Panel 2.1
Investing in adaptation technologies with mitigation co-benefits

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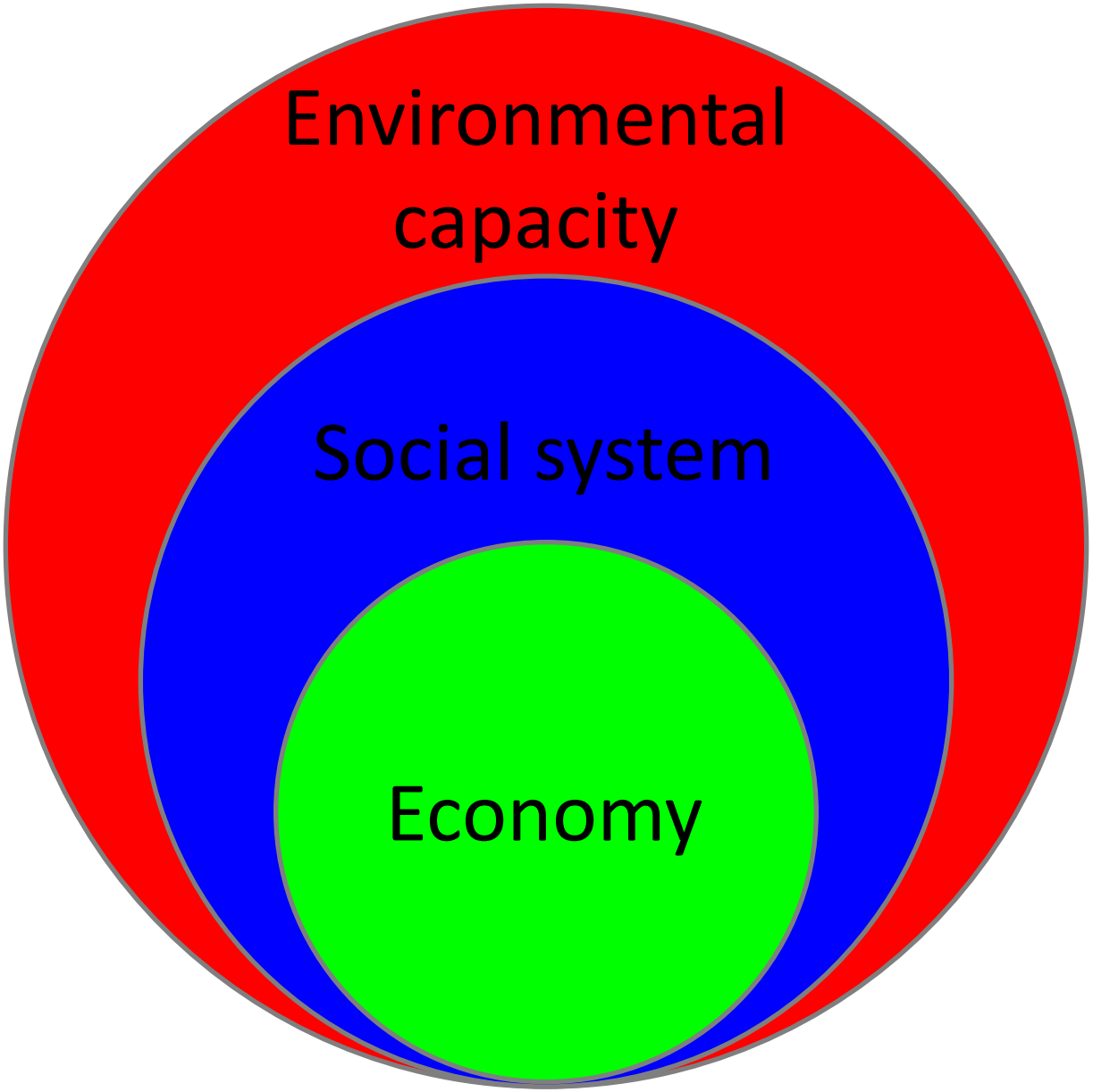
Key points

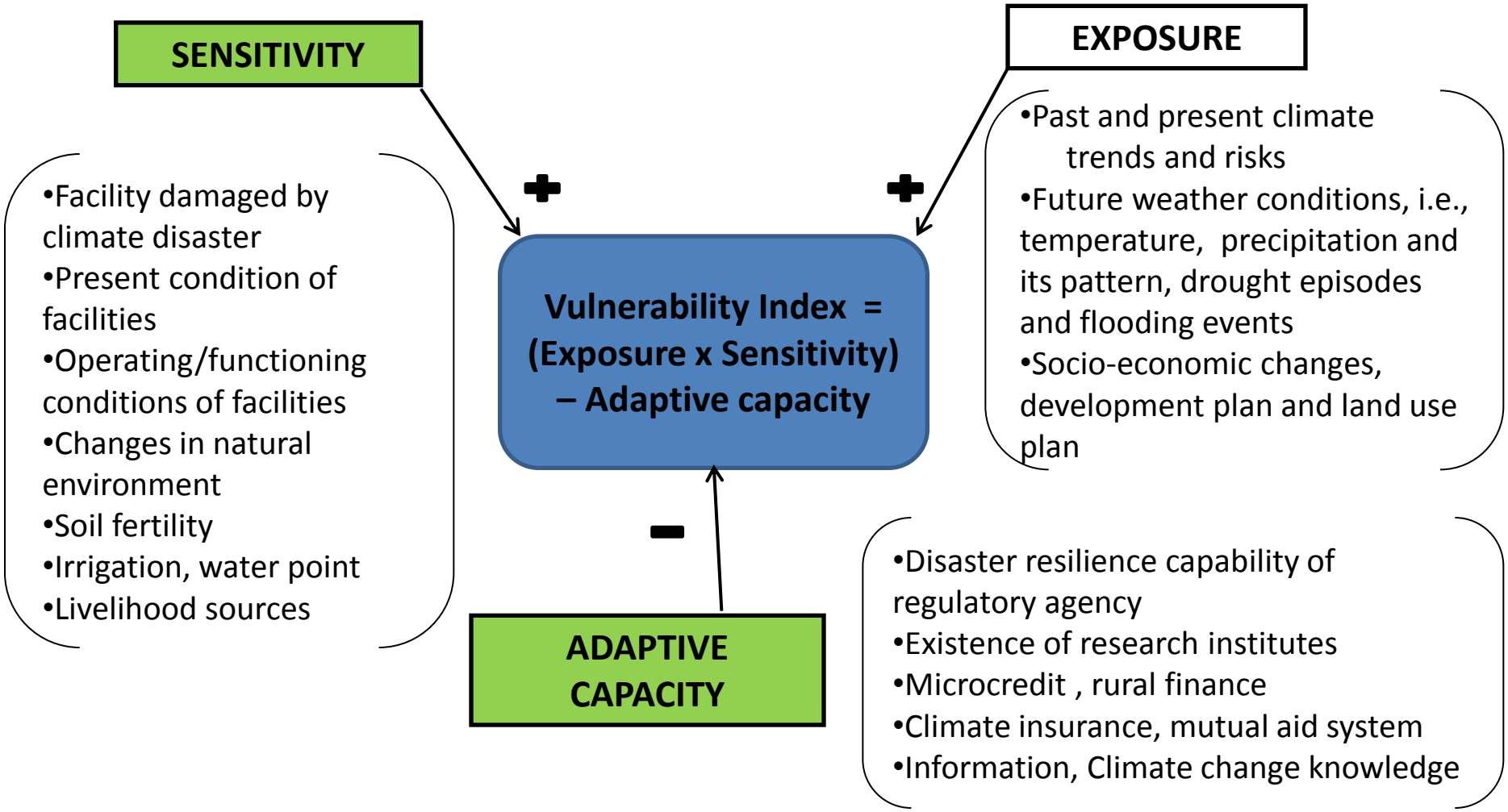
- Expand co-benefits not only “mitigation” but to “global/ local benefits such as ecosystem services to reduce vulnerability ”
- Good demonstration cases and lessons learned?
- How to evaluate value of co-benefits?
- How to evaluate adaptation effects?
- Adaptation under green development constraint, not trade-off.

Green Development and Adaptation



Vulnerability

requires integrative approach of both physical and social dimensions



Needs for Innovative Adaptation

Climate Change

Shift to market economy since 1990

livestock number increase
Goat fraction increase

Permafrost melting

Drought in summer

Water shortage

Grassland degradation

Extreme weather in winter

Exceed Carrying Capacity

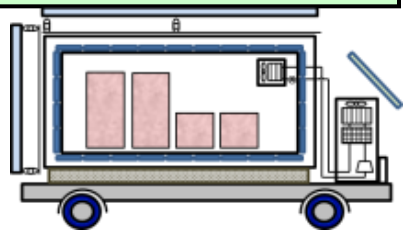
Grassland degradation

Zud increase

Food shortage in spring/summer, Impact to livestock industry

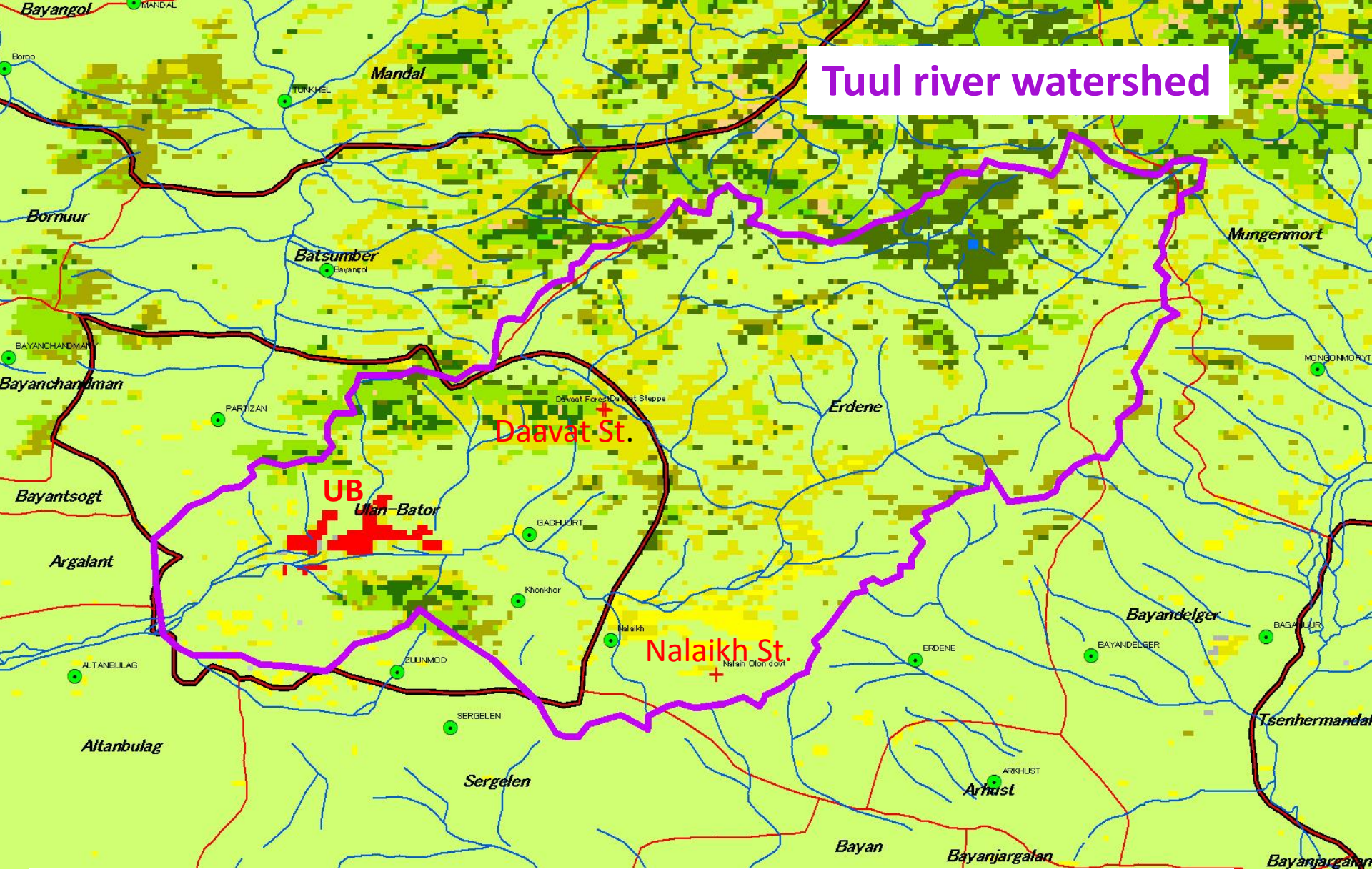
Poverty in rural area

Increase in migration from rural to UB



Policy of livestock number control within Env. Capacity

Innovation ; meat freezing system driven by renewable energy



Co-benefits of forest and grassland conservation by innovative adaptation

1. Prevention of permafrost melting and emission of GHG (global benefit)

2. Conservation of water resources (local benefit)