

Adapting and Living under 2<sup>0</sup>C: Bridging gaps between policy and practice,  
October 17-19, 2016, Colombo, Sri Lanka

# Lessons learned from top-down and bottom-up development of the adaptation planning in Mongolia



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# Vulnerable sectors in Mongolia

- Climate Change impact: **Water resources decrease**
  - Increased vulnerability of people and ecosystems
- Climate variability: Agriculture and **livestock sectors**
  - Traditional resilience: mobility/cultural landscapes
- Climate extremes: **Livestock sector**
  - Combination of *zud* and previous summer drought
  - Increased vulnerability of pastoral system to *zud*

(Images of vulnerability in Mongolia)



Forest and steppe fire with drought, Threat of desertification, “Zud by drought and snowfall

# National Action Programme on Climate Change (NAPCC)

## Strategic Objectives



“Set up legal, structural and management systems that support measures against climate change”



“Ensure ecological balances and **reduce socio-economic vulnerabilities** and risks step by step through strengthening of national adaptation capacity to climate change”



“Mitigate GHG emission step by step and set up low carbon economy through introduction of environment friendly technologies and improvement of effectiveness and efficiency”



“Enhance national climate observation network, research and assessment ”



“Conduct public awareness and support citizen and community participation in actions against climate change”

### First phase (2011-2016)

- national mitigation and adaptation capacities will be strengthened,
- legal, structural and management systems will be set up
- community and public participation will be improved.



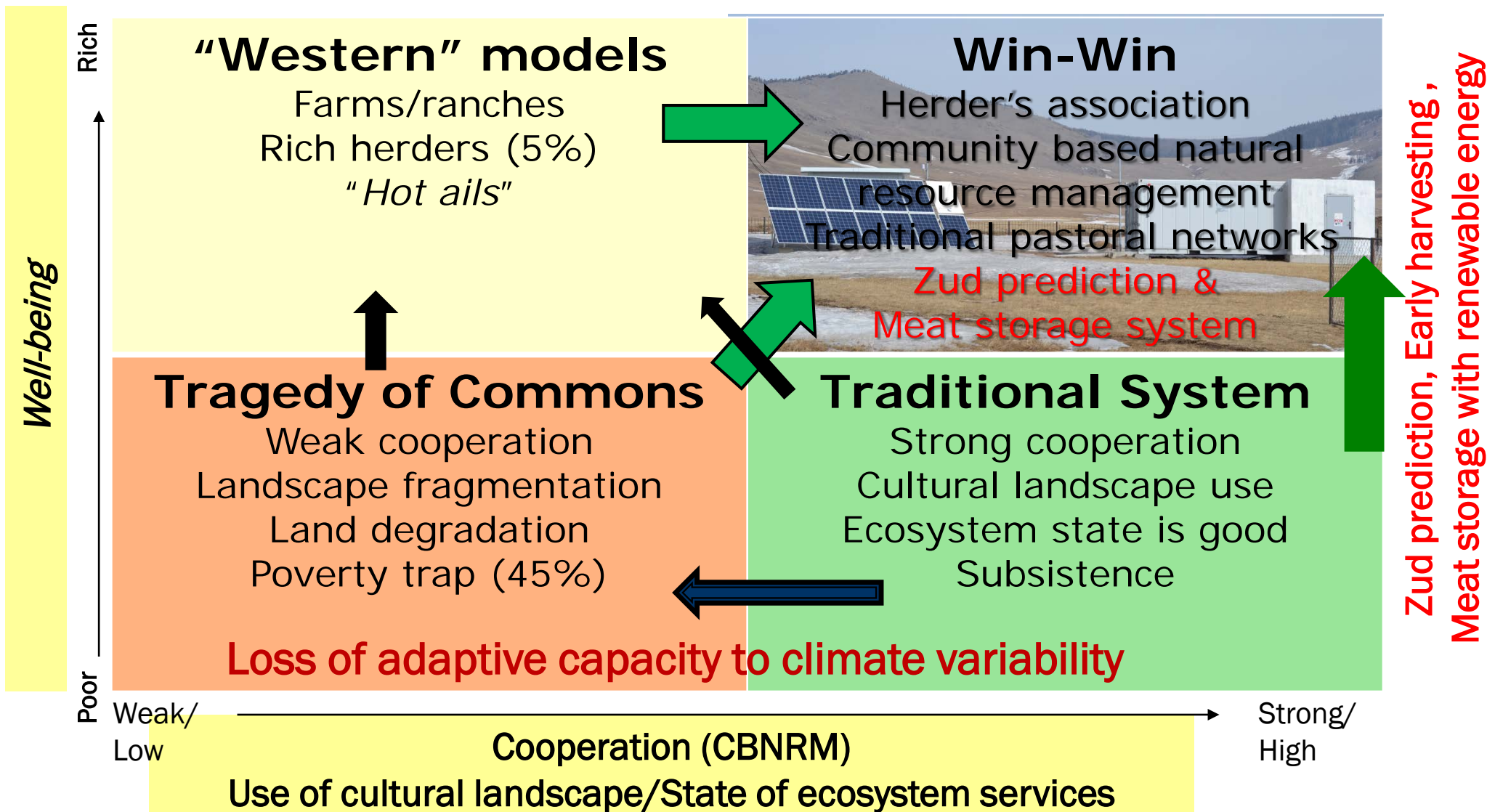
### Second phase (2017-2021)

- Implementation of climate change adaptation and mitigation measures

# Key messages

- To produce a national adaptation plan(NAP) for the second phase of NAPCC ,during 2017-2021, being consistent with the Green Development policy of Mongolia, 2014 and other relevant policy documents."
- To **promote adaptation measures** along with various cooperative activities, implementing **action/project-oriented impact and vulnerability assessment**.
- To incorporate M&E system with effectively measurable indicators and **integrated adaptation indices** into the NAP process.

# Lessons learned: Community based management with green technology is sustainable adaptation strategy



# Lesson learned : Payment to ecosystem services as sustainable adaptation strategy for water resources

Payment to herders for ecosystem service conservation (water storage)

Davaat St.



Bosgin

Terelj

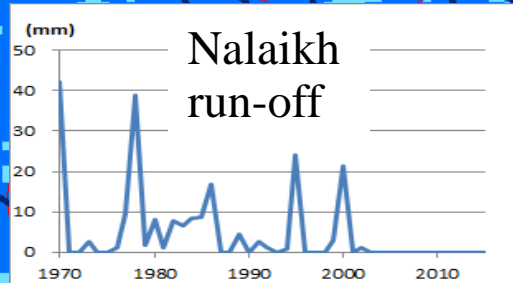
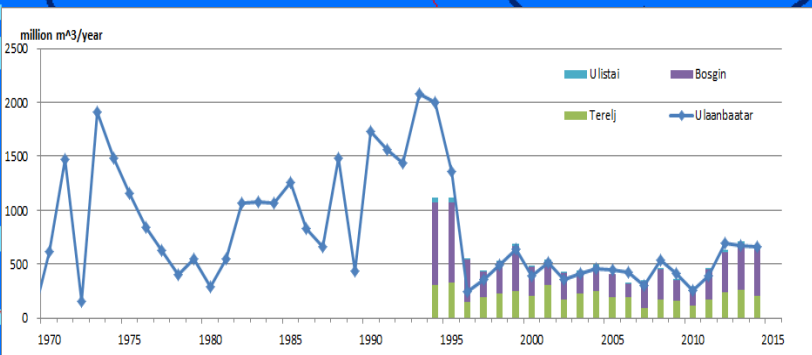
Prohibition of grazing for conservation of riparian ecosystems & permafrost

Nalaikh St.

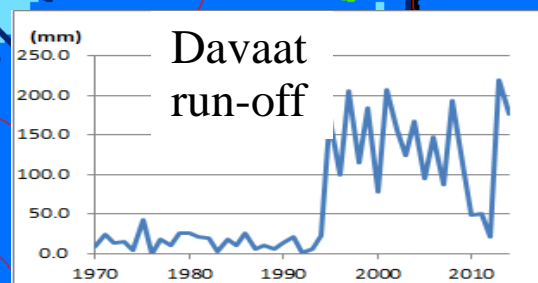


UB

### Flow rate at UB station



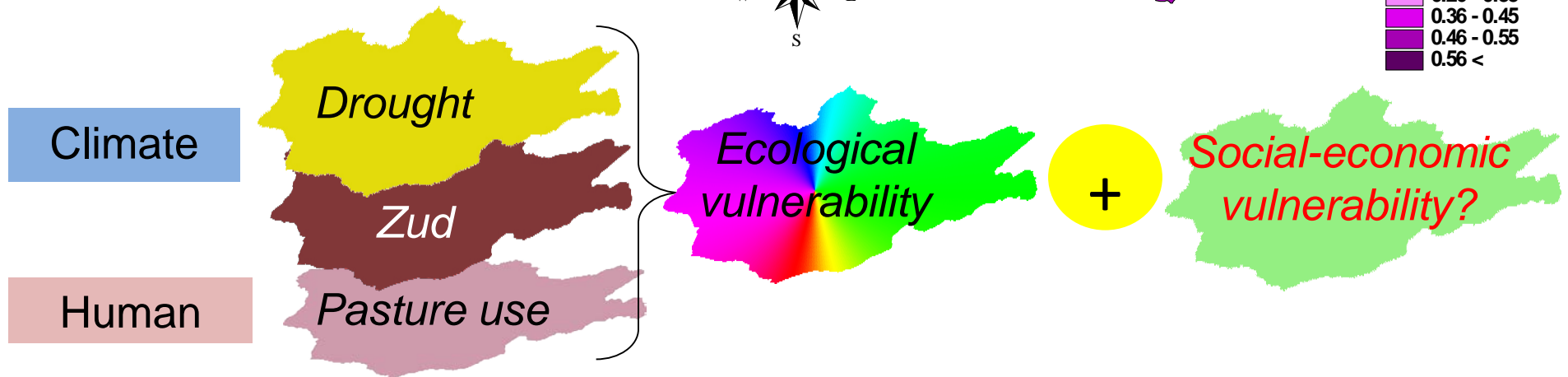
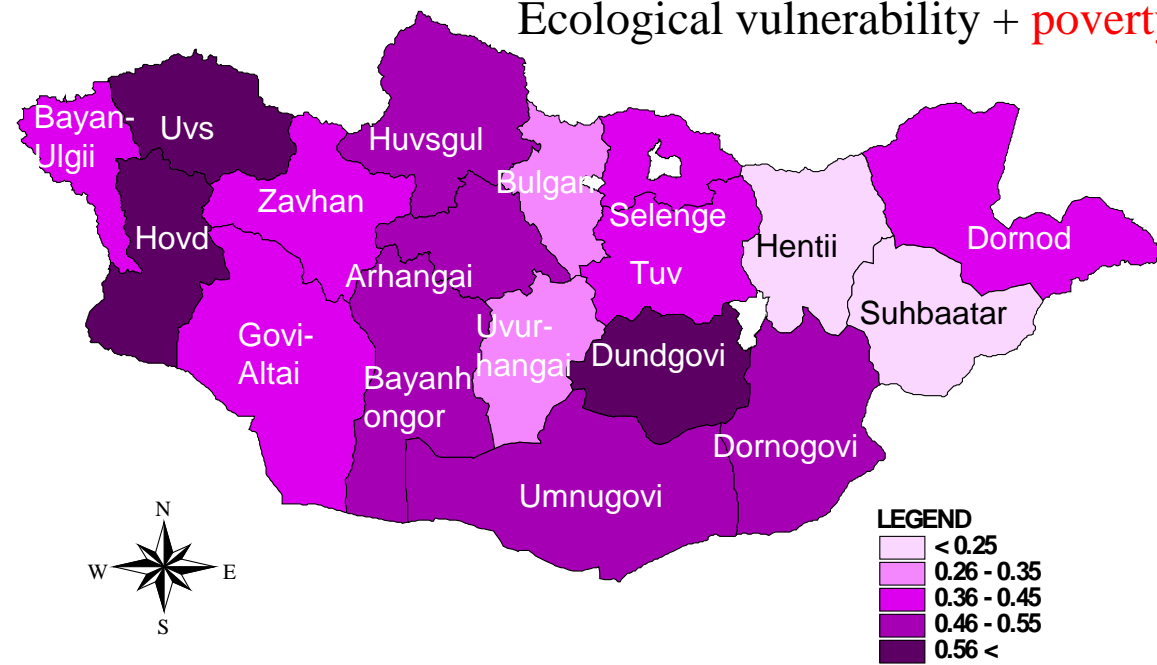
Permafrost was melted already



Permafrost is melting now



Lesson learned:  
Scaling-up for vertical  
integration from local  
(people, river basin) to  
national



- Social-ecological vulnerability assessment for M&E
- *Zud* prediction system (for early harvesting)
- Renewable energy driven meat storage system for large-scale deployment
- Ecosystem based adaptation for all river basins, including Tuul river basin