

Climate change and iNDC of Mongolia

The Ministry of Environment, Green
Development and Tourism of Mongolia

Content

- National programmes, policy and legal framework at national level
- Ambitious goal of the Government - Intended Nationally determined contribution of Mongolia
- Actions to take in near future
- Needs and challenges

National policy framework

- National programmes
- National laws and regulations
- National Green Development Strategy
- Implementation and commitment to the UN Convention on Climate change
- MDGs and now to implement the SDGs/Post 2015 development agenda

NAPCC was approved by the State Great Khural (Parliament) in January 2011

The main goals of the program are to ensure environmental sustainability, development of socio-economic sectors adapted to climate change, reduction of vulnerabilities and risks, and mitigation of GHG emissions as well as promoting economic effectiveness and efficiency and implementation of ‘green growth’ policies.

The implementation of the NAPCC will help Mongolia to create the capacity to adapt to climate change and establish a foundation for green economic growth and development.

NAPCC includes both Adaptation and Mitigation strategies and measures for key socio-economic sectors of the country.



iNDC of Mongolia

- Its submission on 24th September - http://www4.unfccc.int/submissions/INDC/Published%20Documents/Mongolia/1/150924_INDCs%20of%20Mongolia.pdf
- Mitigation : A series of policies and measures that the country commits to implement up to 2030, in the energy, industry, agriculture and waste sectors

Vision for adaptation: Increased adaptive capacity to overcome negative impacts of climate change, and to strengthen resilience of ecosystem and socio-economic sectors.

Focusing on below:

- *Animal husbandry* aims to maintain ecosystem balance through improving pasture management.
- *Arable farming* aspires to meet the total national need in crops by reducing bare fallow and soil moisture loss, introducing medium and long-term varieties of crops, increased irrigation with water saving technologies including snow, and rain water harvesting.
- *Water resources sector's* objectives are to expand state protected areas covering especially river headwater areas, where 70% of water resources are formed, to ensure proper use of water resources, and to strengthen integrated water resource management in river basins.
- *Forest resource* aims to reduce forest degradation, and to implement re-forestation and sustainable forest management strategies.
- *Natural disaster management* seeks to build effective disaster management to prevent environmental and socio-economic losses.



Needs and challenges

- Technical, technological and capacity building support is always in high demand and interest
- Integrated – nexus approach is key for Mongolia
- Diverse ecosystem and its status of environment need to be the main focus – Locally appropriate adaptation options
- More active knowledge and know how sharing between countries



Actions to take / Progressing level

- National Green Development Action plan
- National level stakeholder meetings/ consultations
- Inter-sectoral more close coordination especially with energy, agriculture,
- TNC/Third national communication report
- BUR/ Biannual update report