

ULAANBAATAR CITY'S LEADERSHIP ROLE IN GREEN DEVELOPMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE EFFORTS

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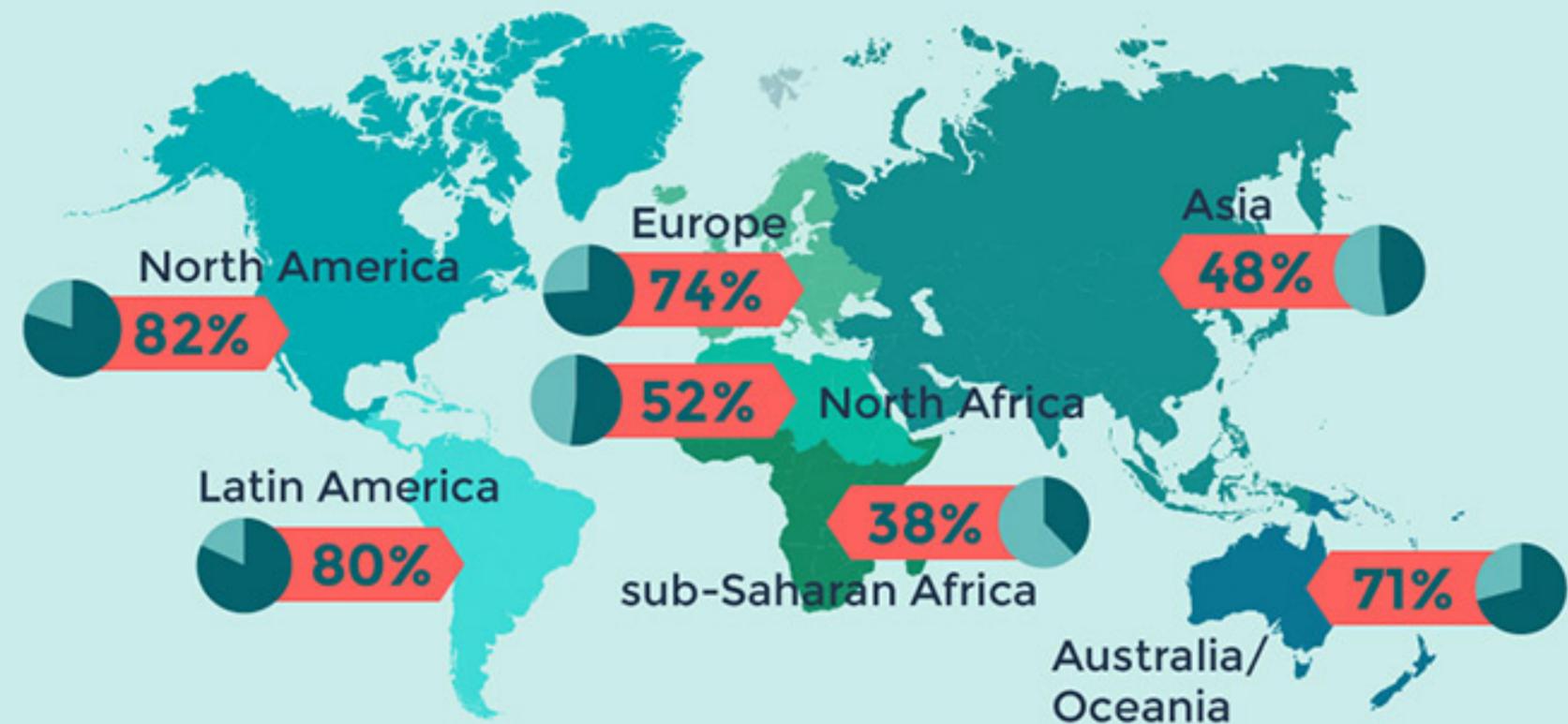
SENIOR PROJECTS AND PARTNERSHIP OFFICER
THE CAPITAL CITY ENVIRONMENTAL AGENCY

ULAANBAATAR, MONGOLIA
"GREEN DEVELOPMENT FORUM"
2017.06.08

URBAN POPULATION TREND IN THE WORLD



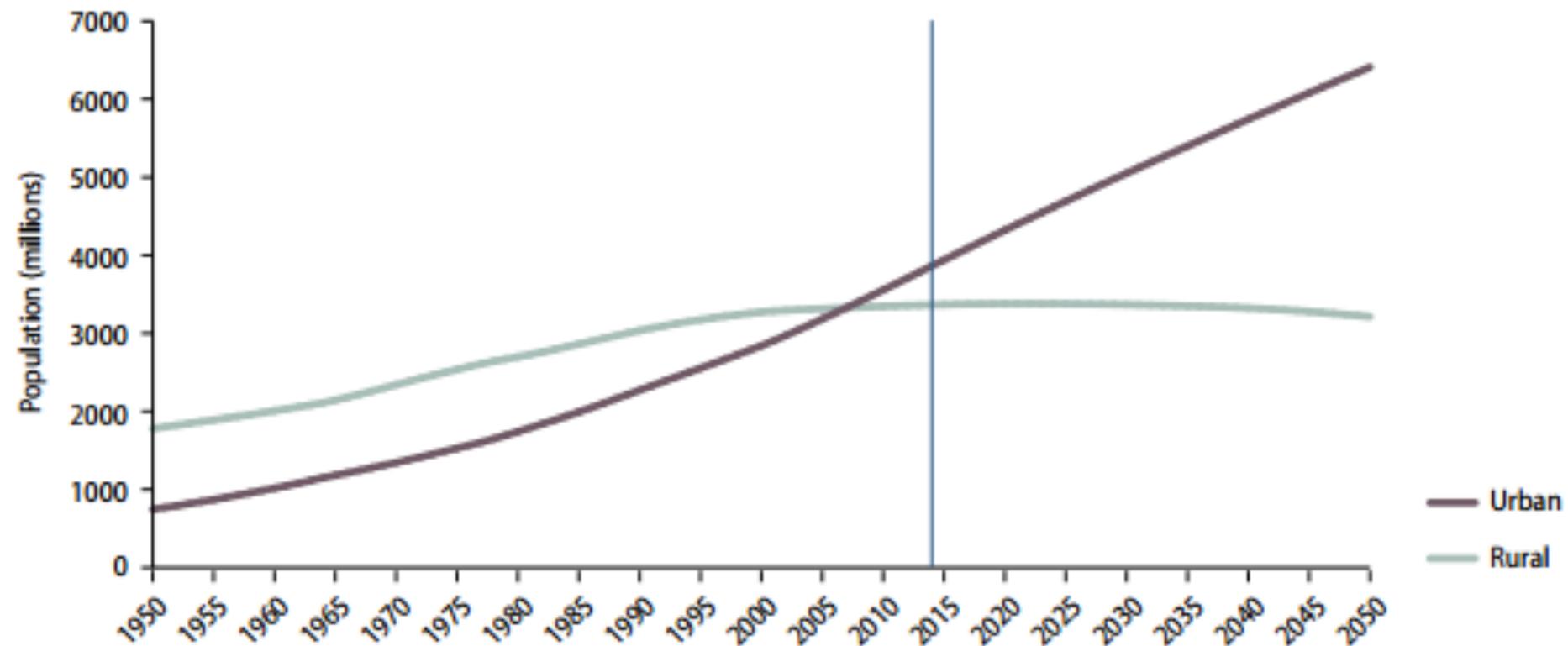
Share of Urban Population on all Continents



Source: United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA) 2016, online database

URBAN POPULATION TREND IN THE WORLD

Figure 2.
Urban and rural population of the world, 1950–2050



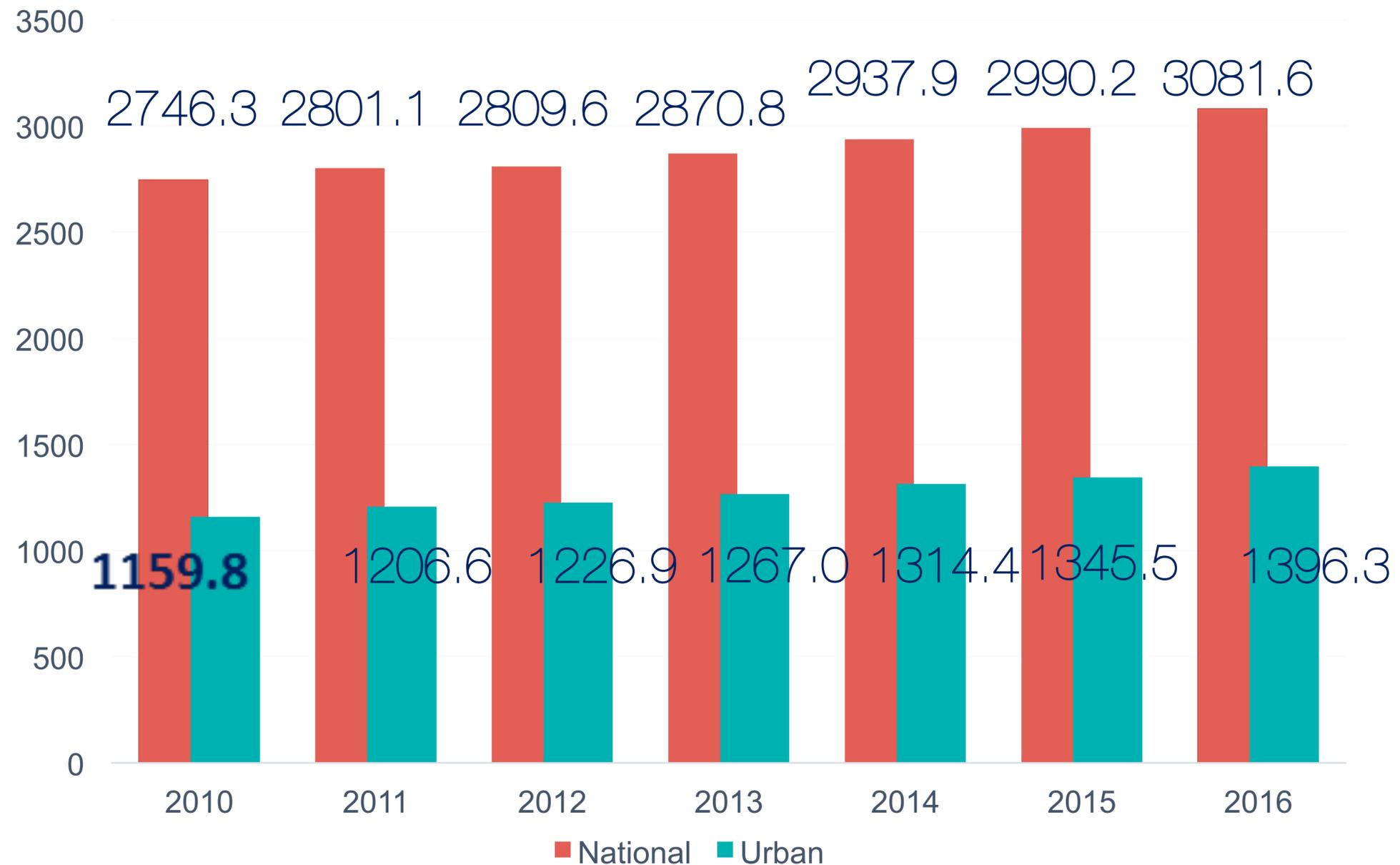
A majority of the world's population lives in urban areas

Globally, more people live in urban areas than in rural areas. In 2007, for the first time in history, the global urban population exceeded the global rural population, and the world population has remained predominantly urban thereafter.

The planet has gone through a process of rapid urbanization over the past six decades.

The urban population is expected to continue to grow, so that by 2050, the world will be one-third rural (34 per cent) and two-thirds urban (66 per cent), roughly the reverse of the global rural-urban population distribution of the mid-twentieth century.

URBAN POPULATION TREND IN MONGOLIA

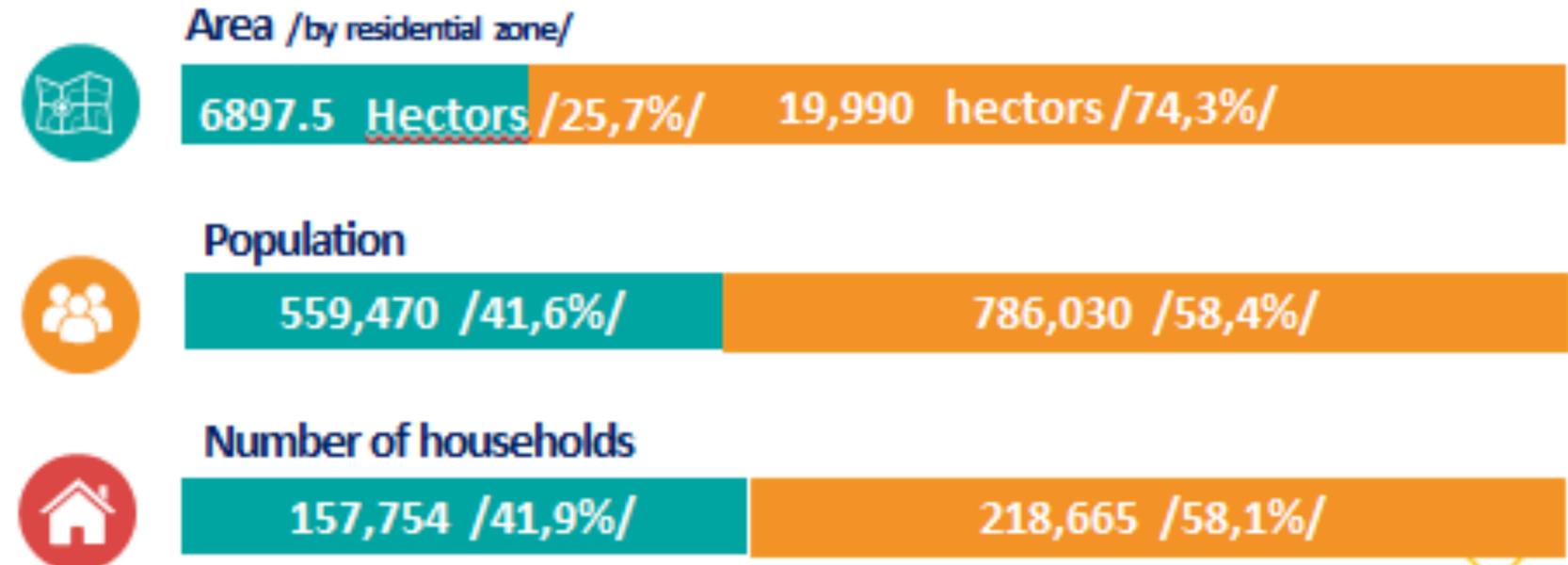
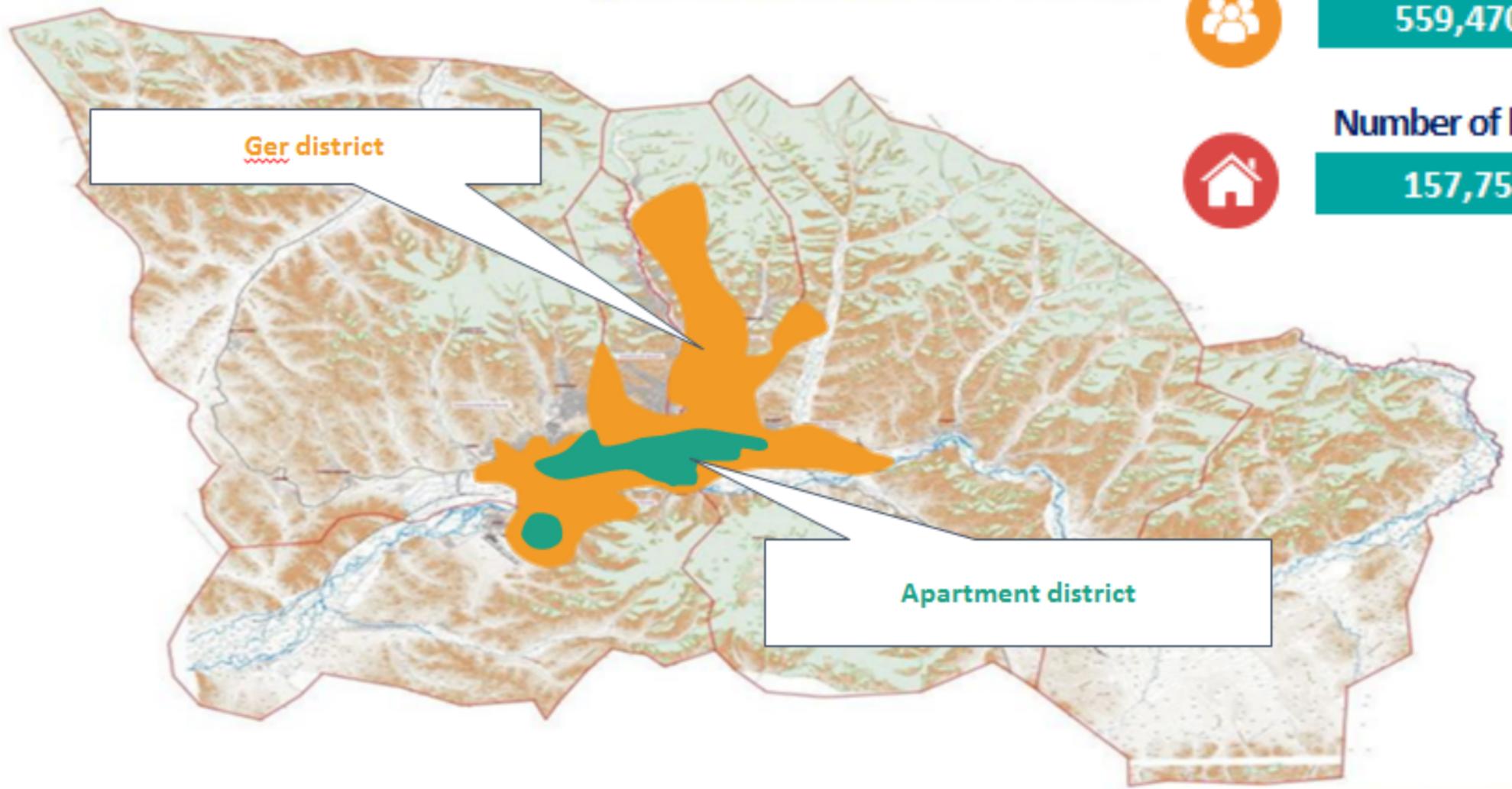


Ulaanbaatar, the capital of Mongolia covers 0,3% of all Mongolian territory and over 40% of all population or 1.4 million people are settled here.

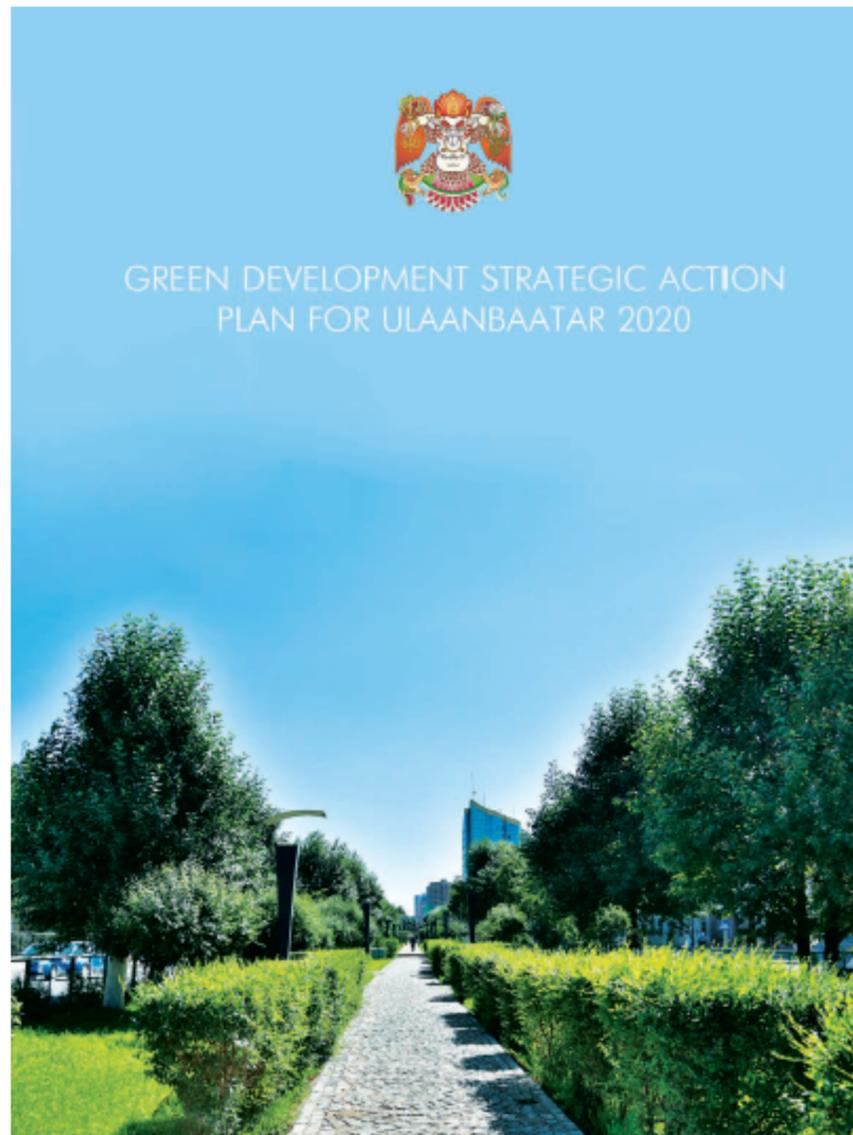
In 2015, 29,326 people migrated to the city . 41,6 % of population is in apartments and 58,4 percent lives in ger districts. There are 218,665 households or families are living in ger district.

URBAN POPULATION TREND IN MONGOLIA

Apartment district and "ger" district



URBAN POLLUTION AND ENVIRONMENTAL CHALLENGES



1 Cleaner air

2 Sustainable transport

3 Improved solid waste management

4 Water security

5 Cleaner soil

6 Participation in sustaining the environment

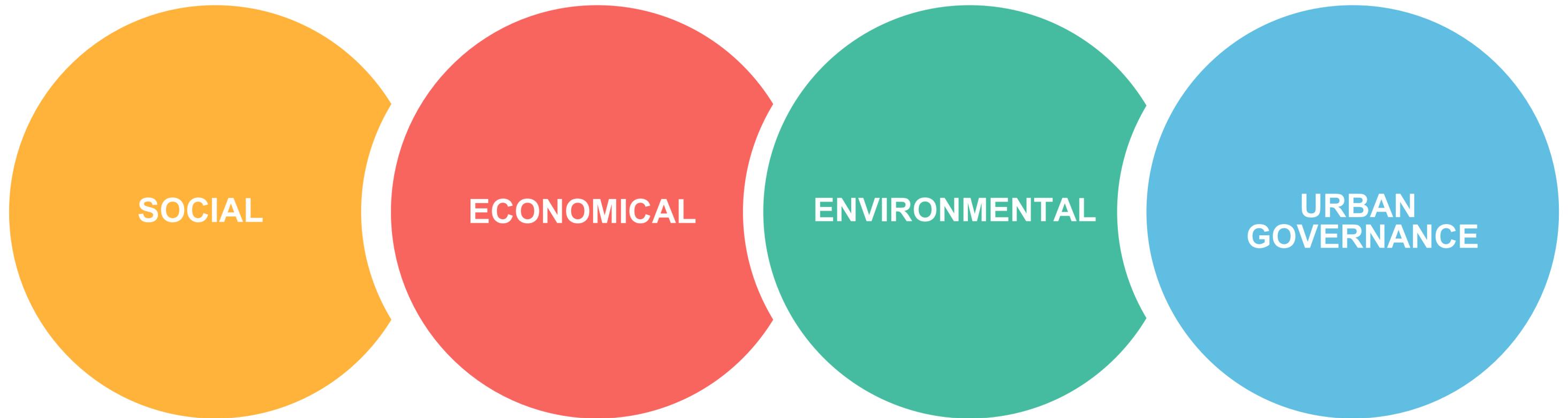
7 Climate change resilient



ULAANBAATAR'S SUSTAINABILITY VISION

Ulaanbaatar will be a green city, environmentally sustainable with inclusive economic growth, active public participation and a safe and healthy living environment for its citizens

4 PILLARS OF SUSTAINABLE CITY



01 SUSTAINABLE SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

CITY WITH GREEN TRANSPORTATION

GREEN BUILDINGS

CITIZENS WITH GREEN LIFESTYLE

02 SUSTAINABLE ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

CITY WITH CLEAN AIR

ZERO WASTE CITY

CITY WITH CLEAN WATER

CITY WITH CLEAN SOIL

CLIMATE CHANGE RESILIENT CITY

03 SUSTAINABLE ECONOMICAL DEVELOPMENT

CITY WITH GREEN JOB OPPORTUNITIES

CITY WITH ENVIRONMENTALLY FRIENDLY BUSINESSES

CITY THAT SUPPORTS GREEN PROCUREMENT

04 URBAN GOVERNANCE

CITY PLANNING AND DECENTRALIZATION

REDUCTION OF INEQUALITIES

SUPPORT OF LOCAL, NATIONAL, REGIONAL AND GLOBAL LINKS

POLICY TIMEFRAME



БАЙГАЛЬ ОРЧИН,
АЯЛАЛ ЖУУЛЧЛАЛЫН ЯАМ



NATIONAL GREEN DEVELOPMENT POLICY

The Parliament of Mongolia approved the Green Development Policy (GDP) for Mongolia. The GDP aims to ensure that green development becomes one of Mongolia's fundamental goals

DEVELOPMENT POLICY PLANNING LAW

The Parliament of Mongolia approved the Law on Development Policy Planning. The purpose of this Law is to determine stages of planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the development Policy of Mongolia.

UB GREEN DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIC ACTION PLAN

City Council approved Ulaanbaatar Green Development Strategy 2020.

POLICY TIMEFRAME



2/5/2016

09/2017

10/2017

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS MONGOLIA 2030

By 2030, Mongolia aspires to be amongst leading middle-income countries based on per capita income. It hopes to be a multi-sector stable economy, and a society dominated by middle and upper-middle income classes, which would preserve ecological balance, and have stable and democratic governance.

FINAL UB GREEN DEVELOPMENT POLICY 2025

Capital city Environmental Agency is working with international organizations such as The Asia Foundation to amend previous UB GDSAP to meet the requirements of national sustainable development goals and actions.

UB CLIMATE CHANGE AGENDA

GGGI is working with Capital city Environmental Agency to develop its municipal level contribution to the national INDCs and prioritized the investment pipeline of the capital.

POLICY TIMEFRAME



2018-2025

2018-2025

FUTURE

INVESTMENTS

IMPLEMENTATIONS

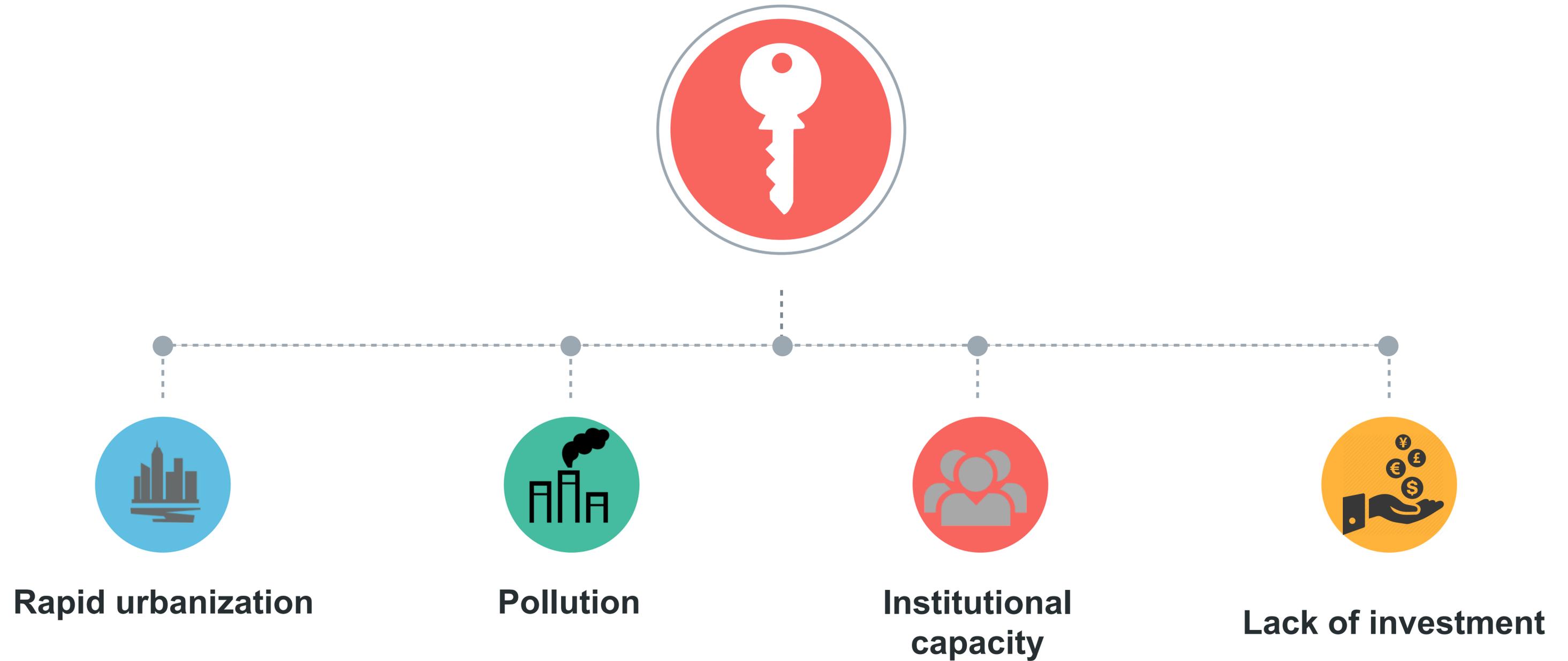
SUSTAINABLE AND CLMATE RESILIENT CITY

These documents will also help to improve the competitiveness of UB City to attract and access climate financing, both regionally and globally.

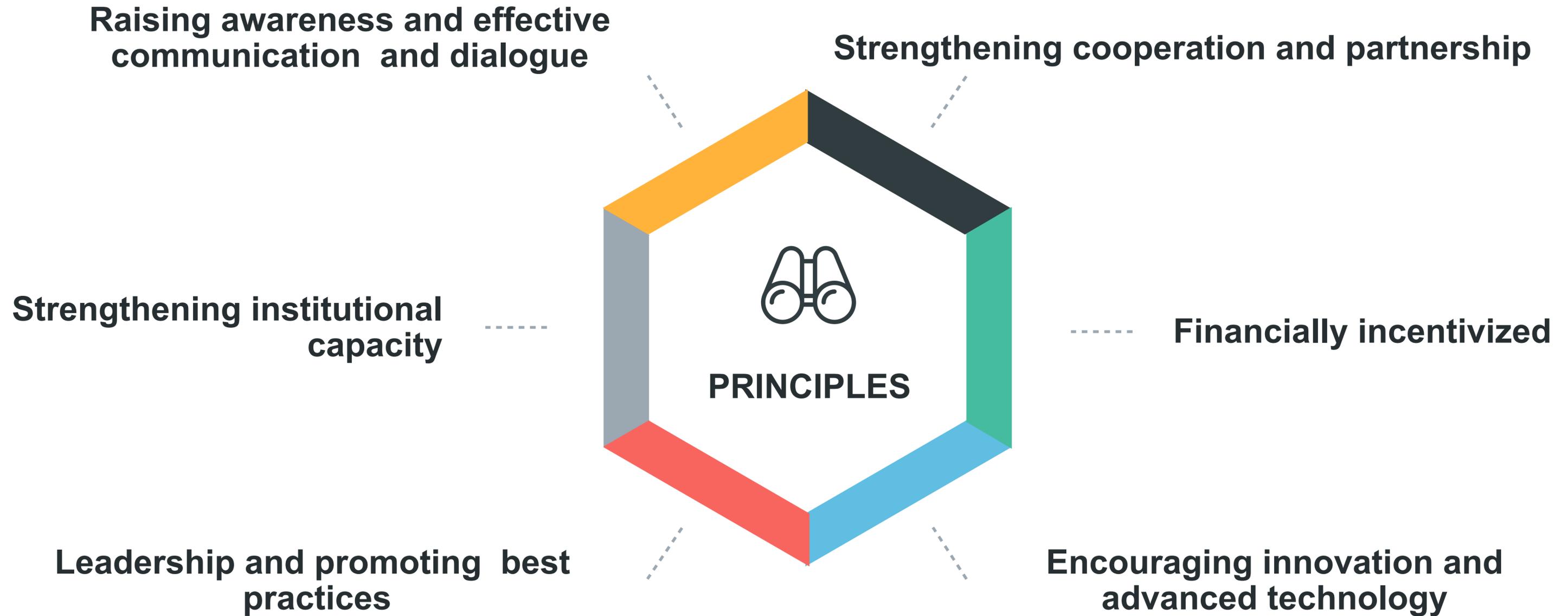
Successful implementation phase of “Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation Plan to reduce GHGs emissions within territory of Ulaanbaatar City” and it’s associated Climate Investment Plan.

Overall objectives will be fulfilled, evaluated and monitored.

SUSTAINABILITY CHALLENGES



GUIDING PRINCIPLES OF ULAANBAATAR CITY'S GREEN DEVELOPMENT POLICY 2025





Ulaanbaatar city is actively supporting successful implementation of Mongolia’s INDCs by developing “Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation Plan to reduce GHGs emissions within territory of Ulaanbaatar city” and it’s associated Climate Investment Plan.



MITIGATION PLAN



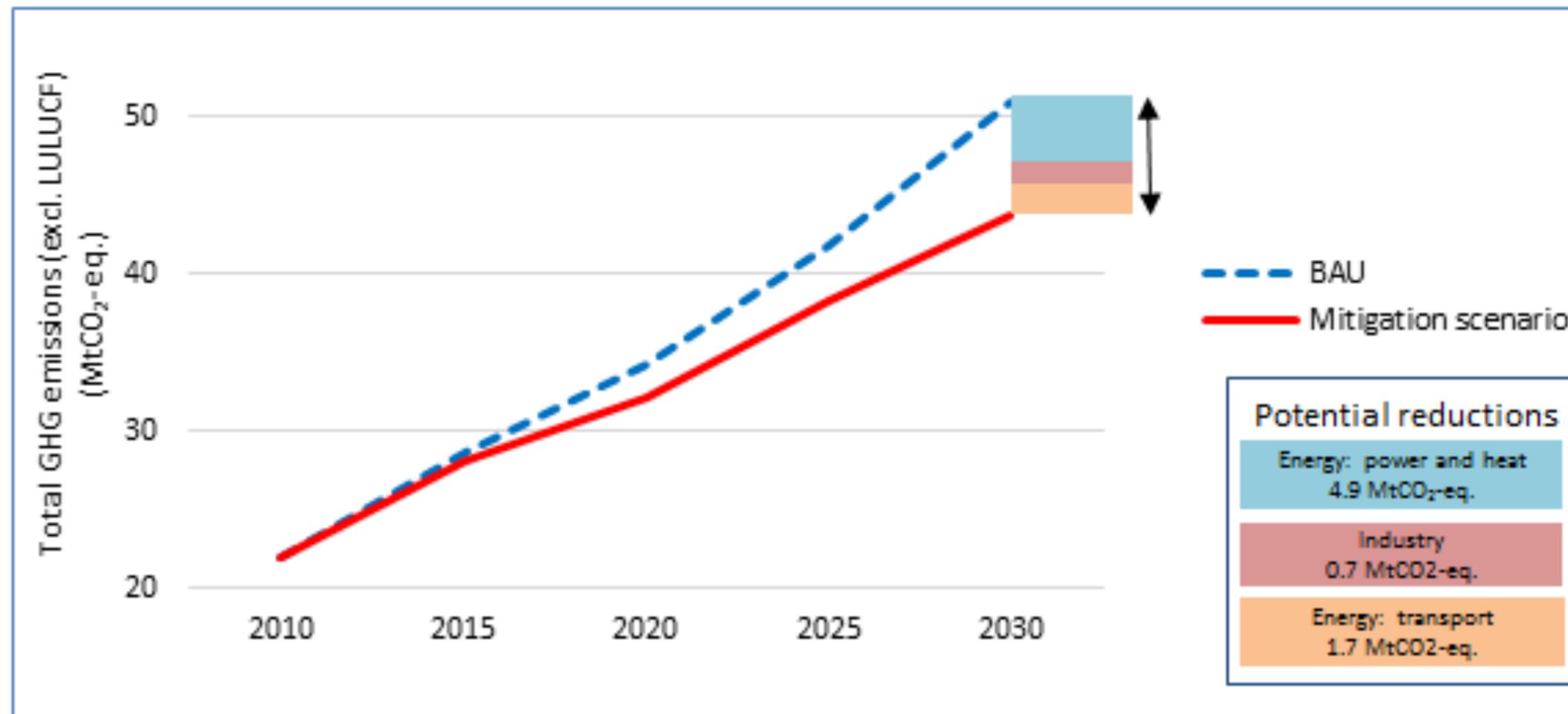
ADAPTATION PLAN



CLIMATE INVESTMENT PLAN

CLIMATE CHANGE

The cumulative impact of the measures identified in Mongolian INDC report is estimated to result in approximately an annual reduction of 7.3 million tonnes CO₂-eq. of economy-wide emissions in 2030, corresponding to a 14% reduction compared to a BAU scenario



- In order to achieve its NDCs by the year 2030, Mongolia estimate that it will require approximately USD 3.4 billion in investments in mitigation measures and USD 2.7 billion for adaptation.
- The Government of Mongolia projected that more than 80% of the required financing needs will be sought from international sources, such as the Green Climate Fund, Multilateral Development Banks and the joint crediting mechanisms.
- The next steps for implementing the INDCs is to further specify and prioritize the policy measure along with their economic viability and potential investment sources.
- Critical INDCs policy measures and investments will be concentrated in UB City, such as those to reduce building heat loss.
- Although parties to the Paris Agreement (2015) are nation states, the role of non-and-sub-state actors (such as cities, businesses and regions) will be integral to the implementation of INDCs.
- According to the United Nations, cities account for 2/3 of the global commitment for the GHG emissions reductions and have direct control over activities relevant for both mitigation and adaptation measures. Similarly, UB City has both the decision-making power and decentralized financial authority to realize considerable contributions to the implementation of Mongolia's INDCs.

INDC/ Intended nationally determined contribution

Timing	Up to 2030
Categorization	Policy and action plan
Sectors	GHG inventory in 5 sectors : 1. Energy, 2. Industrial, 3. Agricultural, 4. LULUChange and Forestry, 5. Waste
Gases	CO2, CH4, N2O
Mitigation action	14 percent compared to BAU
Baseline	2010
Components	Mitigation, adaptation, technology, investment, capacity

Policies and measures for Mongolia's INDC (sectorial)

Sector	Measure	Policy/strategy document
Energy (power and heat)	Increase renewable electricity capacity from 7.62% in 2014 to 20% by 2020 and to 30% by 2030 as a share of total electricity generation capacity.	- State policy on energy (Parliament resolution No. 63, 2015); - Green development policy, 2014
	Reduce electricity transmission losses from 13.7% in 2014 to 10.8% by 2020 and to 7.8% by 2030.	
	Reduce building heat loss by 20% by 2020 and by 40% by 2030, compared to 2014 levels.	
	Reduce internal energy use of Combined Heat and Power plants (improved plant efficiency) from 14.4% in 2014 to 11.2% by 2020 and 9.14% by 2030.	
	Implement advanced technology in energy production such as super critical pressure coal combustion technology by 2030.	

Policies and measures for Mongolia's INDC (sectorial)

Energy (Transport)	Improve national paved road network. Upgrading/Paving 8000 km by 2016, 11000 km by 2021.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National Action Programme on Climate Change (NAPCC), 2011; - Urban public transport investment programme, 2015; - Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs), 2010; - Mid-term new development programme, 2010
	Improve Ulaanbaatar city road network to decrease all traffic by 30-40% by 2023.	
	Increase the share of private hybrid road vehicles from approximately 6.5% in 2014 to approximately 13% by 2030.	
	Shift from liquid fuel to LPG for vehicles in Ulaanbaatar and aimag (province) centres by improving taxation and environmental fee system.	
	Improve enforcement mechanism of standards for road vehicles and non-road based transport.	

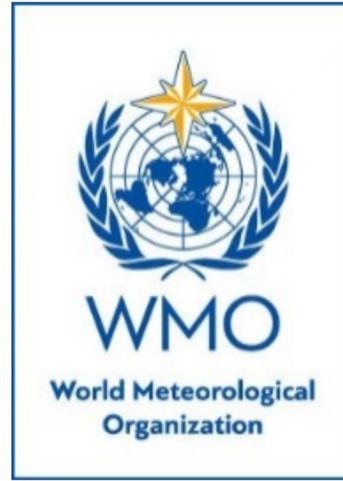
Policies and measures for Mongolia's INDC (sectorial)

Industrial sector	Reduce emissions in the cement industry through upgrading the processing technology from wet- to dry-processing and through the construction of a new cement plant with dry processing up to 2030.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - NAMAs, 2010; - NAPCC, 2011; - Government resolution No. 171, 2012: Building materials programme
Agriculture	Maintain livestock population at appropriate levels according to the pasture carrying capacity.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - "Mongolian livestock" national programme, 2010

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CLIMATE FUNDING



United Nations
Framework Convention on
Climate Change



1



GREEN BUILDING

2



BUS RAPID TRANSIT SYSTEM

3



BUILDING RETROFITTING

4



WASTE MANAGEMENT

THANKS FOR YOUR ATTENTION

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