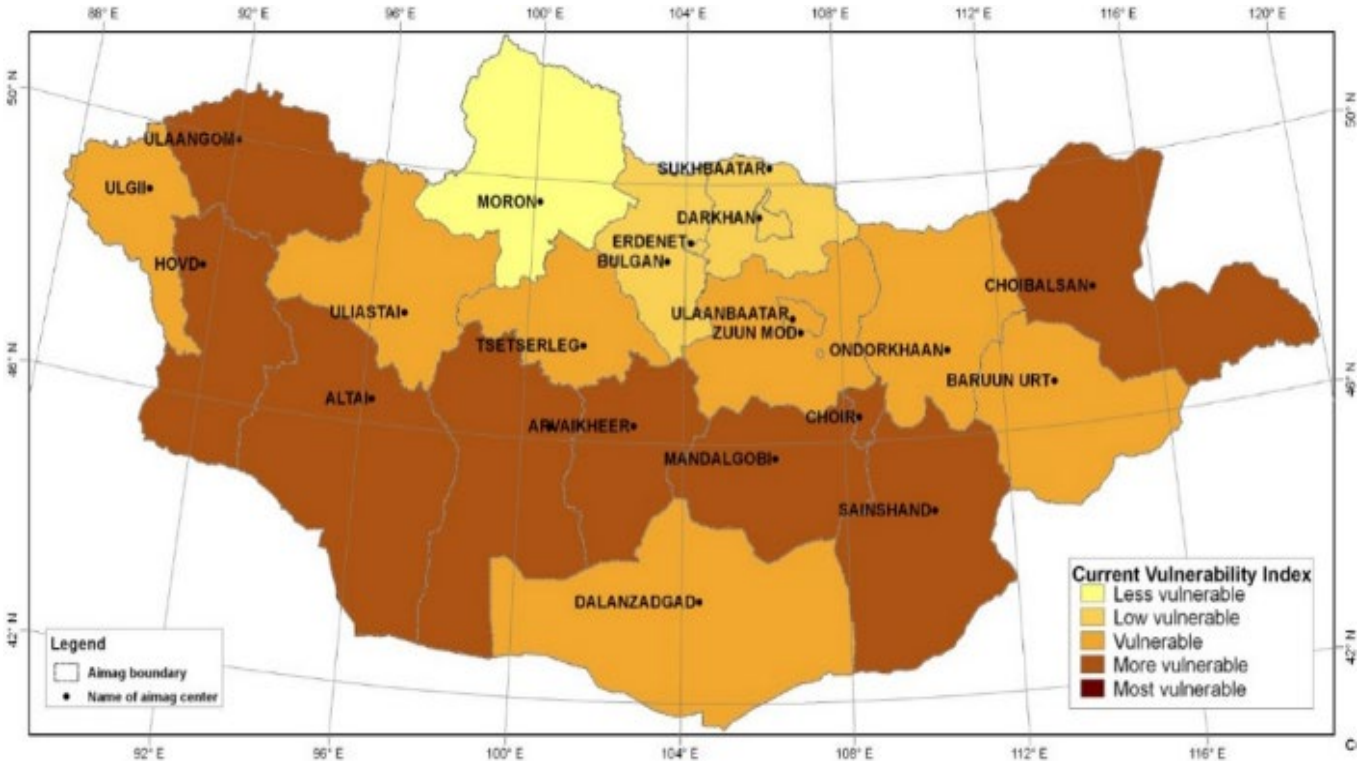
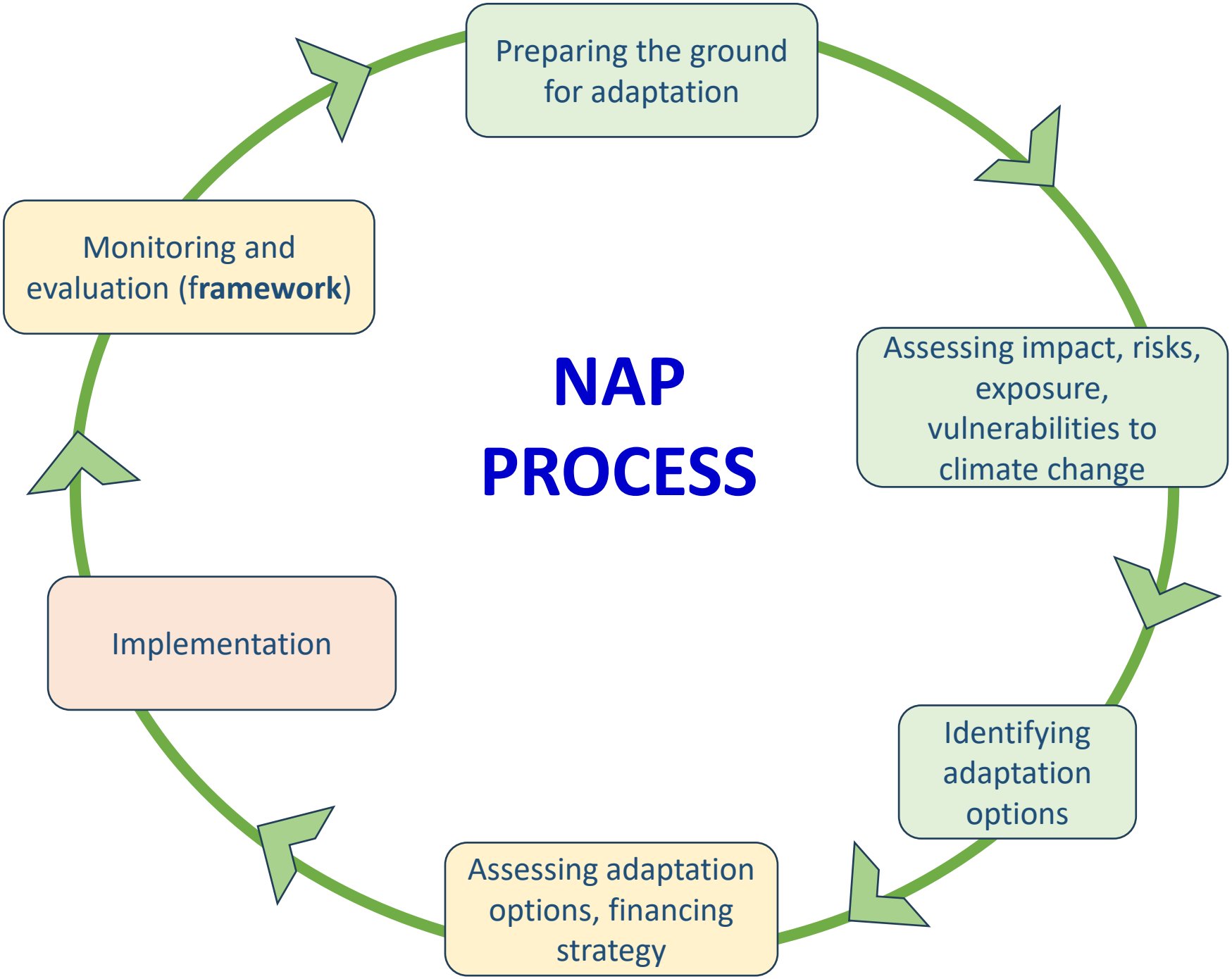
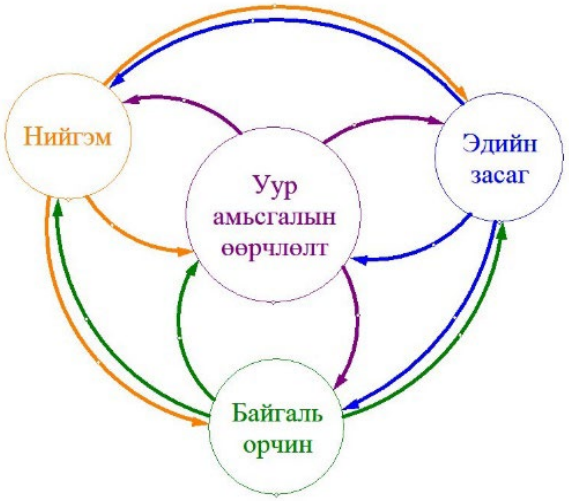
National Adaptation Plan of Mongolia

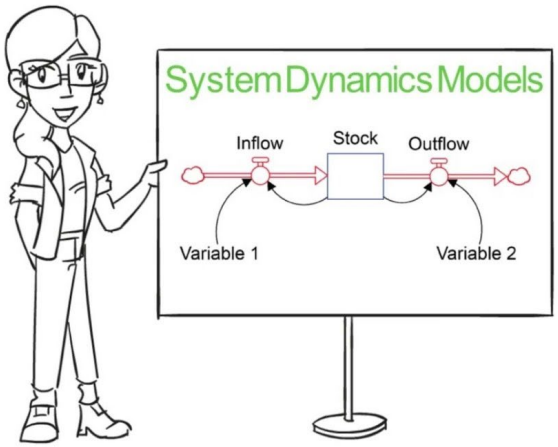


Mid term (7 years) plan


Preparing the ground for adaptation
Assessing impact, risks, exposure, vulnerabilities to climate change
Identifying adaptation options
Assessing adaptation options, financing strategy
Implementation
Monitoring and evaluation (framework)
NAP PROCESS

System dynamic model to analyze the state of ecological, and socio-economic conditions in relation to climate change





The most vulnerable and exposed sectors to Climate Change

1. Biological diversity, ecosystem
2. Water resources, regime and supply
3. Forestry and Timber sector
4. Animal husbandry, pastureland
5. Crop production
6. Climate change and Weather driven natural hazards
7. Public health
8. Social welfare, social protection

NAP Mongolia

Table of Content

ADAPTATION SECTORS, OBJECTIVES, ACTIONS

№	SECTORS	Planned, number		
		Objectives	Objectives	Actions
1	Biological Diversity, Ecosystem	1	4	10
2	Water resources, regime, supply	1	3	15
3	Forestry and Timber sector	1	3	6
4	Climate change and weather driven natural hazards	1	3	10
5	Agriculture (Pasture, Animal husbandry, crop production)	2	8	32
6	Public Health	1	5	58
7	Social welfare, social protection	1	3	14
	TOTAL	**8**	**29**	**145**

AGRICULTURE: ANIMAL HUSBANDRY,

Objective	Targets	Actions (number)
Sustainable development of a risk-bearing and productive livestock sector with introduction of advanced technology compatible with pasture carrying capacity and water resources and adaptable to changing climate.	1. Sustainable pasture management with adequate use of resources while keeping number of livestock in accordance with the pasture carrying capacity	**7**
	2. Improve herd quality and economic turnover and reduce grazing load.	**7**
	3. Advance incentives and support mechanisms for livestock farmers based on their sustainability assessment	**3**
	4. Improve forage quality and supply to meet the requirements to adapt to climate change	**2**

AGRICULTURE: CROP PRODUCTION

Objective	Targets	Actions (number)
To protect soil fertility and sustainably develop a high productivity crop production based on advanced technologies adapted to changing climate	1. Introduce technology to reduce and eliminate the mechanical tillage of soil to mitigate the loss of soil moisture and soil mechanical structure.	**2**
	2. Protect the moisture evaporation and soil fertility of the fields planted with grain, fodder and technical plants from wind and water erosion/ damage.	**6**
	3. Introduce advanced technology in the irrigation of potato, vegetable, fruit and berry crops	**2**
	4. Introduce and localize the modern smart technologies in crop production	**3**

IMPACTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE, DESERTIFICATION AND LAND DEGRADATION ON SUSTAINABILITY OF FOOD SYSTEM

Multistakeholder Dialogue, 24-26 August, Mongolia

- Creation of economic incentives for activities on restoration of degraded lands;
- Strengthen inter-sectoral coordination in the field of use and protection of agricultural land and pastures;
- Introduction of modern technologies suitable for Mongolian conditions to combat desertification and control sand migration;
- Expansion of regional cooperation with China and Northeast Asian countries;
- introduce adequate management of livestock size suited to the pasture capacity, introduce pasture and water use fee by livestock; make necessary amendments to the law on Livestock Tax based on the type of livestock; etc