

**Regional training workshop on National
Adaptation Plans for Asian countries
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Summary of Mongolian progress on climate change

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Brief introduction of Mongolia

Geography and Economy



Area: 1,564,115.75 sq.km

As of 2010

Total population: 3,0 mln

Urban population: 67.9%

Rural population: 32.1%

Population density: 1.76 person per sq.km

GDP: 6.125 billion USD (nominal)

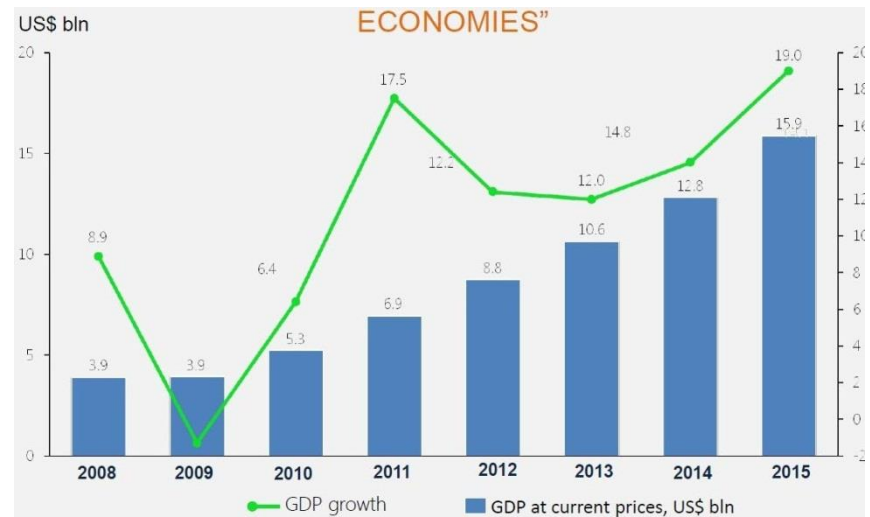
GDP per capita: 2,227 USD

Literacy rate: 98.3

Households living in apartments and houses:
382,808

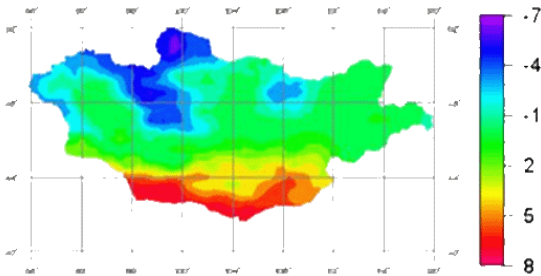
Households living in ger: 322,836

Households not connected to any electricity sources: 3.3%

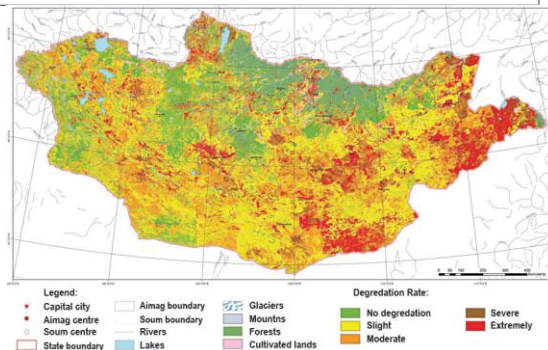
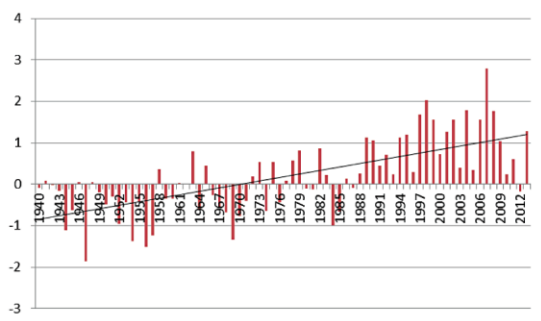


Brief introduction of Mongolia

Climate



Map of annual average temperature



Key characteristic: extreme continental climate with long cold winter and short summers.

Average temperature:

- **in summer months-** 6 degree (Celsius) in the north to 24 degree in the south
- **in winter months-** minus 32 degree in the north to minus 8 in the south

Total annual precipitation- 50-450 milometer (south and north respectively)

Heating season in Mongolia covers over 8 months starting in late September to early May.

CLIMATE CHANGE is ONGOING VERY INTENSIVE

- Last 70 years observation, annual mean temperature increased by 2.07C, this is 3 times higher than global average,
- 77.8% of area from total territory effected to desertification in some stage,
- Natural disaster increased by 1.5 times in last 15 years,
- Livestock and agriculture vulnerable to climate change

Current status of Mongolia under the UNFCCC

The Mongolian government's response to address the issue of climate change has been positive

- Ratification of the UNFCCC (1993)
- Ratification of the Kyoto Protocol (1999)

Undertaken steps to implement UNFCCC's goal

- Initial national communication (1st November 2001)
- Submission on NAMAs (28th January 2010)
- Second national communication (10th December 2010)
- **National Action Program on Climate Change (6th January 2011)**
- Technology Needs Assessment (2013)

Upcoming steps to implement UNFCCC's goal

- Preparation of first Biennial Update Report (BUR)
- Preparation of Third National Communication (TNC)



National Action Program on Climate Change

The “National Action Program on Climate Change” (NAPCC) was approved by the second resolution of State Great Khural (Parliament) on 6th January, 2011. The following five strategic objectives will be implemented in **two phases** over the period **2011-2016** and **2017-2021**.

➤ **In the first phase (2011-2016)**, national mitigation and adaptation capacities will be strengthened, legal, structural and management systems will be set up and community and public participation will be improved.

➤ **In the second phase (2017-2021)**, climate change adaptation measures will be implemented and start up greenhouse gas mitigation actions.

1. Establish the legal environment, structures, institutions and regulatory framework supporting the activities directed to solve the issues due to climate change.

2. Ensure environmental sustainability and reduce socio-economic vulnerabilities and risks through strengthening national capacity to adapt to climate change.

5
strategic
objectives

3. Mitigate greenhouse gas emissions and establish a low carbon economy through the introduction of environmentally-friendly technologies and improvement of efficiency and productivity in production and consumption.

4. Expand national climate observation network, research and assessment works, reform technologies and strengthen the capacity of human resources.

5. Conduct public awareness raising activities and support citizen and communities in participating climate change mitigation and adaptation actions.

INDICATORS OF THE FIRST PHASE (2011-2016)

- Specific fuel consumption of power plants for electricity generation will not exceed 340 gJ/ kW h.
- Specific fuel consumption of thermal energy production will be reduced by 20 kgJ/gCal compared to 2010.
- Renewable energy will account for 10 % of the total national energy production.
- Heat use will be reduced by 25 %.

INDICATORS FOR THE SECOND PHASE (2017-2021)

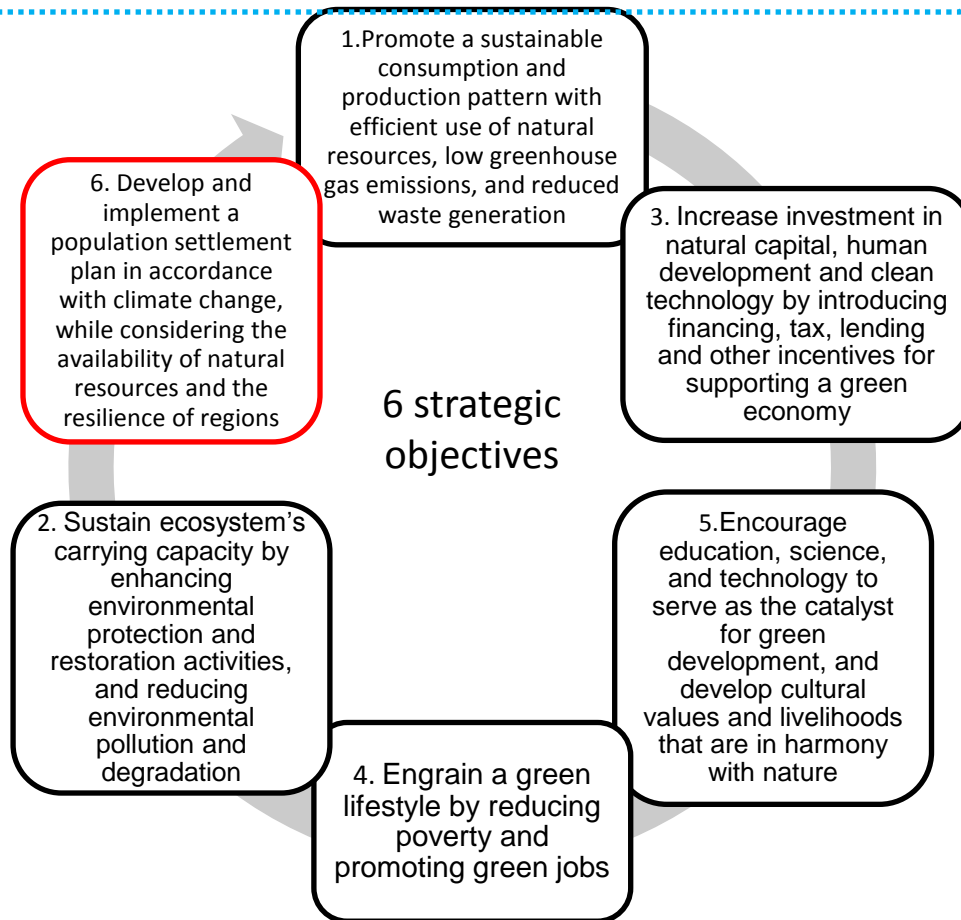
- Specific fuel consumption of power plants for electricity generation will not exceed 340 gJ/ kW h.
- Specific fuel consumption of thermal energy production will be reduced by 30 kgJ/gCal compared to 2010.
- Renewable energy will account for 20 % of the total national energy production.
- Heat use will be reduced by 30 %.

Green Development Policy

The “Green Development Policy” (NAPCC) was approved by the 43rd resolution of State Great Khural (Parliament) on 13th June, 2014. The following 6 strategic objectives will be implemented in **two phases** over the period **2014-2020** and **2021-2030**.

➤ **In the first phase (2014-2020)**, Lay the foundation for green development

➤ **In the second phase (2021-2030)**, Transformation to green development



Indicator	2013	2020	2030
Share of renewable energy in total installed capacity of energy production	4.3 %	20%	30%
Share of protected areas	17.4%	25%	30%
Agriculture processing industry share in GDP,%	22.5%	28%	30%
Share of forest area	8.03%	8.5%	9.0%
Population access to safe drinking water,%	72,6%	80%	90%
Percentage of greenery spaces in Ulaanbaatar and other settlement areas	-	28%	30%

Ecosystem based adaptation project



Duration: 2011-2017

Executing Entity: MoEGD

Implementing Entity: UNDP

Financing: Adaptation Fund:

5,069,124\$

UNDP: 500,000 \$

Government of Mongolia

(in kind): 5,000.000 \$

Total (cash): **5,569,124 \$**

Grand total: 10,569,124 \$

1. The Altai Mountains and Great Lakes Basin (Altai/GLB)-Turgen, Kharkhiraa river sub basins

1. Tarialan, 2. Turgen, 3. Ulaangom
4. Bukhmurun 5. Khovd 6. Naranbulag
7. Sagil

2. Eastern Daurian Steppe eco-region-Ulz river basin

1. Chuluun khoroot, 2. Dashbalbar
3. Bayandun 4. Bayan Uul, 5. Seregelen
6. Gurvan zagal 7. Choibalsan 8. Norovlin
9. Bayan Adarga 10. Batnorov

Reasons to implement the Project

1. Different eco-regions
2. CC impacts- negatively affected
3. Results/ outputs – measurable (population, social and landscape level)
4. Consistent with international, national/ sub national sustainable development strategies, plans, policies



MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT
AND GREEN DEVELOPMENT



TECHNOLOGY NEEDS ASSESSMENT

VOLUME 1 - Climate Change
Adaptation in Mongolia



- Project implemented 2011-2013
- MEGDT and UNEP GEF;
- Covered basically agriculture, livestock sector;
- 4 Main chapter:
 - Adaptation sector and select technology prioritization;
 - Challenges and implementation measures to introduce selected technology;
 - Plan for introduce selected technology;
 - Several adaptation technology project proposals and its preliminary budget

- Organized regional climate change training in nationwide 2011-2014;
- Conducted research on Agriculture sector climate change vulnerability and risks assessment in 2012-2014;
- Research on Mongolian permafrost distribution mapping 2014-2015;
- Climate change adaptation strategy in health sector was approved by the Minister of Health in 2011 and it is under implementation;
- Research on Forest, water and agriculture sector adaptation strategy 2012;
- Developed draft of the forest and water sector adaptation strategy 2013.

Conclusion

- Actions and measures to address climate change challenges are closely linked to the government strategies on sustainable development and economic growth, and fall across a variety of sectors.
- Adaptation and mitigation measures identified in the NAPCC are useful not only in coping with climate change challenges, but also in meeting the national development strategies. Climate change response measures will have multiple benefits at all levels, including national, regional and international levels.
- Close cooperation with international organizations and partner countries are essential to implement the actions and measures identified in the NAPCC and Green Development Policy.
- Also, all level cooperation is important to develop and implement National Climate Change Adaptation Strategy and Plan in Mongolia as country is challenging climate change adaptation issue.

Thank you very much for your attention.



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