



БАЙГАЛЬ ОРЧИН,
АЯЛАЛ ЖУУЛЧЛАЛЫН ЯАМ



ADAPTATION FUND



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“Ecosystem based adaptation approach to maintaining water security in critical water catchments in Mongolia” MON12/301 project

Brief Information

Implementation period:

Jan 2012 – Dec 2017

The target areas:

14 soums of 3 province (Khentii, Dornod and Uvs)

Implementation agency:

Ministry of Environment and Tourism

Project Brief Description and Outputs

Objective of the project lies in maintaining the water provisioning services supplied by mountains and steppe ecosystems by internalizing climate change risks within land and water resource management regimes. The project aims at alleviating vulnerabilities and dismantling identified barriers by implementing three interconnected components:

Component I: Integrated strategies/management plans for target landscapes/river basins developed and under implementation

Component II: Implementing landscape level adaptation techniques to maintain ecosystem integrity and water security under conditions of climate change

Component III: Strengthening capacities/Institutions to support EbA strategies and integrated river basin management, their replication and mainstreaming in sector policies

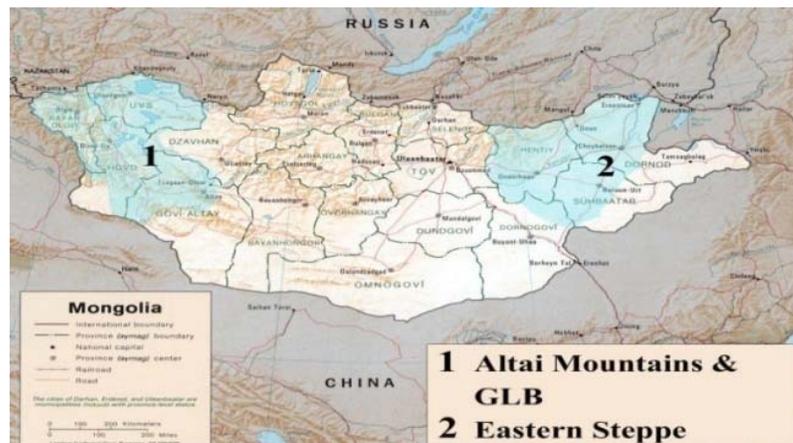
Project Finance

Total Budget: 10,569,124\$

Adaptation Fund: 5,069,124\$

UNDP: 500,000 \$

Government: 5,000,000 \$ (in-kind)



SPECIFICS OF THE TARGET RIVER BASINS

Altai Mountains and Great lakes depression eco-region: Kharkhiraa, Turgen sub river basins (Internal) of the Uvs lake-Tes river basin.

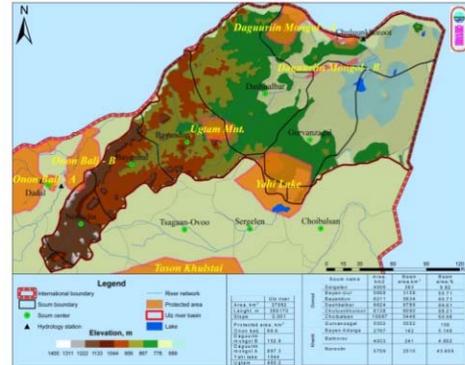


Distance from Ulan-Bator: 1435km

Population: 43,183

Main economic sector: Livestock, agriculture

The Eastern Steppe Eco-region: Ulz river basin (Trans-boundary)



Distance from Ulan-Bator: 430km

Population: 28,328

Main economic sector: Agriculture, livestock, mining

Progress to date:

Output Component I:

Implementation of Integrated water management plan (IWRM) in 2 river basins is progressed, where climate change sectorial vulnerability and the risk was considered in local adaptation measures. It makes the IWRM Plans of the target river basins distinctive from other RBA's IWRM Plans. Considering the importance of reflecting EbA/CC issues in IWRM Plans and other relevant policy documents, the "Methodological guideline to develop IWRM Plan" was revised/ amended.

Key and up-to-date EbA policy documents on Strategic Priorities to implement EbA measures in two distinctive eco-regions, High Mountains and Steppe, were developed ensuring efficient synergy of large number of Policy Documents, Action Plans and Programs on natural resource conservation and management and considering relevant research findings such as Vulnerability and Risk assessment and Climate Change Projections.

Output Component II:

Fenced and rehabilitated 10 springs in Kharkhiraa and Turgen River Basins and 15 springs in Ulz River basin, covering 7.8 ha.

2 small scaling engineering and 3 traditional water harvesting reservoirs were established.

Technology/methods of ecologically-oriented agriculture was introduced and 14 pilot sites covering 30 hectares areas were established for riparian forest restoration. Trainers groups, each composed of 10 members were established in 14 soums of 3 target aimags, Khentii, Dornod-in Eastern, and Uvs in Western Mongolia.

Output Component III:

Curriculum on “Climate change and Ecosystem-based adaptation” was developed and incorporated in curriculum of Natural Science and Geography School of Mongolian National University of Education as two-credit hour subjects in which the basic principles/ concepts with practical case studies of climate change and EbA issues are reflected more comprehensively in traditional yet innovative way. It enables students who will be teacher of primary and secondary schools for further educational trainings and engraining children nature-friendly attitude.

Capacity ad knowledge of 9600 (in duplicated number) local staff was strengthened through 36 trainings in 8 different fields.

Newly established 1 aimag level and 5 soum level WUGs for increasing the ownership of project stakeholders for protection, restoration, proper use and reallocation of water resource.

Project implementation challenges and way forward:

There is a demand for strengthening capacities of the Ministry of Environment and Tourism, due to the recent changes following the new government came in power. Understanding and knowledge of the counterparts in terms of climate change, IWRM and EbA strategic measures is very important to further implement the project activities and to sustain the results achieved. The Project is planning to carry out series of activities in the course of 2017 in parallel to strengthening capacities of newly appointed officials.

Sensitivity of adaptation measures with respect to gender and vulnerable population groups (unemployed and disabled women and low income) is carefully considered and women leadership is encouraged at the local interventions. The project applied number of gender mainstreaming actions as part of the gender action plan. Now more than 300 women have permanent income to support their livelihoods and there are 77 women community leaders (52%) out of 149 community EbA groups. However, there are more work to be done including the development of basic methodologies to conduct gender impact assessment of ecosystem based adaptation measures as well as organizing gender capacity trainings together with the other UNDP projects while sharing experience.

