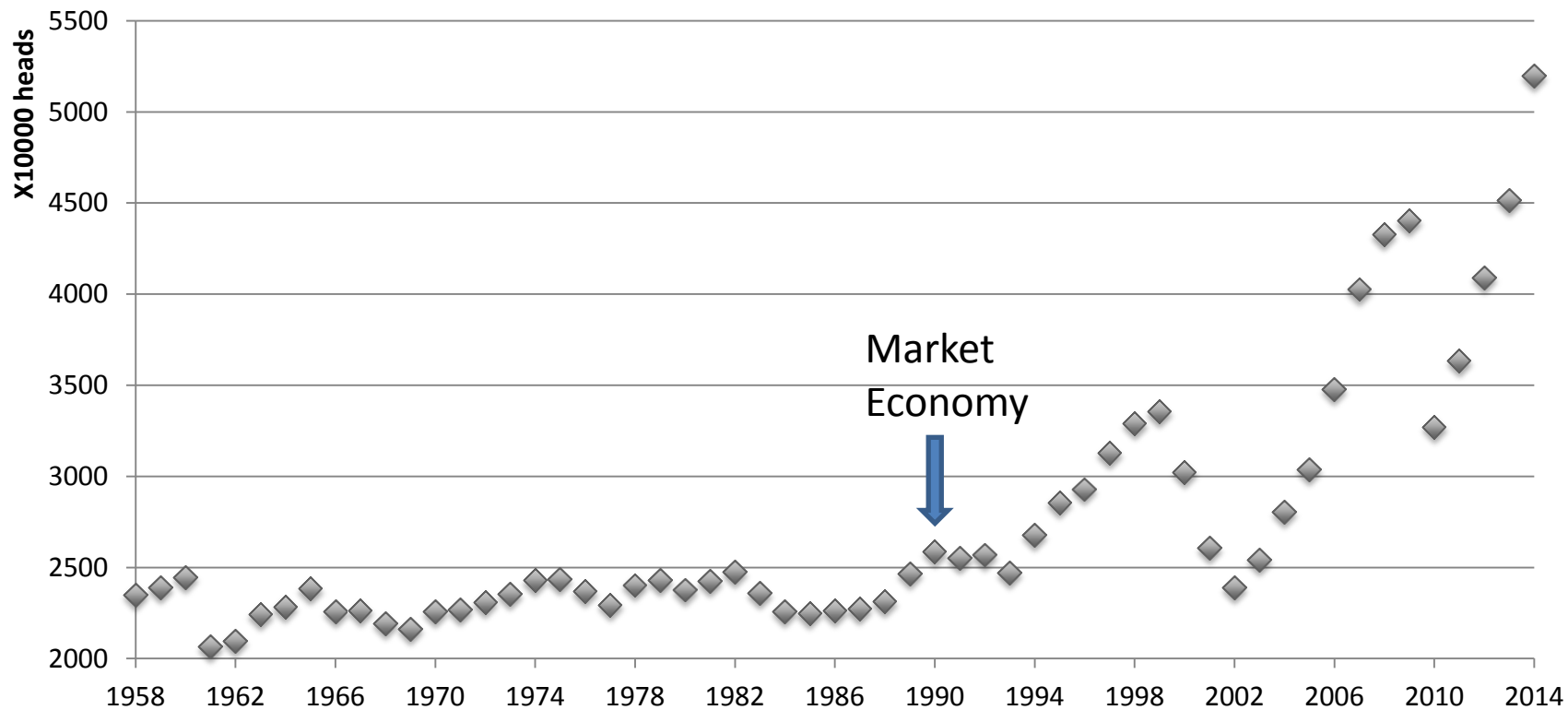


Vulnerability and Adaptation Plan in Mongolia

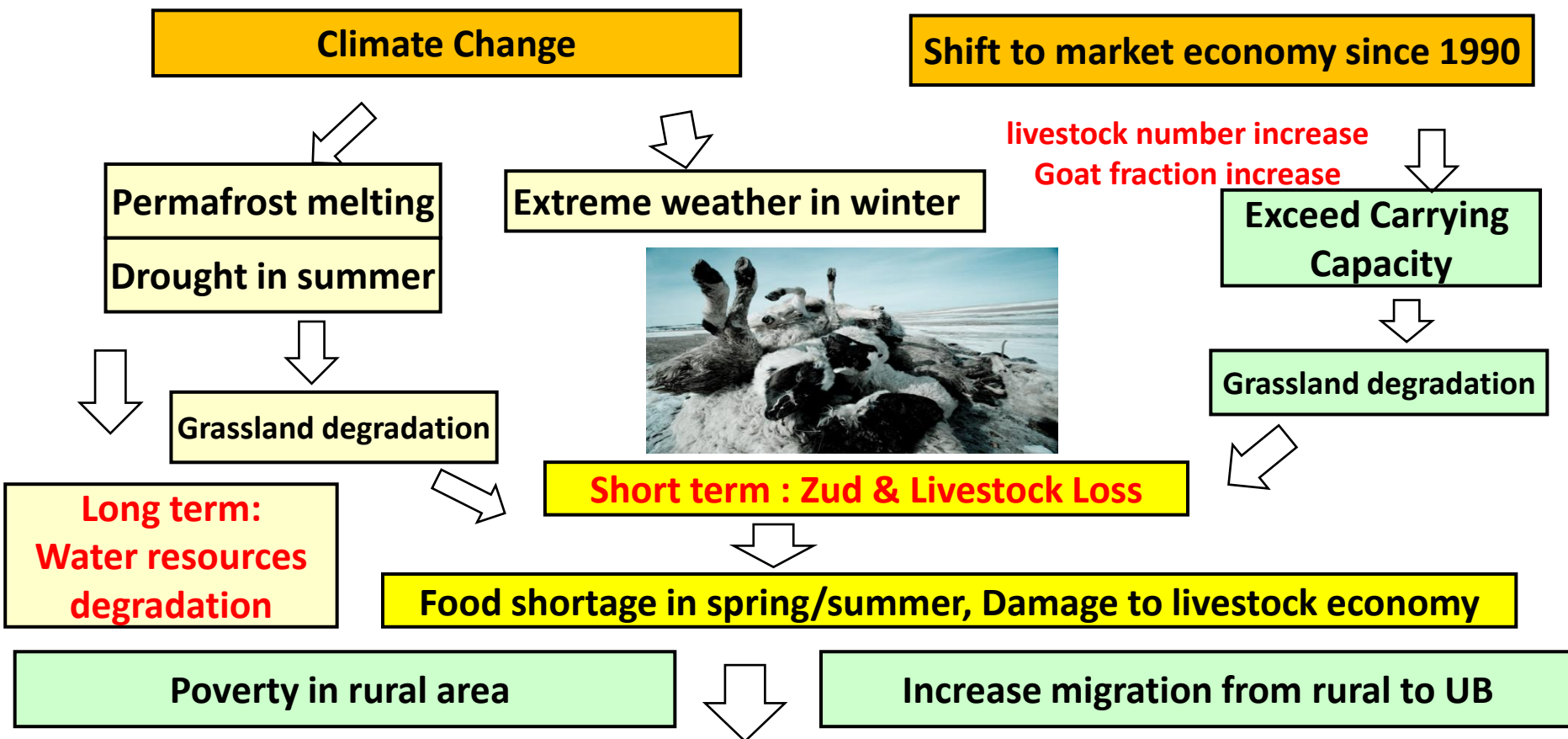


Chuo University
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Change in total number of livestock in Mongolia

Climate Change Adaptation in Mongolia



Based on extensive consultation with local people, researchers and decision makers, livestock number control within carrying capacity and early harvest with innovative meat storage system are key adaptation measures

Short term adaptation in livestock sector

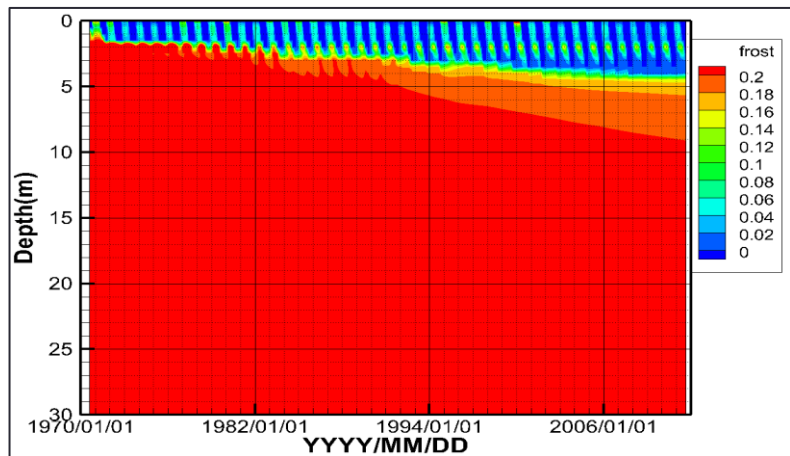
- ✓ **Management of intensive livestock industry and improvement of production facility in rural area is necessary for climate change adaptation**

Needs for adaptation in Mongolia

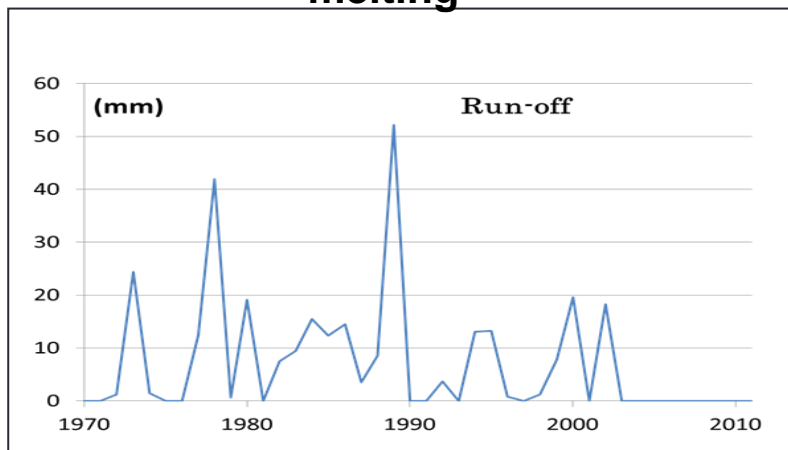
- ✓ **weather monitoring and zud prediction**
- ✓ **management of rangeland/livestock number (Tax to the number of livestock over carrying capacity)**
- ✓ **meat processing planning, frozen meat storage**
- ✓ **supply chain, food security**

Long term adaptation : Permafrost melting and water resources sector

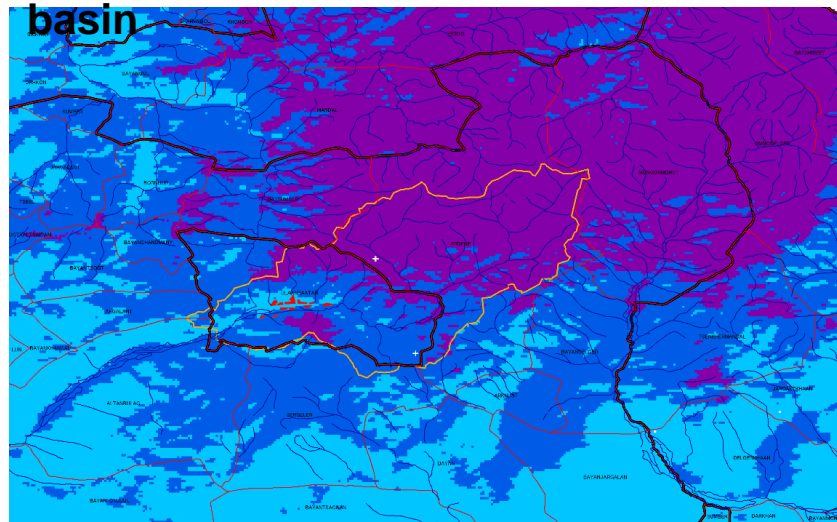
Computed permafrost melting in Nalaikh from 1970-2010



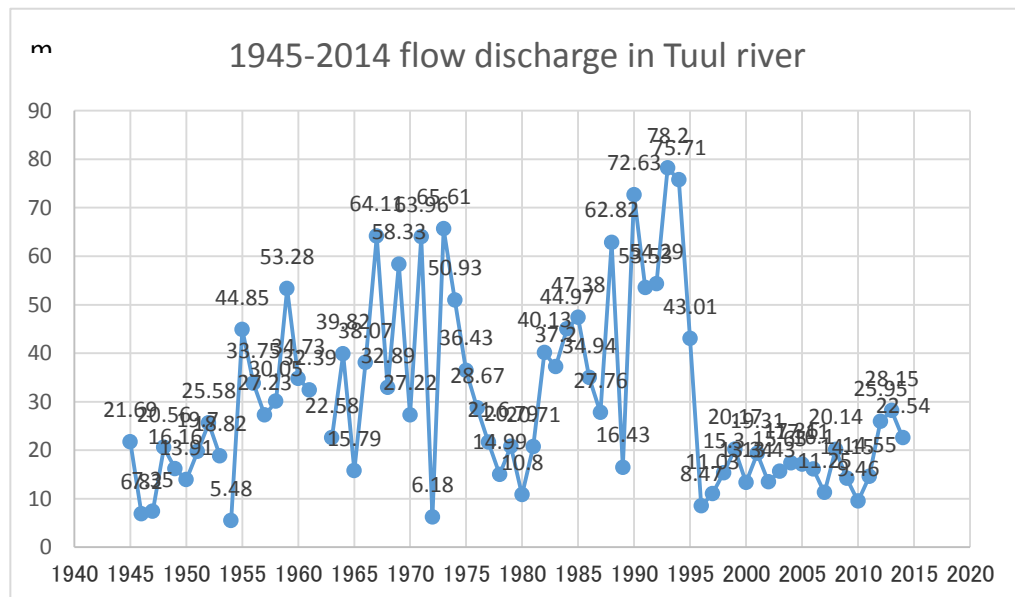
Computed run-off in Nalaikh No flow after 2002 due to permafrost melting



Permafrost distribution In Tuul river basin



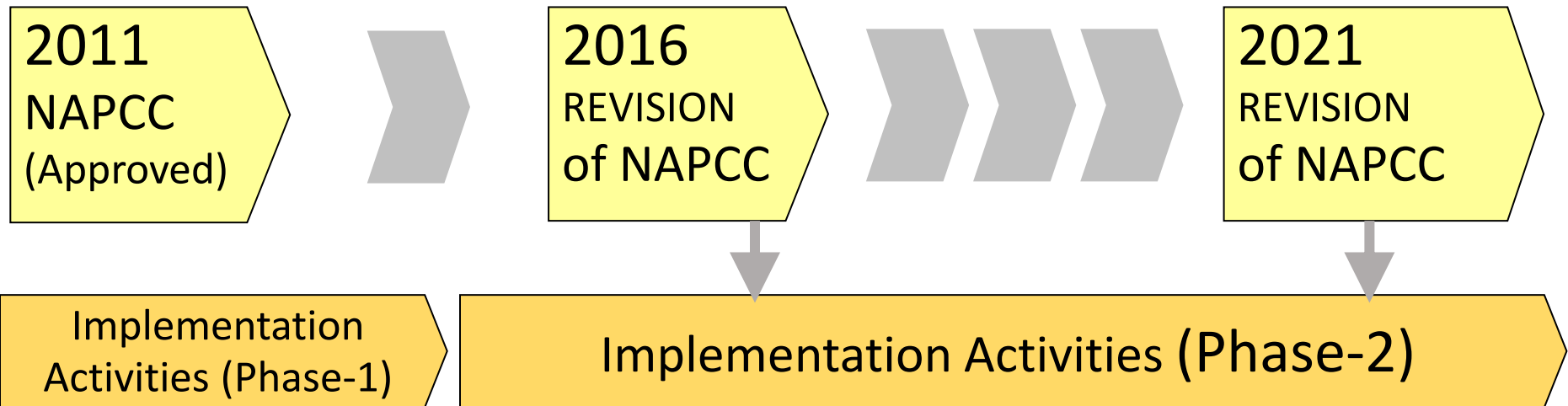
Observed run-off in UB station and sudden drop in flow after 1996



Advanced Impact Assessment for Adaptation Planning in Mongolia 2015 ~

- Identify assistance required to support the development and implementation of the Adaptation plan
- Identify strategic intervention areas
- Identify road-map reflecting to 2016 of NAPCC

National Action Program
for CC
(Adaptation)



✓ **Animal husbandry** sub sector was identified as most vulnerable to cc