



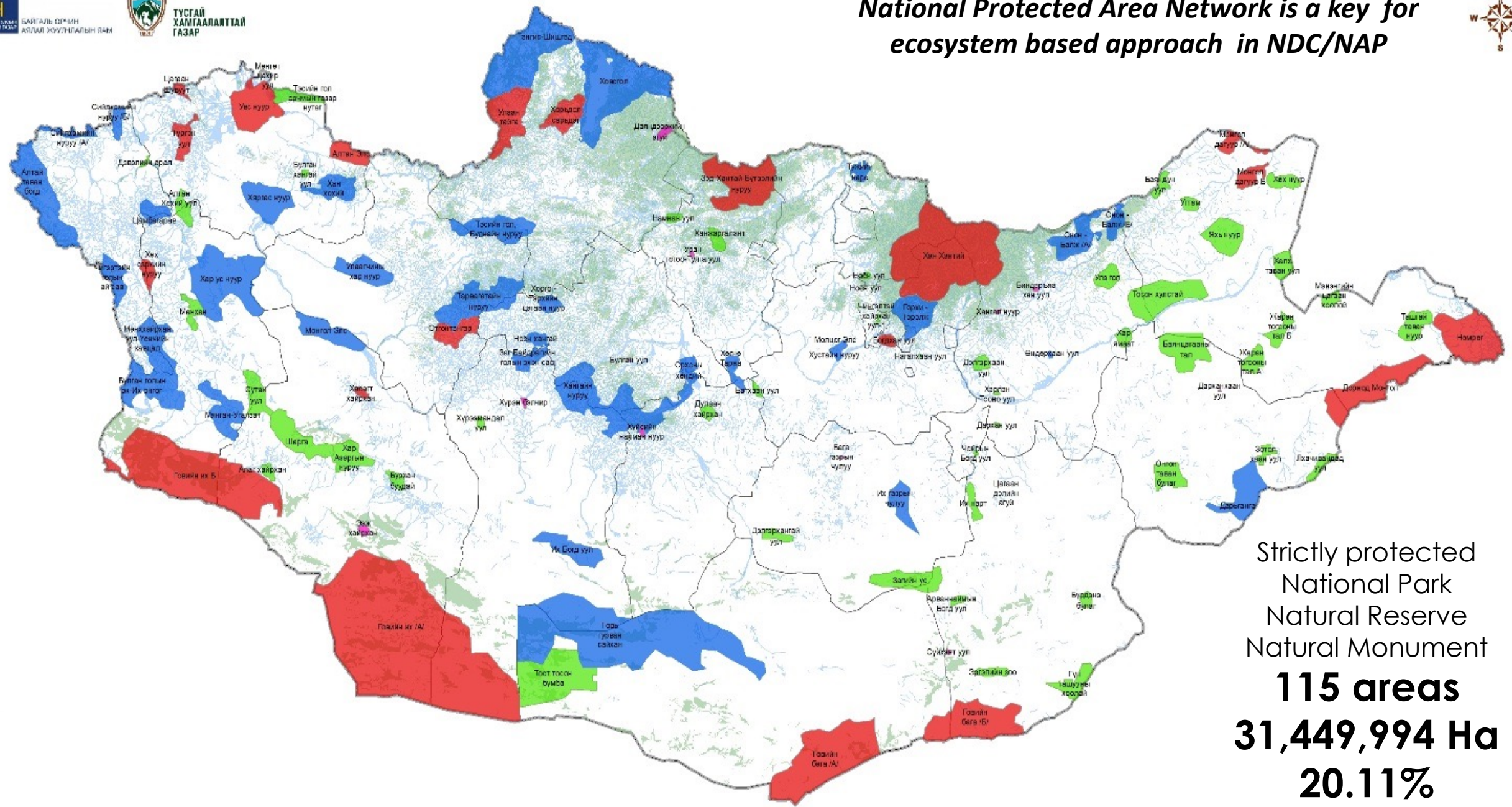
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT
AND TOURISM

NAP GSP South-South Knowledge Exchange online
Forum (28th June – 1st July 2021)

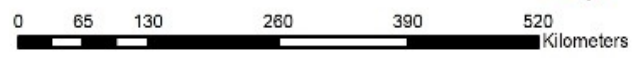
Mongolia's NAP formulation process

DR. BATJARGAL Zamba
NFP for the UNFCCC

National Protected Area Network is a key for ecosystem based approach in NDC/NAP



Strictly protected
 National Park
 Natural Reserve
 Natural Monument
115 areas
31,449,994 Ha
20.11%

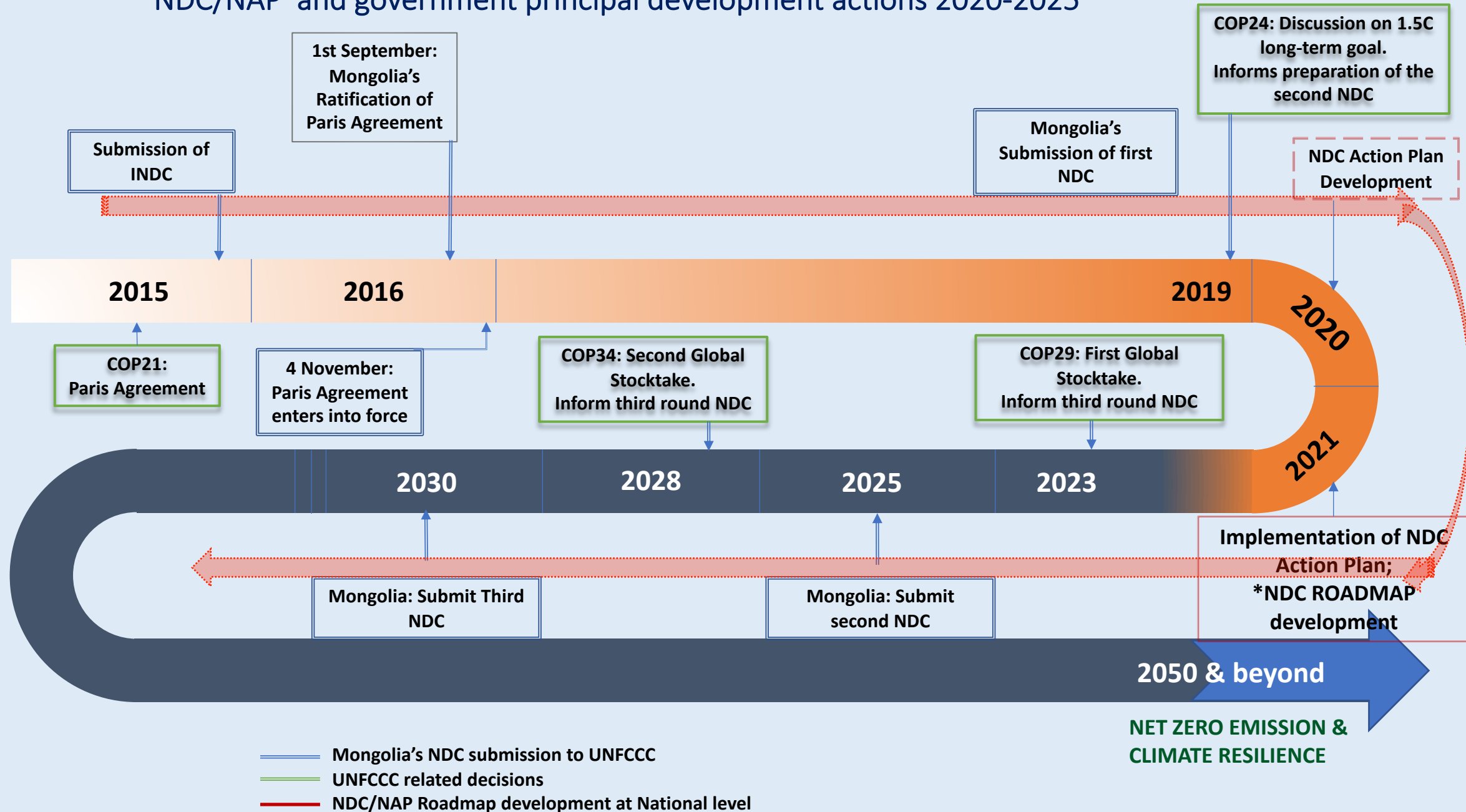


Mongolia Long Term Development Policy Scenario

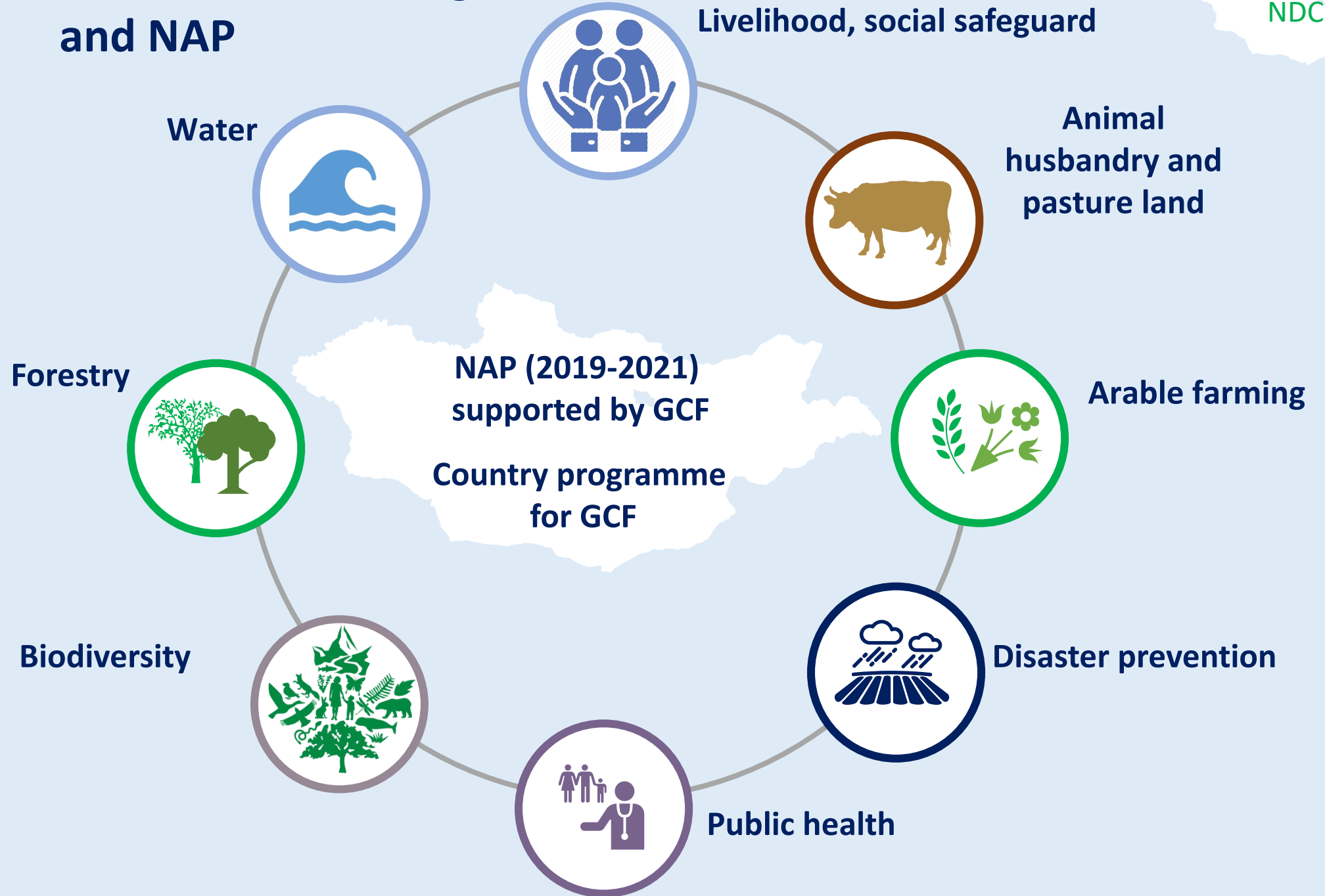
	Strategic objectives	Period I (2020-2025) ADDRESSING THE PRESSING ISSUE	Period II (2026-2030) TRANSITION FROM BROWN TO GREEN DEVELOPMENT	Period III (2031-2040) ESTABLISHING THE BASIS FOR GREEN DEVELOPMENT	Period IV (2041-2050) ESTABLISHED GREEN DEVELOPMENT
		Objectives	Objectives	Objectives	Objectives
LIFE SUSTAINING SYSTEM	9.1. Mother nature, primary ecosystem service Assessing the environmental values and benefits and reserve ecosystem balance	To assess and evaluate Mongolian pristine nature and ecosystem service value and capacity INTACT ECOSYSTEM AND IT'S SERVICE	To enhance and ecosystem service value and internalization ECONOMIC VALUE OF NATURE	To promote ecosystem service and increase the profit and availability ECOSYSTEM CAPACITY UPGRADING	To adhere value, resource, remediation capacity based conservation policy and ensure ecosystem equilibrium ENVIRONMENT WITH SUSTAINED EQUILIBRIUM
PRINCIPLES OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT	9.2. Inherited Natural resource capacity for future generation	To enforce environmental laws and regulations and reduce resource depletion ENVIRONMENT AND GOVERNANCE	To implement science based policy regarding the environmental conservation and appropriate use and to create utilization resource and restore the degraded land RESPONSIBLE NATURAL RESOURCES USE	Using the technologic achievements and innovations for the environmental conservation and prevent environmental degradation TECHNOLOGY BASED SOLUTION	Appropriate use of natural resource through remediation policy and utilizing the non-renewable natural resource in a limited rate only to complement country's development state BALANCED RESOURCE UTILIZATION
RISK ASSOCIATED WITH EXTERNAL FACTORS	9.3. Water is a resource without alternative To prevent from water resource scarcity and to create a circumstances to ensure the supply and demand sufficiently	To formulate hierarchical price and tariff structure of water resources and to conserve the water through creating payment system and enhance water reservoir WATER AS A PRECIOUS RESOURCE	To raise the water value and domesticate the efficient and economic use and intensify the remediation CONSCIOUS WATER CONSUMPTION	To elaborate integrated water resources management and improving the accessibility and availability through water reservation REPLENISHING WATER RESOURCES	Utilizing the pristine nature and accumulated resource in appropriate and monitorable way DEVELOPMENT WITH MINIMIZED RISK FROM WATER SCARCITY
GLOBALIZATION AND PARADIGM SHIFT	9.4. Green development based on low carbon economy, effectiveness and inclusiveness To promote low carbon, efficient and accessible green development and contribute to international climate change mitigation effort	To establish and promote green financing structure and to promote environmentally friendly efficient clean technology and economical use GREEN TECHNOLOGY – SUSTAINABLE FINANCE	Reducing the waste and including in the life cycle and promote and intensify projects and actions on climate change adaptation GREEN ECONOMY	Cultivating smart consumption and efficient production and enhance domestic and international green climate financing BASIS OF GREEN DEVELOPMENT	Building a capacity on climate change adaptation continuously and elaborate sustainable production and consumption SUSTAINED GREEN DEVELOPMENT

National NDC/NAP Roadmap Development and National Long-term development Vision -2050

NDC/NAP and government principal development actions 2020-2025



Sectors sensitive to climate change and NAP



Adaptation activities

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND PASTERLAND

Goal: Increase the productivity of the animal husbandry sector while ensuring the sustainable development of the sector

- Maintain the ecosystem balance by strengthening the legal environment and pastureland management,
- Sustainable use of the pastureland by increasing the forage cultivation and water supply for livestock,
- Enhance the disaster prevention system such as drought and dzud.

FORESTRY

Goal: Sustainable supply and resource utilization

- Save irrigation water and labor by using plastic-films/mulches on the irrigated potato and vegetable fields,
- Reduce water and irrigation costs and increase the yield by applying the drip and infusion systems in irrigated potato, vegetable, fruit, and berry productions,
- Protect the soil from moisture evaporation, wind, water erosion and damages, and sustain the high yield by applying straw mulches for the unirrigated crop and forage fields.



ARABLE FARMING

Goal: Sustainable supply and resource management

- Save irrigation water and labor by using plastic-films/mulches on the irrigated potato and vegetable fields,
- Reduce water and irrigation costs and increase the yield by applying the drip and infusion systems in irrigated potato, vegetable, fruit, and berry productions,
- Protect the soil from moisture evaporation, wind, water erosion and damages, and sustain the high yield by applying straw mulches for the unirrigated crop and forage fields.
- Reduce the soil moisture, mechanical losses of soil structure, and the direct tillage costs through the elimination of mechanical tillage and the implementation of zero tillage technologies.

WATER

Goal: Increase water resource, introduce the efficient water utilization, and enhance the capacity

- Strengthen the legal and institutional frameworks for integrating the sectoral coordination to ensure water safety.
- Enhance the resilience and adaptive capacity of water sector through the utilization of appropriate technologies for conserving, rehabilitating, sustainably utilizing water and increasing the surface water resources.

Adaptation activities

PUBLIC HEALTH

Goal: Strengthen early warning of potential health risks, and provision of proactive and response measures

- Assess the risks and impacts of climate change on public health, and conduct
- Build the knowledge and awareness on climate change impacts and adverse effects on human health, and empower the general public
- Strengthen the readiness and capacities of health institutions and organizations to respond to the health and public health risks induced by climate change.



LIVELIHOOD AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARD

Goal: Establish the system for provisions of social safeguard, insurance and prevention measures to reduce the vulnerability of social groups and build their capacities by identifying the vulnerable groups to climate change.

- Identify the vulnerable social groups to climate change, and build their capacity to overcome the risks,
- - Reduce the vulnerability by diversifying the economic activities, increasing the income sources and supporting the sustainable livelihood,
- Ensure the equality and support the employment by providing knowledge and education.

DISASTER PREVENTION

Goal: Build the disaster resilience by adapting to and reducing the risks of climate and weather-related hazards and disasters.

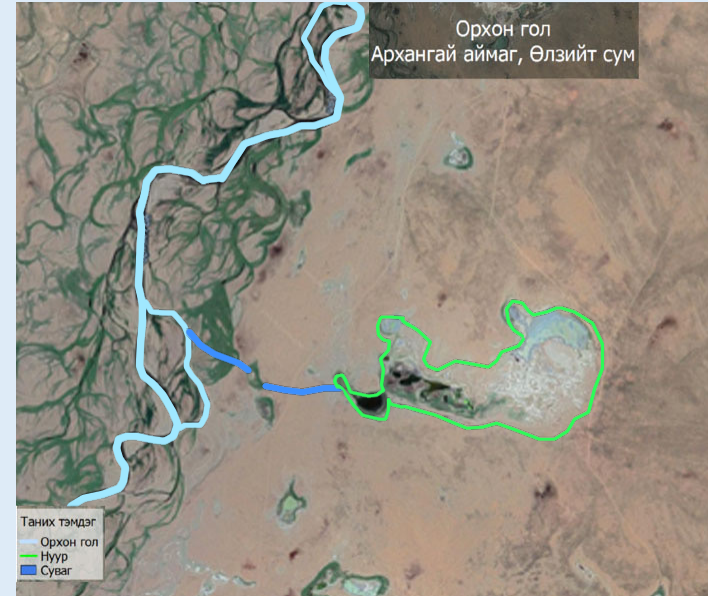
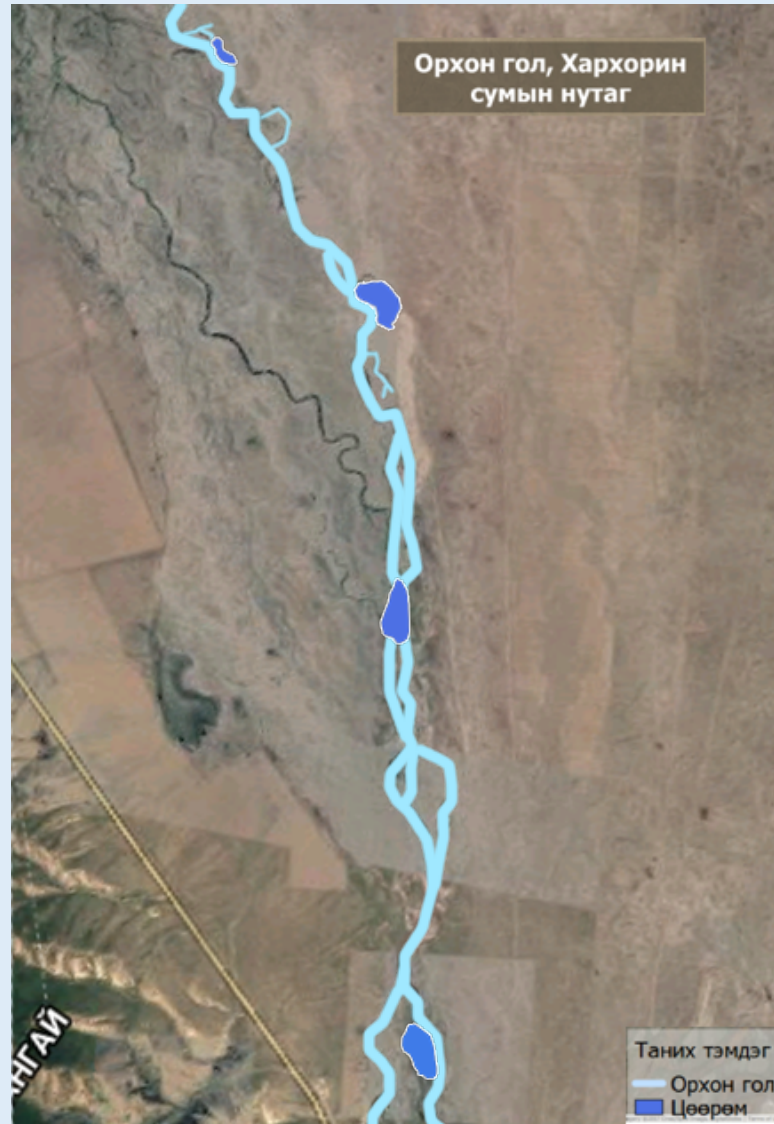
- Conduct risk assessments on natural disasters, reduce the disaster risks through the partnership of various stakeholders including the public
- Reduce the disaster-related losses and damages by strengthening the capacity on early warning of climate and weather-related hazards and disasters
- Integrate the disaster risk reduction measures into the development policy planning

BIODIVERSITY

Goal: Enable adaptation opportunities and adaptive capacities for the climate vulnerable biodiversity.

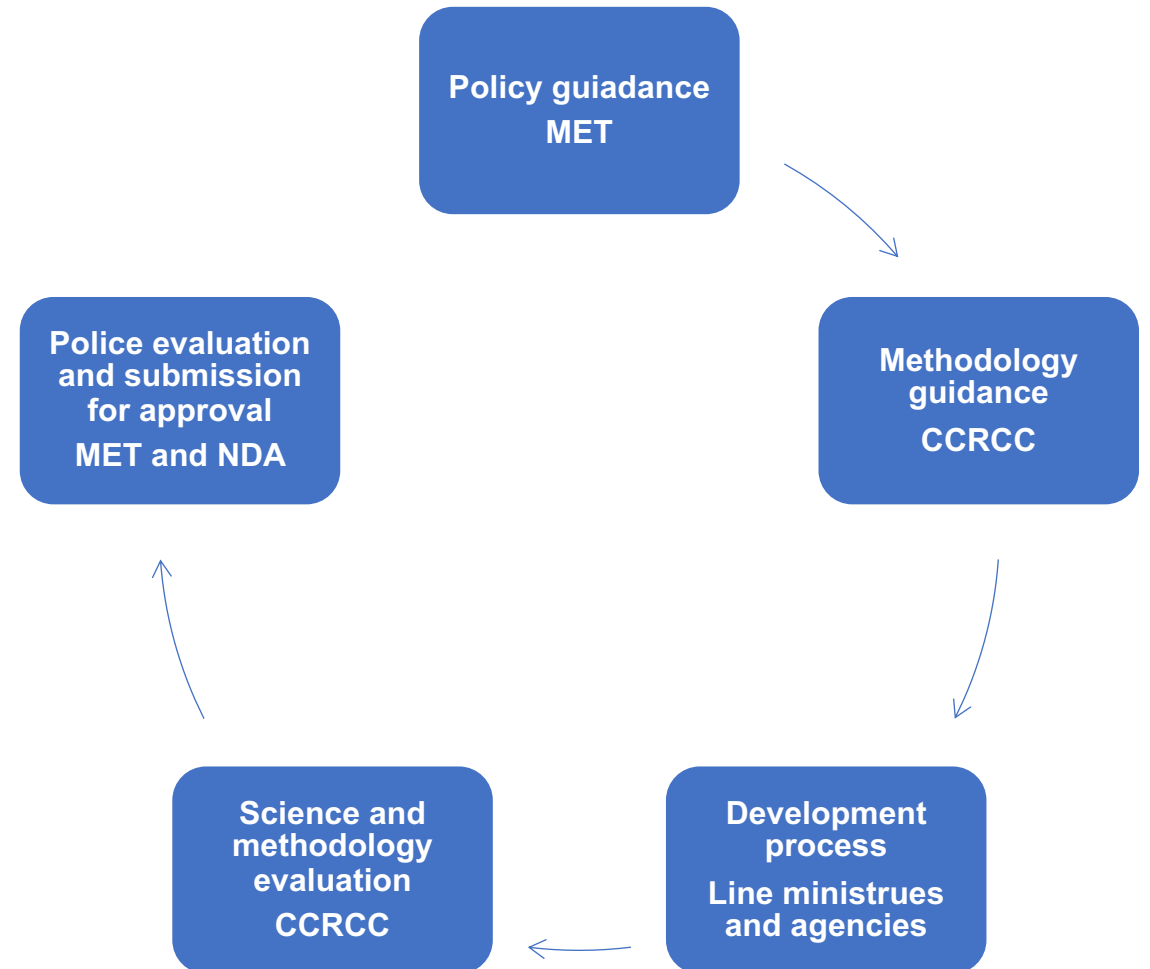
- - Strengthening the protected status for land, increasing the special protected areas through the border flexibility, and by expanding buffer zones under the protection,
- Determine the dryland ecosystems and their soil organisms vulnerable to climate change, and identify and evaluate the vulnerable functional groups, indicator species;
- Implement the protection and sustainable management measures for enhancing the recovery capacity of vulnerable and unique ecosystems; implement the pilot research project on climate change in different landscapes covering the high mountain, forest, meadow, fresh water, wetland, peatland, steppe, Gobi Desert etc.

Create cascade of water reservoirs using riverbed relief to collect water from melting glaciers and snow, from extreme rainfalls to prevent flood damage and to stabilize water supply during the drought

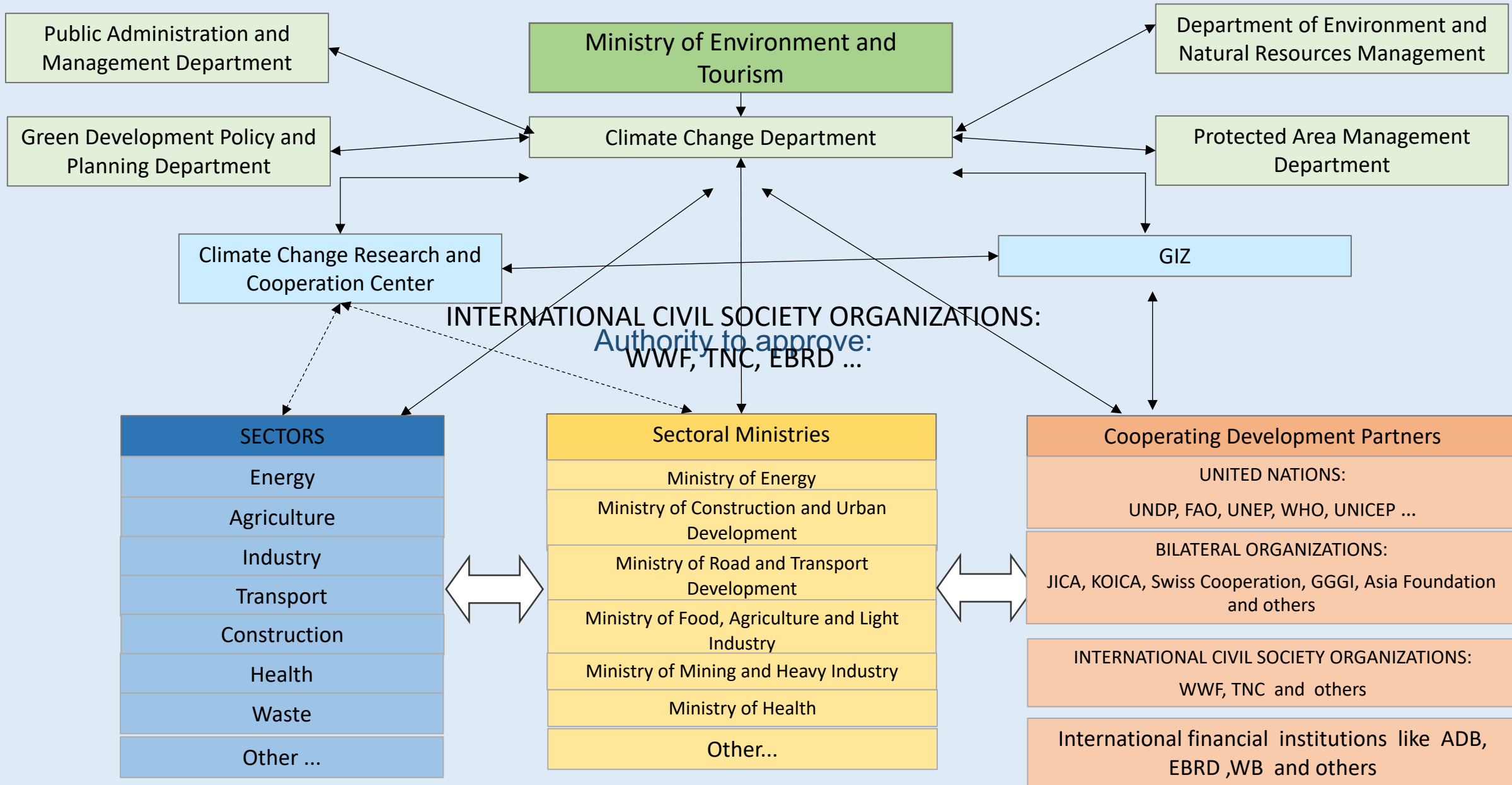


NDC/NAP process

- Midterm inter-sectoral policy document (2021-2025)
- Regulation on Development Policy Document Elaboration
- Approval authority: National Climate Committee
- Timeline for completion: 3Q of 2021



NAP Development process in line with NDC action plan and engagement of stakeholders and partners



Thank you for your
kind attention