia – SO1-1.M3

Land cover in the latest reporting year



Legend

- No data
- Tree-covered
- Grassland
- Cropland
- Wetland
- Artificial
- Other land
- Water body
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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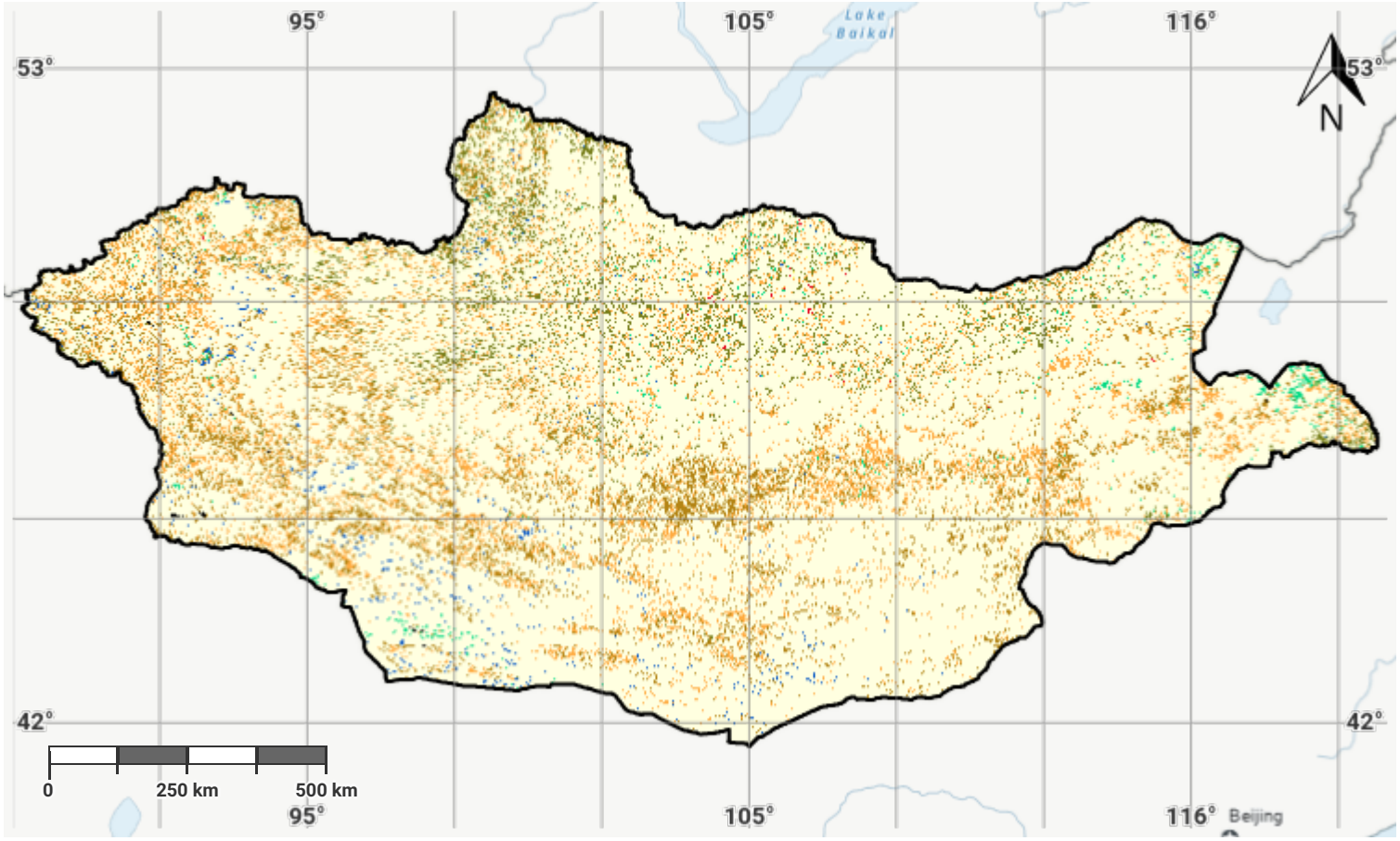
Mongolia – SO1-1.M4

Land cover change in the baseline period



Legend

- No data
- No change
- Tree-covered loss
- Grassland loss
- Cropland loss
- Wetland loss
- Artificial loss
- Other land loss
- Water body loss
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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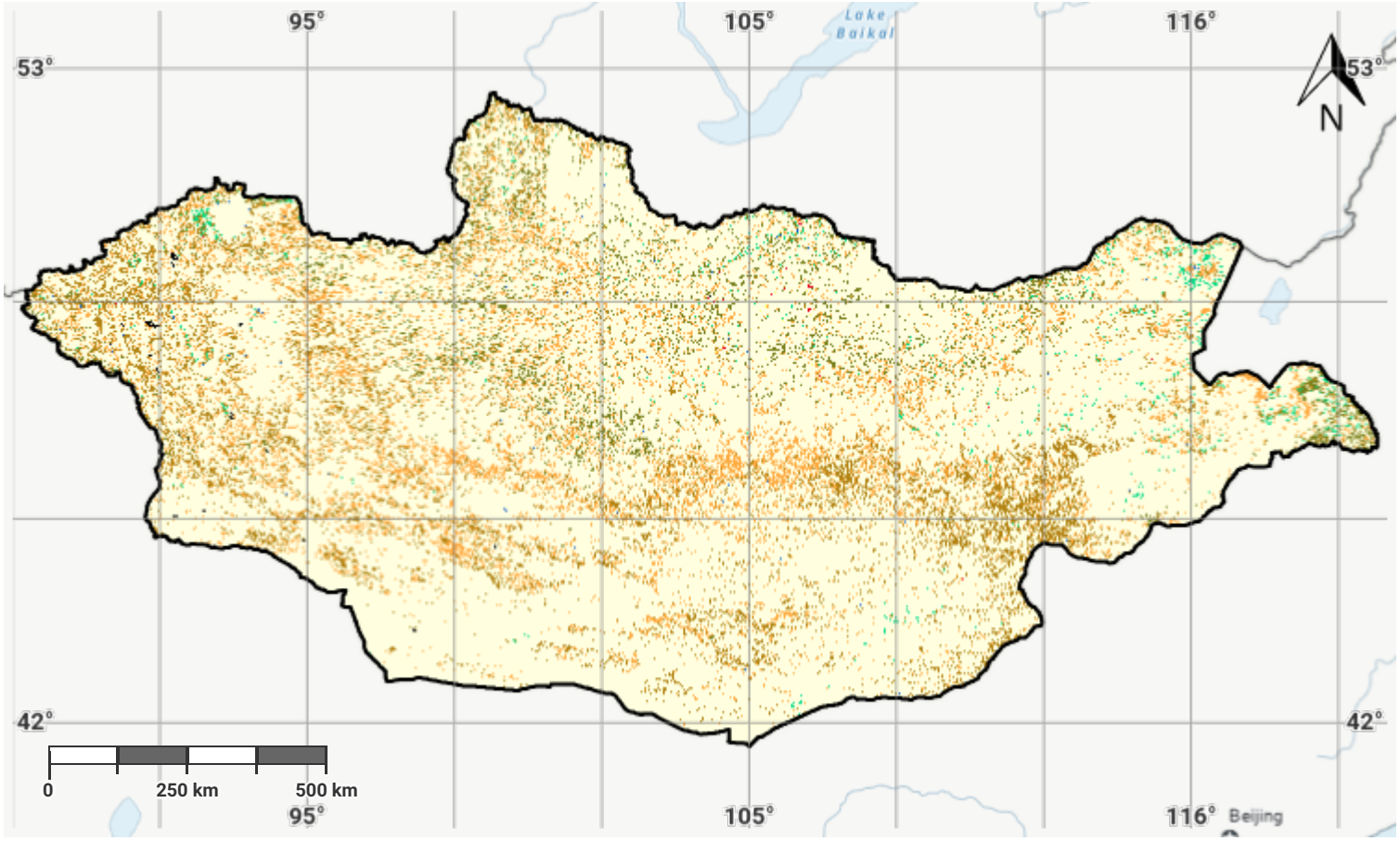
Mongolia – SO1-1.M5

Land cover change in the reporting period



Legend

- No data
- No change
- Tree-covered loss
- Grassland loss
- Cropland loss
- Wetland loss
- Artificial loss
- Other land loss
- Water body loss
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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Source Data Credits

- United Nations Clear Map, United Nations Geospatial.
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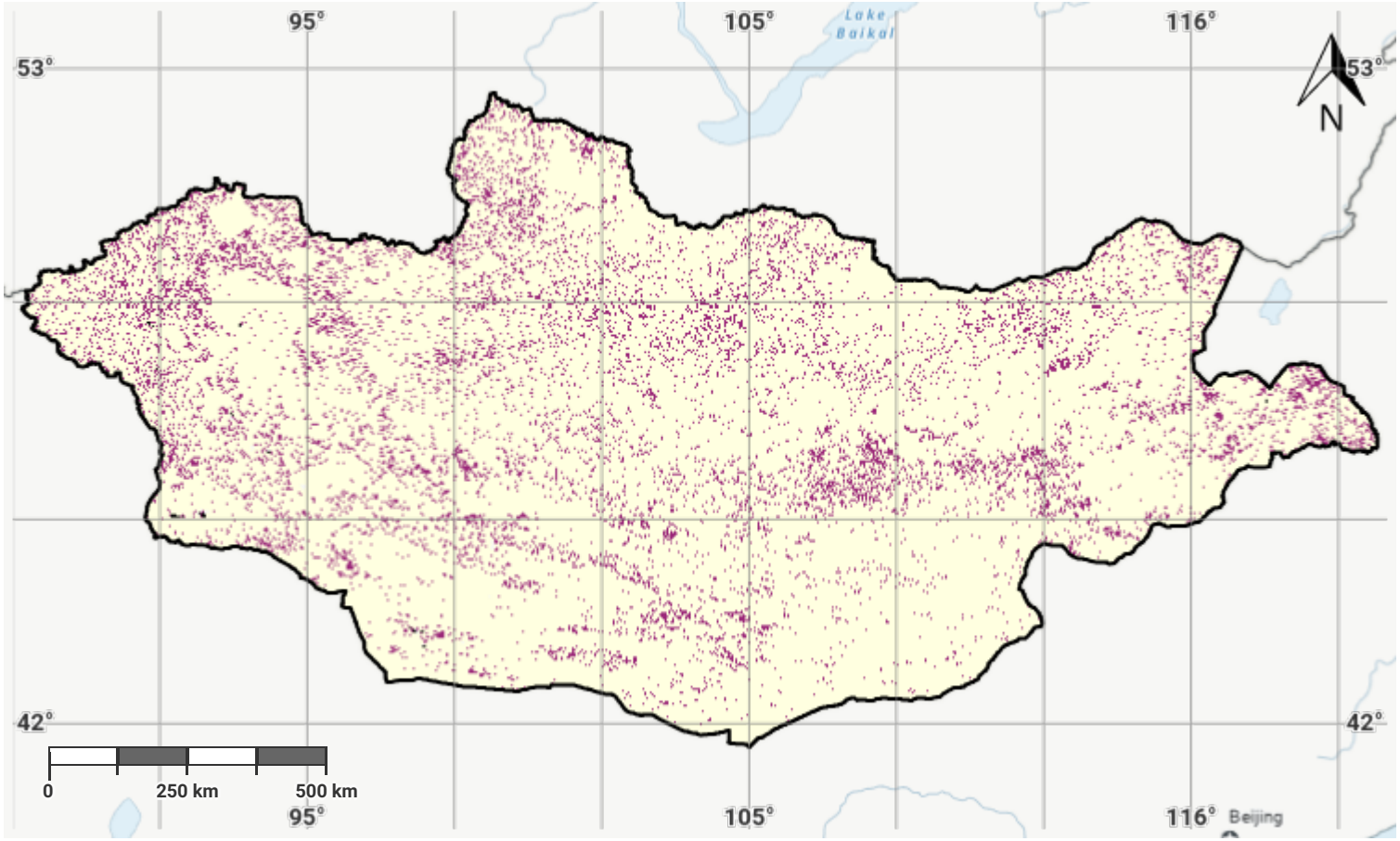
Mongolia – SO1-1.M6

Land cover degradation in the baseline period



Legend

- No data
- Degradation
- Not degraded
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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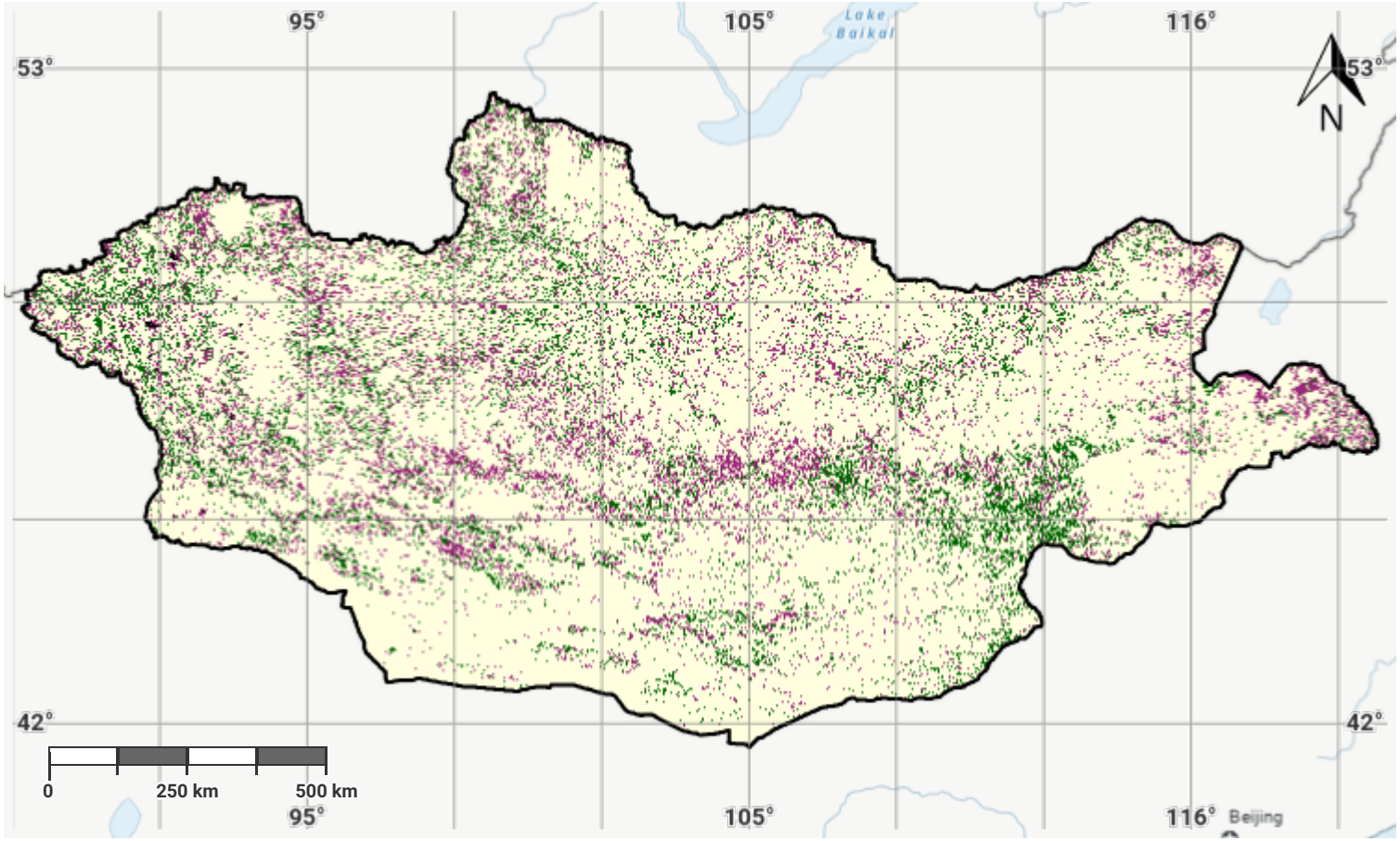
Mongolia – SO1-1.M7

Land cover degradation in the reporting period



Legend

- No data
- Degradation
- Stable
- Improvement
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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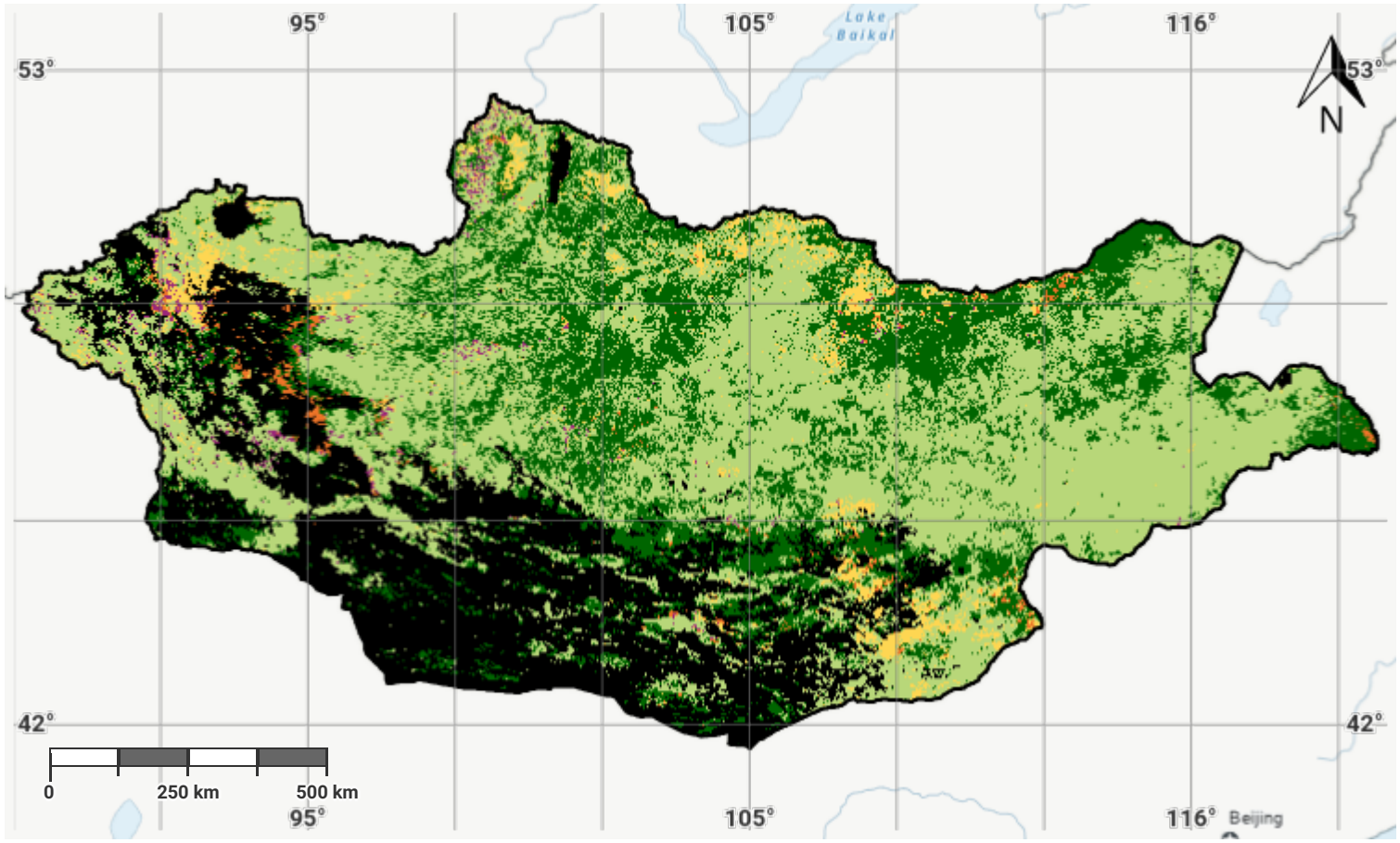
Mongolia – SO1-2.M1

Land productivity dynamics in the baseline period



Legend

- No data
- Declining
- Moderate decline
- Stressed
- Stable
- Increasing
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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Source Data Credits

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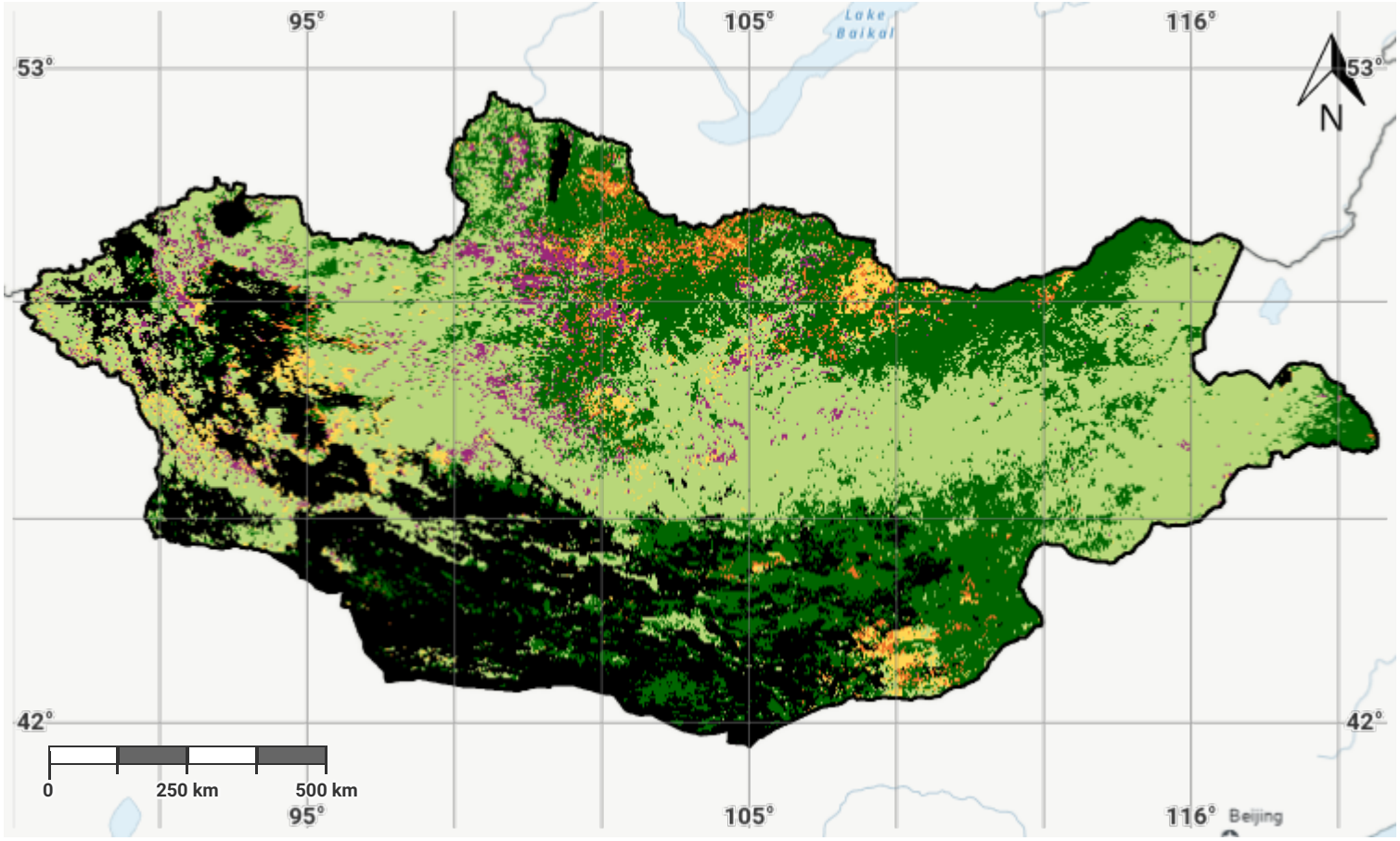
- EC-JRC, 2021, based on Xavier Rotllan-Puig, Eva Ivits, Michael Cherlet, LPDynR: A new tool to calculate the land productivity dynamics indicator, Ecological Indicators, Volume 133, 2021, 108386, ISSN 1470-160X. URL: https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ecolind.2021.108386

Mongolia – SO1-2.M2

Land productivity dynamics in the reporting period



Legend

- No data
- Declining
- Moderate decline
- Stressed
- Stable
- Increasing
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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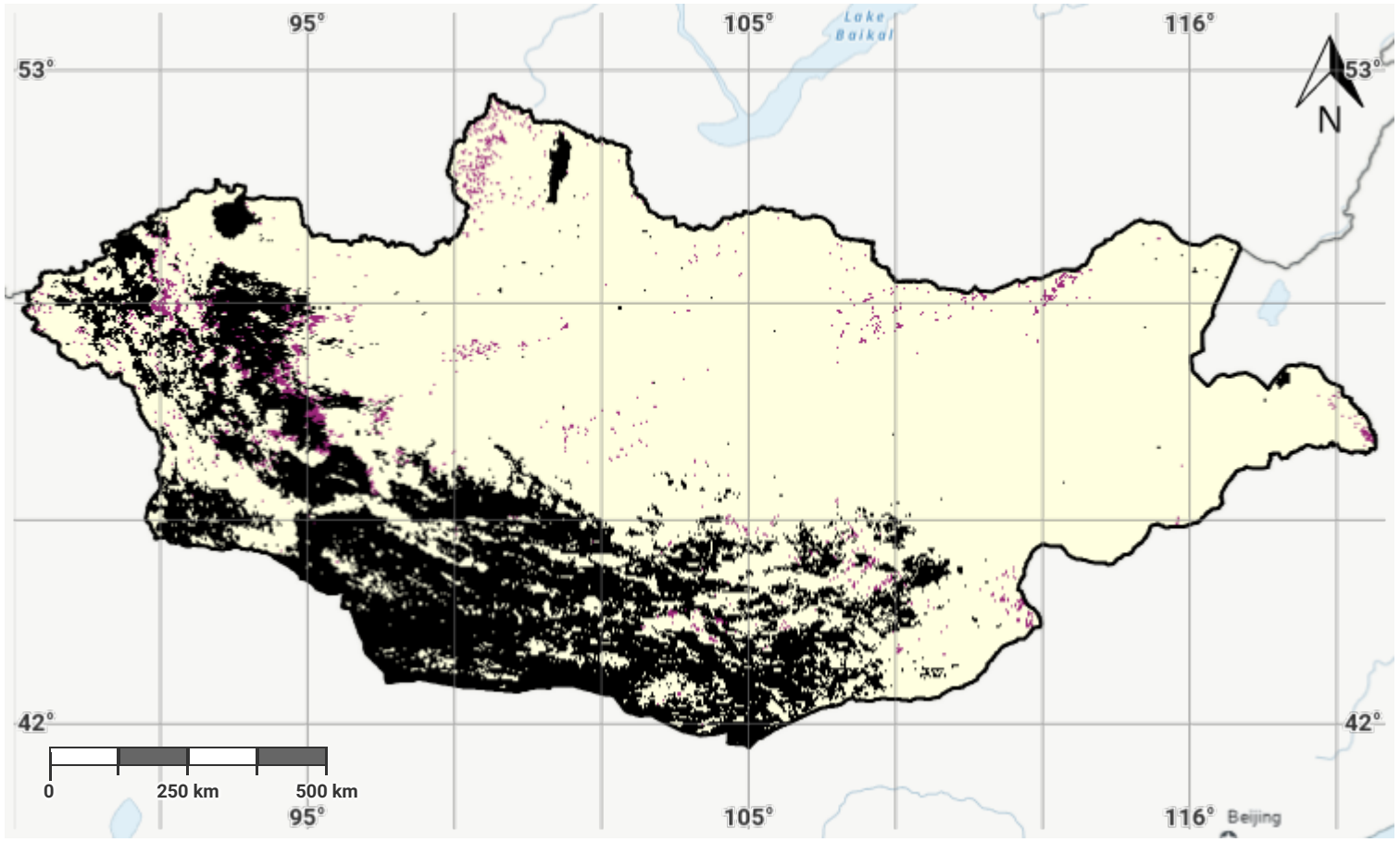
Mongolia – SO1-2.M3

Land productivity degradation in the baseline period



Legend

- No data
- Degradation
- Not degraded
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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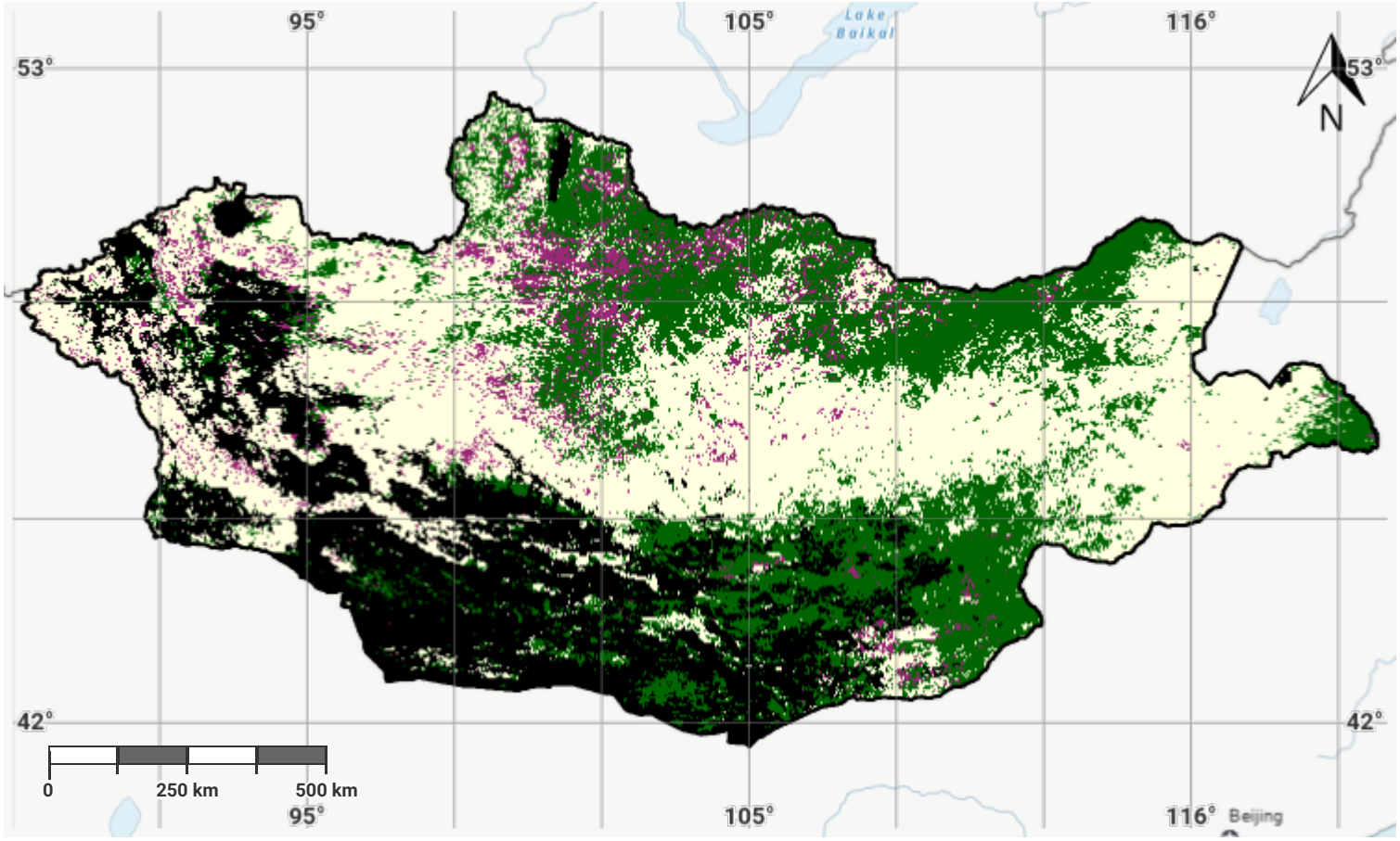
Mongolia – SO1-2.M4

Land productivity degradation in the reporting period



Legend

- No data
- Degradation
- Not degraded
- Improvement
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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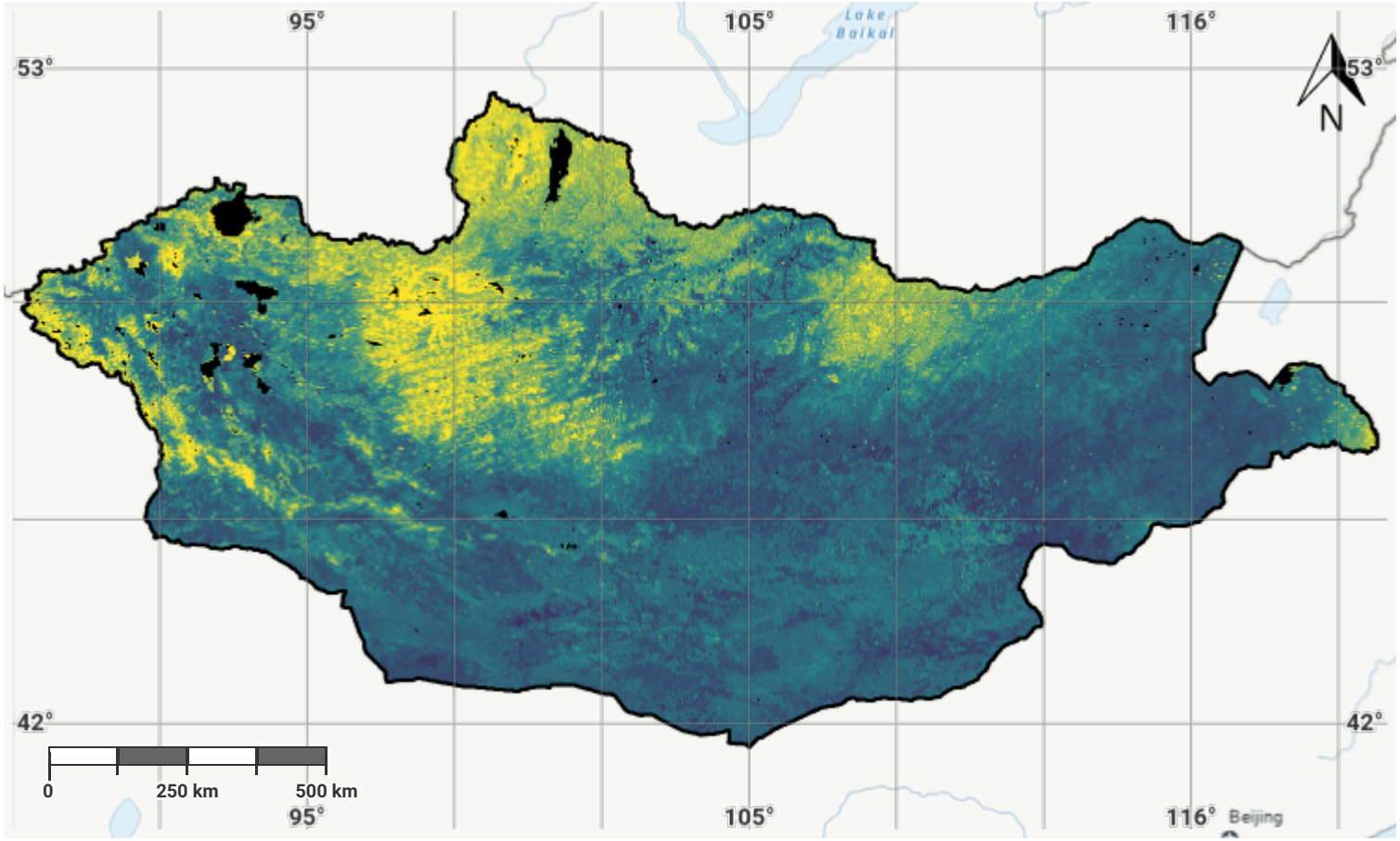
Mongolia – SO1-3.M1

Soil organic carbon stock in the initial year of the baseline period



Legend

- No data
- 0 - 118.0 t/ha
- 118.0 - 236.0 t/ha
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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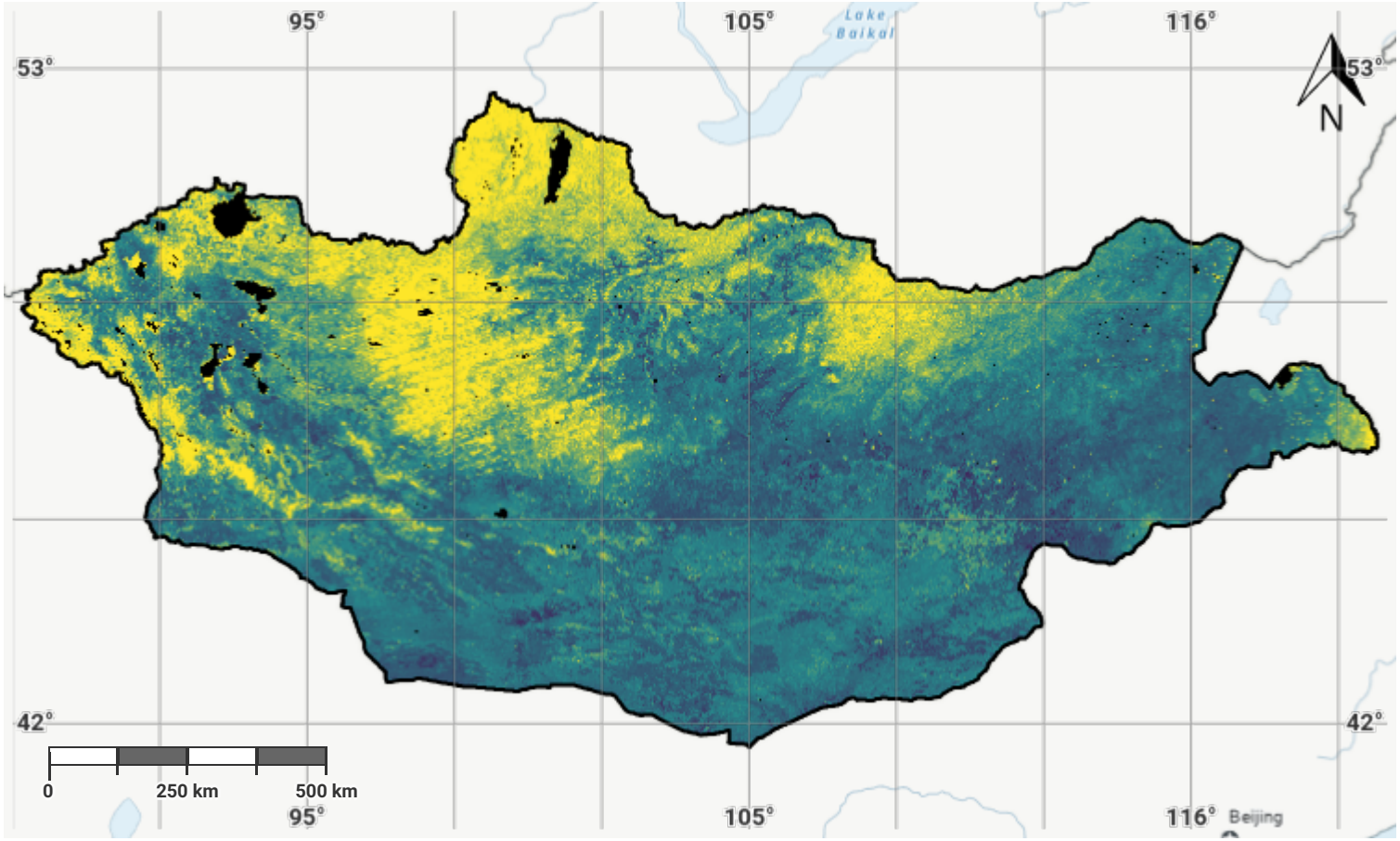
Source Data Credits

- United Nations Clear Map, United Nations Geospatial.
- International Soil Reference and Information Centre (ISRIC) SoilGrids250m dataset. URL: https://www.isric.org/explore/soilgrids

Mongolia – SO1-3.M2

Soil organic carbon stock in the baseline year



Legend

- No data
- 0 - 99.0 t/ha
- 99.0 - 198.0 t/ha
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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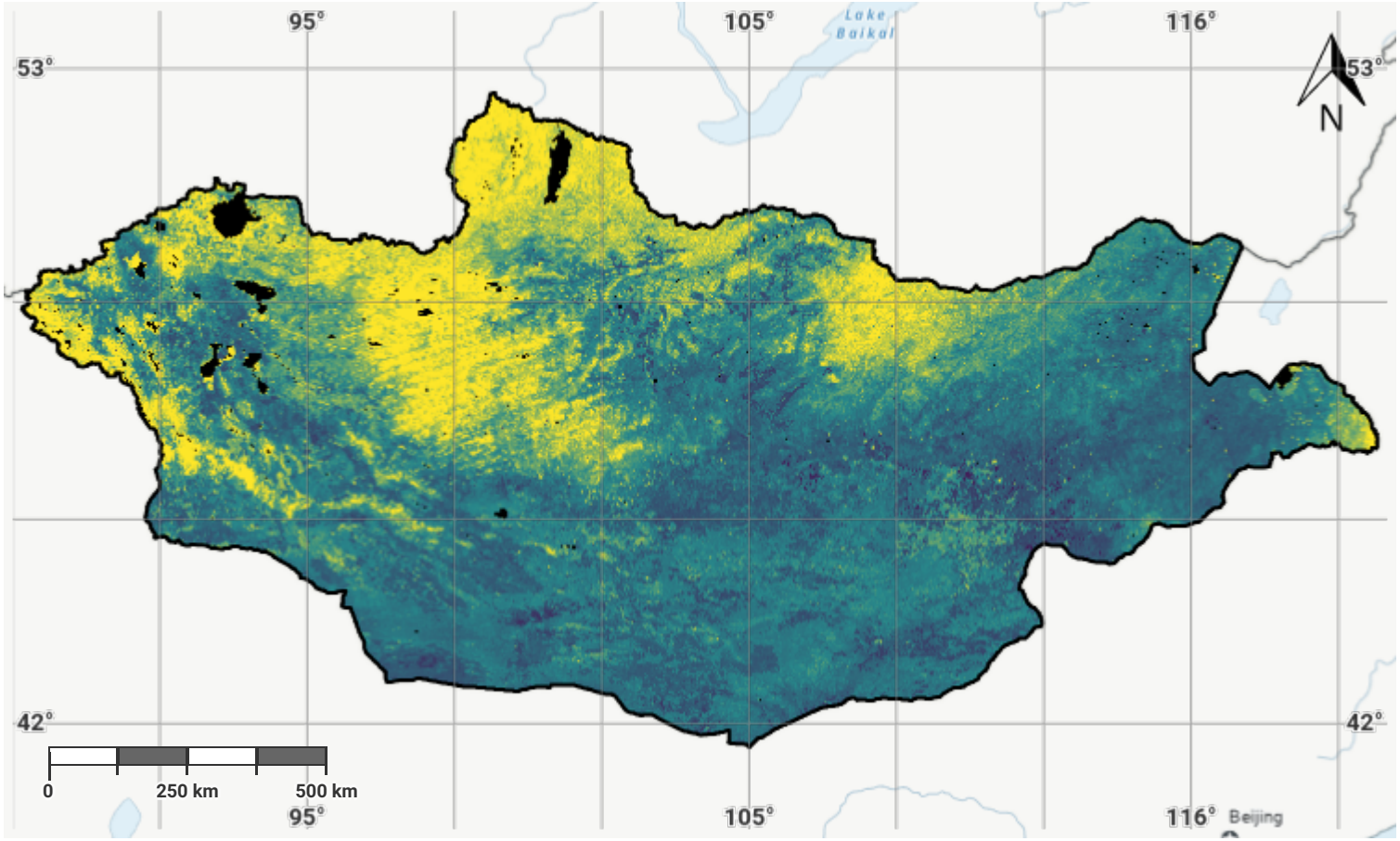
Mongolia – SO1-3.M3

Soil organic carbon stock in the latest reporting year



Legend

- No data
- 0 - 99.0 t/ha
- 99.0 - 198.0 t/ha
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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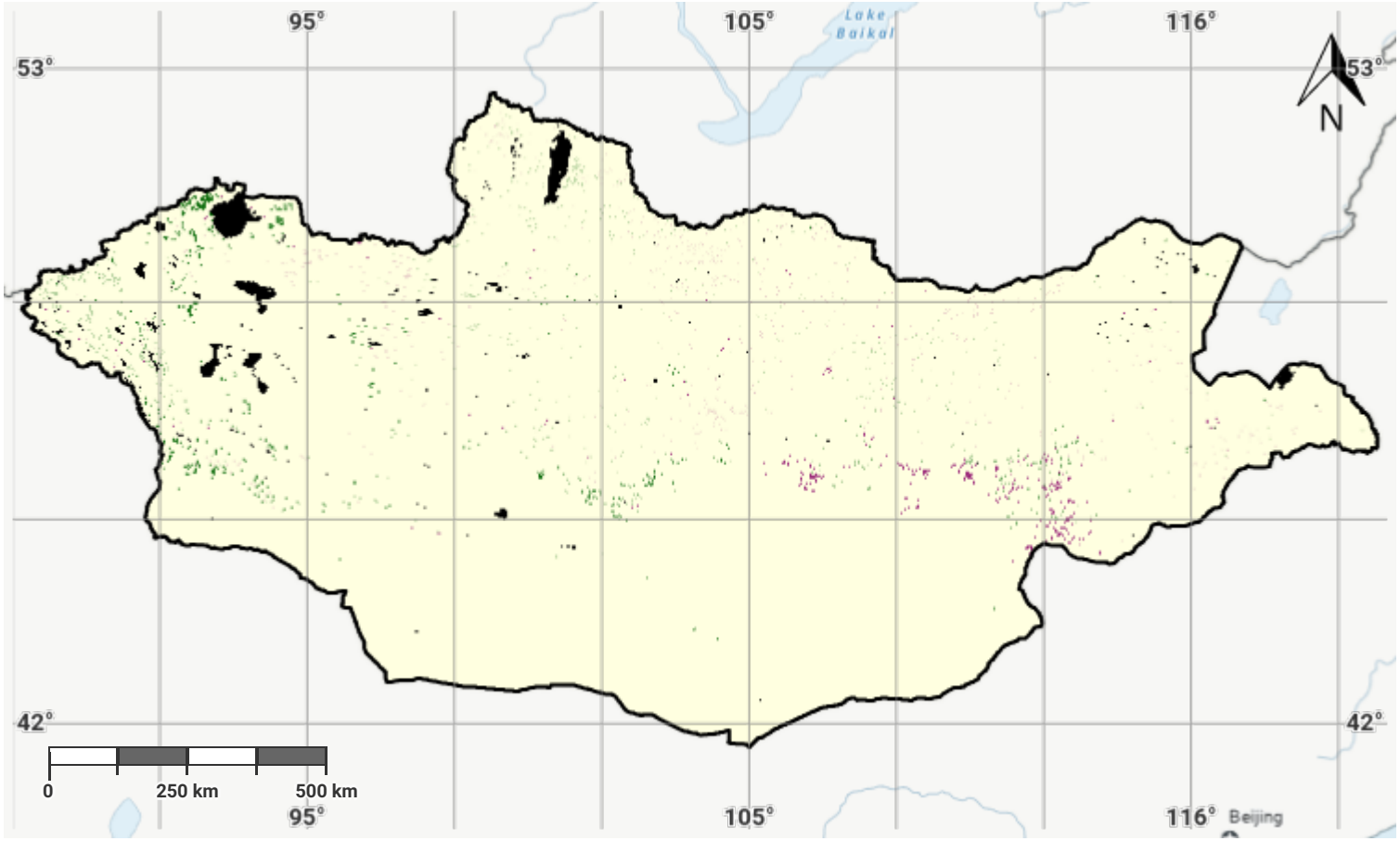
Mongolia – SO1-3.M4

Change in soil organic carbon stock in the baseline period



Legend

- No data
- -64.0 - 0 t/ha
- 0 - 64.0 t/ha
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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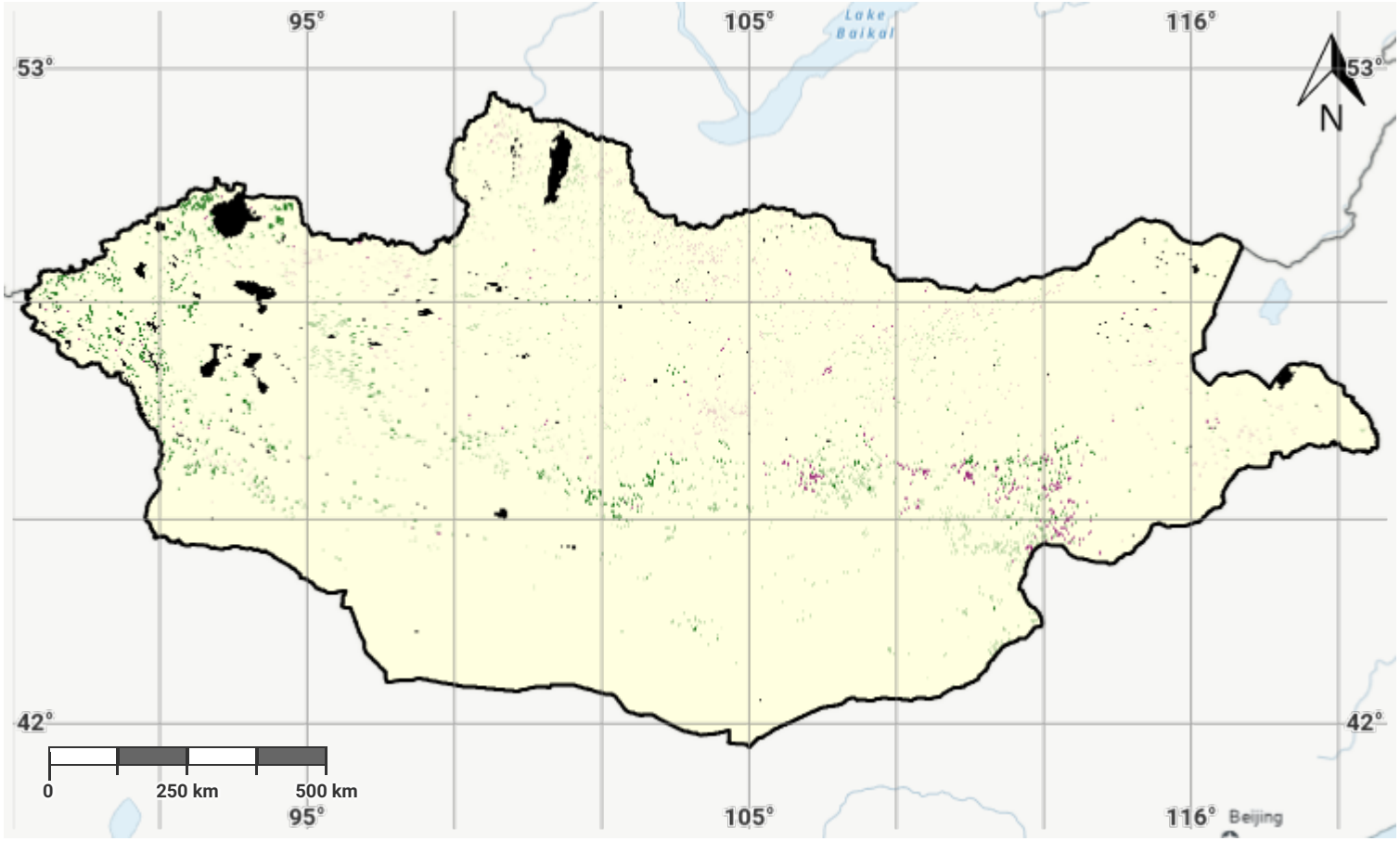
Mongolia – SO1-3.M5

Change in soil organic carbon stock in the reporting period



Legend

- No data
- -49.0 - 0 t/ha
- 0 - 49.0 t/ha
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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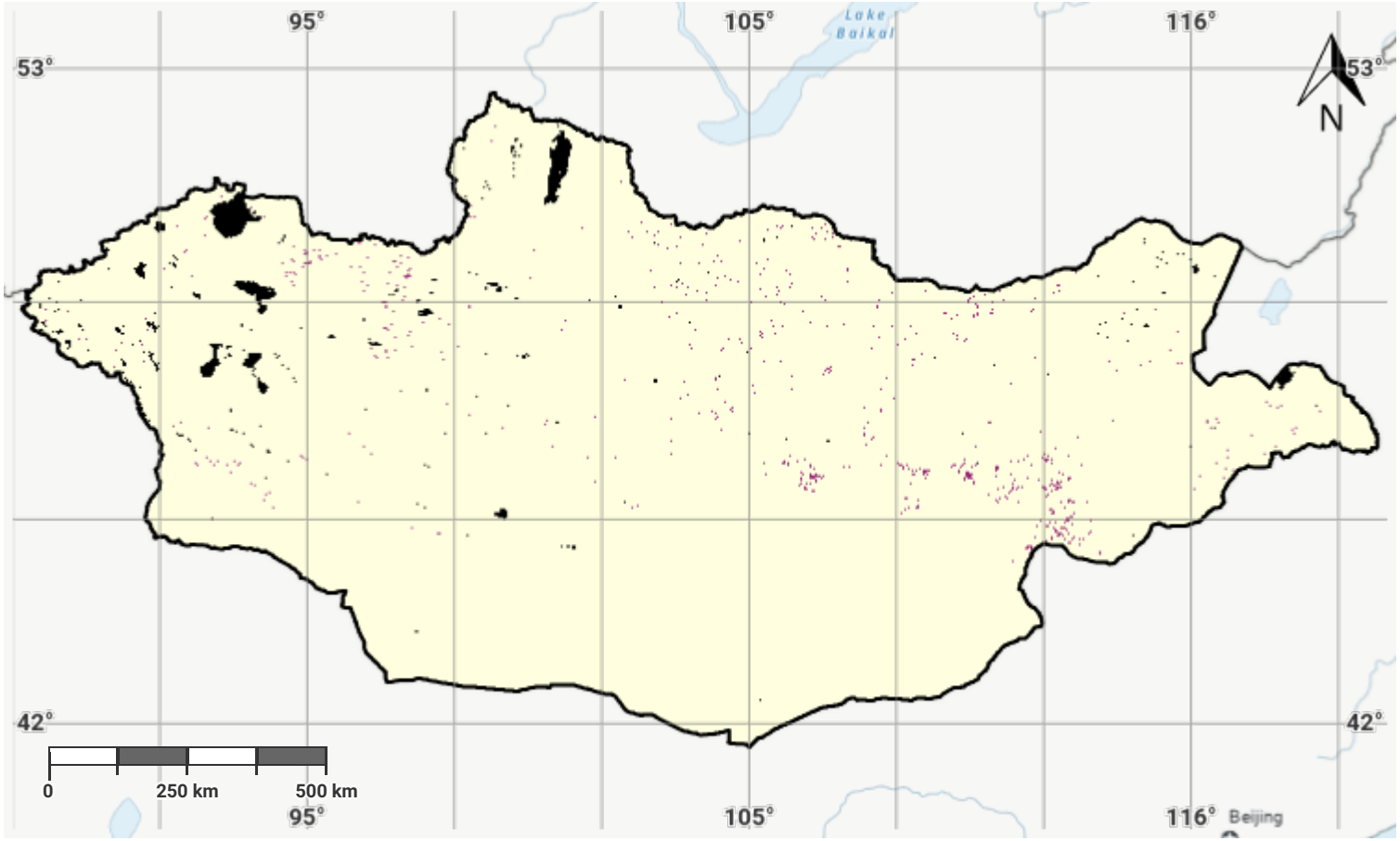
Mongolia – SO1-3.M6

Soil organic carbon degradation in the baseline period



Legend

- No data
- Degradation
- Not degraded
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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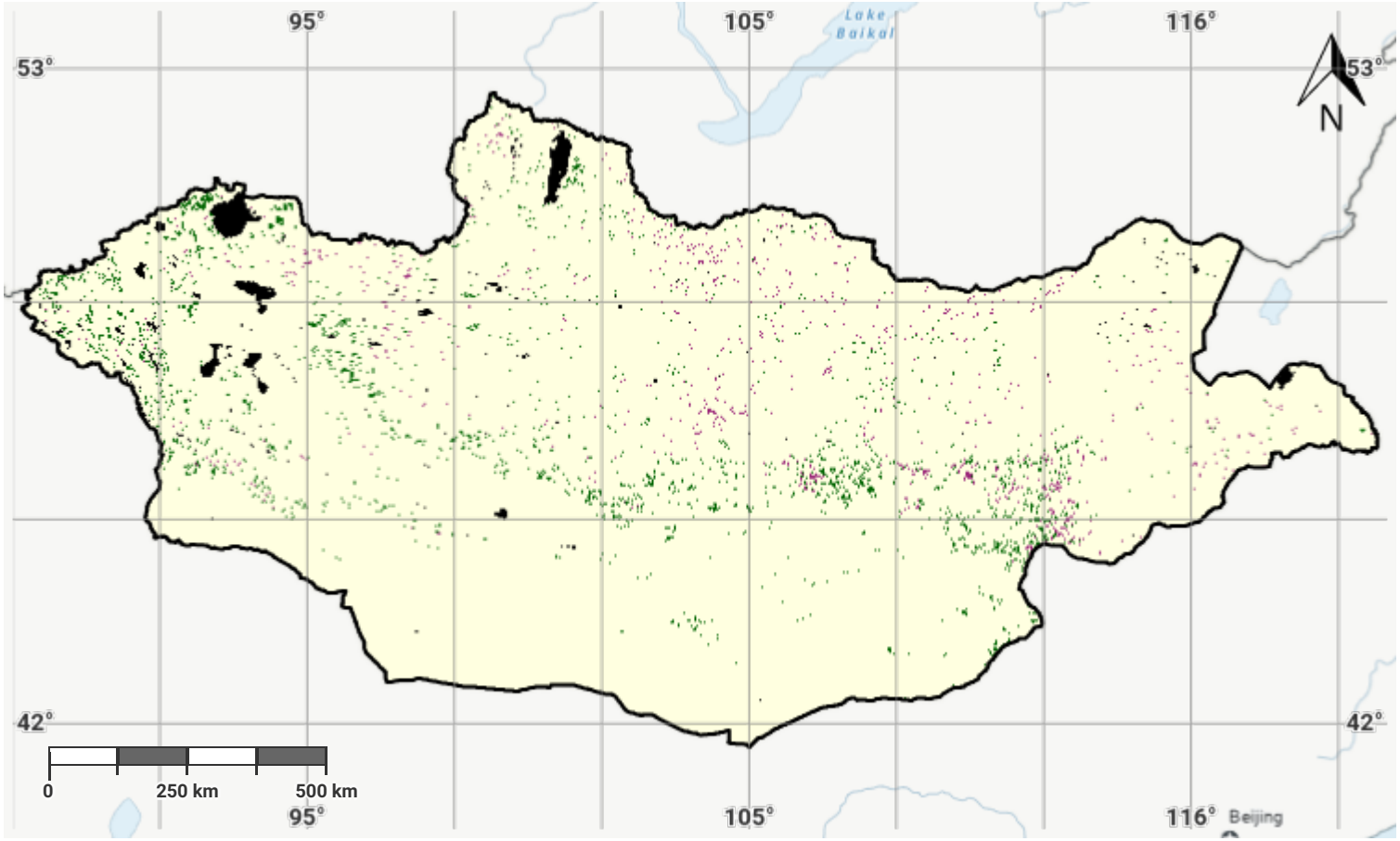
Mongolia – SO1-3.M7

Soil organic carbon degradation in the reporting period



Legend

- No data
- Degradation
- Stable
- Improvement
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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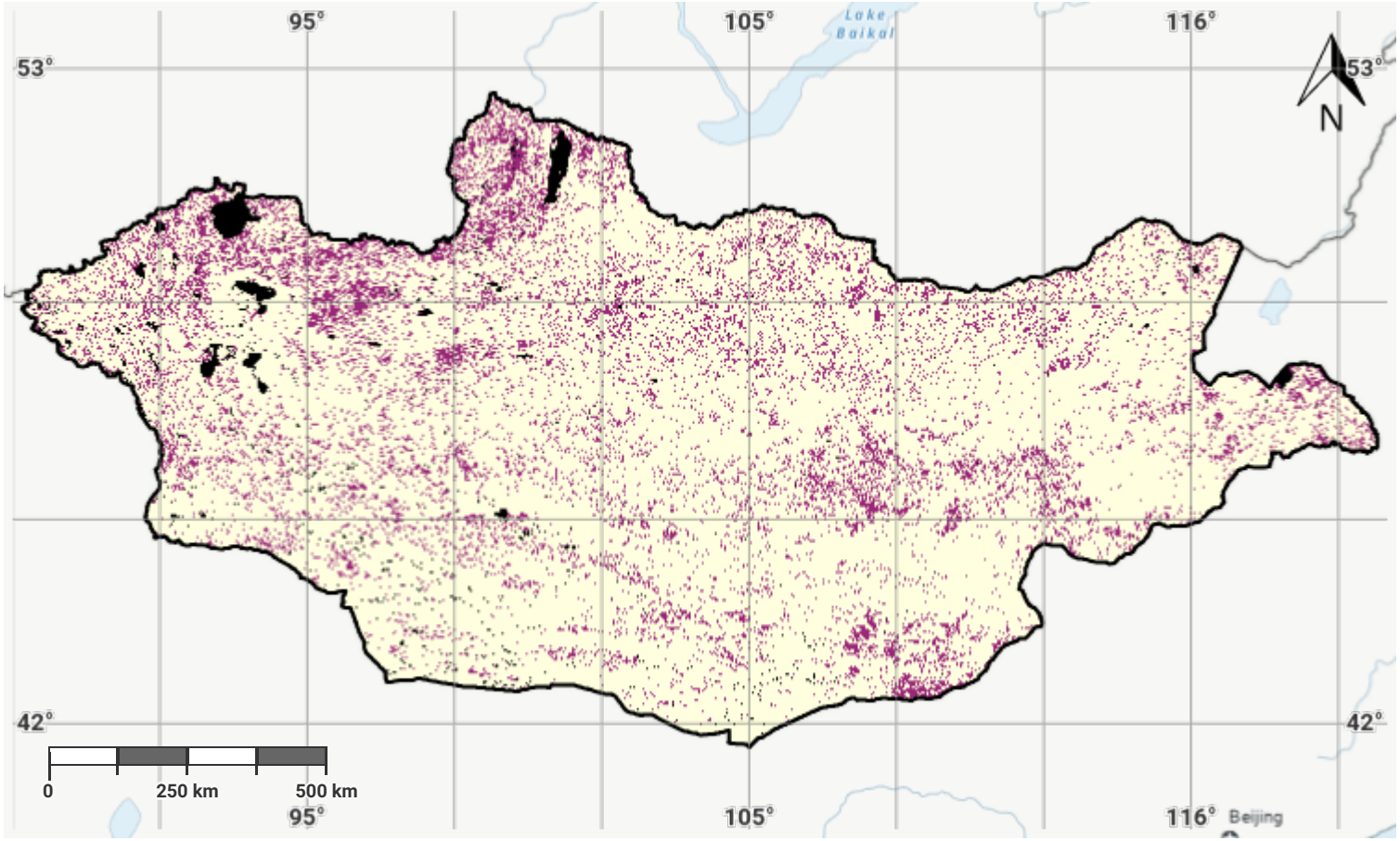
Mongolia – SO1-4.M1

Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area (SDG Indicator 15.3.1) in the baseline period



Legend

- No data
- Degradation
- Not degraded
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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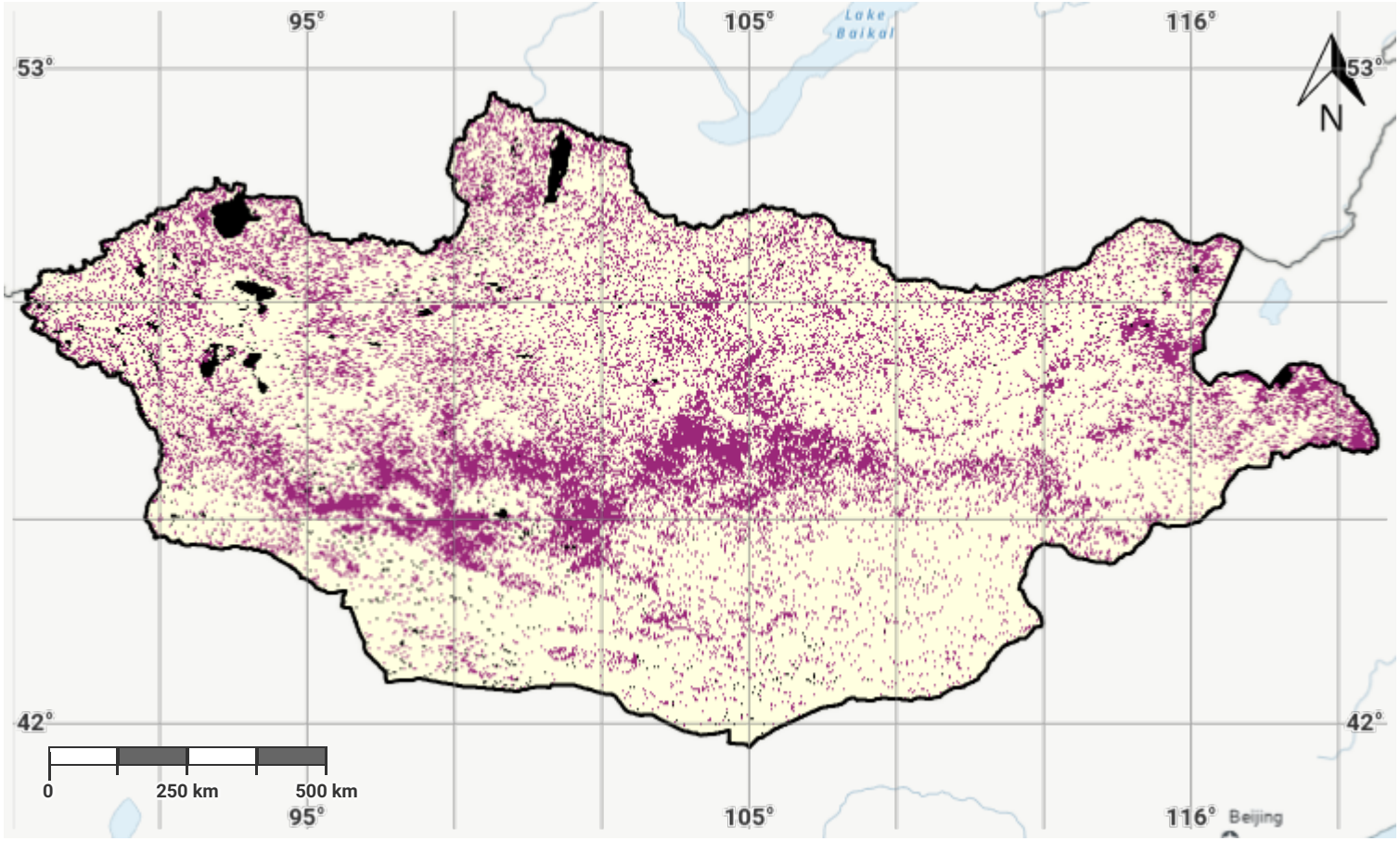
Source Data Credits

- United Nations Clear Map, United Nations Geospatial.
- Derived based on the methodology in the Good Practice Guidance Version 2 for Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) indicator 15.3.1 - Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area. URL: https://www.unccd.int/publications/good-practice-guidance-sdg-indicator-1531-proportion-land-degraded-over-total-land

Mongolia – SO1-4.M2

Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area (SDG Indicator 15.3.1) in the reporting period



Legend

- No data
- Degradation
- Not degraded
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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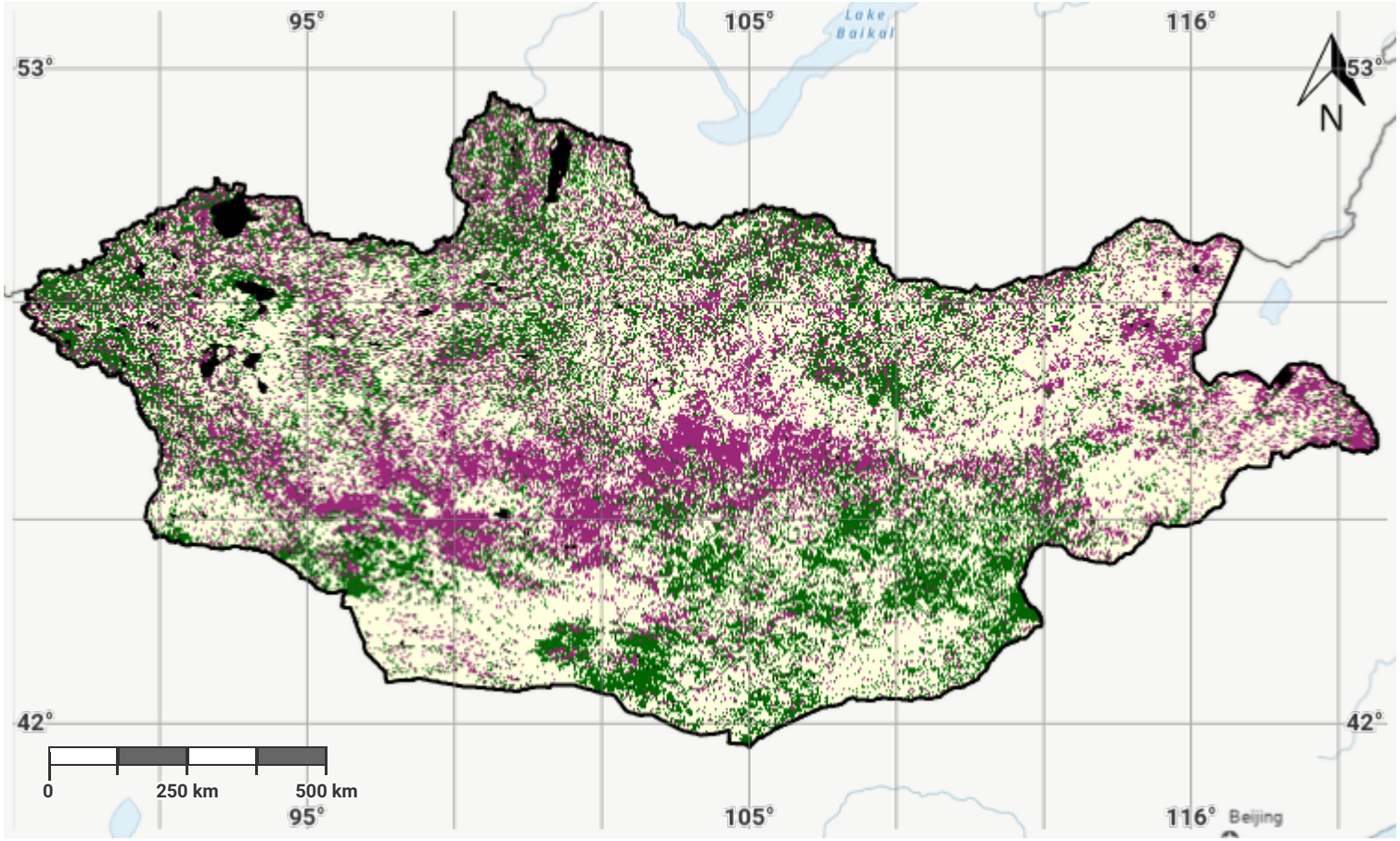
Mongolia – SO1-4.M3

Progress towards Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) in the reporting period



Legend

- No data
- Degradation
- Stable
- Improvement
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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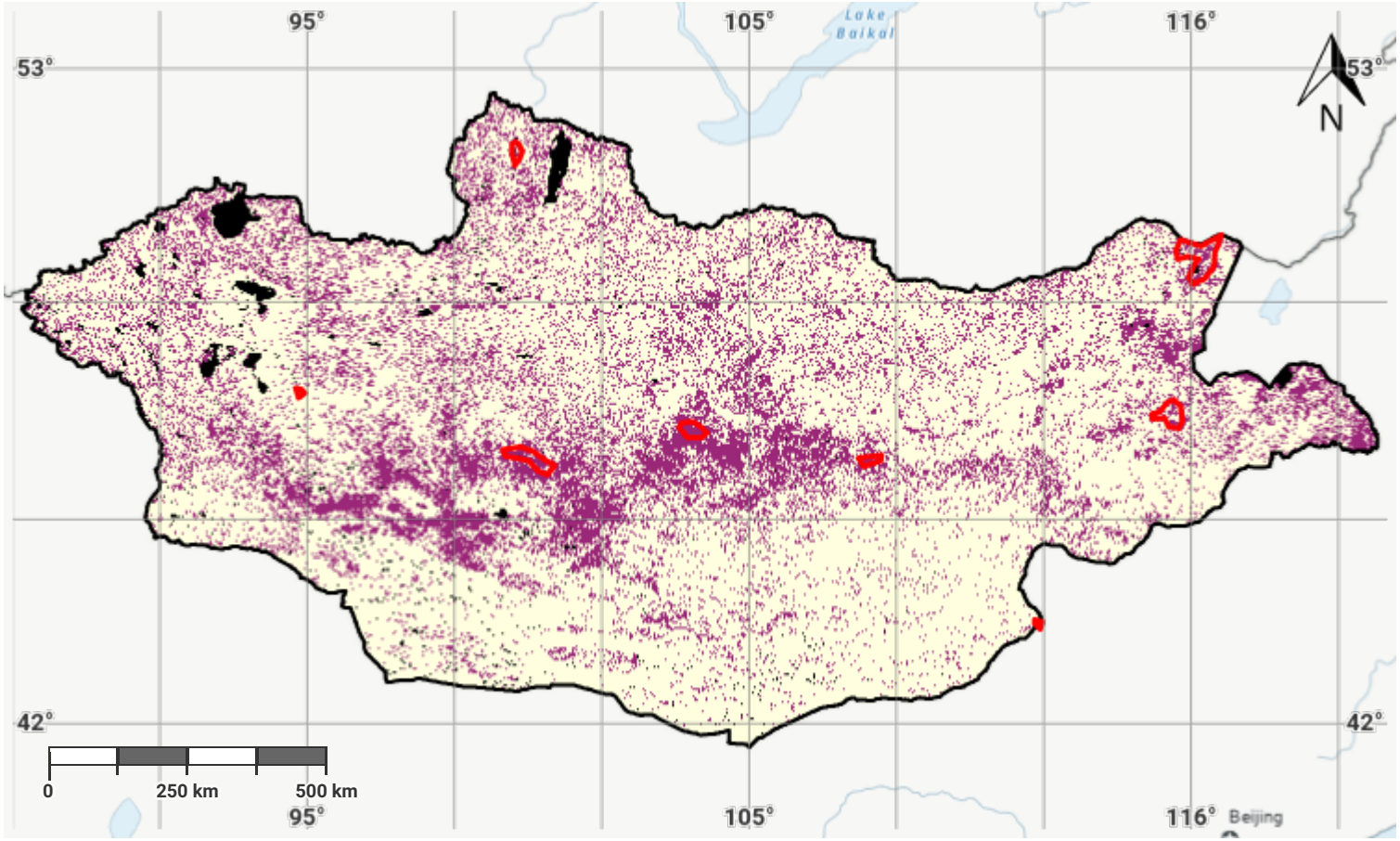
Mongolia – SO1-4.M5
Land Degradation Hotspots



Legend

- No data
- Degradation
- Not degraded
- International Boundary
- Hot spots (Polygon)

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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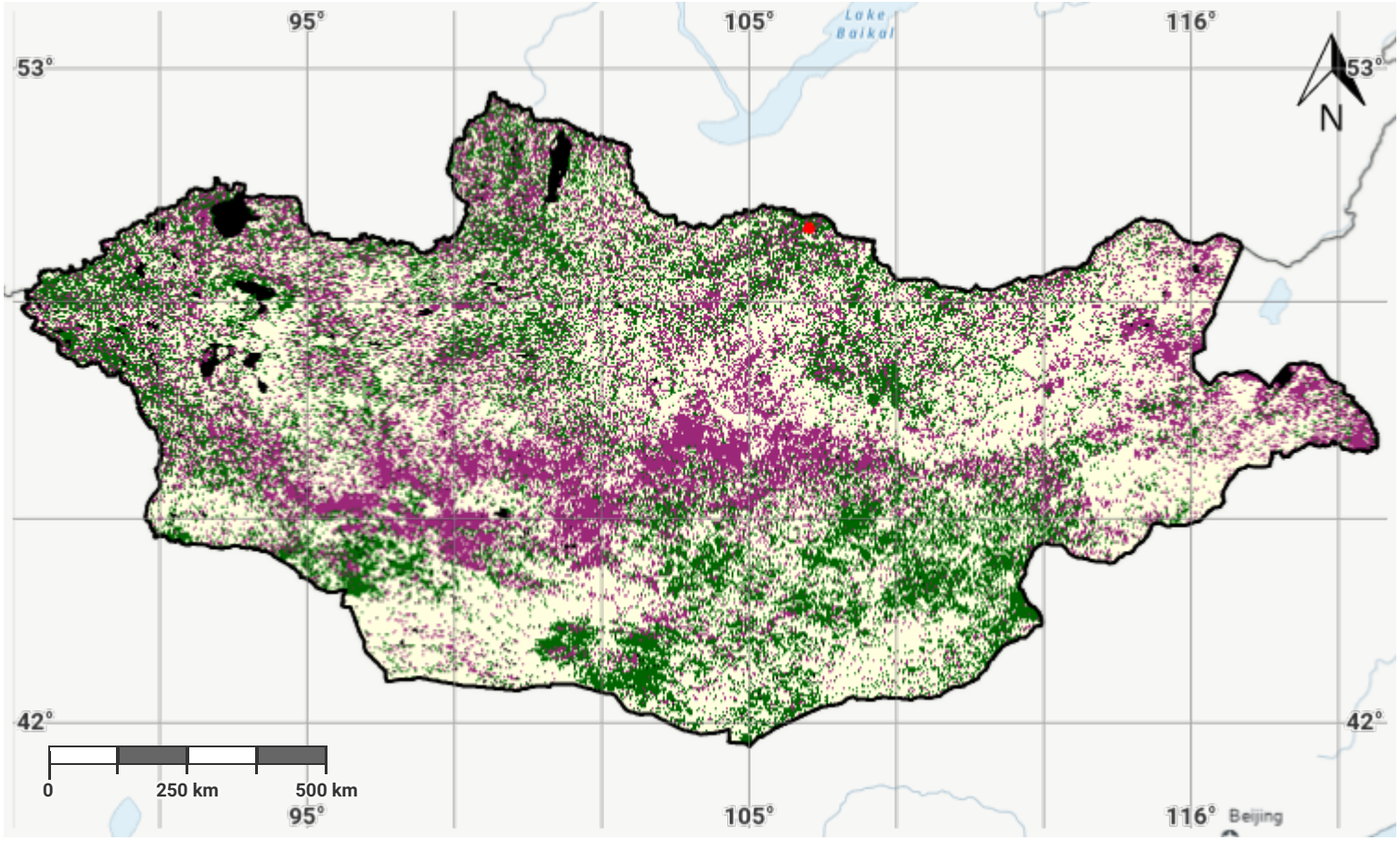
Source Data Credits

- United Nations Clear Map, United Nations Geospatial.
- Land Degradation data derived based on the Good Practice Guidance Version 2 for Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) indicator 15.3.1 - Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area.
- The Hot spots data displayed on this map was provided by the Government of Mongolia.

Mongolia – SO1-4.M6
Land Improvement Brightspots



Legend

- No data
- Degradation
- Stable
- Improvement
- International Boundary
- Bright spots (Polygon)

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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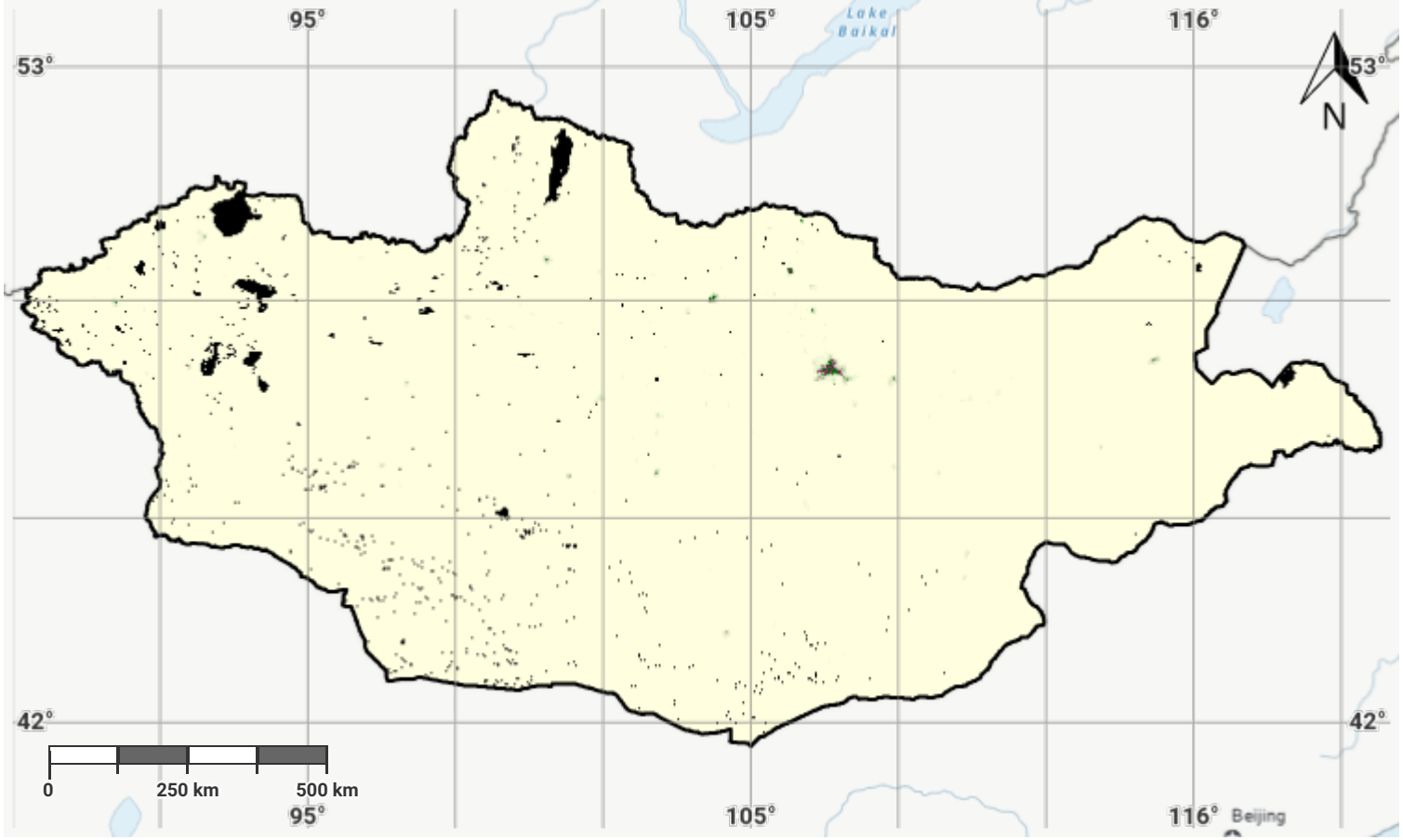
- The Bright spots data displayed on this map was provided by the Government of Mongolia.

Mongolia – SO2-3.M1

Total Population exposed to land degradation (baseline)



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to degradation (number of people, total): 0 - 450
- No land degradation
- Population not exposed to degradation (number of people, total): 0 - 450
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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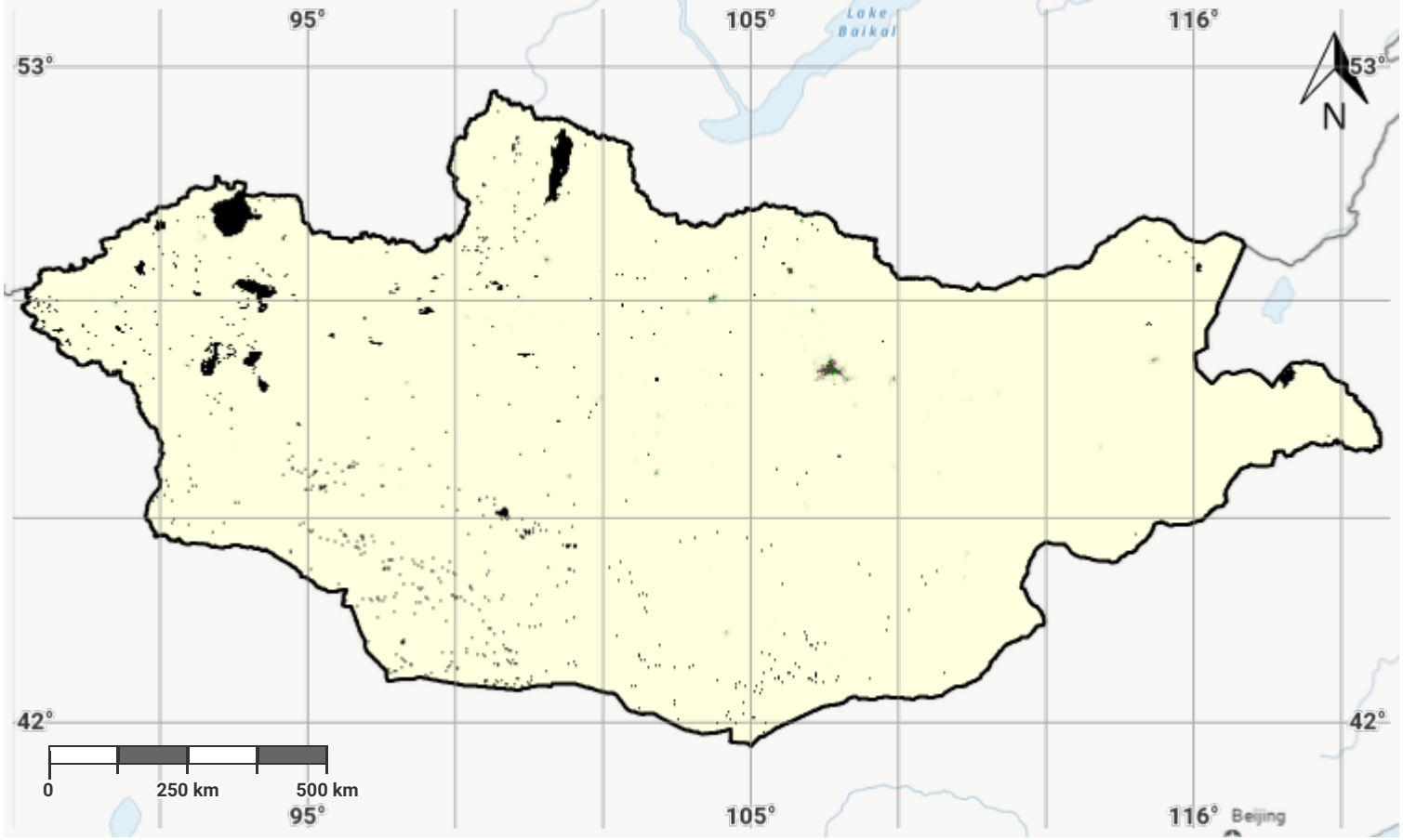
Source Data Credits

- United Nations Clear Map, United Nations Geospatial.
- WorldPop project URL: https://www.worldpop.org

Mongolia – SO2-3.M2

Female Population exposed to land degradation (baseline)



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to degradation (number of people, female): 0 - 240
- No land degradation
- Population not exposed to degradation (number of people, female): 0 - 240
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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Source Data Credits

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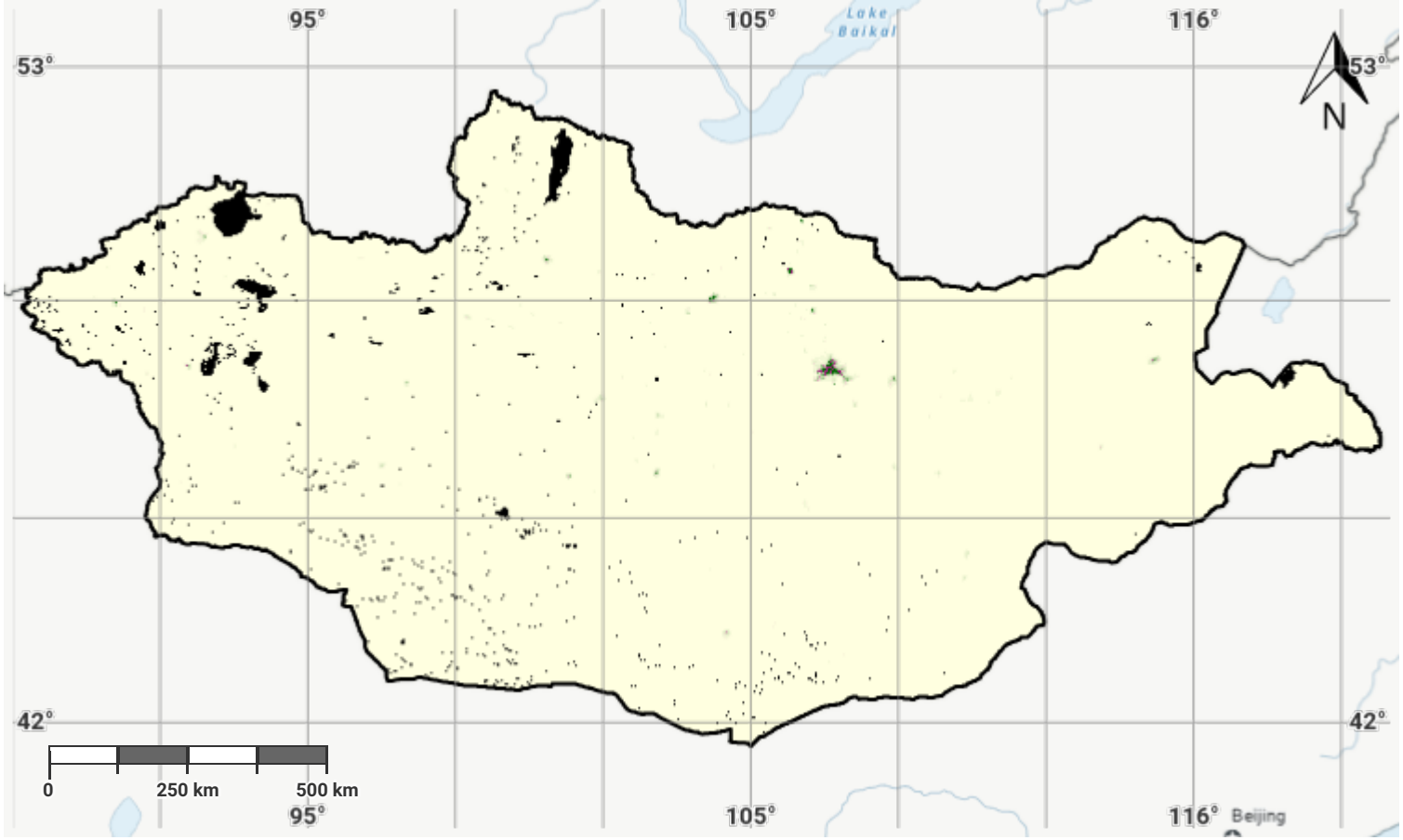
- WorldPop project URL: https://www.worldpop.org

Mongolia – SO2-3.M3

Male Population exposed to land degradation (baseline)



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to degradation (number of people, male): 0 - 230
- No land degradation
- Population not exposed to degradation (number of people, male): 0 - 230
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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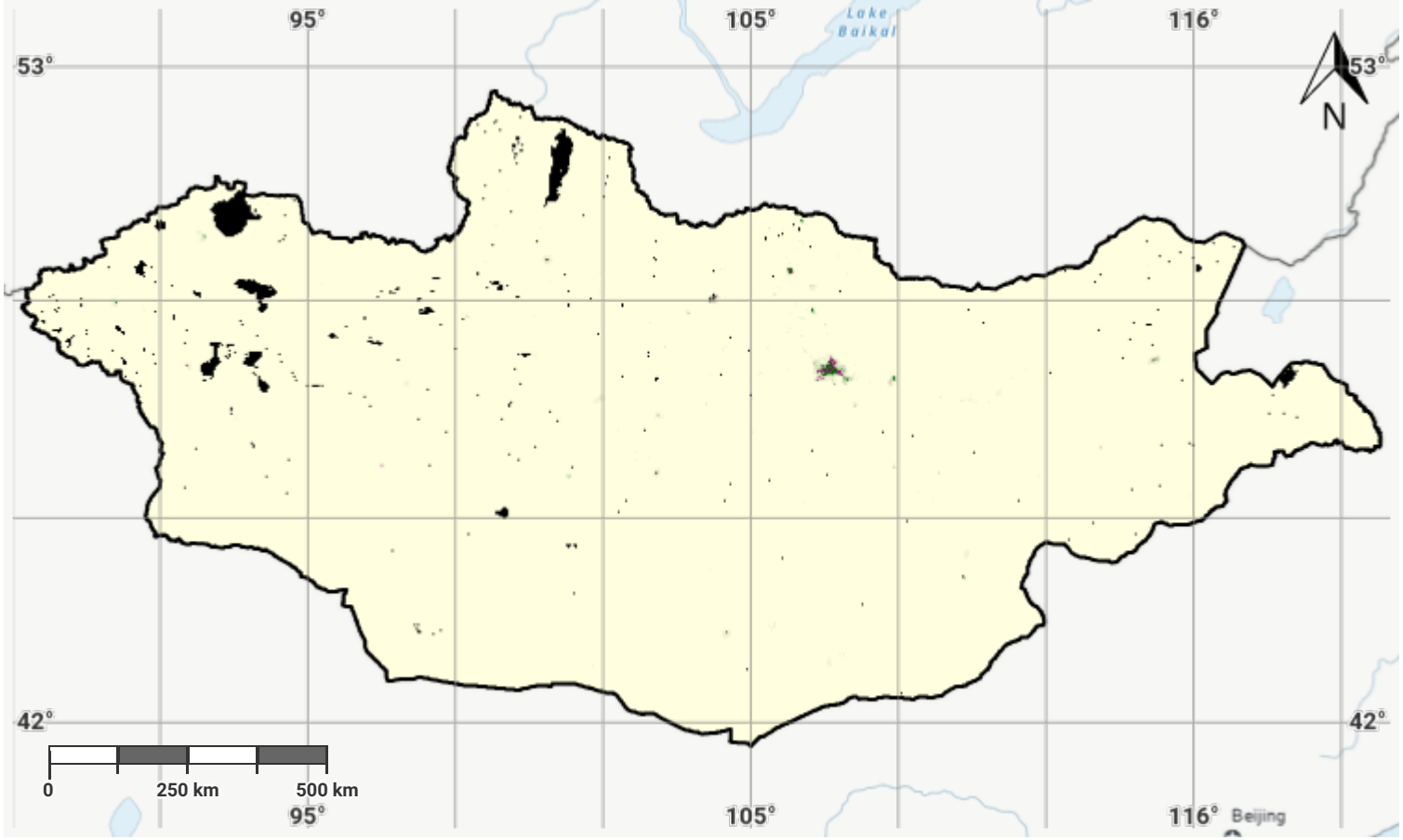
Source Data Credits

- United Nations Clear Map, United Nations Geospatial.
- WorldPop project URL: https://www.worldpop.org

Mongolia – SO2-3.M4

Total Population exposed to land degradation (reporting)



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to degradation (number of people, total): 0 - 430
- No land degradation
- Population not exposed to degradation (number of people, total): 0 - 430
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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Source Data Credits

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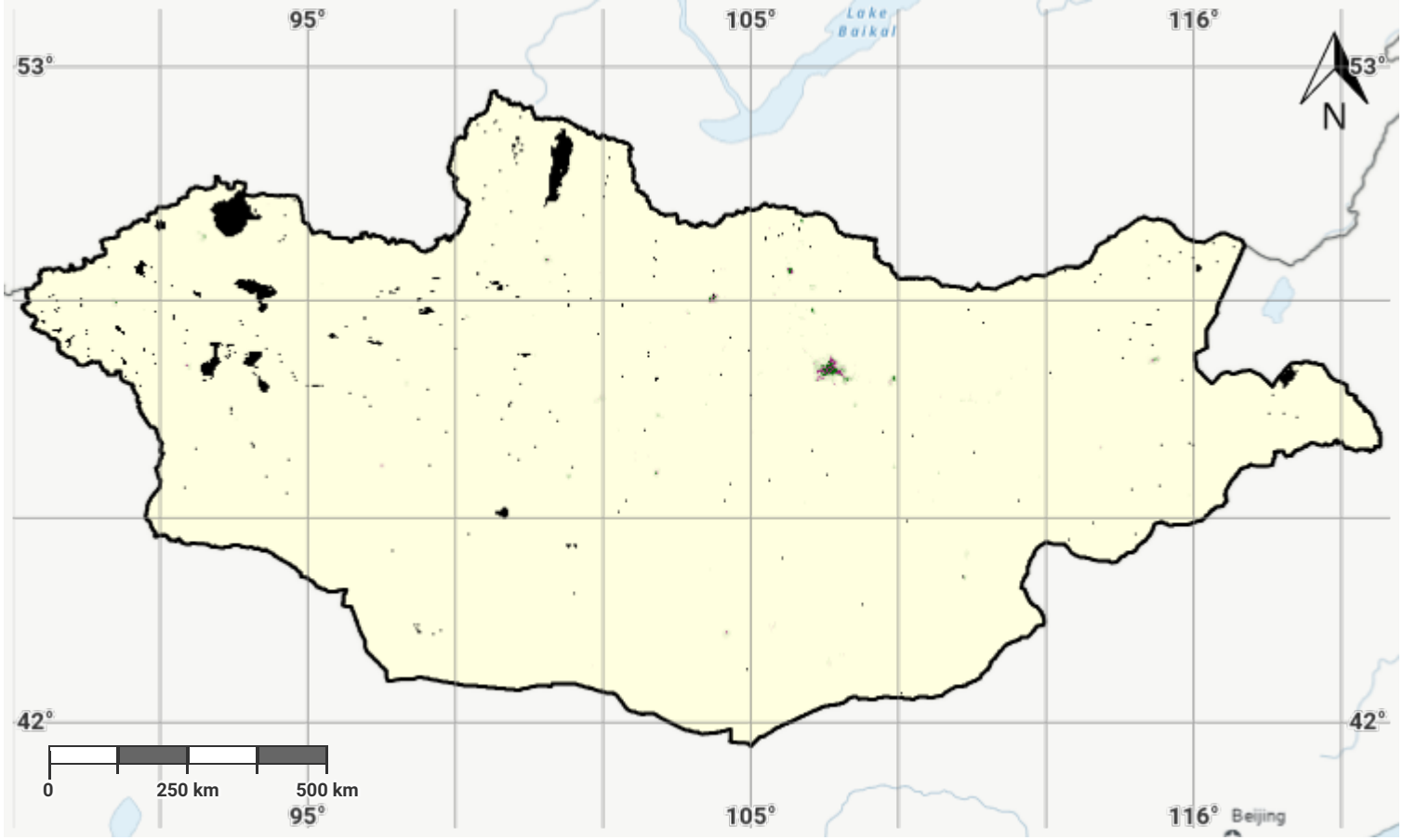
- WorldPop project URL: https://www.worldpop.org

Mongolia – SO2-3.M5

Female Population exposed to land degradation (reporting)



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to degradation (number of people, female): 0 - 220
- No land degradation
- Population not exposed to degradation (number of people, female): 0 - 220
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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Source Data Credits

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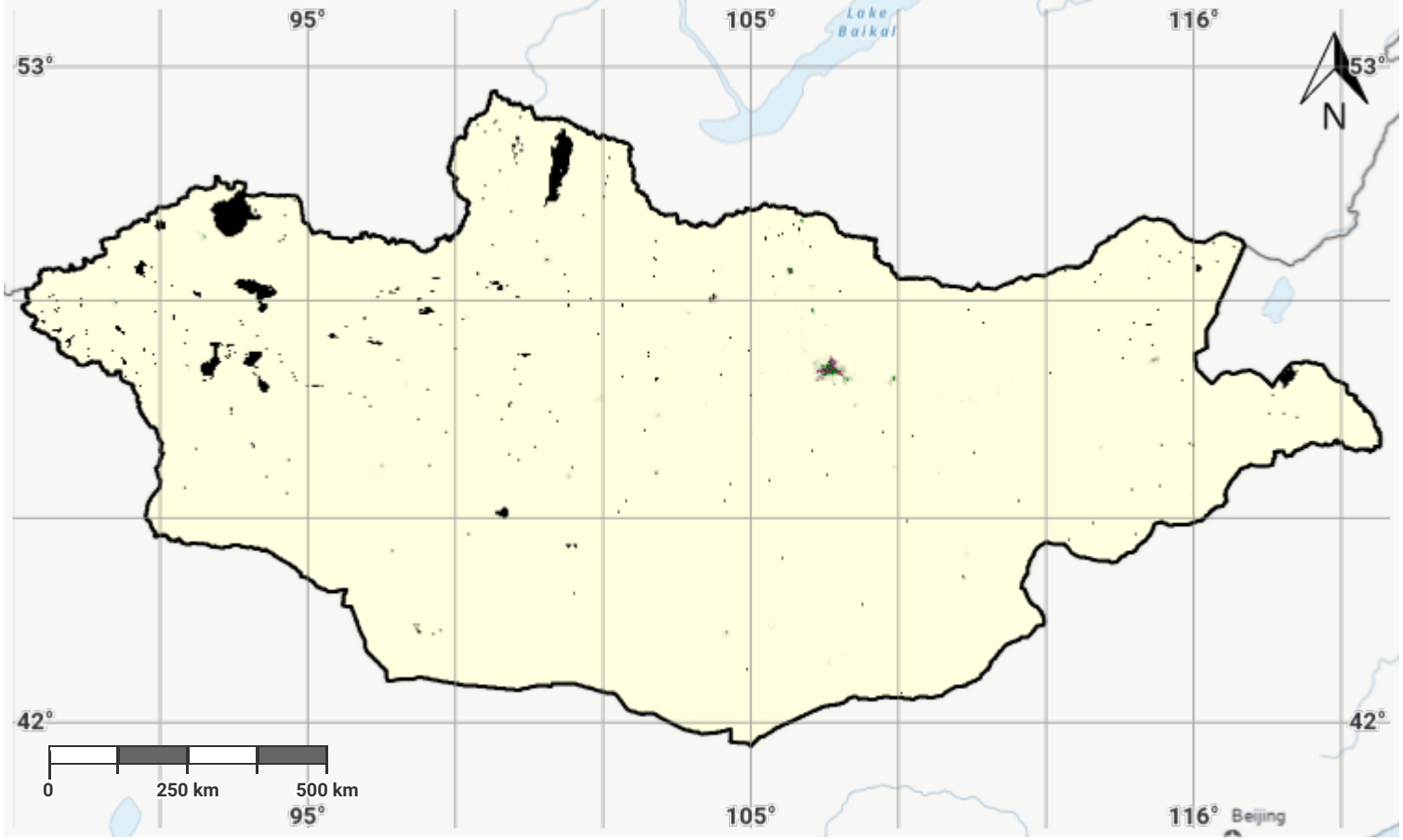
- WorldPop project URL: https://www.worldpop.org

Mongolia – SO2-3.M6

Male Population exposed to land degradation (reporting)



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to degradation (number of people, male): 0 - 210
- No land degradation
- Population not exposed to degradation (number of people, male): 0 - 210
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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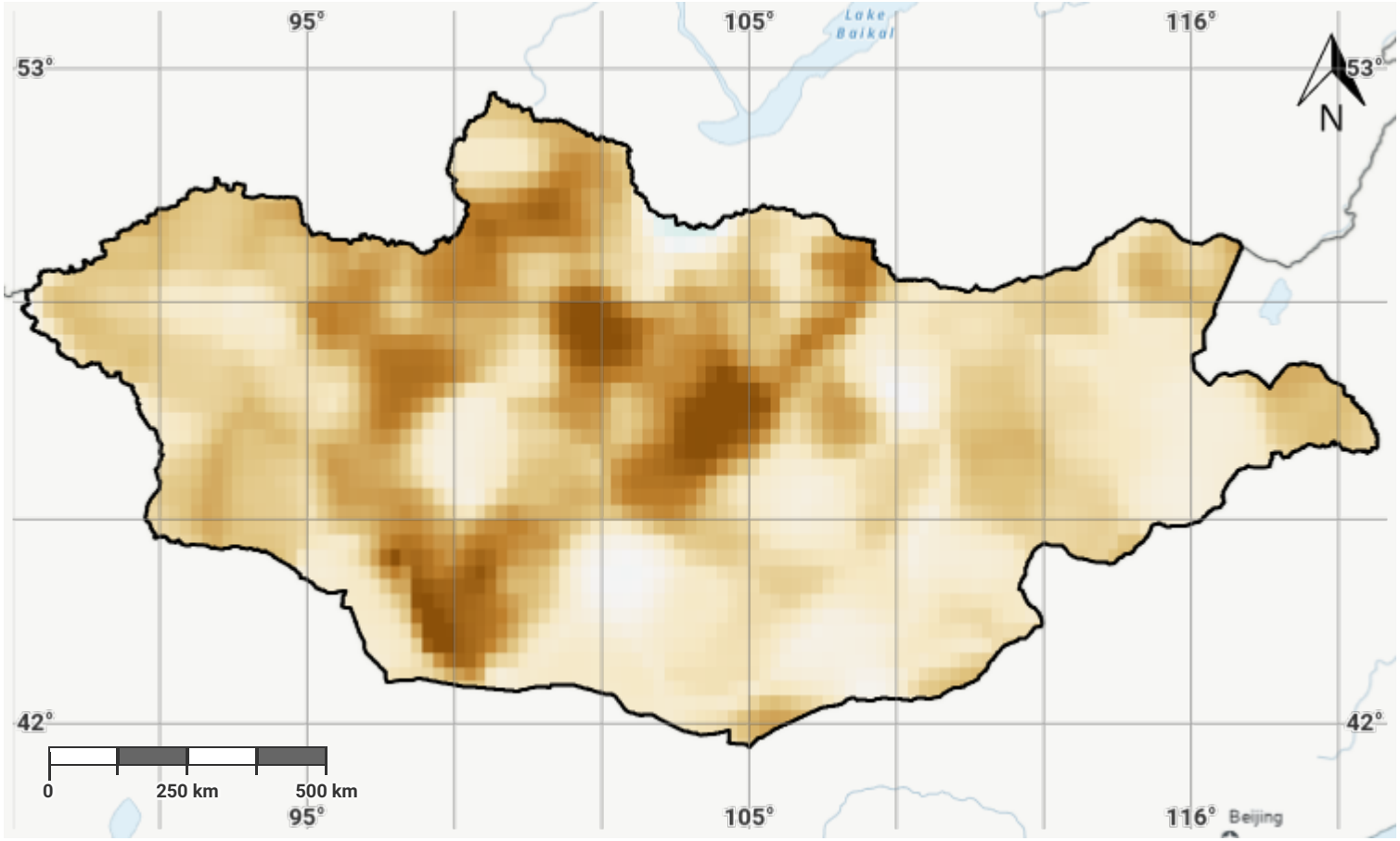
- WorldPop project URL: https://www.worldpop.org

Mongolia – SO3-1.M1

Drought hazard in first epoch of baseline period



Legend

- No data
- Extreme drought
- Severe drought
- Moderate drought
- Mild drought
- Normal
- Mildly wet
- Moderately wet
- Severely wet
- Extremely wet
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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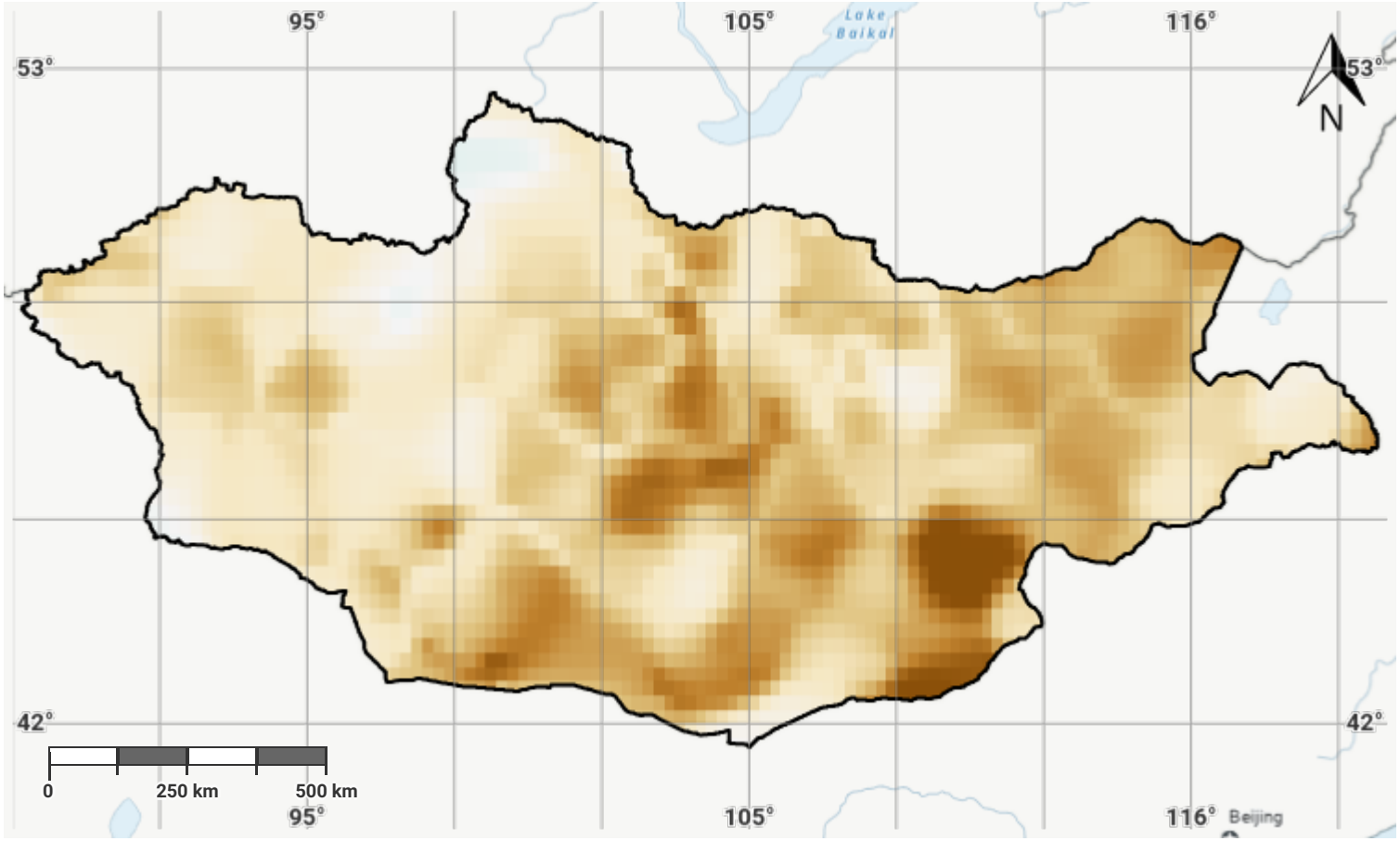
Mongolia – SO3-1.M2

Drought hazard in second epoch of baseline period



Legend

- No data
- Extreme drought
- Severe drought
- Moderate drought
- Mild drought
- Normal
- Mildly wet
- Moderately wet
- Severely wet
- Extremely wet
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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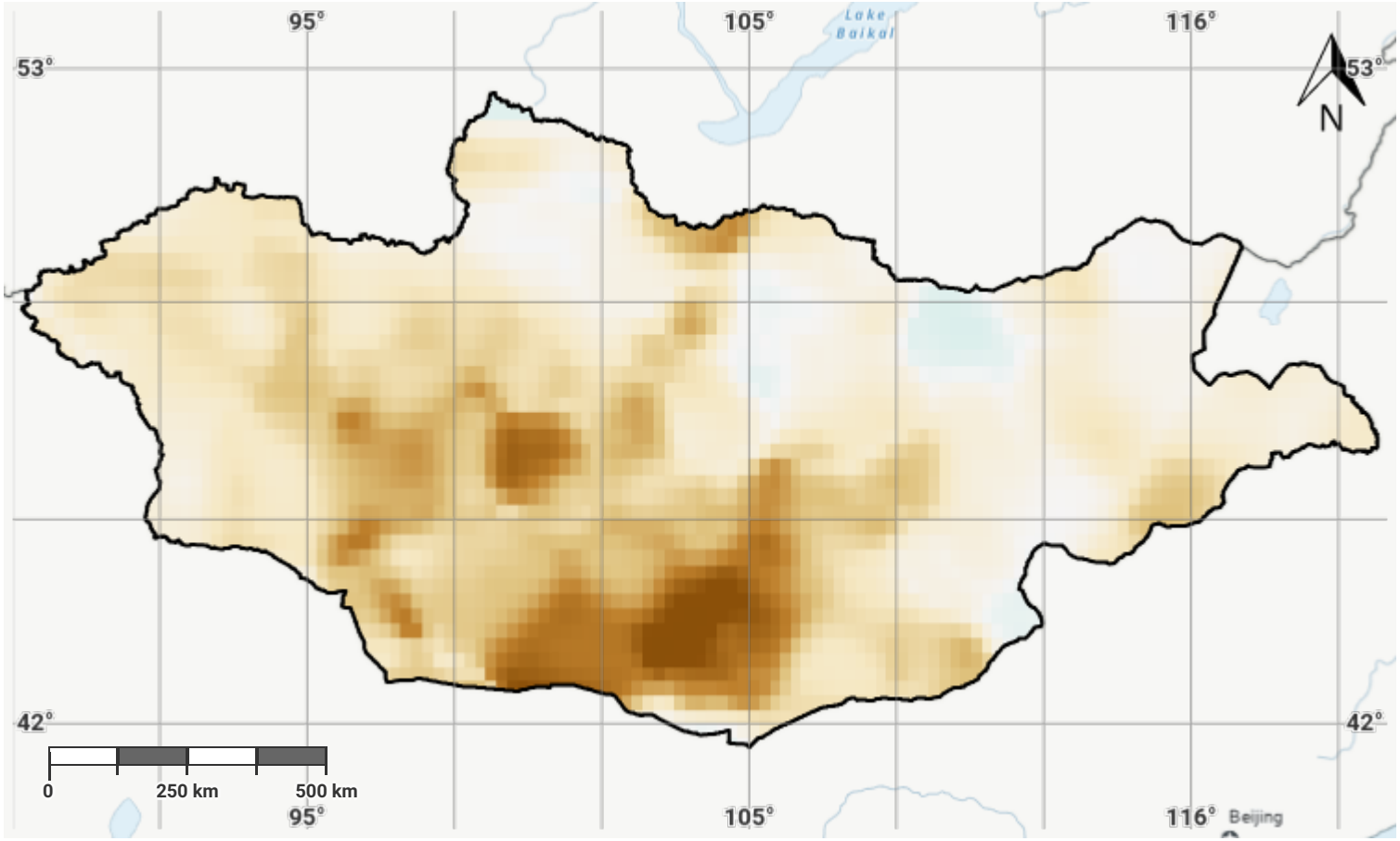
Mongolia – SO3-1.M3

Drought hazard in third epoch of baseline period



Legend

- No data
- Extreme drought
- Severe drought
- Moderate drought
- Mild drought
- Normal
- Mildly wet
- Moderately wet
- Severely wet
- Extremely wet
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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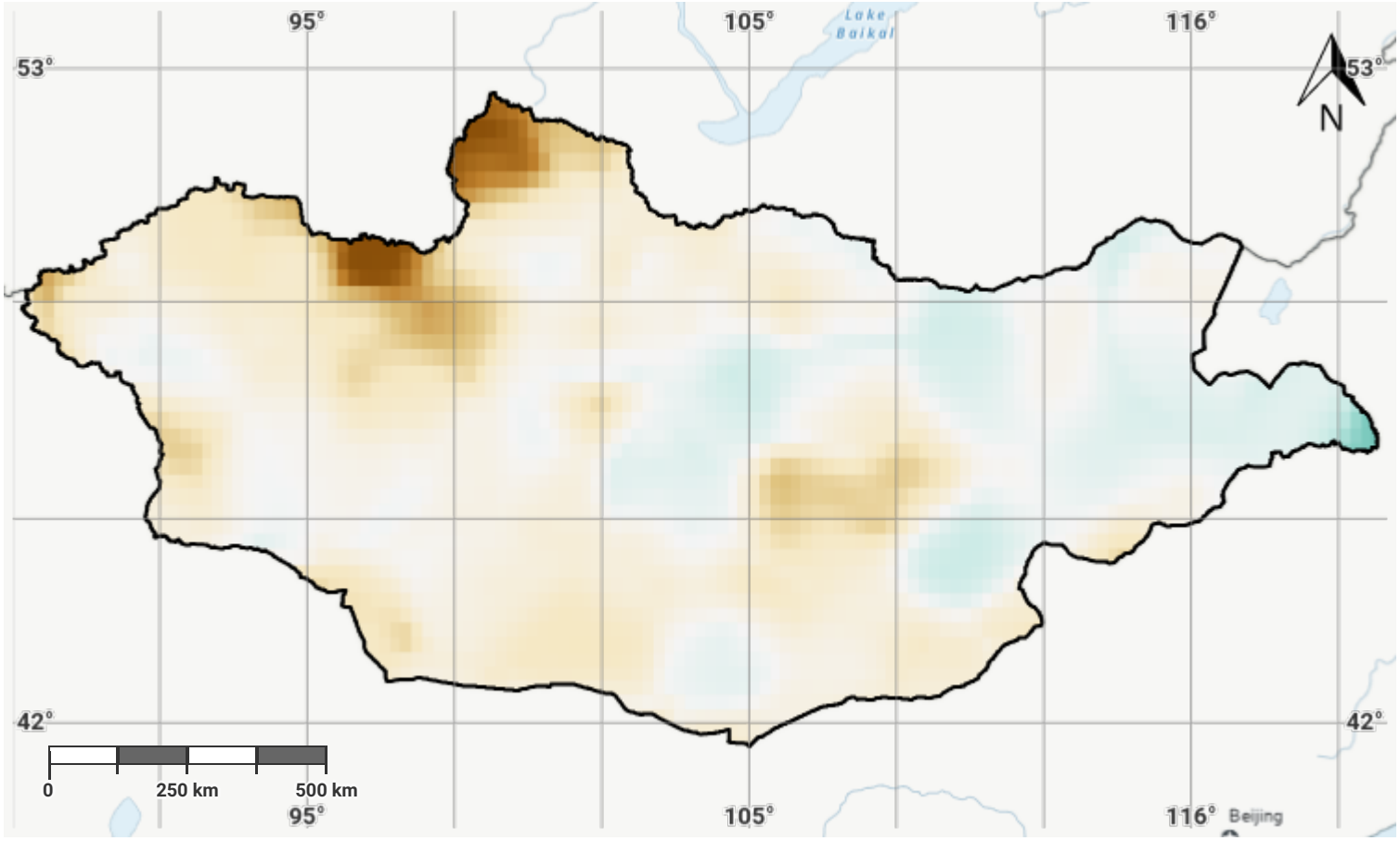
Mongolia – SO3-1.M4

Drought hazard in fourth epoch of baseline period



Legend

- No data
- Extreme drought
- Severe drought
- Moderate drought
- Mild drought
- Normal
- Mildly wet
- Moderately wet
- Severely wet
- Extremely wet
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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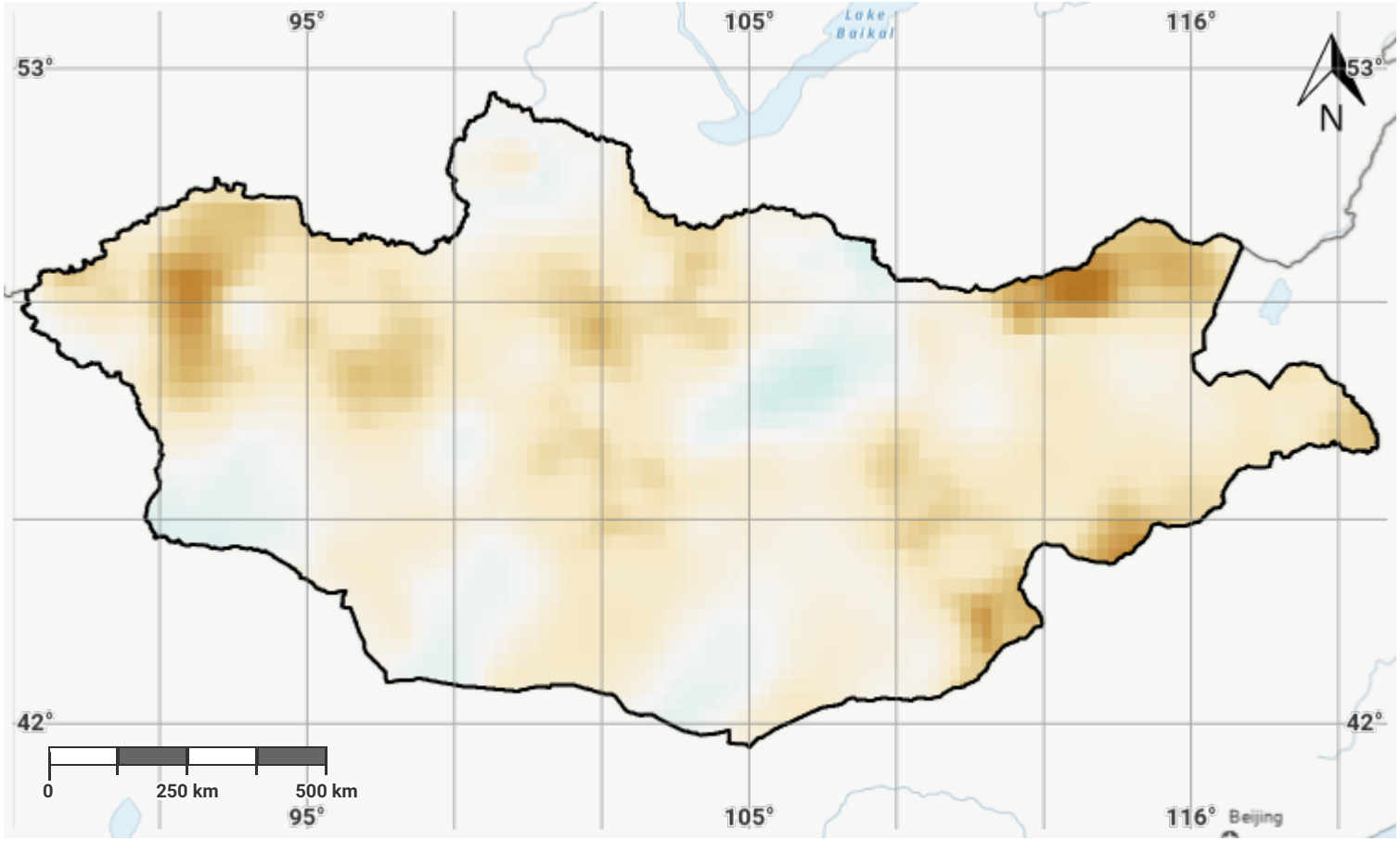
Mongolia – SO3-1.M5

Drought hazard in the reporting period



Legend

- No data
- Extreme drought
- Severe drought
- Moderate drought
- Mild drought
- Normal
- Mildly wet
- Moderately wet
- Severely wet
- Extremely wet
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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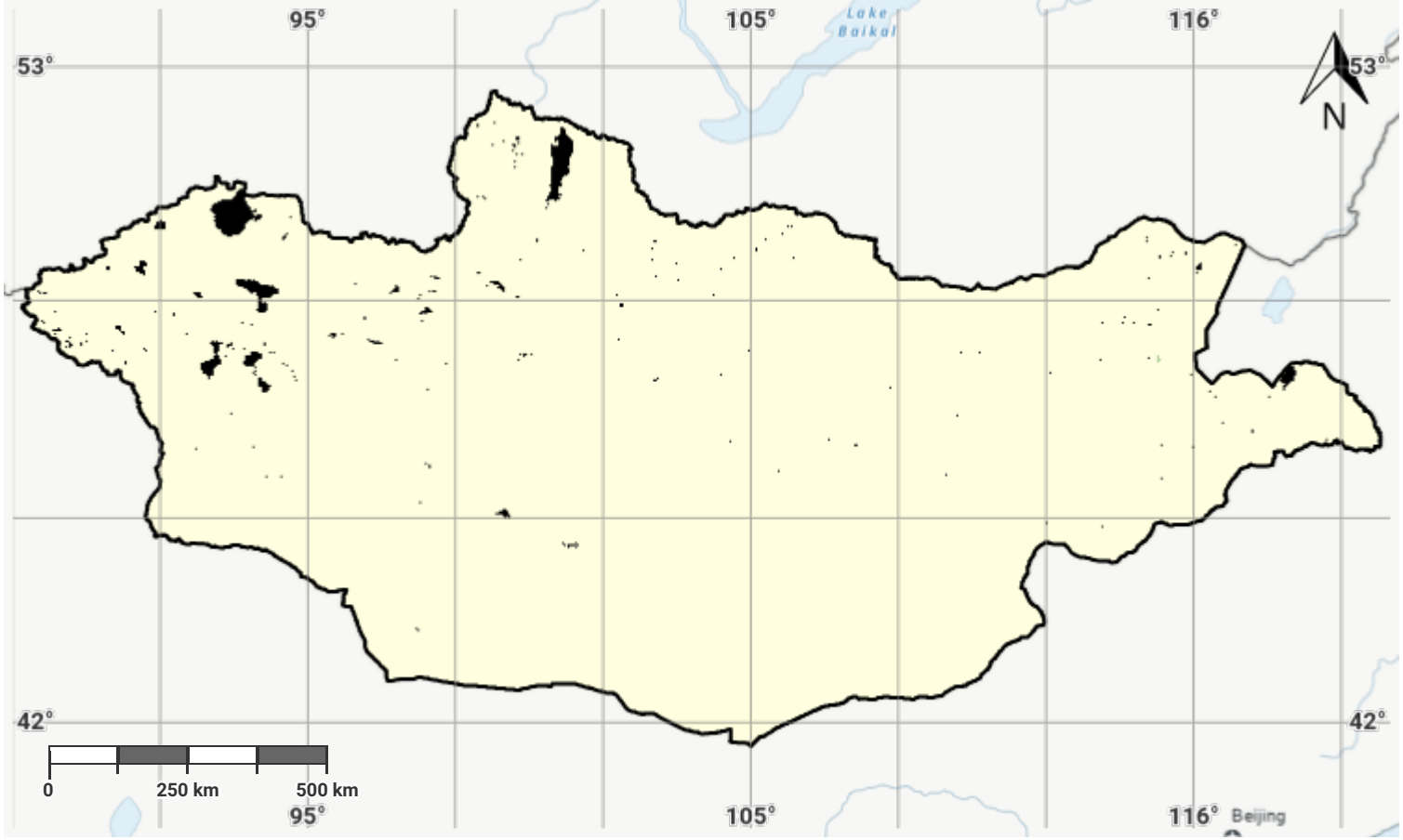
Mongolia – SO3-2.M1

Drought exposure in first epoch of baseline period



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 60
- No drought
- Population not exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 60
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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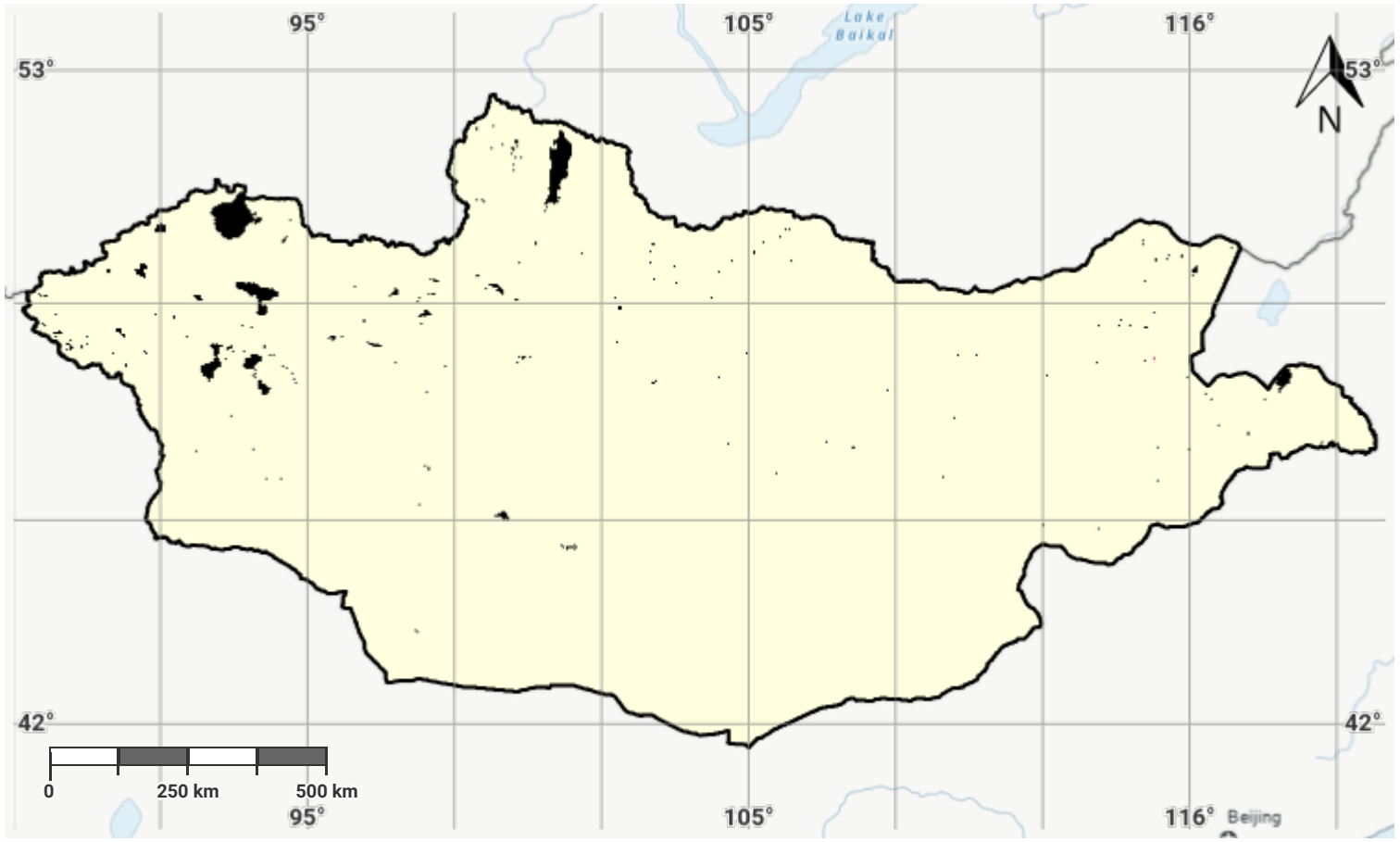
Mongolia – SO3-2.M2

Drought exposure in second epoch of baseline period



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 140
- No drought
- Population not exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 140
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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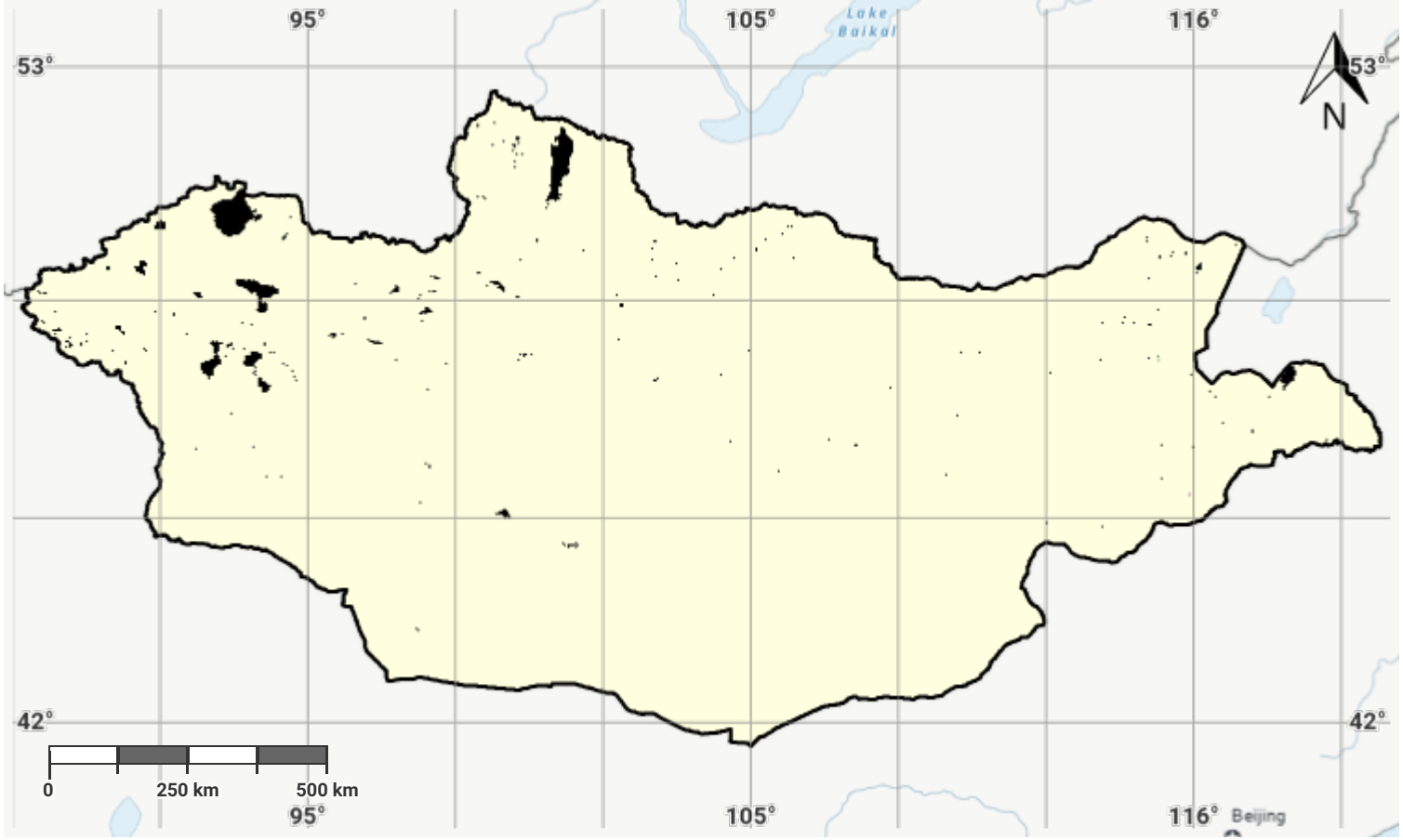
Mongolia – SO3-2.M3

Drought exposure in third epoch of baseline period



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 100
- No drought
- Population not exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 100
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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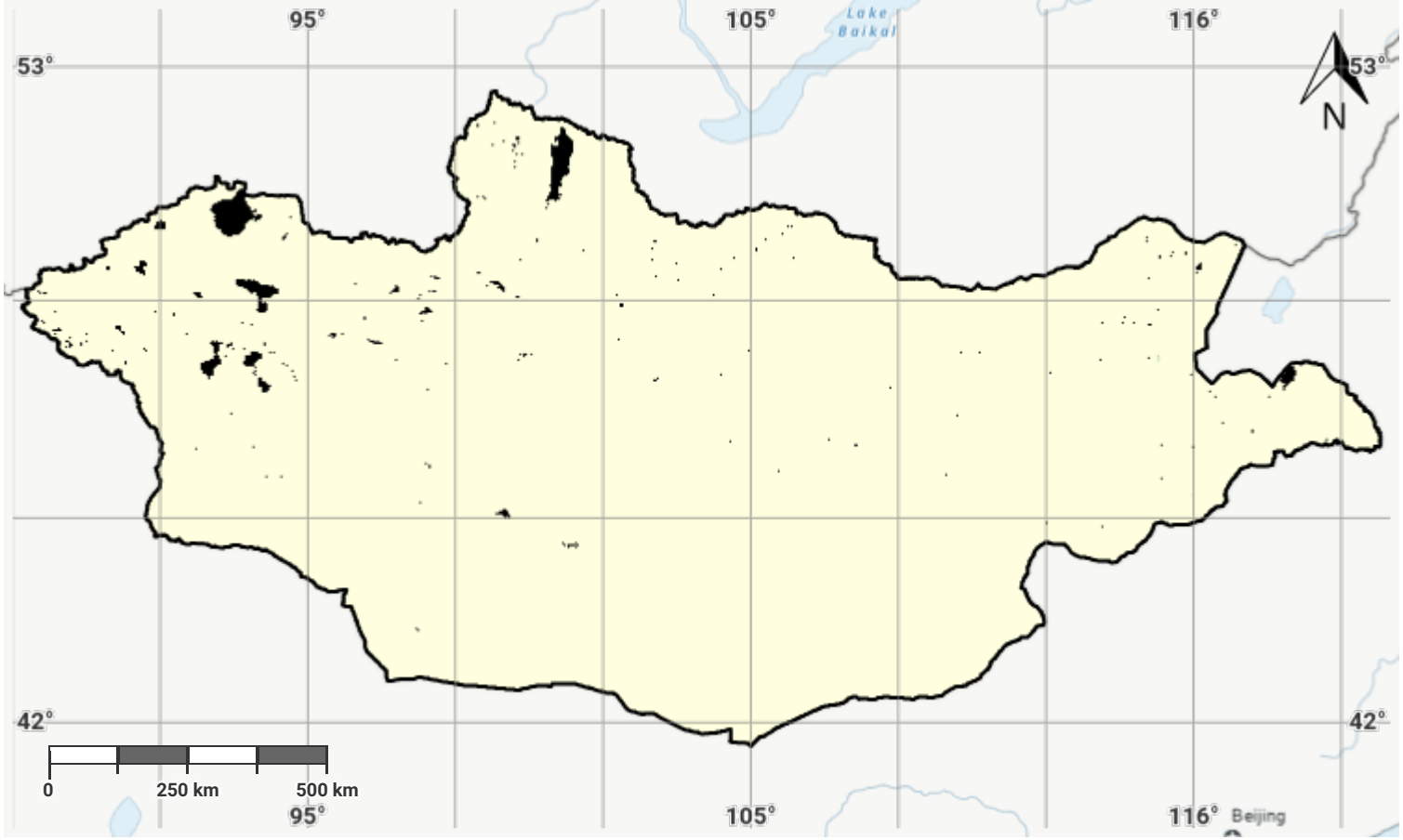
Mongolia – SO3-2.M4

Drought exposure in fourth epoch of baseline period



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 390
- No drought
- Population not exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 390
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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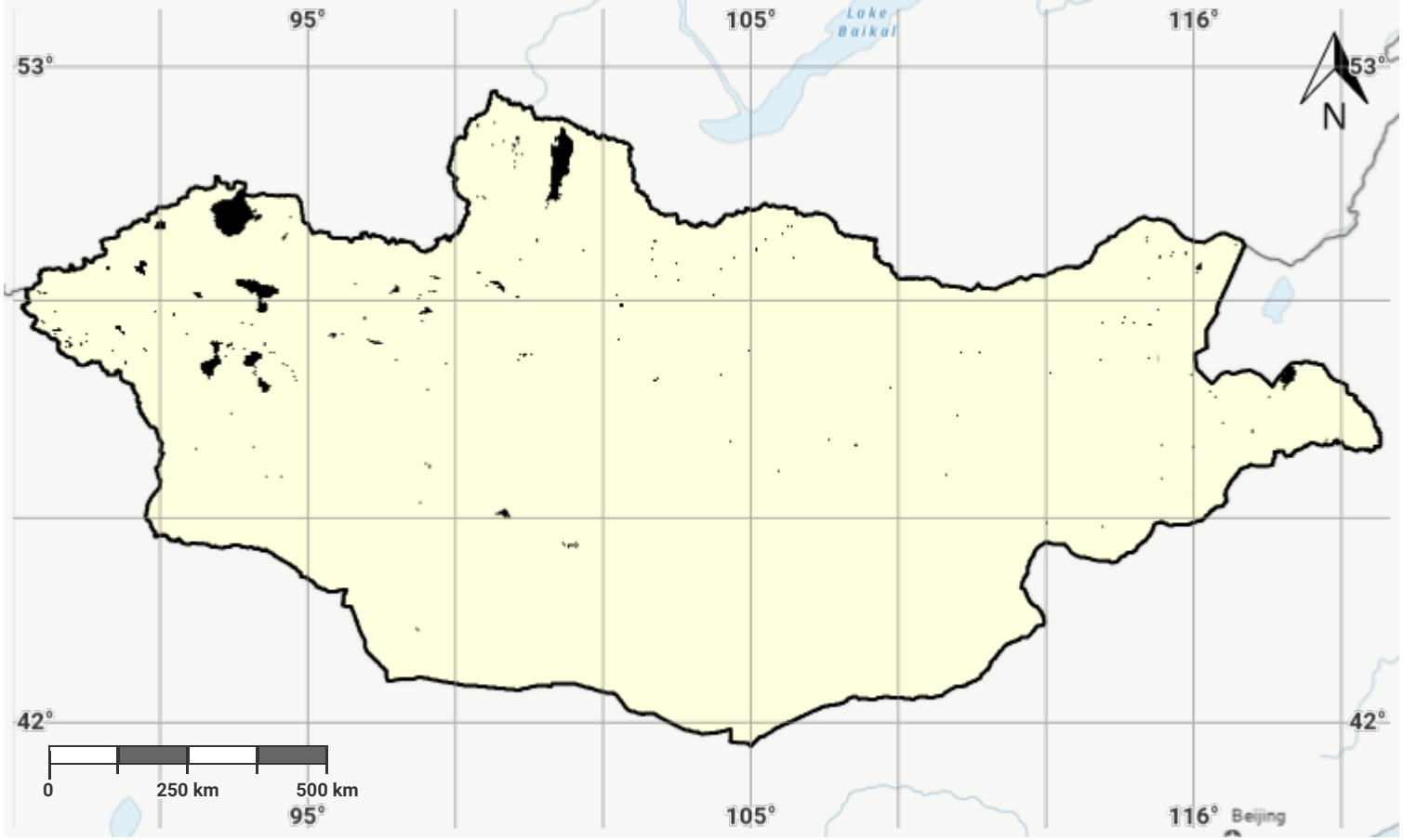
Mongolia – SO3-2.M5

Drought exposure in the reporting period



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 310
- No drought
- Population not exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 310
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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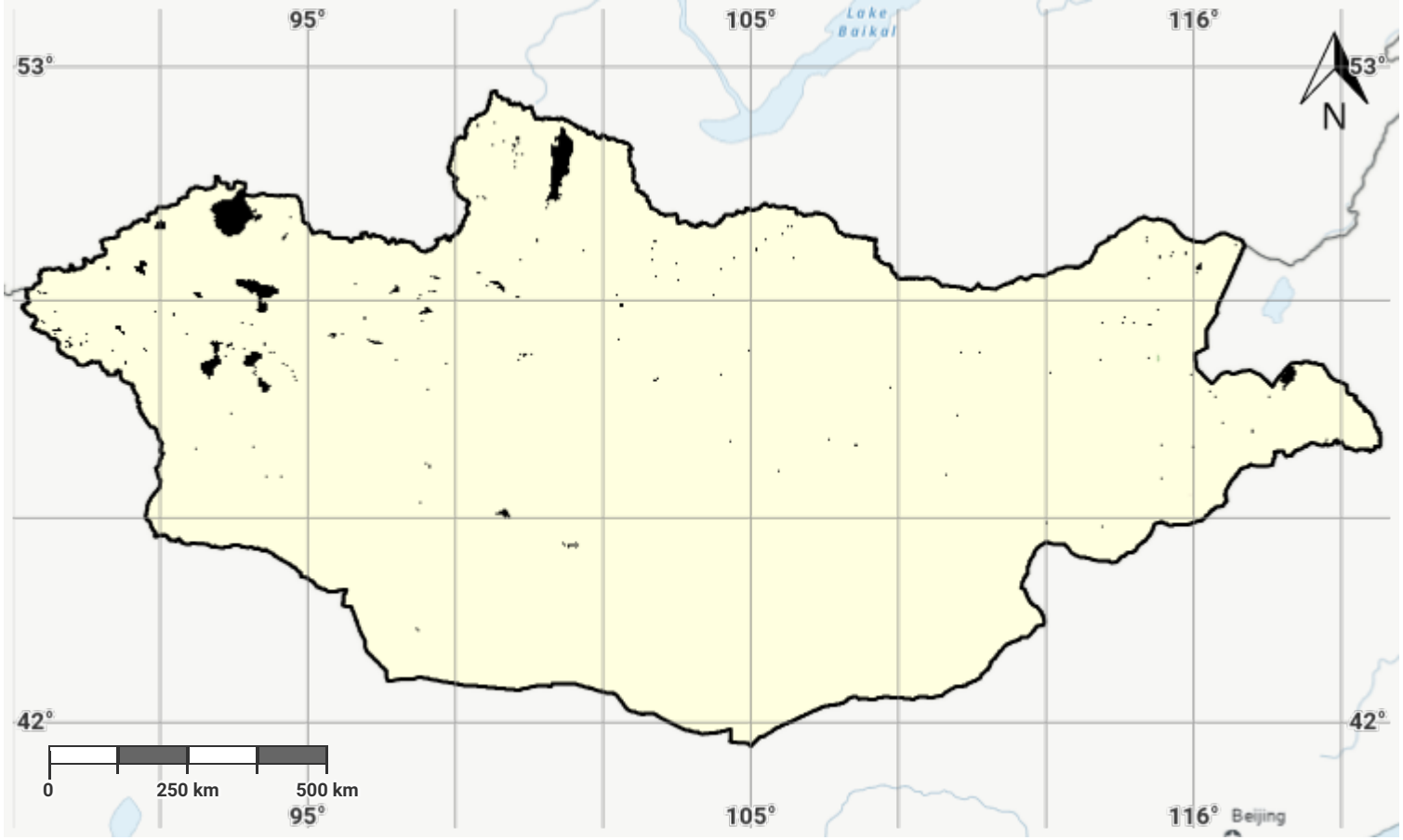
Mongolia – SO3-2.M6

Female drought exposure in the reporting period



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to drought (number of people, female): 0 - 160
- No drought
- Population not exposed to drought (number of people, female): 0 - 160
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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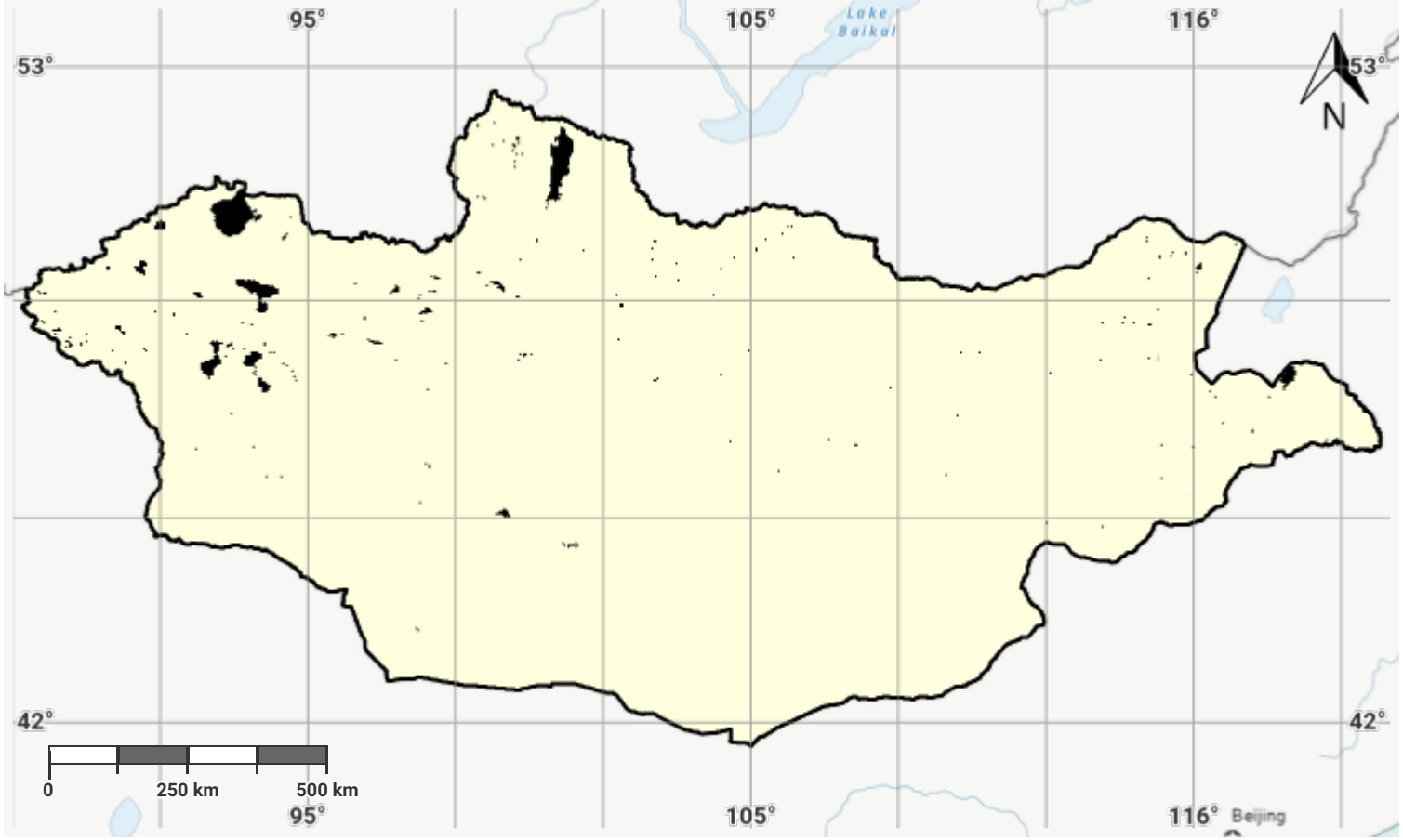
Mongolia – SO3-2.M7

Male drought exposure in the reporting period



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to drought (number of people, male): 0 - 160
- No drought
- Population not exposed to drought (number of people, male): 0 - 160
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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